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This research thus provides support for the increasingly popular idea that COPD, which includes chronic bronchitis and emphysema, amongst others, is a systemic condition and not only a respiratory disease. If confirmed, this theory could have major practical consequences for the treatment of COPD.

The results published in the forthcoming issue of the ERJ also suggest that signs of systemic inflammation could precede a deterioration of respiratory parameters, which could be a useful warning signal.

Sunyer remains cautious, however, pointing to the limitations of his work: the small subject group makes it more difficult to provide incontrovertible evidence of the role of a genotype variant.

Furthermore, the nature of the population studied (myocardial infarction survivors) may explain the lack of associations between respiratory function and fibrinogen, since most of the patients were taking statins, which are known to reduce fibrinogen levels.

This is a preliminary study, Sunyer emphasises, and needs to be confirmed by other research before its conclusions can be generalised.

Title Of The Original Article Systemic inflammation, genetic susceptibility and lung function

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