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**Subject:** STAN Bulletin: 40th Edition: 11-October-2012

## Smoking & Tobacco Abstracts & News

**STAN Bulletin  
40th Edition  
11-October-2012**

**Editor's note:** The *Huffington Post* [exposé](#) on US Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney and his Bain & Co. consulting firm's work for the tobacco industry in Russia does not seem to have gained much traction elsewhere on mass media platforms, but the 8000-word text contains many valuable revelations from *Legacy* [library](#) tobacco-industry documents as well as a number of helpful embedded links. In Japan, JTI shows touching concern for consumers by cancelling its purchase of [radiation-contaminated tobacco leaves](#) from Fukushima. Apparently, the company has a "safety limit" for radioactive caesium. Reassuring...

Stan Shatenstein

### Noteworthy:

"Our findings are consistent with other public opinion surveys, which show strong support for measures that tobacco companies have argued impinge on individuals' rights. Given the tobacco industry claims to serve the public's interest by protecting individual freedoms, we suggest they view these findings as a mandate to embrace plain packaging and work with government to implement this measure. Such a move would align their public actions with their private knowledge and demonstrate their commitment to reducing the serious health risks they acknowledge their products present." [Hoek J, Gendall P, Maubach N, Edwards R. Strong public support for plain packaging of tobacco products, [ANZJPH](#)]

### In the News:

- Australia: [Plain Packs: Why Tobacco Companies Are Shaking In Their Boots](#)
- Australia: Tasmania: Hobart: [City Council rejects industry push, smokers may footpath ban](#)
- Brazil/Sweden: [Gatekeeper Nerve Cells & Nicotine Effect on Learning & Memory \[Nat Neurosci: Leão\]](#)
- Haiti: [Prime minister announces new tax on tobacco, alcohol & gambling to fund education](#)
- Iceland: [More Smokers Switch to Loose Tobacco, Cigarette Sales Down](#)
- Japan: Fukushima: [JTI cancels purchase of radiation-contaminated tobacco leaves](#)
- Russia: [Cigarette Makers Wage Final Battle to Tame Tobacco Bill](#)
- Rwanda: [Smoking Law to Protect All, Will Affect Businesses](#)
- Saudi Arabia: [Health authorities spend heavily to treat 9 million smokers](#)
- UK: [Government to shock smokers to quit, address low sense of personal risk](#)
- UK: [JTI claims plain cigarette packets 'will fuel illicit cigs boom'](#)
- UK: Scotland: [Cigarette machines consigned to history as Imperial Tobacco loses case](#)
- UK: Wales: [Smoking ban film set exemption discussed by Assembly Members; Plaid Cymru opposed](#)
- UK/Russia: [Imperial Tobacco falls as bid speculation fades; BAT also down on tax boost](#)
- US: [Government seeks full federal court review of cigarette warnings; FDA: Reconsider ruling](#)
- US: AK: Yukon-Kuskokwim: [Iqmik: Supercharged chew packs mule kick; Bethel: Remote smokers pay less](#)
- US: MO: [Tobacco tax ballot measure would raise money for education, cessation; Readers' views](#)
- US: NY: [Post: Opinion: Basham/Luik: The great cigarette-tax lie](#)
- US: OK: [The Oklahoman: Opinion: Lawmakers shouldn't be promoting tobacco products](#)
- US/Russia: [Romney's Bain Firm Made Millions On Big Tobacco](#)

### In this Edition:

- AJPM - Farrelly: US: NY: Cessation Promotion with Emotional &/or Graphic Antismoking Advertising
- AAEM - Janik-Konieczny: Poland: Wroclaw: Medical University students' tobacco dependence knowledge
- Ann Acad Med Singap - Picco: Singapore: Smoking & nicotine dependence: cross-sectional epidemiology

- APAM - Shakya: US: Parental Influence on Substance Use in Adolescent Social Networks
- ANZJPH - Hoek: NZ: Strong public support for plain packaging of tobacco products
- Bipolar Disord - Heffner: US: Cigarette smoking & impulsivity in bipolar disorder
- BMJ Open - Hansson: Sweden: Effects of nicotine mouth spray on urges to smoke: RCT
- Cancer - Ferketich: US: National Comprehensive Cancer Network: Smoking status & NSCLC cohort survival
- Clin Lung Cancer - Schmidt-Hansen: Preoperative Cessation or Pulmonary Rehabilitation & Surgery Outcomes
- Dent Clin North Am - Albert: US: Tobacco cessation in the dental office
- Eur Arch Psych Clin Neurosci - Lernbass: Germany: Smoking, medication deficits, reward task & schizophrenia
- Inhal Toxicol - McAuley: US: Comparison of e-cigarette vapor & CS effects on indoor air quality
- IJTLDD - Abughosh: US: Ethnicity & waterpipe smoking among college students
- J Adv Nurs - Tang: Hong Kong: Smoking initiation & personal characteristics of secondary students
- JAMA - Mets: US: NLST: CT Screening for Lung Cancer: Opportunity to Evaluate Other Diseases
- J Cont Ed Health Prof - Carpenter: US: WA: Refer2Quit: Web-based skills, tobacco interventions & quitline referrals
- J Pain - Novy: US: Features of Cancer Patients Who Smoke: Pain, Symptom Burden, & Opioid Misuse Risk
- J Pediatr - Sconce: Editorial: US: SHS & Child Influenza Severity: Another Tobacco Industry Coffin Nail?
- JSAT - Minas: Greece: Clinical phenotypes related to smoking cessation
- Mat Child Health J - Tran: US: PRAMS: Cessation Interventions, Prenatal Care & Postpartum Relapse, 2004-2008
- N&TR - Prod'hom: Switzerland: Weight Change Predictors in Sedentary Smokers & Standard Cessation Intervention
- Psychopharmacol - Snuggs: UK: Responsiveness to reward following smoking cessation
- Tob Control - Hefler: TC advocacy in the social media age: using Facebook, Twitter & Change
- Tob Control - Mir: 8 FSU Countries: Cigarette packaging & FCTC & national legislation compliance
- Tob Control - Woodward: Commentary: Secondhand smoke exposure measures: recent developments

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**Abstracts:**

**Promotion of Smoking Cessation with Emotional and/or Graphic Antismoking Advertising**

**Am J Prev Med**

**Online Early October 9, 2012**

**Abstract**

Background: Antismoking campaigns can be effective in promoting cessation, but less is known about the dose of advertising related to behavioral change among adult smokers, which types of messages are most effective, and effects on populations disproportionately affected by tobacco use.

