From: "Stan Shatenstein" <shatensteins@sympatico.ca>
To: Undisclosed-Recipient:;
Date: 10.9.2012 13:37:01
Subject: STAN Bulletin: 31st Edition: 10-September-2012

Smoking & Tobacco Abstracts & News
STAN Bulletin
31st Edition
10-September-2012

Editor's note: As highlighted and noted below, the Special Issue of the journal *Risk Analysis*: 'The Impact of the Reduction in Tobacco Smoking on U.S. Lung Cancer Mortality (1975-2000): Collective Results from the Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network (CISNET)' is Open Access, with full text PDFs of all chapters freely available from the ToC link here and below. The AJRCCM (*American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*) study by Neuman and colleagues that noted the link between smoking during pregnancy and childhood asthma and received a great deal of media attention a couple of weeks ago is now available online and also highlighted here and below and is, like all papers in the bulletin, available upon request. The *Wall Street Journal* opinion piece opposing plain cigarette packs is subscriber-only and may also be requested.

Stan Shatenstein

Noteworthy:

"This special issue of Risk Analysis features the work of the National Cancer Institute's Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network (CISNET), which finds that changes in Americans' smoking behaviors that began in the mid 1950s averted nearly 800,000 U.S. lung cancer deaths in the period 1975-2000 alone. However, this figure represents only about 30% of the lung cancer deaths that could potentially have been averted during this period. Despite dramatic declines in smoking prevalence since the mid 1960s, tobacco use is still far too common... The tobacco industry's role in promoting tobacco use is now well documented and, as noted by the President's Cancer Panel, “can no more be ignored in seeking solutions to the tobacco problem than mosquitoes can be ignored in seeking to eradicate malaria.” ... We can do better... More visionary and more vigorous measures—the “appropriate remedial action” recommended in 1964—can more swiftly end the epidemic of lung cancer and other tobacco-caused diseases that exact such a heavy toll in human suffering in the United States and around the world." [Bloch M, Backinger CL, Compton WM, Conway K. Standing on the Threshold of Change, *Risk Analys*]

In the News:

- Brazil/Australia/Canada: Evidence piles up in favor of plain cigarette packs [BMC Pub Health: White]
- India: Bollywood: Star's smoking scenes allowed, but with statutory warning
- Malaysia/Australia/US: New Straits Times: Opinion: Cigarette pack rulings smoke out themes
- Malta/EU: Tobacco products in the line of fire, stricter regulations expected
- Philippines: Cigarette tax increase will have positive impact on health, but farmers' concerns raised
- Singapore/Australia: Tasmania/UK: Scotland: Smoking stats led to idea of ban for anyone born after 2000
- UK: Human excrement, asbestos & dead flies: Fake cigarette ingredients that cost taxpayers billions
- UK/France/Russia: BAT/Imperial: Companies Decline on New Smoking Laws; Groups burnt; Shares up in smoke
- US: FL: State Supreme Court hears argument challenging tobacco ruling affecting thousands of cases
- US: NC/SC: States address rising trend in teen use of smokeless tobacco
- US: VA: Washington Post: Opinion: State is start of cigarette-smuggling pipeline

- US: Wall Street Journal: Opinion: FDA's New Cigarette Labels Go Up in Smoke

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In this Edition:

- AJRCCM - Neuman: EU: Maternal Smoking in Pregnancy & Asthma in Preschool Children
- APJCP - Zeng: Passive Smoking & Cervical Cancer Risk: Meta-analysis Based on 3,230 Cases & 2,982 Controls
- Biol Psych - Rose: Acute Nicotine, Anticipatory Valence- & Magnitude-Related Striatal Activity

- Bipolar Disord - Williams: US: Nicotine intake & smoking topography in smokers with bipolar disorder
- BMC Pub Health - Levy: Italy: SimSmoke: TC policy effect on prevalence & smoking attributable deaths
- BMJ - Rizzuto: Sweden: Lifestyle, social factors & survival after age 75: population based study
- Chin Med J - Lin: China: Smoking & obstructive sleep apnea interaction: not just participants
- CDOE - Amemori: Finland: Educational intervention & oral health professional tobacco counselling
- Eur Urol - Rink: Smoking, Cessation & Oncologic Outcomes in Primary Non-muscle-invasive Bladder Cancer
- Exp Clin Psychopharm - Yeh: Prequit Markers for Cessation Failure: Ecological Momentary Assessment Analysis
- JAH - Valente: US: CA: Peer Influence Measures as Hispanic/Latino HS Smoking Predictors
- J Breath Res - Filipiak: Exhaled breath composition, exogenous factors, smoking & exposure to air pollutants
- J Clin Psychopharm - King: Naltrexone effects on cessation outcomes & weight gain in nicotine-dependence
- J Smok Cess - Hackshaw: UK: England: Stop Smoking Service Client Views & Smoke-Free Legislation
- J Wom Health - Tong: US: Cessation for Pregnancy & Beyond: Virtual Clinic: Innovative Web-Based Training
- Lancet - Wu: US/Australia: Comment: The shock of the new: cigarette pack warnings
- Nature - CGARN: Comprehensive genomic characterization of squamous cell lung cancers
- PLoS One - Zhao: Dorsal anterior cingulate cortex & craving regulation by reappraisal in smokers
- Psych Res - Ferchiou: France: Relationships between smoking & schizophrenia in first-degree relatives
- Psych Addict Behav - Odlaug: US: Tobacco Use, Gambling Problem Severity & Treatment Outcome
- Risk Analys: Special Issue: US: Impact of Tobacco Control on Lung Cancer Mortality, 1975-2000
- Sci World J - Lee: Hong Kong: Foetal exposure to maternal passive smoking & asthma, allergic rhinitis & eczema

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Abstracts:

Maternal Smoking in Pregnancy and Asthma in Preschool Children: a Pooled Analysis of 8 Birth Cohorts

American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine
Published ahead of print on September 5, 2012, doi: 10.1164/rccm.201203-0501OC

Åsa Neuman, Cynthia Hohmann, Nicola Orsini, Göran Pershagen, Esben Eller, Henrik Fomsgaard Kjaer, Ulrike Gehring, Raquel Granell, John Henderson, Joachim Heinrich, Susanne Lau, Mark Nieuwenhuijsen, Jordi Sunyer, Christina Tischer, Maties Torrent, Ulrich Wahn, Alet H Wijga, Magnus Wickman, Thomas Keil, and Anna Bergström, as part of the ENRIECO Consortium

Abstract

Rationale: Although epidemiological studies suggest that exposure to maternal smoking during fetal and early life increases the risk of childhood wheezing and asthma, previous studies were not able to differentiate effects of prenatal from postnatal exposure.

