

From: "Stan Shatenstein" <shatensteins@sympatico.ca>

To: [Undisclosed-Recipient:](#)

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Subject: STAN Bulletin: 43rd Edition: 22-October-2012

Smoking & Tobacco Abstracts & News

**STAN Bulletin
43rd Edition
22-October-2012**

Noteworthy:

"Clinical, epidemiological, social, experimental, and exposure sciences, coupled with research on tobacco industry documents, have all contributed to the movement and will likely be part of the spread of smoke-free environments worldwide... However, considering all the evidence, progress is still slow, in particular in developing countries. The tobacco industry is powerful and has strong alliances. Governments and public entities need to allocate more resources, preferably from tobacco tax revenue, to support SHS research and related control measures. More collaborative and creative efforts by researchers, public health advocates, and policy makers are needed to mobilize nonsmokers, to change social norms that help smokers not to smoke around others and to make them quit, and to prevent young people from starting smoking." [Barnoya J, Navas-Acien A. Protecting the World From Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure: Where Do We Stand and Where Do We Go From Here?, [N&TR](#)]

In the News:

- Canada: Ontario: Toronto: [Committee strikes down proposal to licence hookah parlours](#)
- Canada: PEI: [Ottawa Citizen: Opinion: Big tobacco has many enablers](#)
- EU: [Anti-smoking campaigners accuse tobacco lobby after office break-in](#); [Dalli's innocence](#)
- India: [Activists fume over misleading gutka ads](#); [Health Ministry mulls penalties](#)
- India: [Tobacco board opposes FCTC draft guidelines ahead of COP-5](#)
- Malaysia: [Tobacco shares fall on price hike expectations, downgrades](#)
 - Saudi Arabia: [Economy to benefit from smoking ban in restaurants & coffee shops](#)
- S. Korea: [Team Support for Workplace Cessation Helped Motivate Smokers to Quit \[AACR\]](#)
- Thailand: [Bangkok Post: Opinion: PM: Draft Tobacco Control Act: Plain packaging & beyond](#)
- UK: [Revenue & Customs: Tobacco smuggling falls despite industry protests over tax rises](#)
- UK: Guernsey: [Tobacco sales licensing rules, power to confiscate paraphernalia to be debated](#)
- UK: Scotland: [A history of smoking & tobacco control policies in the 2000s: Video](#)
- US: [On the Call: Philip Morris CFO discusses next-generation e-cigarette & nicotine products](#)
- US: RAI: [Reynolds set to release third-quarter results, provide better look at state of the industry](#)

In this Edition:

- Addiction - Weng: Smoking & absence from work: Systematic review & meta-analysis
- AJHB - O'Hegarty: US: Tobacco use, cessation & Hispanic community home smoking rules
- Am J Surg - Rueda: US: Tobacco & alcohol use & earlier colorectal pathology: screening guideline modification
- Arthritis Res Ther - Kazantseva: Dendritic cells & potential smoking & rheumatoid arthritis inflammation link
- BMJ - Bains: UK: England: Wessex: Time for NHS policy on electronic cigarettes
- Chest - Doyle: Biomarkers expanding role in smoking-related parenchymal lung diseases assessment
- Fam Pract - Vos: NL: Does risk behaviour prevention in primary care require a gender-specific approach?
- Handb Exp Pharm - Olincy: US: Nicotinic Mechanisms in the Treatment of Psychotic Disorders
- Int J Cardiol - Pitha: Czech Republic: Menopausal transition enhances atherogenic risk of smoking
- J Behav Med - Janssen: NL: Affectively-laden health risk beliefs: tobacco use & sun protection
- J Health Comm - Moran: US: truth: Adolescent Peer Group Identity & Antismoking Campaign Effectiveness
- Neuropsychopharm - Mocking: UK: Short-Term Varenicline Effects on Emotional & Cognitive Processing
- N&TR - Barnoya: Protecting the World From SHS Exposure: Where Do We Stand & Where Do We Go From Here?
- N&TR - Schuster: US: Cigar, Cigarillo & Little Cigar Use Among Current Cigarette-Smoking Adolescents
- N&TR - Sims: US: Quitline Cessation Counseling for Young Adult Smokers: RCT
- Nurs Outlook - Sarna: A review of images of nurses & smoking on the World Wide Web

- Nurs Res - Sarna: US: Increasing Nursing Referral to Web-Based Program Telephone Cessation Quitline
- Pharmacopsych - Chen: Japan: CHRNA4/B2: Possible Association of Genes & Nicotine Dependence in Men
- Psych Res - Chen: US: Tourette Syndrome: Prevalence & clinical correlates of explosive outbursts
- Stem Cells Dev - Ng: Nicotine alters microRNA expression & hinders stem cell regenerative potential

Abstracts:

Smoking and absence from work: Systematic review and meta-analysis of occupational studies

Addiction

[Accepted Article](#). These manuscripts have been accepted, but have not been edited or formatted. They will be published at a future date.