Purpose: To assess the impact of emotional and/or graphic antismoking TV advertisements on quit attempts in the past 12 months among adult smokers in New York State.

Methods: Individual-level data come from the 2003 through 2010 New York Adult Tobacco Surveys. The influence of exposure to antismoking advertisements overall, emotional and/or graphic advertisements, and other types of advertisements on reported attempts to stop smoking was examined. Exposure was measured by self-reported confirmed recall and market-level gross rating points. Analyses conducted in Spring 2012 included 8780 smokers and were stratified by desire to quit, income, and education.

Results: Both measures of exposure to antismoking advertisements are positively associated with an increased odds of making a quit attempt among all smokers, among smokers who want to quit, and among smokers in different household income brackets (?\$30,000 and ?\$30,000) and education levels (high-school degree or less education and at least some college education). Exposure to emotional and/or graphic advertisements is positively associated with making quit attempts among smokers overall and by desire to quit, income, and education. Exposure to advertisements without strong negative emotions or graphic images had no effect.

Conclusions: Strongly emotional and graphic antismoking advertisements are effective in increasing population-level quit attempts among adult smokers.

[http://www.ajpmonline.org/webfiles/images/journals/amepre/03-AMEPRE\\_3534%5B4%5D-stamped.pdf](http://www.ajpmonline.org/webfiles/images/journals/amepre/03-AMEPRE_3534%5B4%5D-stamped.pdf)

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

**Related coverage & PR:**

“Hard-hitting” Anti-Smoking Ads Increase Attempts to Quit

<http://www.omglobe.com/2012/10/08/hard-hitting-anti-smoking-ads-increase-attempts-to-quit/>

Graphic Anti-Smoking Ads Increase Attempts to Quit

<http://www.cfah.org/hbns/archives/getDocument.cfm?documentID=22556>

## An attempt to assess knowledge about tobacco dependence among students at the Medical University in Wrocław

[Ann Agric Environ Med. 2012 Sep 20;19\(3\):345-9.](#)

[Janik-Koncewicz K, Zatoński T, Połtyn-Zaradna K, Zatońska K, Cedzyńska M, Przewoźniak K, Wojtyła A.](#)

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Tobacco smoking is still one of the greatest, avoidable, singular causes of death. Although students of medical faculties are expected to have solid knowledge about smoking hazards, a significant number of them still smoke. **Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess knowledge on tobacco dependence in a sample of students at the Medical University in Wrocław. **Material and methods:** Between 2009-2011, non-compulsory lectures on the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence were provided for 3(rd) to 6(th) year students of medicine at the Medical University in Wrocław (170 students). The questionnaire contained 10 questions about smoking-related diseases and medicines used in tobacco dependence treatment. **Results:** 21% of students smoked cigarettes and 79% were never smokers. 36% of the study group was exposed to passive smoking at the university. Nearly 80% of survey respondents agreed with the statement that cigarette smoking can lead to psychological addiction as strong as drug addiction, but more than 12% of the respondents perceived smoking just as a strong habit. Only 6 out of 10 surveyed students recognised tobacco dependence as an illness classified in an international classification of diseases and health problems (ICD-10). The correct amount of the chemical substances to be found in tobacco smoke was known by 67.1% of all surveyed students. The vast majority of the surveyed students indicated correctly 2 brands of nicotine replacement therapy, but none of them could name even one chemical and corresponding trade name of the pharmaceutical with central effect. **Conclusions:** The level of knowledge about the diagnosis and treatment of tobacco dependence among the students of the Medical Faculty in Wrocław Medical University is low, and requires improvement through educational activities at both facultative and compulsory study level. Special attention should be paid to pharmaceutical treatment of the tobacco dependence syndrome.

<http://aaem.pl/abstracted.php?level=5&ICID=1010961>

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

## Parental Influence on Substance Use in Adolescent Social Networks

*Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med.* 2012;():1-8. doi:10.1001/archpediatrics.2012.1372.

Published online **October 8, 2012**

Holly B. Shakya, Nicholas A. Christakis, James H. Fowler

### Abstract

**Objective** To evaluate the relationship between the parenting style of an adolescent's peers' parents and an adolescent's substance use.

**Design** Longitudinal survey.

**Setting** Adolescents across the United States were interviewed at school and at home.

**Participants** Nationally representative sample of adolescents in the United States.

**Main Exposure** Authoritative vs neglectful parenting style of adolescent's parents and adolescent's friends' parents and adolescent substance use.

**Main Outcome Measures** Adolescent alcohol abuse, smoking, marijuana use, and binge drinking.

**Results** If an adolescent had a friend whose mother was authoritative, that adolescent was 40% (95% CI, 12%-58%) less likely to drink to the point of drunkenness, 38% (95% CI, 5%-59%) less likely to binge drink, 39% (95% CI, 12%-58%) less likely to smoke cigarettes, and 43% (95% CI, 1%-67%) less likely to use marijuana than an adolescent whose friend's mother was neglectful, controlling for the parenting style of the adolescent's own mother, school-level fixed effects, and demographics. These results were only partially mediated by peer substance use.

**Conclusions** Social network influences may extend beyond the homogeneous dimensions of own peer or own parent to include extradyadic influences of the wider network. The value of parenting interventions should be reassessed to take into account these spillover effects in the greater network.

12.11.2012

<http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1377497>

## Research Commentary

### Strong public support for plain packaging of tobacco products

[Aust N Z J Public Health](#). 2012 Oct;36(5):405-7. doi: 10.1111/j.1753-6405.2012.00907.x.

