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Lung macrophages are involved in the lung injury secondary to repetitive diving

Key words: **Repetitive diving, decompression, lung injury, bubble, macrophage, inflammation**

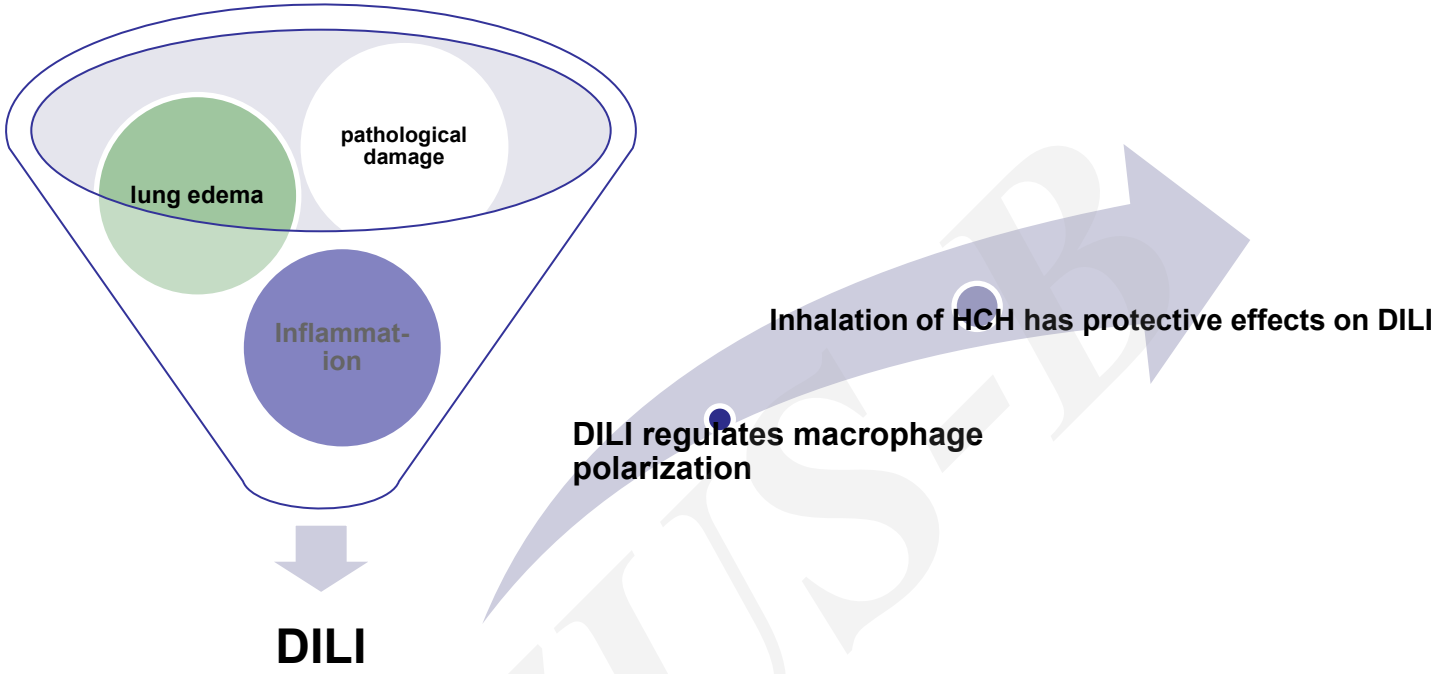
Research Summary

This study aimed to establish an animal model of decompression-induced lung injury (DILI) secondary to repetitive diving in mice and explore the role of macrophages in DILI and the protective effects of high concentration hydrogen (HCH) on DILI.



- **Repetitive diving causes lung pathological damage, compromised lung function and lung edema**
- **Repetitive diving increases blood and lung inflammation and regulates macrophage polarization**
- **Inhalation of HCH has protective effects on DILI**

Innovation points



- **Our study for the first time investigated the DILI in a mouse model established by simulated repetitive diving as in real situation.**
- **We evaluated the lung function of mice after simulated repetitive diving, and for the first time revealed that repeated hyperbaric exposure could cause damage to the FRC and TLC.**
- **We investigated the lung macrophages in the mouse model of DILI and explored the protective effects of HCH**