Objectives: To assess the effect of exposure to maternal smoking only during pregnancy on preschool age wheeze and asthma.

Methods: A pooled analysis was performed based on individual participant data from eight European birth cohorts. Cohort-specific effects of maternal smoking during pregnancy, but not during the first year, on wheeze and asthma at age four to six years were estimated using logistic regression and then combined using a random effects model. Adjustments were made for sex, parental education, parental asthma, birth weight and siblings.

Measurements and Main Results: Among the 21,600 children included in the analysis, 735 children (3.4 %) were exposed to maternal smoking exclusively during pregnancy but not in the first year after birth. In the pooled analysis, maternal smoking only during pregnancy was associated with wheeze and asthma at age four to six years, adjusted odds ratio 1.39 (95 % CI 1.08-1.77) and 1.65 (1.18-2.31), respectively. The likelihood to develop wheeze and asthma increased statistically significantly in a linear dose-dependent manner in relation to maternal daily cigarette consumption during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Conclusions: Maternal smoking during pregnancy appears to increase the risk of wheeze and asthma also among children who are not exposed to maternal smoking after birth.

http://ajrccm.atsjournals.org/content/early/2012/09/05/rccm.201203-0501OC.1.abstract

Related coverage:

Smoking during pregnancy tied to kids' asthma
http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/08/21/us-smoking-pregnancy-asthma-idUSBRE87K0ZF20120821
Warning for mothers who smoke early in pregnancy

http://www.scotsman.com/news/health/warning-for-mothers-who-smoke-early-in-pregnancy-1-2475673
Smoking in Pregnancy Increases Asthma Risk in Preschool
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/08/120817083911.htm

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Passive Smoking and Cervical Cancer Risk: A Meta-analysis Based on 3,230 Cases and 2,982 Controls

Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2012;13(6):2687-93.

Zeng XT, Xiong PA, Wang F, Li CY, Yao J, Guo Y.

Abstract

Objective: Passive smoking has been considered as a risk factor of many cancers. To examine whether it might also pose a risk for cervical cancer, we performed a meta-analysis based on published case-control studies. Methods: We searched the PubMed database and references of included studies up to February 10th, 2012 for relevant studies. After two authors independently assessed the methodological quality and extracted data, a meta-analysis was conducted using CMA v2 software. Publication bias was evaluated by funnel plot, using Egger's and Begg's tests. Results: Finally 11 eligible studies yielded, involving 3,230 cases and 2,982 controls. The results showed that women who never smoke but exposed to smoking experience a 73% increase in risk of cervical cancer compared with non-exposed women (OR = 1.73, 95% CI = 1.35 - 2.21, p<0.001). Subgroup and sensitivity analyses indicated this result to be robust. Moderate publication bias was detected by visualing funnel plot, Egger's and Begg's tests. Conclusion: Based on currently available evidence, the findings of this meta-analysis suggests that passive smoking significantly and independently increases the risk of cervical cancer.

http://www.apocpcontrol.org/page/apjcp issues view.php?sid=Entrez:PubMed&id=pmid:22938442&key=2012.13.6.2687
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/paper file/issue abs/Volume13 No6/2687-93%205.9%20Xian-Tao%20Zeng.pdf

Also:

Correlates of Smoking, Quit Attempts and Attitudes towards Total Smoking Bans at University: Findings from Eleven Faculties in Egypt
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/page/apjcp issues view.php?sid=Entrez:PubMed&id=pmid:22938419&key=2012.13.6.2547
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/paper file/issue abs/Volume13 No6/2547-56%204.9%20Walid%20El%20Ansari.pdf
Assessment of Nicotine Dependence among Smokers in a Selected Rural Population in Kerala, India
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/page/apjcp issues view.php?sid=Entrez:PubMed&id=pmid:22938438&key=2012.13.6.2663
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/paper file/issue abs/Volume13 No6/2663-67%205.4%20R%20Jayakrishna.pdf
Insights into the Tobacco Cessation Scenario among Dental Graduates: An Indian Perspective
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/page/apjcp issues view.php?sid=Entrez:PubMed&id=pmid:22938429&key=2012.13.6.2611
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/paper file/issue abs/Volume13 No6/2611-17%205.1%20Almas%20Binnal.pdf
Sodium intake, salt taste and gastric cancer risk according to helicobacter pylori infection, smoking, histological type and tumor site in China
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/page/apjcp issues view.php?sid=Entrez:PubMed&id=pmid:22938408&key=2012.13.6.2481
http://www.apocpcontrol.org/paper file/issue abs/Volume13 No6/2481-84%202.11%20Chen%20Zhong.pdf

Note: Open Access. Full text PDF freely available from link immediately above.

Acute Nicotine Differentially Impacts Anticipatory Valence- and Magnitude-Related Striatal Activity

Biol Psychiatry. 2012 Aug 29. [Epub ahead of print]

Rose EJ, Ross TJ, Salmeron BJ, Lee M, Shakleya DM, Huestis MA, Stein EA.

Abstract

BACKGROUND:

Dopaminergic activity plays a role in mediating the rewarding aspects of abused drugs, including nicotine. Nicotine modulates the reinforcing properties of other motivational stimuli, yet the mechanisms of this interaction are poorly understood. This study aimed to ascertain the impact of nicotine exposure on neuronal activity associated with reinforcing outcomes in dependent smokers.