[Hoek J](#), [Gendall P](#), [Maubach N](#), [Edwards R](#).

Internationally, smoking remains a serious public health problem. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that deaths from smoking will rise to more than eight million by 2030 and reach one billion in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Governments around the world have responded to the threat tobacco poses by adopting progressive measures that will reduce smoking initiation, prompt cessation and lower overall smoking rates. One such strategy, tobacco 'denormalisation', exposes tobacco as a toxic product peddled by an unscrupulous industry and undermines the social cachet of smoking. Denormalisation reframes smoking as socially unacceptable and challenges the connotations of glamour, sophistication and ruggedness that tobacco brands have used to attract young people. Over time, denormalisation reduces smoking's aspirational attributes, undermines the value tobacco brands deliver to smokers and reduces tobacco consumption...

### Conclusions and Implications

Although tobacco companies question the benefits of plain packaging, New Zealanders strongly support this measure and believe attractive packaging encourages smoking experimentation among young people. Respondents supported suggestions that tobacco products should feature large warnings and were not persuaded by industry arguments that plain packaging misappropriated their intellectual property. Interestingly, a higher proportion of respondents (57%) felt attractive packaging encouraged experimentation than thought plain packaging would discourage this behaviour (39%). This discrepancy may arise from the perception that some young people will always take risks, irrespective of arguments to dissuade them. The fact that more than a third of respondents thought plain packaging would reduce this innate tendency is important, as too is the need for complementary measures that reduce tobacco's affordability and accessibility, such as increased excise taxes and fewer retail outlets.

Non-smokers showed consistently higher support for public health arguments than smokers, who were less likely to attribute benefits to plain packaging. Although empirical data suggests plain packaging will promote cessation, smokers' stance may reflect their nicotine addiction, which influences their behaviour more directly than a policy measure such as plain packaging. Similarly, smokers' weaker agreement with statements regarding the role of packaging in smoking initiation may reflect their desire to assert control over their behaviour and corresponding reluctance to acknowledge the role of external factors.

Despite their lower levels of agreement, a substantial minority of smokers (around 20%) believed plain packaging would deter smoking initiation and promote cessation. Given more than 80% of smokers regret having started smoking and wish they were smokefree, plain packaging has the potential to trigger a quit attempt among a sizeable group, many of whom will already be contemplating quitting.

Perhaps most importantly, few respondents (20%) agreed with industry claims that plain packaging would be unfair, while more than half (54%) disagreed with this proposition. Together with the high support for very large warnings on tobacco products, this finding suggests the tobacco industry's freedom of choice arguments have no traction among the New Zealand public. Instead, the findings offer little support for claims that plain packaging would impinge on either commercial or individual freedoms...

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1753-6405.2012.00907.x/abstract>

### Related *BMC Pub Health* study:

A cross-sectional analysis of how young adults perceive tobacco brands: implications for FCTC signatories

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/796/abstract>

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-12-796.pdf>

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

### Related coverage & Video:

Public support tobacco plain packaging - survey - New Zealand Herald

<http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c.id=1&objectid=10839736>

12.11.2012

Tobacco packaging: Call to scrutinise lobby groups' claims - New Zealand Herald

[http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1&objectid=10839906](http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10839906)

Research undermines tobacco industry's plain packaging claims - HealthCanal

<http://www.healthcanal.com/public-health-safety/32838-Research-undermines-tobacco-industrys-plain-packaging-claims.html>

Plain packaging fight continues - NZTV [Video]

<http://tvnz.co.nz/national-news/plain-packaging-fight-continues-video-5125693>

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## Cigarette smoking and impulsivity in bipolar disorder

**Bipolar Disord.** 2012 Oct 1. doi: 10.1111/bdi.12010. [Epub ahead of print]

[Heffner JL](#), [Fleck DE](#), [Delbello MP](#), [Adler CM](#), [Strakowski SM](#).

### Abstract

**Objectives:** There is a high prevalence of smoking among individuals with bipolar disorder, yet there have been few efforts to identify potential contributing factors as a means of improving prevention and treatment approaches. The goal of this study was to examine the association between impulsivity and the initiation or maintenance of smoking in bipolar disorder. **Methods:** Participants comprised 97 adolescents and adults, ages 16-50, with bipolar I disorder who were experiencing a mixed or manic episode at the time of study enrollment. Participants completed the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11 (BIS-11) as a self-report indicator of trait impulsivity, and the Logan Stop-Signal Task (SST), Delayed Reward Task (DRT), and Degraded Stimulus Continuous Performance Task (DSCPT) as behavioral measures of impulsivity. **Results:** Current smokers (34%) and former smokers (23%) generally reported higher trait impulsivity on the BIS-11 than never smokers (43%), with minimal evidence for differences among the two ever-smoking groups. No differences in impulsivity by smoking status emerged on the behavioral measures. **Conclusions:** Trait impulsivity is associated with the initiation, but not necessarily the maintenance, of cigarette smoking in adolescents and adults with bipolar disorder. Our findings provide no evidence that smoking is associated with impulsive responding on cognitive tasks during a symptomatic period during which impulsivity is elevated.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/bdi.12010/abstract>

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## Effects of nicotine mouth spray on urges to smoke, a randomised clinical trial

**BMJ Open.** 2012 Sep 26;2(5). pii: e001618. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2012-001618. Print 2012.

[Hansson A](#), [Hajek P](#), [Perfekt R](#), [Kraiczi H](#).

### Abstract

#### OBJECTIVE:

A new nicotine mouth spray was shown to be an effective stop-smoking treatment. This study was set up to examine the speed with which it relieves urges to smoke, and how it compares with nicotine lozenge in this respect.

#### DESIGN:

Randomised, cross-over trial that compared nicotine mouth spray 2 mg versus nicotine lozenge 2 or 4 mg.

#### SETTING:

Clinical pharmacology research unit.