Accepted manuscript online: **18 OCT 2012**

SF Weng, S Ali and J Leonardi-Bee

Abstract

Aims

This study aimed to assess the association between smoking and absenteeism in working adults.

Methods

A systematic review and meta-analysis was performed by electronic database searches in MEDLINE, EMBASE, CAB Abstracts, PubMed, Science Direct and NHS EED (February 2012). Longitudinal, prospective cohorts or retrospective cohorts were included in the review. Summary effect estimates were calculated using random-effects meta-analysis.

Heterogeneity was assessed by I² and publication bias was investigated.

Results

A total of 29 longitudinal or cohort studies were included. Compared with non-smokers, current smokers had a 33% increase in risk of absenteeism (95% confidence interval [CI] 1.25 to 1.41; I² = 63%; 17 studies). Current smokers were absent an average of 2.74 more days per year compared with non-smokers (95% CI 1.54 to 3.95; I² = 90%; 13 studies). Compared with never smokers, ex-smokers had a 14% increase in risk of absenteeism (95% CI 1.08 to 1.21; I² = 62%; 8 studies); however, no increase in duration of absence could be detected. Current smokers also had a 19% increase in risk of absenteeism compared with ex-smokers (95% CI 1.09 to 1.32, p < 0.01, 8 studies). There was no evidence of publication bias. The total cost of absenteeism due to smoking in the UK was estimated to be £1.4 billion in 2011.

Conclusions

Quitting smoking appears to reduce absenteeism and result in substantial cost-savings for employers.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/add.12015/abstract>

Tobacco use, cessation, and home smoking rules in a Hispanic community

[Am J Health Behav](#). 2013 Mar;37(2):248-56. doi: 10.5993/AJHB.37.2.12.

[O'Hegarty M](#), [Pederson LL](#), [Asman K](#), [Thorne SL](#), [Caraballo RS](#).

Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To determine prevalence of smoking, quit ratios, and home smoking rules among Hispanics residing in colonias in El

Paso, Texas.

METHODS:

Face-to-face interviews with 1485 Hispanic adults. GeoFrame™ field enumeration methods were used to develop a sampling frame from households in randomly selected colonias.

RESULTS:

The overall percent of current cigarette smoking was 14.6% (95% CI 12.4 to 16.8); Over 55% of smokers reported a serious quit attempt. Participants overwhelmingly reported that smoking was not allowed in their homes.

CONCLUSIONS:

Prevalence estimates for current smoking and restriction in the home were similar to those reported for recent national surveys.

<http://png.publisher.ingentaconnect.com/content/png/ajhb/2013/00000037/00000002/art00012>

Also:

Smoking among East Asian college students: prevalence and correlates

<http://png.publisher.ingentaconnect.com/content/png/ajhb/2013/00000037/00000002/art00007>

Time perspective and smoking, obesity, and exercise in a community sample

<http://png.publisher.ingentaconnect.com/content/png/ajhb/2013/00000037/00000002/art00004>

Association of tobacco and alcohol use with earlier development of colorectal pathology: should screening guidelines be modified to include these risk factors?

Am J Surg. 2012 Oct 4. pii: S0002-9610(12)00454-0. doi: 10.1016/j.amjsurg.2012.07.026. [Epub ahead of print]

[Rueda M](#), [Robertson Y](#), [Acott A](#), [Rueda S](#), [Keikhoff A](#), [Guerrero W](#), [Mancino AT](#).

Abstract

BACKGROUND:

Current guidelines for colorectal cancer (CRC) screening recommend initial screening at 50 years of age for normal-risk patients. Alcohol and tobacco use can be associated with an earlier onset of CRC and possibly polyps.

METHODS:

We reviewed all colonoscopies performed at our institution from January to December 2007. Patient data were collected on age, sex, tobacco and alcohol history, and the presence of colon lesions.

RESULTS:

Our data included 663 patients (643 men and 20 women) with a mean age of 60.7 years (range 23-89 years); 68.5% were current/former tobacco users, 53.7% were current/former alcohol users, 37.6% had used both, and 21.7% had used neither. Colonoscopy findings were as follows 64% of patients had no lesions, 30.6% had tubular polyps, 3.5% had villous polyps, and 2% had cancer. The current use of tobacco, alcohol, or both was associated with the early development of colon pathology (ie, 66.9 years, 61.1 years, and 59.2 years [$P < .05$], respectively). In nonusers, the mean age was 67.7 years.

CONCLUSIONS:

Our work confirms that the use of alcohol and tobacco is associated with an earlier onset of colon pathology. Consideration should be given to modifying screening guidelines to include these habits as "high-risk" factors.

Dendritic cells provide a potential link between smoking and inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis

[Arthritis Res Ther.](#) 2012 Oct 4;14(5):R208. [Epub ahead of print]

[Kazantseva M](#), [Highton J](#), [Stamp LK](#), [Hessian PA](#).

