

Wie definiert man Asthma?

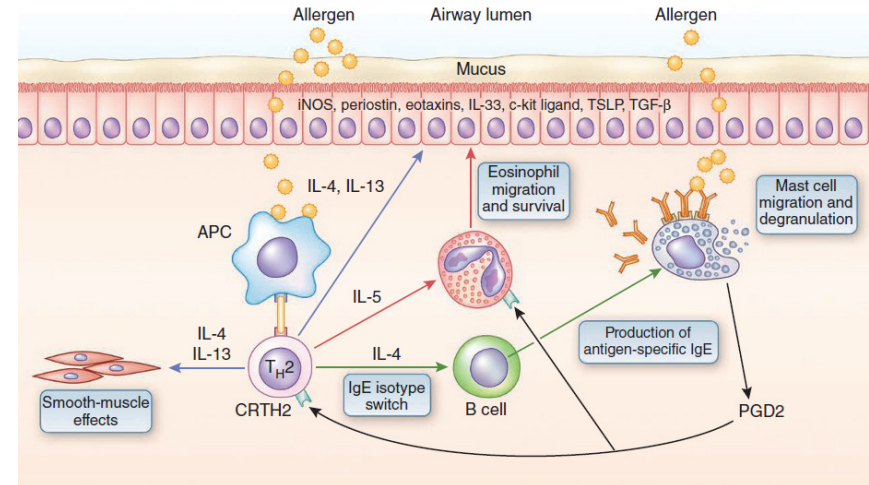
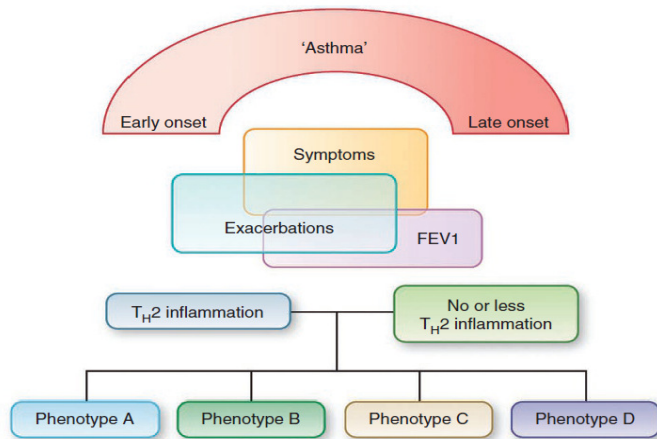


Table 1 Asthma phenotypes in relation to characteristics

	Natural history	Clinical and physiological features	Pathobiology and biomarkers	Genetics	Response to therapy
Early-onset allergic	Early onset; mild to severe	Allergic symptoms and other diseases	Specific IgE; T _H 2 cytokines; thick SBM	17q12; T _H 2-related genes	Corticosteroid-responsive; T _H 2-targeted
Late-onset eosinophilic	Adult onset; often severe	Sinusitis; less allergic	Corticosteroid-refractory eosinophilia; IL-5		Responsive to antibody to IL-5 and cysteinyl leukotriene modifiers; corticosteroid-refractory
Exercise-induced		Mild; intermittent with exercise	Mast-cell activation; T _H 2 cytokines; cysteinyl leukotrienes		Responsive to cysteinyl leukotriene modifiers, beta agonists and antibody to IL-9
Obesity-related	Adult onset	Women are primarily affected; very symptomatic; airway hyperresponsiveness less clear	Lack of T _H 2 biomarkers; oxidative stress		Responsive to weight loss, antioxidants and possibly to hormonal therapy
Neutrophilic		Low FEV1; more air trapping	Sputum neutrophilia; T _H 17 pathways; IL-8		Possibly responsive to macrolide antibiotics