#### PARTICIPANTS:

200 Volunteer smokers who smoked their first cigarette of the day within 30 min of waking.

#### INTERVENTIONS:



Subjects abstained from smoking the night before the morning they attended the laboratory. Treatment was administered following 5 h of witnessed abstinence. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OUTCOME MEASURES: Urge to smoke was rated before and at 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 45 min and 1, 1.5, and 2 h after treatment administration. The primary outcome concerned change during the first 1, 3 and 5 min after treatment administration.

## RESULTS:

Nicotine mouth spray achieved greater reductions in craving than either lozenge during the first 1, 3 and 5 min postadministration. After using mouth spray, half of the users experienced 50% reduction in craving within 3.40 min, while the same treatment effect was achieved within 9.92 and 9.20 min for the 2 and 4 mg lozenge, respectively. Adverse events with both mouth spray and lozenge were mostly mild. Hiccups, local irritation, nausea and dyspepsia were more frequent with spray than lozenge.

## CONCLUSIONS:

Nicotine mouth spray provides a faster relief of cravings than nicotine lozenge.

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/5/e001618.long>

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/5/e001618.full.pdf+html>

## Also:

Positive associations between consumerism and tobacco and alcohol use in early adolescence: cross-sectional study

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/5/e001446.long>

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/5/e001446.full.pdf+html>

Are socioeconomic disparities in tobacco consumption increasing in India? A repeated cross-sectional multilevel analysis

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/5/e001348.long>

<http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/2/5/e001348.full.pdf+html>

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

## Smoking status and survival in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network non-small cell lung cancer cohort

**Cancer.** 2012 Sep 28. doi: 10.1002/cncr.27824. [Epub ahead of print]

[Ferketich AK](#), [Niland JC](#), [Mamet R](#), [Zornosa C](#), [D'Amico TA](#), [Ettinger DS](#), [Kalemkerian GP](#), [Pisters KM](#), [Reid ME](#), [Otterson GA](#).

## Abstract

### BACKGROUND:

The objectives of this study were to evaluate survival among current smokers, former smokers, and never smokers who are diagnosed with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

### METHODS:

The study included patients who participated in the National Comprehensive Cancer Network's NSCLC Database Project. Current, former, and never smokers were compared with respect to overall survival by fitting Cox regression models.

### RESULTS:

Data from 4200 patients were examined, including 618 never smokers, 1483 current smokers, 380 former smokers who quit 1 to 12 months before diagnosis, and 1719 former smokers who quit >12 months before diagnosis. Among patients with stage I, II, and III disease, only never smokers had better survival than current smokers (hazard ratio, 0.47 [95% confidence interval, 0.26-0.85] vs 0.51 [95% confidence interval, 0.38-0.68], respectively). Among patients with stage IV disease, the impact of smoking depended on age: Among younger patients (aged ≤55 years), being a never smoker and a former smoker for ≥12 months increased survival. After age 85 years, smoking status did not have a significant impact on overall survival.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Patients who were smoking at the time of diagnosis had worse survival compared with never smokers. Among younger patients with stage IV disease, current smokers also had worse survival compared with former smokers who quit >12 months before diagnosis. It is likely that tumor biology plays a major role in the differences observed; however, to improve survival, it is prudent to encourage all smokers to quit smoking if they are diagnosed with NSCLC.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cncr.27824/abstract>

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**The Effect of Preoperative Smoking Cessation or Preoperative Pulmonary Rehabilitation on Outcomes After Lung Cancer Surgery: A Systematic Review**

[Clin Lung Cancer](#). 2012 Sep 24. pii: S1525-7304(12)00180-5. doi: 10.1016/j.clcc.2012.07.003. [Epub ahead of print]

[Schmidt-Hansen M](#), [Page R](#), [Hasler E](#).

**Abstract**

The preferred treatment for lung cancer is surgery if the disease is considered resectable and the patient is considered surgically fit. Preoperative smoking cessation and/or preoperative pulmonary rehabilitation might improve postoperative outcomes after lung cancer surgery. The objectives of this systematic review were to determine the effectiveness of (1) preoperative smoking cessation and (2) preoperative pulmonary rehabilitation on peri- and postoperative outcomes in patients who undergo resection for lung cancer. We searched MEDLINE, PreMedline, Embase, Cochrane Library, Cinahl, BNI, Psychinfo, Amed, Web of Science (SCI and SSCI), and Biomed Central. Original studies published in English investigating the effect of preoperative smoking cessation or preoperative pulmonary rehabilitation on operative and longer-term outcomes in  $\geq 50$  patients who received surgery with curative intent for lung cancer were included. Of the 7 included studies that examined the effect of preoperative smoking cessation ( $n = 6$ ) and preoperative pulmonary rehabilitation ( $n = 1$ ) on outcomes after lung cancer surgery, none were randomized controlled trials and only 1 was prospective. The studies used different smoking classifications, the baseline characteristics differed between the study groups in some of the studies, and most had small sample sizes. No formal data synthesis was therefore possible. The included studies were marked by methodological limitations. On the basis of the reported bodies of evidence, it is not possible to make any firm conclusions about the effect of preoperative smoking cessation or of preoperative pulmonary rehabilitation on operative outcomes in patients undergoing surgery for lung cancer.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1525730412001805>

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**Tobacco cessation in the dental office**

[Dent Clin North Am](#). 2012 Oct;56(4):747-70. doi: 10.1016/j.cden.2012.07.004.

[Albert D](#), [Ward A](#).

**Abstract**

Evidence-based tobacco-cessation guidelines when used by clinicians are effective in reducing tobacco use and obtaining successful quits by patients. Dentists have been encouraged to provide instruction and intervention on tobacco cessation in the dental office. The dental provider is in the unique position to relate oral findings to the patient and to provide advice to tobacco-using patients to quit. In addition, dentists are able to assess patients' self-addiction and level of readiness to quit tobacco use. With this information, dentists can assist in helping patients to stop using tobacco by providing appropriate pharmacotherapeutic aid and thus improve their oral and overall health.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S001185321200064X>

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**Cigarette smoking modulates medication-associated deficits in a monetary reward task in patients with schizophrenia**

[Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci](#). 2012 Sep 26. [Epub ahead of print]

[Lernbass B](#), [Grön G](#), [Wolf ND](#), [Abler B](#).