METHODS:

Smokers (n = 28) and control subjects (n = 28) underwent functional imaging during performance of a monetary incentive delay task. Using a randomized, counterbalanced design, smokers completed scanning after placement of a nicotine or placebo patch; nonsmokers were scanned twice without nicotine manipulation. In regions along dopaminergic pathway trajectories, we considered event-related activity for valence (reward/gain vs. punishment/loss), magnitude (small, medium, large), and outcome (successful vs. unsuccessful).

RESULTS:

Both nicotine and placebo patch conditions were associated with reduced activity in regions supporting anticipatory valence, including ventral striatum. In contrast, relative to controls, acute nicotine increased activity in dorsal striatum for anticipated magnitude. Across conditions, anticipatory valence-related activity in the striatum was negatively associated with plasma nicotine concentration, whereas the number of cigarettes daily correlated negatively with loss anticipation activity in the medial prefrontal cortex only during abstinence.

CONCLUSIONS:

These data suggest a partial dissociation in the state- and trait-specific effects of smoking and nicotine exposure on magnitude- and valence-dependent anticipatory activity within discrete reward processing brain regions. Such variability may help explain, in part, nicotine's impact on the reinforcing properties of nondrug stimuli and speak to the continued motivation to smoke and cessation difficulty.

http://www.biologicalpsychiatryjournal.com/article/S0006-3223%2812%2900595-1/abstract
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006322312005951

Also:

Predictors of Marijuana Relapse in the Human Laboratory: Robust Impact of Tobacco Cigarette Smoking Status
http://www.biologicalpsychiatryjournal.com/article/S0006-3223%2812%2900672-5/abstract
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006322312006725

Nicotine intake and smoking topography in smokers with bipolar disorder

Bipolar Disord. 2012 Sep;14(6):618-27. doi: 10.1111/j.1399-5618.2012.01047.x.

Williams JM, Gandhi KK, Lu SE, Steinberg ML, Benowitz NL.

Abstract

Objectives: Cigarette smoking behavior in bipolar disorder (BPD), including the effects of mood-stabilizing medications, has not been well characterized. Methods: We compared serum nicotine, nicotine metabolite levels, and smoking topography in 75 smokers with BPD to 86 control smokers (CON). For some comparisons, an additional control group of 75 smokers with schizophrenia (SCZ) were included. Results: There were no differences between the BPD and CON groups in baseline smoking characteristics or serum nicotine or cotinine levels. Fifty-one smokers with BPD (68.9%) were taking one of the following mood stabilizers: valproic acid, lamotrigine, carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, lithium, or topiramate. The 3-hydroxycotinine-to-cotinine ratio, a marker of cytochrome P450 2A6 (CYP2A6) metabolic activity, was significantly higher in BPD versus CON and versus SCZ (0.68 versus 0.49 versus 0.54; p = 0.002). The difference between groups, however, was no longer significant when the analysis was repeated with those taking hepatic enzyme-inducing drugs (carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, and topiramate) included as a covariate. The time between puffs, or interpuff interval (IPI), was shorter in BPD versus CON by an average of 3.0 sec (p < 0.05), although this was no longer significant when we removed smokers from the analysis of those taking hepatic enzyme inducers. Conclusions: Smokers with BPD are not different from CON on most measures of nicotine intake and smoking topography. We found an increased rate of nicotine metabolism in smokers taking mood stabilizers that are hepatic enzyme inducers, including carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, and topiramate. Smokers with rapid nicotine metabolism might be expected to smoke more intensely to compensate for the more rapid disappearance of nicotine from the blood and brain, and may have more difficulty in quitting smoking, although this requires further study.

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1399-5618.2012.01047.x/abstract

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Italy SimSmoke: the effect of tobacco control policies on smoking prevalence and smoking attributable deaths in Italy

BMC Public Health. 2012 Aug 29;12(1):709. [Epub ahead of print]

Levy D, Gallus S, Blackman K, Carreras G, LA Vecchia C, Gorini G.

Abstract

BACKGROUND:

While Italy has implemented some tobacco control policies over the last few decades, which resulted in a decreased smoking prevalence, there is still considerable scope to strengthen tobacco control policies consistent with the World Health Organization (WHO) policy guidelines. The present study aims to evaluate the effect of past and project the effect of future tobacco control policies on smoking prevalence and associated premature mortality in Italy.

METHODS:

To assess, individually and in combination, the effect of seven types of policies, we used the SimSmoke simulation model of tobacco control policy. The model uses population, smoking rates and tobacco control policy data for Italy.

RESULTS:

Significant inroads to reducing smoking prevalence and premature mortality can be achieved through tobacco price increases, high intensity media campaigns, comprehensive cessation treatment program, strong health warnings, stricter smoke-free air regulations and advertising bans, and youth access laws. With a comprehensive approach, the smoking prevalence can be decreased by as much as 12 % soon after the policies are in place, increasing to a 30 % reduction in the next twenty years and a 34 % reduction by 30 years in 2040. Without effective tobacco control policies, a total of almost 300 thousand lives will be prematurely lost due to smoking by the year 2040.

CONCLUSION:

Besides presenting the benefits of a comprehensive tobacco control strategy, the model helps identify information gaps in surveillance and evaluation schemes that will promote the effectiveness of future tobacco control policy in Italy.

http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/709/abstract
http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-12-709.pdf

Also:

Predictive value of readiness, importance, and confidence in ability to change drinking and smoking
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/708/abstract
http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-12-708.pdf
Association of smoking status, cumulative smoking, duration of smoking cessation, age of starting smoking, and depression in Korean adults
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/724/abstract
http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-12-724.pdf

Note: Open Access. Full text PDF freely available from link immediately above.

Lifestyle, social factors, and survival after age 75: population based study

BMJ. 2012 Aug 29;345:e5568. doi: 10.1136/bmj.e5568

Rizzuto D, Orsini N, Qiu C, Wang HX, Fratiglioni L.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To identify modifiable factors associated with longevity among adults aged 75 and older.

DESIGN:

Population based cohort study.

SETTING:

Kungsholmen, Stockholm, Sweden.

PARTICIPANTS:

1810 adults aged 75 or more participating in the Kungsholmen Project, with follow-up for 18 years.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE:

Median age at death. Vital status from 1987 to 2005.

