



Editorial

Sarcoidosis is a chronic disease that can affect multiple organs -- eyes, joints, skin -- but lungs are involved in 95% of cases [1]. The disease is characterized by the build-up of immune system cells in organs that form small clusters called granulomas, a type of inflammation of the involved tissues.

While the disease can affect anybody, African-Americans have a lifetime risk of 2.4% for developing sarcoidosis [2], while whites have a risk of 0.85%. It occurs most commonly between the ages of 20 and 40, although it can occur in children, and there is a second peak,

3. Ramos-Casals M, Kostov B, Brito-Zerón P, Sisó-Almirall A, Baughman RP (2019) How the Frequency and Phenotype of Sarcoidosis is driven by Environmental Determinants 197:427-436.
4. Corrales L, Rosell R, Cardona AF, Martín C, Zatarain-Barrón ZL, et al. (2020)