**Abstract**

Imaging studies of reward processing have demonstrated a mesolimbic-mesocortical dopaminergic dysfunction in schizophrenia. Such studies on reward processing in patients and also in healthy controls showed that differential activations of dopaminergic brain areas are associated with adaptive changes in response speed related to different reward values. Given this relationship, we investigated reward processing on the behavioural level in a larger sample of 49 medicated patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia (ICD-10 F20) and 49 healthy controls. Subjects were instructed to react by button press upon two different stimuli in order to retain a 60 % chance winning a previously announced high (1\$) or low (20¢) amount of money paid to participants after the experiment. Concordant with previous reports on deficits in reward processing, acceleration of reaction times in patients upon low rewards differed significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) from healthy controls in our present behavioural study. This effect was pronounced in the non-smoking subgroup of patients ( $n = 24$ ). In this subgroup, we also observed a significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) positive correlation with medication type (relatively high vs. low D2 receptor affinity) and with the PANSS score, the latter with a trend to significance ( $p = 0.08$ ). Our study demonstrates that reaction time measures in a monetary reward task might constitute a feasible behavioural proxy for dopaminergic dysfunction and its different dimensions regarding psychopathology but also medication in patients with schizophrenia. In line with clinical observations, our findings support the notion that smoking modulates medication-associated side effects on reward processing in patients with schizophrenia.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/q7461427q2056j76/>

**Comparison of the effects of e-cigarette vapor and cigarette smoke on indoor air quality**

***Inhalation Toxicology*** Oct 2012, Vol. 24, No. 12, Pages 850-857: 850-857.

[T. R. McAuley](#), [P. K. Hopke](#), [J. Zhao](#), [S. Babaian](#)

**Abstract**

*Context:* Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) have earned considerable attention recently as an alternative to smoking tobacco, but uncertainties about their impact on health and indoor air quality have resulted in proposals for bans on indoor e-cigarette use.

*Objective:* To assess potential health impacts relating to the use of e-cigarettes, a series of studies were conducted using e-cigarettes and standard tobacco cigarettes.

*Methods and materials:* Four different high nicotine e-liquids were vaporized in two sets of experiments by generic 2-piece e-cigarettes to collect emissions and assess indoor air concentrations of common tobacco smoke by products. Tobacco cigarette smoke tests were conducted for comparison.

*Results:* Comparisons of pollutant concentrations were made between e-cigarette vapor and tobacco smoke samples. Pollutants included VOCs, carbonyls, PAHs, nicotine, TSNAs, and glycols. From these results, risk analyses were conducted based on dilution into a 40 m<sup>3</sup> room and standard toxicological data. Non-cancer risk analysis revealed "No Significant Risk" of harm to human health for vapor samples from e-liquids (A-D). In contrast, for tobacco smoke most findings markedly exceeded risk limits indicating a condition of "Significant Risk" of harm to human health. With regard to cancer risk analysis, no vapor sample from e-liquids A-D exceeded the risk limit for either children or adults. The tobacco smoke sample approached the risk limits for adult exposure.

*Conclusions:* For all byproducts measured, electronic cigarettes produce very small exposures relative to tobacco cigarettes. The study indicates no apparent risk to human health from e-cigarette emissions based on the compounds analyzed.

<http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.3109/08958378.2012.724728>

**Ethnicity and waterpipe smoking among US students**

***Int J Tuberc Lung Dis.*** 2012 Sep 18. [Epub ahead of print]

[Abughosh S](#), [Wu IH](#), [Peters RJ](#), [Hawari F](#), [Essien EJ](#).

**Abstract**

**OBJECTIVES:** To examine the effect of ethnicity on waterpipe smoking among college students. **DESIGN:** A cross-sectional study utilized data from University of Houston students through an online survey ( $n = 2334$ ) from March to April



2011. The survey included questions on demographic characteristics (sex, age, race/ethnicity), tobacco use experience, risk perception, social acceptability and popularity. Multivariate logistic regression was used to determine predictors of waterpipe use with three outcomes: ever-use vs. no use, past-year use vs. no use and past-month use vs. no use. RESULTS: Half of the sample had previously smoked tobacco using a waterpipe, approximately a third in the past year and 12.5% in the past month. Significant predictors included Middle Eastern ethnicity, Middle Eastern friend, past cigarette or cigar use. Perception of harm was associated with less use in the ever-use model, while perceived addictiveness, social acceptability and popularity of waterpipes were predictors in all models. CONCLUSION: Our findings underscore the importance of developing culturally appropriate interventions to control waterpipe smoking among Middle Eastern Americans and those of Indian/Pakistani descent to curb further spread in US society, and highlight the importance of developing interventions that target the perceived addictiveness, social acceptability and popularity of waterpipe smoking.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/iatld/ijitld/pre-prints.jsessionid=o5s9ro1n43d4.victoria>

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## Smoking initiation and personal characteristics of secondary students in Hong Kong

[J Adv Nurs](#). 2012 Sep 25. doi: 10.1111/jan.12019. [Epub ahead of print]

[Tang SM](#), [Loke AY](#).

### Abstract

#### AIM:

To explore the relationship between personal characteristics and smoking initiation among adolescents in Hong Kong.

#### BACKGROUND:

Adolescents have been initiating cigarette smoking at an increasing rate in recent years. Preventing tobacco use among young children has become one of the most effective strategies to reduce the harmful effects of tobacco use.

#### DESIGN:

A cross-sectional study.

#### METHODS:

Secondary students were recruited by convenience sampling from schools in the New Territories of Hong Kong in 2010. Questionnaires were used to collect information relating to their demographic and personal characteristics, including behavioural control, coping styles, sociability, locus of control, rebelliousness, self-esteem, emotional distress, and intention to smoke.