RESULTS:

During follow-up 1661 (91.8%) participants died. Half of the participants lived longer than 90 years. Half of the current smokers died 1.0 year (95% confidence interval 0.0 to 1.9 years) earlier than non-smokers. Of the leisure activities, physical activity was most strongly associated with survival; the median age at death of participants who regularly swam, walked, or did gymnastics was 2.0 years (0.7 to 3.3 years) greater than those who did not. The median survival of people with a low risk profile (healthy lifestyle behaviours, participation in at least one leisure activity, and a rich or moderate social network) was 5.4 years longer than those with a high risk profile (unhealthy lifestyle behaviours, no participation in leisure activities, and a limited or poor social network). Even among the oldest old (85 years or older) and people with chronic conditions, the median age at death was four years higher for those with a low risk profile compared with those with a high risk profile.

CONCLUSION:

Even after age 75 lifestyle behaviours such as not smoking and physical activity are associated with longer survival. A low risk profile can add five years to women's lives and six years to men's. These associations, although attenuated, were also present among the oldest old (≥85 years) and in people with chronic conditions.

http://www.bmj.com/content/345/bmj.e5568
http://www.bmj.com/content/345/bmj.e5568.pdf%2Bhtml

Note: Open Access. Full text PDF freely available from link immediately above.

Interaction between smoking and obstructive sleep apnea: not just participants

Chin Med J (Engl). 2012 Sep;125(17):3150-6.

Lin YN, Li QY, Zhang XJ.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To review the current evidence that links smoking to obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and to discuss some potential mechanisms proposed for these links.

DATA SOURCES:

We searched PubMed and Medline to identify studies investigating the interaction between smoking and OSA.

STUDY SELECTION:

Articles regarding the relationship between smoking and OSA were selected. Studies considered smoking as a confounding factor were excluded.

RESULTS:

The association of smoking and OSA has been confirmed in several studies. The effects of smoking on the pathophysiology of OSA may include smoking-induced upper airway inflammation, stimulant effects of nicotine on upper airway muscles, and a "rebound effect" due to nightly short-term nicotine withdrawal, or all of the above. In addition, the coexistence of OSA and smoking may have more widespread implications for cardiovascular dysfunction in patients with OSA. Finally, OSA might be responsible for the addiction to nicotine.

CONCLUSIONS:

Smoking may act as a risk factor for OSA and join with OSA in a common pathway to increase the risk of systematic injury. OSA, in turn, may be a predisposing factor for smoking. Thus, smoking cessation is recommended when considering treatment for OSA, and treating OSA may be a necessary precondition for successful smoking cessation.

http://www.cmj.org/Periodical/AbstractList.asp?titleid=LW201294374708004297
http://www.cmj.org/Periodical/PDF/20129437190170.pdf

Also:

Proteomic analysis for detecting serum biomarkers related to smoking in humans
http://www.cmj.org/Periodical/paperlist.asp?id=LW201294364138805423
http://www.cmj.org/Periodical/PDF/20129436142500.pdf

Note: Open Access. Full text PDFs freely available from links immediately above.

Impact of educational intervention on implementation of tobacco counselling among oral health professionals: a cluster-randomized community trial

Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 2012 Aug 30. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0528.2012.00743.x. [Epub ahead of print]

Amemori M, Virtanen J, Korhonen T, Kinnunen TH, Murtomaa H.

Abstract

OBJECTIVES:

Tobacco use adversely affects oral health. Clinical guidelines recommend that oral health professionals promote tobacco abstinence and provide patients who use tobacco with brief tobacco use cessation counselling. Research shows that these guidelines are seldom implemented successfully. This study aimed to evaluate two interventions to enhance tobacco use prevention and cessation (TUPAC) counselling among oral health professionals in Finland.

METHODS:

We used a cluster-randomized community trial to test educational and fee-for-service interventions in enhancing TUPAC counselling among a sample of dentists (n = 73) and dental hygienists (n = 22) in Finland. Educational intervention consisted of 1 day of training, including lectures, interactive sessions, multimedia demonstrations and a role play session with standard patient cases. Fee-for-service intervention consisted of monetary compensation for providing tobacco use prevention or cessation counselling. TUPAC counselling procedures provided were reported and measured using an

electronic dental records system. In data analysis, intent-to-treat principles were followed at both individual and cluster levels. Descriptive analysis included chi-square and t-tests. A general linear model for repeated measures was used to compare the outcome measures by intervention group.

RESULTS:

Of 95 providers, 73 participated (76.8%). In preventive counselling, there was no statistically significant time effect or group-by-time interaction. In cessation counselling, statistically significant group-by-time interaction was found after a 6-month follow-up ($F = 2.31$; $P = 0.007$), indicating that counselling activity increased significantly in intervention groups. On average, dental hygienists showed greater activity in tobacco prevention ($F = 12.13$; $P = 0.001$) and cessation counselling ($F = 30.19$; $P < 0.001$) than did dentists. In addition, cessation counselling showed a statistically significant provider-by-group-by-time interaction ($F = 5.95$; $P < 0.001$), indicating that interventions to enhance cessation counselling were more effective among dental hygienists.

CONCLUSIONS:

Educational intervention yielded positive short-term effects on cessation counselling, but not on preventive counselling. Adding a fee-for-service to education failed to significantly improve TUPAC counselling performance. Other approaches than monetary incentives may be needed to enhance the effectiveness of educational intervention. Further studies with focus on how to achieve long-term changes in TUPAC counselling activity among oral health professionals are needed.

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1600-0528.2012.00743.x/abstract

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Impact of Smoking and Smoking Cessation on Oncologic Outcomes in Primary Non-muscle-invasive Bladder Cancer

Eur Urol. 2012 Aug 21. [Epub ahead of print]

Rink M, Furberg H, Zabor EC, Xylinas E, Babjuk M, Pycha A, Lotan Y, Karakiewicz PI, Novara G, Robinson BD, Montorsi F, Chun FK, Scherr DS, Shariat SF.

Abstract

BACKGROUND:

Cigarette smoking is the best-established risk factor for urothelial carcinoma (UC) development, but the impact on oncologic outcomes remains poorly understood.

