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Fatty airways: a source of good and bad fats?

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Adipose tissue is increased around the airway in asthma and is associated with BMI, airway inflammation and disease severity. Fat in the airway might contribute both positively and negatively to the immunobiology of asthma. <http://bit.ly/2CgOGsY>

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There is a constant and consistent message in the medical and lay press that obesity is a modern epidemic affecting the developed world. It causes and exacerbates multiple diseases including cardio-metabolic, musculoskeletal, cancer and respiratory diseases [1]. There is no doubt that improving diet and lifestyle to eliminate obesity has positive health benefits [1]. Although this truism is well-known and accepted, the impact of obesity on the immunobiology of disease [1–4] is only beginning to be unravelled and this might reveal more subtle, albeit profound, effects of obesity on chronic inflammatory diseases.