#### RESULTS:

A total of 644 secondary students were recruited. The prevalence of having ever tried smoking was 19.4% and that of regular smoking was 3.9% among these students. The results of this study show that secondary students who were living in public housing and had lower behavioural control and higher smoking intention were more likely to have tried smoking or to be regular smokers, indicating that these factors contribute to smoking initiation among secondary students.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

The personal characteristics of secondary students do play a role in smoking initiation. Parents and school personnel should work together to help young people to improve their self-esteem and behavioural control and to overcome their rebelliousness. The causes of smoking intention should also be explored to stop young people from picking up their first cigarette.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jan.12019/abstract>

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**Viewpoint****Computed Tomographic Screening for Lung Cancer An Opportunity to Evaluate Other Diseases**

**JAMA. 2012;308(14):1433-1434. doi:10.1001/jama.2012.12656.  
October 10, 2012**

Onno M. Mets, Pim A. de Jong, Mathias Prokop

The results of the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) have led to renewed interest in lung cancer screening. The NLST demonstrated that lung cancer screening using computed tomography (CT) reduces lung cancer–specific mortality by more than 20% and overall mortality by 7%. Although the discussion about false-positive findings is unsettling and cost-effectiveness analysis and confirmation by other large randomized trials are still being awaited, guidelines have been released by major organizations in the United States recommending lung cancer screening for patients who meet the inclusion criteria of the NLST...

Although the concept of chest screening is still in its infancy, lung cancer screening CT contains valuable information about other smoking-related diseases beyond lung cancer. By extending the scope of lung cancer screening to screening for various other diseases that manifest in the chest, the value of screening efforts might be enhanced at minimum additional cost. Given that the mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases currently at least equals that for lung cancer, even a modest reduction in cardiovascular mortality may make such a chest screening approach attractive. Adding COPD evaluation will not provide immediate benefits but might help in early diagnosis and individualizing the screening regimen. Other screening options may be added, each of which has its own potential benefits and limitations.

The results of current CT-based lung cancer screening are promising, but the risks associated with cigarette smoking include more than just lung cancer. Because other data are available from lung cancer screening, it is important to discuss how to leverage the additional information for the diagnosis of other diseases, leading to more efficient and effective health care.

<http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1377929>

**Refer2Quit: Impact of Web-based skills training on tobacco interventions and quitline referrals**

**[J Contin Educ Health Prof.](#) 2012 Jun;32(3):187-95. doi: 10.1002/chp.21144.**

[Carpenter KM](#), [Carlini BH](#), [Painter I](#), [Mikko AT](#), [Stoner SA](#).

**Abstract****INTRODUCTION:**

Tobacco quitlines (QLs) provide effective evidence-based tobacco cessation counseling, yet they remain underutilized. Barriers to utilization include the lack of referrals by health care providers who typically have little knowledge about QLs and low self-efficacy for providing tobacco interventions. In order to educate providers about QLs, referral methods and tobacco interventions, a case-based online CME/CE program, Refer2Quit (R2Q), was developed. R2Q includes QL education and intervention and referral skills training tailored to provider type (eg, physician, nurse, dental provider, pharmacist) and work setting (eg, emergency, outpatient, inpatient). A module teaching motivational enhancement strategies was also included.

**METHODS:**

Four health care organizations in Washington State participated in a study examining the effects of R2Q training on fax referral rates in an interrupted times series. Attitudes and self-efficacy toward delivering tobacco interventions was also assessed. Participants were a mix of provider types, including prescribers (20.1%), RNs (46.7%), and others (33.2%).

**RESULTS:**

Health care sites that participated in the study increased the fax referral rates (odds ratio [OR] 2.86, confidence interval [CI] 1.52-6.00) as well as rates of referrals that converted to actual quitline registrations (OR 2.73, CI 1.0-7.4). Providers who completed the training expressed significantly more positive attitudes and improved self-efficacy for delivering tobacco services. At follow-up most providers reported increased delivery of tobacco interventions and QL referrals, although only 17% reported increased rates of fax referral.

**DISCUSSION:**

Our study suggests that online education builds skills, improves knowledge, and thus increases the number and quality of fax referrals made to QLs by health care providers. Providers nonetheless reported ongoing barriers to providing tobacco services and referral, including lack of reimbursement and patient unwillingness to accept a referral.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/chp.21144/abstract>

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**Distinguishing Features of Cancer Patients Who Smoke: Pain, Symptom Burden, and Risk for Opioid Misuse**

***J Pain.* 2012 Sep 22. pii: S1526-5900(12)00745-6. doi: 10.1016/j.jpain.2012.07.012. [Epub ahead of print]**

[Novy DM](#), [Lam C](#), [Gritz ER](#), [Hernandez M](#), [Driver LC](#), [Koyyalagunta D](#).

**Abstract**

Although many cancer patients who have pain are smokers, the extent of their symptom burden and risk for opioid misuse are not well understood. In this study we analyzed records of patients being treated for cancer pain, 94 of whom were smokers and 392 of whom were nonsmokers, to determine smoking status group differences. Smokers had significantly higher pain intensity, fatigue, depression, and anxiety than nonsmokers (independent samples t-tests  $P < .002$ ). Smokers were at higher risk for opioid misuse based on the short form of the Screener and Opioid Assessment for Patients with Pain (SOAPP). Specifically, smokers had more frequent problems with mood swings, taking medications other than how they are prescribed, a history of illegal drug use, and a history of legal problems (chi-square tests  $P \leq .002$ ). Changes in pain and opioid use were examined in a subset of patients (146 nonsmokers and 46 smokers) who were receiving opioid therapy on at least 2 of the 3 data time points (consult, follow-up 1 month after consult, follow-up 6 to 9 months after consult). Results based on multilevel linear modeling showed that over a period of approximately 6 months, smokers continued to report significantly higher pain than nonsmokers. Both smokers and nonsmokers reported a significant decline in pain across the 6-month period; the rate of decline did not differ across smokers and nonsmokers. No significant difference over time was found in opioid use between smokers and nonsmokers. These findings will guide subsequent studies and inform clinical practice, particularly the relevancy of smoking cessation. **PERSPECTIVE:** This article describes pain, symptom burden, and risk for opioid misuse among cancer patients with pain across smoking status. Smoking appears to be a potential mechanism for having an increased pain and symptom burden and risk for opioid misuse. This improved understanding of cancer pain will inform clinical practice.