OBJECTIVE:

To analyse the effects of smoking status, cumulative exposure, and time from smoking cessation on the prognosis of patients with primary non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (NMIBC).

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS:

We collected smoking data from 2043 patients with primary NMIBC. Smoking variables included smoking status, average number of cigarettes smoked per day (CPD), duration in years, and time since smoking cessation. Lifetime cumulative smoking exposure was categorised as light short term (≤19 CPD, ≤19.9 yr), light long term (≤19 CPD, ≥20 yr), heavy short term (≥20 CPD, ≤19.9 yr) and heavy long term (≥20 CPD, ≥20 yr). The median follow-up in this retrospective study was 49 mo.

INTERVENTIONS:

Transurethral resection of the bladder with or without intravesical instillation therapy.

OUTCOME MEASUREMENTS AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Univariable and multivariable logistic regression and competing risk regression analyses assessed the effects of smoking

on outcomes.

RESULTS AND LIMITATIONS:

There was no difference in clinicopathologic factors among never (24%), former (47%), and current smokers (29%). Smoking status was associated with the cumulative incidence of disease progression in multivariable analysis (p=0.003); current smokers had the highest cumulative incidences. Among current and former smokers, cumulative smoking exposure was associated with disease recurrence (p<0.001), progression (p<0.001), and overall survival (p<0.001) in multivariable analyses that adjusted for the effects of standard clinicopathologic factors and smoking status; heavy long-term smokers had the worst outcomes, followed by light long-term, heavy short-term, and light short-term smokers. Smoking cessation >10 yr reduced the risk of disease recurrence (hazard ratio [HR]: 0.66; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.52-0.84; p<0.001) and progression (HR: 0.42; 95% CI, 0.22-0.83; p=0.036) in multivariable analyses. The study is limited by its retrospective nature.

CONCLUSIONS:

Smoking status and a higher cumulative smoking exposure are associated with worse prognosis in patients with NMIBC. Smoking cessation >10 yr abrogates this detrimental effect. These findings underscore the need for integrated smoking cessation and prevention programmes in the management of NMIBC patients.

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0302283812009608

An Ecological Momentary Assessment Analysis of Prequit Markers for Smoking-Cessation Failure

Exp Clin Psychopharmacol. 2012 Aug 27. [Epub ahead of print]

Yeh VM, McCarthy DE, Baker TB.

Abstract

This study aimed to identify correlates of smoking-cessation failure, a failure to establish abstinence during a quit-smoking attempt. Identifying risk factors for early failure could facilitate the development of tailored interventions to promote cessation. The current study used existing ecological momentary assessment (EMA) data to investigate the extent to which prequit craving, negative affect, and recent smoking were associated with cessation failure in 374 smokers (189, 50.5% female). Subjects were prompted to complete 4-7 real-time reports of craving, negative affect, and recent smoking daily in the four days prior to quitting. Multilevel models of craving and negative affect (mean level, growth, volatility, and association with smoking) were estimated. Results indicated that recent smoking was associated with significantly lower craving among smokers who failed to quit than those who achieved a full day of cessation, but this held only among smokers who reduced smoking by at least 10% in the days preceding the quit attempt. Smokers who failed to quit on the quit day also experienced slower increases in negative affect in the days preceding the quit attempt than did initial abstainers, but delayed quitters and delayed cessation failures did not differ in negative-affect trajectories. These results suggest that successful abstainers and cessation failures can be differentiated by specific dimensions of prequit craving and negative-affect experiences, but the effects hold only in certain circumstances.

http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/2012-23389-001/

A Comparison of Peer Influence Measures as Predictors of Smoking Among Predominately Hispanic/Latino High School Adolescents

Journal of Adolescent Health
06 September 2012

Thomas W. Valente, Kayo Fujimoto, Daniel Soto, Anamara Ritt-Olson, Jennifer B. Unger

Abstract

Purpose

Consistent evidence has shown that one of the most significant influences on adolescent smoking is peer influence. There is considerable variation, however, in how peer influence is measured. This study constructs social network influence and selection variables from egocentric and sociometric data to compare their associations with smoking, with considerations of perceived smoking norms and adolescent popularity.

Methods

Longitudinal data were collected in the 9th and 10th grades in October 2006 and 2007 from predominantly Hispanic/Latino adolescents in seven Southern California schools; among these adolescents, 1,950 completed surveys at both waves. Both cross-sectional (separately for 9th and 10th graders) and longitudinal models were estimated.

Results

An egocentric measure of perceived friend smoking was strongly and consistently associated with individual smoking (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] ≈ 1.80, $p < .001$), whereas its sociometric counterpart of friend self-report smoking was only associated with smoking in the 9th-grade cross-sectional models (e.g., AOR = 1.56, $p < .001$) and rarely in longitudinal models. Popularity, measured by proportion of nominations received by class size, was associated with smoking and becoming a smoker (AOR = 1.67, $p < .001$), whereas perceived norms were not, in longitudinal models. Friend selection was also associated with becoming a smoker (AOR = 1.32, $p = .05$).

Conclusions

This study illustrates the utility of egocentric data for understanding peer influence and underscores the importance of perceptions and popularity as mechanisms that influence adolescent smoking.

http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X%2812%2900256-X/abstract
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X1200256X

Related coverage:

Smoking linked to popularity in school, U.S. study shows - CBC News
http://www.cbc.ca/news/health/story/2012/09/06/teen-smoking-popularity.html
So smoking does make you cool! Popular kids are more likely to smoke, study says
http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2199855/Popular-kids-likely-smoke-study-says.html

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Dependence of exhaled breath composition on exogenous factors, smoking habits and exposure to air pollutants

J Breath Res. 2012 Aug 29;6(3):036008. [Epub ahead of print]

Filipiak W, Ruzsanyi V, Mochalski P, Filipiak A, Bajtarevic A, Ager C, Denz H, Hilbe W, Jamnig H, Hackl M, Dzien A, Amann A.

