




The global significance of PRISm: how data from low- and middle-income countries link physiology to inflammation

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Does the high rate and unique risk factors of preserved ratio impaired spirometry in low- and middle-income countries have something to teach us about the physiology of this highly prevalent pattern?
<http://bit.ly/2SsQjeG>

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To the Editor:

We read with great interest the article by WIJNANT *et al.* [1] in a recent issue of *European Respiratory Journal* investigating the longitudinal outcomes of patients with preserved ratio impaired spirometry (PRISm) in the Rotterdam cohort. PRISm is a subject of increased investigation as it is associated with respiratory symptoms, cardiovascular disease, metabolic syndrome and, quite clearly in the recent study, increased mortality [1–3]. While there have been numerous studies examining outcomes related to PRISm in high-income countries (HICs), few studies have assessed the clinical significance of this spirometric finding in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).