



Air pollution susceptibility in children with asthma and obesity: tidal volume as key player?

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The higher susceptibility to air pollution of asthmatic children with a higher BMI can (partly) be explained by differences in breathing patterns that result in a higher (alveolar) lung deposition of PM_{2.5} https://bit.ly/3FuNpxM

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Received: 17 Sept 2021 Accepted: 3 Oct 2021 Decades of research have clearly shown that higher levels of air pollution have deleterious effects on respiratory and cardiovascular health [1, 2]. In addition, more recent studies have shown that air pollution is also associated with health outcomes that seem less obvious candidates, such as higher systemic inflammation [3], worse kidney function [4], worse cognitive abilities [5] and, very recently, higher incidence and mortality of COVID-19 [6, 7]. Importantly, these health effects of air pollution are also seen in regions with relatively low levels of air pollution, indicating that the current WHO air quality guidelines [8] are insufficient to prevent the negative health effects of air pollution.