Abstract
Non-invasive disease monitoring on the basis of volatile breath markers is a very attractive but challenging task. Several hundreds of compounds have been detected in exhaled air using modern analytical techniques (e.g. proton-transfer reaction mass spectrometry, gas chromatography-mass spectrometry) and have even been linked to various diseases. However, the biochemical background for most of compounds detected in breath samples has not been elucidated; therefore, the obtained results should be interpreted with care to avoid false correlations. The major aim of this study was to assess the effects of smoking on the composition of exhaled breath. Additionally, the potential origin of breath volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is discussed focusing on diet, environmental exposure and biological pathways based on other's studies. Profiles of VOCs detected in exhaled breath and inspired air samples of 115 subjects with addition of urine headspace derived from 50 volunteers are presented. Samples were analyzed with GC-MS after preconcentration on multibed sorption tubes in case of breath samples and solid phase micro-extraction (SPME) in the case of urine samples. Altogether 266 compounds were found in exhaled breath of at least 10% of the volunteers. From these, 162 compounds were identified by spectral library match and retention time (based on reference standards). It is shown that the composition of exhaled breath is considerably influenced by exposure to pollution and indoor-air contaminants and particularly by smoking. More than 80 organic compounds were found to be significantly related to smoking, the largest group comprising unsaturated hydrocarbons (29 dienes, 27 alkenes and 3 alkynes). On the basis of the presented results, we suggest that for the future understanding of breath data it will be necessary to carefully investigate the

potential biological origin of volatiles, e.g., by means of analysis of tissues, isolated cell lines or other body fluids. In particular, VOCs linked to smoking habit or being the results of human exposure should be considered with care for clinical diagnosis since small changes in their concentration profiles (typically in the ppt(v)-ppb(v) range) revealing that the outbreak of certain disease might be hampered by already high background.

http://iopscience.iop.org/1752-7163/6/3/036008/

Effects of naltrexone on smoking cessation outcomes and weight gain in nicotine-dependent men and women

J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2012 Oct;32(5):630-6.

King AC, Cao D, O'Malley SS, Kranzler HR, Cai X, Dewit H, Matthews AK, Stachoviak RJ.

Abstract
This study examined whether the opioid receptor antagonist naltrexone is efficacious in smoking cessation and whether sex moderates the response. We assessed smoking quit rates and weight gain in a double-blind randomized trial comparing oral naltrexone (n = 162) with placebo (n = 154) in nicotine-dependent participants who wanted to quit smoking. The medication was gradually titrated up to 50 mg during the week before the quit date and then maintained at this dose for 12 weeks. For the first 4 weeks after the quit date, all participants received a nicotine patch to mitigate tobacco withdrawal and attended weekly individual cognitive-behavioral smoking cessation counseling sessions. After this time, participants continued with naltrexone or placebo through 12 weeks. Follow-up assessments were conducted at 26 and 52 weeks. During treatment, naltrexone (vs placebo) increased quit rates, attenuated smoking urge, and reduced weight gain. At follow-up, after medication discontinuation, the effect of naltrexone on improving quit rates was no longer evident. Men and women experienced different benefits from naltrexone; men showed greater reductions in smoking, whereas women showed greater reductions in weight gain. In sum, naltrexone showed acute efficacy in treating nicotine dependence, but after the medication was discontinued, the effect on quit rate was not maintained. Further study of naltrexone in smoking cessation treatment and reduction of cessation-related weight gain, as well as preclinical investigation of mechanisms underlying sex differences, is warranted.

http://journals.lww.com/psychopharmacology/pages/articleviewer.aspx?year=2012&issue=10000&article=00008&type=abstract

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Stop Smoking Service Clients' Views Following the Introduction of Smoke-Free Legislation in England

Journal of Smoking Cessation / Volume 7 / Issue 01 / August 2012 , pp 1-8
Published online: **13 July 2012**

Lucy Hackshaw, Linda Bauld and Andy McEwen

Abstract

This study aimed to explore smoker's perspectives of continued smoking and smoking cessation following the introduction of smoke-free legislation in England. Seventeen semi-structured interviews were conducted with smokers who were making a quit attempt with the support of stop smoking services delivered by the National Health Service. Interviews explored opinions of smoke-free legislation before it was implemented in July 2007, as well as attitudes towards the legislation, beliefs about the influence of legislation on smoking behaviours, as well as changes to public attitudes about smoking. Framework analysis highlighted five key themes: attitudes towards smoke-free legislation prior to its introduction, support for smoke-free legislation following implementation, smoke-free legislation and smoking behaviour, stigma, and returning to smoking. Overall, smokers were positive about smoke-free legislation and reported reductions in smoking and an increase in quit attempts after introduction of the legislation. Change in attitudes towards smoking and smokers were noted, which at times could transpire to stigmatisation felt by the participants. Few quitters expressed a wish to return to smoking if the legislation was reversed.

http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=8640739&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S1834261212000047
http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2F13956 393DAE2E101602C759EC61FB38FA6A96 journals JSC JSC7 01 S1834261212000047a.pdf

Also:

Pilot Study of the Use of Personal Carbon Monoxide Monitoring to Achieve Radical Smoking Reduction
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http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2F17693 8DC75F11BD1692CED4EDCA3DBD115962 journals JSC JSC7 01 S1834261212000011a.pdf
Gender Differences in the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence in Korean Americans
http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=8640742&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S1834261212000059
http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2F17586 8DC75F11BD1692CED4EDCA3DBD115962 journals JSC JSC7 01 S1834261212000059a.pdf

Note: Open Access. Full text PDFs freely available from links immediately above.

"Smoking Cessation for Pregnancy and Beyond: A Virtual Clinic," an Innovative Web-Based Training for Healthcare Professionals

J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2012 Aug 30. [Epub ahead of print]

Tong VT, Dietz PM, England LJ.

Abstract
This article provides an overview of an interactive online training designed for healthcare professionals to hone their skills in assisting pregnant women to quit smoking and to remain quit postpartum. The curriculum teaches a best practice approach for smoking cessation, the 5A's, and is based on current clinical recommendations. The program offers five interactive case simulations and comprehensive discussions of patient visits, short lectures on relevant topics from leading experts, interviews with real patients who have quit, and a dedicated website of pertinent links and office resources. The training is accredited for up to 4.5 hours of continuing education credits. To access the training, please visit www.smokingcessationandpregnancy.org .

http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/jwh.2012.3871

The shock of the new—cigarette pack warnings

The Lancet
Volume 380, Issue 9845, 8–14 September 2012, Pages 871.

