



Biomarkers in Lung Diseases: From Pathogenesis to Prediction of New Therapies

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Several pathologies affect the lungs and airways, including inflammation, infection and fibrosis. Alteration of angiogenesis, coagulation, fibrogenesis and tissue repair, as well as epithelial damage, matrix remodelling and oxidative stress, are implicated in several lung diseases' pathogenesis. Biomarkers are measurable indicators that can evaluate pathological biological processes, and they can be categorised by the following major mechanistic pathways: (1) alveolar epithelial cell damage; (2) aberrant fibrogenesis, fibroproliferation and matrix remodelling; (3) immune dysregulation; (4) vascular and endothelial damage; and (5) morphological biomarkers including chest CT scan and genetics. In the era of personalized medicine, it is important to be able to phenotype the disease and to define biomarkers able to elucidate the pathogenesis and to provide new target therapies.

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