<http://www.jpain.org/article/S1526-5900%2812%2900745-6/abstract>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1526590012007456>

**Editorial**
**Secondhand Smoke and Influenza Severity in Children: Another Nail in the Coffin of the Tobacco Industry?**

***J Pediatr.* 2012 Sep 25. pii: S0022-3476(12)00982-1. doi: 10.1016/j.jpeds.2012.08.024. [Epub ahead of print]**

[Sconce JC](#), [Henderson J](#).

It is surely evident to all but the most blinkered advocate of the tobacco industry that secondhand smoke exposure is harmful to children's health, yet smoking rates remain obstinately high, particularly among adults of child-bearing age. The Centers for Disease Control estimated in 2010 that 45.3 million (19.3%) US adults were current smokers, with the highest rates in adults aged 25-44 years. Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in the prenatal and postnatal periods is associated with a number of respiratory disorders in early childhood, including otitis media, recurrent wheezing, respiratory infections, asthma, and low lung function. In this issue of *The Journal*, Wilson et al report another harmful effect of exposure to tobacco smoke in children hospitalized with confirmed influenza infection. In a retrospective case-notes review, the authors found evidence for increased severity of illness in children with a history of tobacco smoke exposure compared with those without. This study was based on a relatively small sample and has the usual limitations of retrospective hospital notes-based research, including misclassification of exposure, bias, and unmeasured confounding, but the results point to sizeable effects on intensive care admission and the need for respiratory support in exposed children, particularly in the presence of co-morbidities...

There is now a wealth of evidence in support of adverse effects of exposure to environmental tobacco on a number of respiratory health outcomes in children with a strong likelihood that this relationship is causal. The study of Wilson et al indicates that the harm of exposing children to tobacco smoke may extend to increasing the severity of respiratory viral infections. If these findings are confirmed and found to be free of bias and confounding, particularly if they extend to children hospitalized with respiratory viral infections in addition to influenza, there is a huge public health implication. How much more evidence will it take to persuade legislators and to educate parents to provide smoke-free environments for children?

<http://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476%2812%2900982-1/abstract>  
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022347612009821>

#### **Referenced *J Pediatr* study:**

Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke Exposure and Severity of Influenza in Hospitalized Children  
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022347612007317>

#### **Clinical phenotypes related to smoking cessation**

**[J Subst Abuse Treat.](#)** 2012 Sep 27. pii: S0740-5472(12)00137-7. doi: 10.1016/j.jsat.2012.08.002. [Epub ahead of print]

[Minas M](#), [Apostolidou E](#), [Goudouva I](#), [Makris E](#), [Gourgoulianis KI](#), [Hatzoglou C](#).

#### **Abstract**

##### **INTRODUCTION:**

The aim of the current study is the identification of clinical phenotypes of patients visiting a specialized smoking cessation center and the determination of smoking cessation rate for each phenotype, 1year after the initial evaluation.

##### **METHODS:**

Seven hundred eighty-three smokers who visited the outpatient clinic were included in the study. Demographic data, smoking habits, tobacco dependence and comorbidities were recorded. Smoking cessation rates and carbon monoxide levels were determined 1year after the initial evaluation.

##### **RESULTS:**

The overall smoking cessation rate 1year after the initial evaluation was 32.3%. Four distinct phenotypes were identified. The first one included mainly young women with low tobacco dependence and allergic profile. The second and the third ones included mainly men with high tobacco dependence, without comorbidities, treated with varenicline and bupropione SR, respectively. The fourth one included mainly older men with high tobacco dependence and smoking related comorbidities. Smoking cessation rates for each phenotype were 33.8, 39.4, 23.3, and 24.6%, respectively.

##### **CONCLUSION:**

Patients visiting a specialized smoking cessation center can be categorized in different phenotypes. Phenotyping may lead to a more personalized approach concerning smoking cessation.

<http://www.journalofsubstanceabusetreatment.com/article/S0740-5472%2812%2900137-7/abstract>  
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740547212001377>

#### **Association Between Smoking Cessation Interventions During Prenatal Care and Postpartum Relapse: Results from 2004 to 2008 Multi-State PRAMS Data**

**[Matern Child Health J.](#)** 2012 Aug 29. [Epub ahead of print]

[Tran T](#), [Reeder A](#), [Funke L](#), [Richmond N](#).

**Abstract**

Cigarette smoking is a serious global public health issue, and is particularly harmful to the maternal and child population. The study aimed to determine if there was an association between smoking cessation intervention during pregnancy and postpartum smoking relapse, and to define a time trend of postpartum smoking relapse after delivery. Data from the 2004-2008 pregnancy risk assessment monitoring systems of Colorado, Maine, Ohio, and Washington were analyzed. Logistic regression was used to define the association between smoking cessation intervention and postpartum smoking relapse, and to identify trend of postpartum smoking relapse. Analyses were done using SAS-Callable SUDAAN v.10.0 and Mplus v.6.0. Among the 2,938 women in the study the relapse rate was 48 %. It was 45 % among those without intervention, 58 % among those who received only counseling, and 57 % among those who received both counseling with treatment and/or referral. The rate was 42, 61, and 67 % among women whose infants were at 2-3, 4-5, and 6 months or more, respectively. Adjusted logistic regression models showed a trend of increased smoking relapse, but did not indicate an association between smoking cessation intervention and smoking relapse. Rates of smoking relapse were high and increased by time after delivery. Smoking cessation intervention during pregnancy may not be successful at preventing postpartum smoking relapse.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/j5236761r70qlx65/>

**Predictors of Weight Change in Sedentary Smokers Receiving a Standard Smoking Cessation Intervention**

*Nicotine Tob Res first published online October 9, 2012*

Sylvain Prod'hom, Isabella Locatelli, Karine Giraudon, Pedro Marques-Vidal, Carole Clair, Raphaël Bize, and Jacques Cornuz

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Quitting smoking is associated with weight gain, which may threaten motivation to engage or sustain a quit attempt. The pattern of weight gained by smokers treated according to smoking cessation guidelines has been poorly described. We aimed to determine the weight gained after smoking cessation and its predictors, by smokers receiving individual counseling and nicotine replacement therapies for smoking cessation.