Dawei Wu

Following the Australian Government's landmark victory against the tobacco industry on the issue of plain cigarette packaging,[1] the cause of global public health has been dealt a blow by the US Court of Appeals.[2] Legislation by the US Food and Drug Administration mandating graphic health warnings to be printed on all cigarette packages sold in the USA has been deemed unconstitutional. In delivering the ruling, Justice Janice Rogers Brown alluded to the lack of evidence that graphic health warnings would reduce smoking. However, research on the effectiveness of graphic health warnings suggests that the evidence, whilst not unequivocal, should not be dismissed lightly.

Studies have shown that graphic health warnings were more effective than text-only warnings in increasing smokers' awareness and recall of the harmful effects of smoking on health.[3] and [4] The ability to elicit cognitive and behavioural responses that are antecedents of cessation behaviour in smokers[5] suggests that graphic warnings are an important public health strategy. Several groups seem to be particularly amenable to the health messages of graphic warnings on cigarette packs—one is adolescents, who are more likely to perceive smoking as negative when exposed to grotesque images that depict diseases attributable to smoking...

The decision by the US Court of Appeals should serve as a catalyst for further research to evaluate links between graphic health warnings and mediators of smoking cessation such as perceived risk and quit intentions.[9] Much of the existing evidence is based on cross-sectional studies, which are limited in their ability to establish causality, and further longitudinal and experimental studies using well-selected control groups and randomisation are warranted... Whether cigarette packs are made less attractive to potential smokers by the removal of branding or by the addition of graphic warnings, the US Court of Appeals' ruling is surely a temporary setback in the conflict between bad business and good health, where there can be only one winner.

http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)61482-2/fulltext
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673612614822

Comprehensive genomic characterization of squamous cell lung cancers

Nature
Published online **09 September 2012**

The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network

Abstract

Lung squamous cell carcinoma is a common type of lung cancer, causing approximately 400,000 deaths per year worldwide. Genomic alterations in squamous cell lung cancers have not been comprehensively characterized, and no molecularly targeted agents have been specifically developed for its treatment. As part of The Cancer Genome Atlas, here we profile 178 lung squamous cell carcinomas to provide a comprehensive landscape of genomic and epigenomic alterations. We show that the tumour type is characterized by complex genomic alterations, with a mean of 360 exonic mutations, 165 genomic rearrangements, and 323 segments of copy number alteration per tumour. We find statistically recurrent mutations in 11 genes, including mutation of *TP53* in nearly all specimens. Previously unreported loss-of-function mutations are seen in the *HLA-A* class I major histocompatibility gene. Significantly altered pathways included *NFE2L2* and *KEAP1* in 34%, squamous differentiation genes in 44%, phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase pathway genes in 47%, and *CDKN2A* and *RB1* in 72% of tumours. We identified a potential therapeutic target in most tumours, offering new avenues of investigation for the treatment of squamous cell lung cancers.

http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/vaop/ncurrent/full/nature11404.html
http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/vaop/ncurrent/pdf/nature11404.pdf

Note: Open Access. Full text PDF freely available from link immediately above.

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New Potential Targets Discovered for Treating Squamous Cell Lung Cancers
http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/09/120909150439.htm

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The role of dorsal anterior cingulate cortex in the regulation of craving by reappraisal in smokers

PLoS One. 2012;7(8):e43598. Epub 2012 Aug 22.

Zhao LY, Tian J, Wang W, Qin W, Shi J, Li Q, Yuan K, Dong MH, Yang WC, Wang YR, Sun LL, Lu L.

Abstract

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE:

Drug cues can induce craving for drugs of abuse. Dysfunctional regulation of emotion and motivation regarding rewarding objects appears to be an integral part of addiction. It has been found that cognitive strategies decreased the intensity of craving in addicts. Reappraisal strategy is a type of cognitive strategy that requires participants to reinterpret the meaning of an emotional situation. In addition, studies have found that activation of the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) is associated with the selection and application of cognitive reappraisal. In present study, we sought to determine whether such cognitive regulation engages the dACC and improves inhibition of craving in smokers.

METHODS:

Sixteen smokers underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) during performance of a cigarette reward-conditioning procedure with cognitive reappraisal. We focused our analyses on the dACC as a key structure of cognitive control of craving. Cue induced craving under different conditions was obtained. Correlational analysis between the functional response in the dACC and the subjective craving was performed.

RESULTS:

We found that using a cognitive reappraisal was successful in decreasing the conditioned craving. Right dACC (BA 24/32) engaged in the cognitive reappraisal. In addition, the individual's subjective craving was negatively correlated with the right dACC activation.

CONCLUSIONS:

These findings suggest that the dACC are important substrates of Inhibition of cue induced craving in smokers. Cognitive regulation by cognitive reappraisal may help addicted individuals avoid the anticipated situations where they are exposed to conditioned cues.

http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0043598

Note: Open Access. Full text PDF freely available from link immediately above.

Exploring the relationships between tobacco smoking and schizophrenia in first-degree relatives

Psychiatry Res. 2012 Aug 28. [Epub ahead of print]

Ferchiou A, Szöke A, Laguerre A, Méary A, Leboyer M, Schürhoff F.

Abstract

Up to 90% of individuals with schizophrenia suffer from nicotine dependence. Both schizophrenia and nicotine consumption have strong genetic components, which may overlap. The relationship between schizophrenia and nicotine dependence remains unclear, due in part to confounding factors. Studies of the relationship between nicotine consumption and milder schizophrenia-related phenotypes, such as schizotypy, in first-degree relatives of individuals with schizophrenia could help to better understand the relationship between smoking and schizophrenia while avoiding such confounders. We assessed the proportion of smokers, their level of nicotine dependence and their level of schizotypy in a sample of 98 first-degree relatives of schizophrenic subjects and 110 healthy controls. Partial correlation analysis was used to assess the relationship between schizotypal dimensions and smoking dependence. The prevalence of smoking and nicotine dependence levels were higher in the relatives than in the healthy control group. We found no relationship between nicotine dependence and the magnitude of schizotypal features in either group. Our results support the hypothesis that the relationship between schizophrenia and smoking is largely mediated by common familial factors, which may be genetic.

http://www.psy-journal.com/article/S0165-1781%2812%2900406-4/abstract
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165178112004064

Also:

Patterns of deficits in brain function in bipolar disorder and schizophrenia: A cluster analytic study
http://www.psy-journal.com/article/S0165-1781%2812%2900404-0/abstract
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The lack of association between catechol-O-methyl-transferase Val108/158Met polymorphism and smoking in schizophrenia and alcohol dependence
http://www.psy-journal.com/article/S0165-1781%2812%2900433-7/abstract
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165178112004337

The Relationship of Tobacco Use With Gambling Problem Severity and Gambling Treatment Outcome

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Sep 3 , 2012.

Odlaug, Brian L.; Stinchfield, Randy; Golberstein, Ezra; Grant, Jon E.

Abstract

This study sought to examine the impact of tobacco use on gambling treatment. Pathological gambling (PG) is a psychiatric condition associated with significant financial, emotional, and psychosocial consequences. Elevated rates of

nicotine dependence have been associated with increased gambling severity and more frequent psychiatric problems. A total of 385 treatment-seeking pathological gamblers enrolled in one of 11 gambling treatment providers in Minnesota were assessed. Linear regression modeling was used to examine demographic and clinical variables at treatment entry and the relationship between those variables and the number of days gambled at a 6-month posttreatment. Logistic regression was utilized to assess predictors of treatment completion. Daily tobacco use was reported in 244 (63.4%) subjects. Tobacco users presented with significantly more severe gambling and mental health symptoms at treatment intake. Daily tobacco use, however, was not significantly associated with the number of days gambled or with treatment completion. Although tobacco users present with greater gambling problem severity, they had similar rates of treatment completion and treatment outcomes as nonusers.

http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/2012-23735-001/

***Chapter 15*: Impact of Tobacco Control on Lung Cancer Mortality in the United States Over the Period 1975–2000—Summary and Limitations**

Risk Analysis. July 2012, S190-S201.

Boer, R.; Moolgavkar, S.H.; Levy, D.T.

Abstract
Background: A consortium of six research groups estimated the impact on lung cancer mortality of changes in smoking behavior that began around the publication of the Surgeon General's report (SGR). This chapter presents the results of that effort. We quantified the cumulative impact of changes in smoking behaviors on lung cancer mortality in the United States over the period 1975–2000. Methods: The six groups used common inputs and independent models to estimate the number of U.S. lung cancer deaths averted over the period 1975–2000 as a result of changes in smoking behavior beginning in the mid fifties, and the number of deaths that could have been averted if tobacco control had completely eliminated all smoking following issuance of the first SGR on Smoking and Health in 1964. Results: Approximately 795,000 deaths (550,000 men and 245,000 women) were averted over the period 1975–2000 as a result of changes in smoking behavior since in 1950s. In the year 2000 alone approximately 70,000 lung cancer deaths were averted (44,000 among men and 26,000 among women). However, these represent approximately 30% of lung cancer deaths that could have potentially been averted over the period 1975–2000 if smoking was eliminated completely. In the 10-year period 1991–2000, this fraction increased to about 37%. Conclusions: Our results show the substantial impact of changes in smoking behavior since the 1950s. Despite a major impact of changing smoking behaviors, tobacco control effort are still needed to further reduce the burden of this disease.

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2012.01827.x/abstract
http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2012.01827.x/pdf

Related *Risk Analys* Perspectives:

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Chapter 1: the impact of the reduction in tobacco smoking on U.S. Lung cancer mortality, 1975-2000: an introduction to the problem
http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2011.01745.x/abstract
http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2011.01745.x/pdf
http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risk.2012.32.issue-s1/issuetoc

Note: Open Access. Full text PDFs of all Chapters of this *Risk Analysis* 'Special Issue: The Impact of the Reduction in Tobacco Smoking on U.S. Lung Cancer Mortality (1975-2000): Collective Results from the Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network (CISNET)' freely available from the ToC link immediately above.

Foetal exposure to maternal passive smoking is associated with childhood asthma, allergic rhinitis, and eczema

ScientificWorldJournal. 2012;2012:542983. Epub 2012 Aug 13.

Lee SL, Lam TH, Leung TH, Wong WH, Schooling M, Leung GM, Lau YL.

Abstract

Objective. We examined the hypothesis that foetal exposure to maternal passive smoking is associated with childhood asthma, allergic rhinitis, and eczema. Methods. The study was a population-based cross-sectional survey of Hong Kong Chinese children aged ≤14 years carried out in 2005 to 2006. Results. Foetal exposure to maternal passive smoking was significantly associated with wheeze ever (OR 2.05; 95% CI 1.58-2.67), current wheeze (OR 2.06; 95% CI 1.48-2.86), allergic rhinitis ever (OR 1.22; 95% CI 1.09-1.37), and eczema ever (OR 1.61; 95% CI 1.38-1.87). Foetal exposure to maternal active smoking was significantly associated with asthma ever (OR 2.10; 95% CI 1.14-3.84), wheeze ever (OR 2.46; 95% CI 1.27-4.78), and current wheeze (OR 2.74; 95% CI 1.24-6.01) but not with allergic rhinitis ever (OR 1.01; 95% CI 0.70-1.46) or eczema ever (OR 1.38; 95% CI 0.87-2.18). The dose response relationship between wheeze ever and current wheeze with increasing exposure, from no exposure to maternal passive smoking and then to maternal active smoking, further supports causality. Conclusion. There is significant association between foetal exposure to maternal passive smoking and maternal active smoking with childhood asthma and related atopic illnesses. Further studies are warranted to explore the potential causal relationship.

http://www.tswj.com/2012/542983/

Note: Open Access. Full text PDF freely available from link immediately above.

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STAN Bulletin is supported by
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