**Methods:** We performed an ancillary analysis of a randomized controlled trial assessing moderate physical activity as an aid for smoking cessation in addition to standard treatment in sedentary adult smokers. We used mixed longitudinal models to describe the evolution of weight over time, thus allowing us to take every participant into account. We also fitted a model to assess the effect of smoking status and reported use of nicotine replacement therapy at each time point. We adjusted for intervention group, sex, age, nicotine dependence, and education.

**Results:** In the whole cohort, weight increased in the first 3 months, and stabilized afterwards. Mean 1-year weight gain was 3.3kg for women and 3.9kg for men ( $p = .002$ ). Higher nicotine dependence and male sex were associated with more weight gained during abstinence. Age over median was associated with continuing weight gain during relapse. There was a nonsignificant trend toward slower weight gain with use of nicotine replacement therapies.

**Conclusion:** Sedentary smokers receiving a standard smoking cessation intervention experience a moderate weight gain, limited to the first 3 months. Older age, male sex, and higher nicotine dependence are predictors of weight gain.

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<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/10/06/ntr.nts217.abstract>



**Also:**

Factors Associated With Smoking Relapse in the Postpartum Period: An Analysis of the Child Health Surveillance System Data in Southeast England

<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/10/06/ntr.nts221.abstract>

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**Responsiveness to reward following cessation of smoking**

[Psychopharmacology \(Berl\)](#). 2012 Sep 25. [Epub ahead of print]

[Snuggs S](#), [Hajek P](#).

**Abstract**

**RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES:**

It has been suggested that stopping smoking may lead to reduced responsiveness to rewarding stimulation. We assessed such changes in dependent smokers who abstained from smoking continuously for 4 weeks.

**METHODS:**

Eight hundred seventy-four consecutive smokers treated at a UK Clinic provided ratings of changes in their perception of rewarding events at 1 and 4 weeks after their target quit date. Measurements included the Enjoyment of Life Questionnaire (EOL) and Mood and Physical Symptoms Scale (a measure of withdrawal discomfort). Self-reports of continuous abstinence were verified by expired air carbon monoxide readings.

**RESULTS:**

In 585 participants who were continuously abstinent for the first week and provided EOL ratings, there was an increase in positive reactions to rewarding events compared to reactions while smoking ( $t = 5.9$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). In 192 participants who were continuously abstinent for 4 weeks and provided ratings at both 1 and 4 weeks, there was a further significant increase in positive reactions ( $F(1,191) = 18.71$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). More severe withdrawal discomfort was related to decreased enjoyment of rewarding events.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Responsiveness to reward increases within a week of stopping smoking and it increases further after 4 weeks of abstinence. The finding has implications for reassuring smokers worried about post-quitting mood changes.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/g1873p52715x4453/>

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**Tobacco control advocacy in the age of social media: using Facebook, Twitter and Change**

*Tob Control Published Online First: 9 October 2012 doi:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2012-050721*

Marita Hefler, Becky Freeman, Simon Chapman

**Abstract**

The tobacco industry's use of social media sites, such as Facebook, is an emerging area of research; however, this is the first study of the potential for social media to advance tobacco control. This paper presents three case studies of using social media for tobacco control advocacy, demonstrates how social media can facilitate direct and effective action, and provides tools and lessons learned for future campaigns.

<http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2012/10/07/tobaccocontrol-2012-050721.abstract>

**Also:**

YouTube: a promotional vehicle for little cigars and cigarillos?

<http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2012/10/08/tobaccocontrol-2012-050562.abstract>

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**Analysing compliance of cigarette packaging with the FCTC and national legislation in eight former Soviet Countries**

*Tob Control Published Online First: 9 October 2012*

Hassan Mir, Bayard Roberts, Erica Richardson, Clara Chow, Martin McKee

**Abstract**

**Aim** To analyse compliance of cigarette packets with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and national legislation and the policy actions that are required in eight former Soviet Union countries.

**Methods** We obtained cigarette packets of each of the 10 most smoked cigarette brands in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The packets were then analysed using a standardised data collection instrument. The analysis included the placing, size and content of health warning labels and deceptive labels (eg, 'Lights'). Findings were assessed for compliance with the FCTC and national legislation.

**Results** Health warnings were on all packets from all countries and met the FCTC minimum recommendations on size and position except Azerbaijan and Georgia. All countries used a variety of warnings except Azerbaijan. No country had pictorial health warnings, despite them being mandatory in Georgia and Moldova. All of the countries had deceptive labels despite being banned in all countries except Russia and Azerbaijan where still no such legislation exists.

**Conclusions** Despite progress in the use of health warning messages, gaps still remain—particularly with the use of deceptive labels. Stronger surveillance and enforcement mechanisms are required to improve compliance with the FCTC and national legislation.

<http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2012/10/07/tobaccocontrol-2012-050567.abstract>

**Also:**

Receipt and redemption of cigarette coupons, perceptions of cigarette companies and smoking cessation

<http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2012/10/08/tobaccocontrol-2012-050539.abstract>

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**Commentary**

**Measures of exposure to secondhand smoke: recent developments**

*Tob Control Published Online First: 9 October 2012*

Alistair Woodward

**Abstract**

About a third of the world's population is exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS), despite reductions in smoking prevalence in many countries. Accurate, cost-effective measures of exposure are needed in investigations of the health risks associated with SHS, and in studies of interventions to extend smoke-free environments. There have been important developments in the use of questionnaires, air quality monitoring and biomarkers, but still, there is no single, gold standard assessment of exposure to SHS. Choice of measure depends on circumstances, including cost, scale and time window.

<http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2012/10/08/tobaccocontrol-2012-050698.abstract>

**Also:**

Adolescent and adult perceptions of traditional and novel smokeless tobacco products and packaging in rural Ohio

<http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2012/10/08/tobaccocontrol-2012-050470.abstract>

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