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Smoking increases the risk of developing rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and affects the severity of established RA. Smoking can impact on Th17 lymphocyte differentiation and function through activation of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR), a process with implications for the pathogenic mechanisms in RA that involve the cytokine, interleukin (IL)-17A. The objective of this study was to establish any effect of smoking on the inflammatory tissue lesions of rheumatoid arthritis via the AHR and IL-17A.

METHODS:

Twenty synovial and eighteen subcutaneous nodule tissue samples from 31 patients with RA were studied. Patient smoking status at the time of tissue collection was established. Expression of AHR, CYP1A1, AHRR, IL6, IL17A, IL17F, IL22, IL23, IL23R, IFNG, TBX21, IDO1 and FOXP3 genes were assessed in tissues and cultured cells using real-time PCR. Two-colour immunofluorescence was used to co-localise AHR and CYP1A1 protein in synovial tissues. The response of monocytes and monocyte-derived dendritic cells (mo-DCs) to the AHR agonist, benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) was compared in vitro.

RESULTS:

AHR gene expression was demonstrated in rheumatoid synovial tissues and nodules with significantly greater expression in synovia. Expression was not influenced by smoking in either tissue. Evidence of AHR activation, indicated by CYP1A1 and AHRR gene expression, was found only in synovia from patients who smoked. However, IL17A gene expression was lower in synovia from smokers. TBX21 and FOXP3 expression was not affected by smoking. Within the synovial tissues of smokers the principal cell type with evidence of AHR activation was a subset of synovial DCs. This observation was consistent with the sensitivity of human mo-DCs to BaP stimulation demonstrated in vitro. Exposure to BaP affected mo-DC function as demonstrated by decreased IL6 expression induced by PolyI:C, without affecting indoleamine 2,3 dioxygenase (IDO)1 expression.

CONCLUSION:

Our findings show that one effect of smoking on inflamed rheumatoid synovial tissue involves activation of the AHR pathway. A subset of synovial DCs are important in the response to cigarette smoke. The potential for smoking to affect DC behaviour in joint tissues has relevance to both early and late phases of RA pathogenesis and warrants further investigation.

<http://arthritis-research.com/content/14/5/R208/abstract>

<http://arthritis-research.com/content/pdf/ar4046.pdf>

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

Letter

Electronic cigarettes

Time for NHS policy on electronic cigarettes

BMJ 2012;345:e6587

(17 October 2012)

Manroop Bains

Little has changed since Borland's editorial on the regulation of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) last year.¹ A recent interchange between a staff member and a patient regarding electronic smoking on hospital premises identified a lack of coherent local guidance.

This prompted us to contact nine trusts in the Wessex deanery to ask whether they had a policy on e-cigarettes. Only three trusts had clear guidelines, which stated that e-cigarettes are prohibited; the others were unclear. Some cessation services within these trusts were promoting e-cigarettes despite concerns about the regulation,² safety, and efficacy of these devices.^{3 4}

Why are e-cigarettes prohibited in hospitals? Surely as a nicotine replacement device they are no different from patches or chewing gum and should be encouraged. Are we banning the imagery that accompanies smoking? Research shows that visualising somebody smoking is a trigger for other smokers to light up,⁵ something that the e-cigarette's smoke-like water vapour may stimulate.

Interestingly, Borland stated that the "alternative of waiting for the research may end up essentially as prohibition."¹ Either way, some smoking cessation teams use e-cigarettes and the hospitals in which they are advocated should support this by allowing use on site. Policy is inconsistent across hospitals, and a wider NHS statement would be welcome.

<http://www.bmj.com/content/345/bmj.e6587>

Referenced BMJ Editorial:

Electronic cigarettes as a method of tobacco control

<http://www.bmj.com/content/343/bmj.d6269>

The expanding role of biomarkers in the assessment of smoking-related parenchymal lung diseases

Chest. 2012 Oct 1;142(4):1027-34. doi: 10.1378/chest.12-1540.

[Doyle TJ](#), [Pinto-Plata V](#), [Morse D](#), [Celli BR](#), [Rosas JO](#).

Abstract

Recent advances in the field of clinical biomarkers suggest that quantification of serum proteins could play an important role in the diagnosis, classification, prognosis, and treatment response of smoking-related parenchymal lung diseases. COPD and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), two common chronic progressive parenchymal lung diseases, share cigarette smoke exposure as a common dominant risk factor for their development. We have recently shown that COPD and interstitial lung disease may represent distinct outcomes of chronic tobacco use, whereas others have demonstrated that both diseases coexist in some individuals. In this perspective, we examine the potential role of peripheral blood biomarkers in predicting which individuals will develop COPD or IPF, as well as their usefulness in tracking disease progression and exacerbations. Additionally, given the current lack of sensitive and effective metrics to determine an individual's response to treatment, we evaluate the potential role of biomarkers as surrogate markers of clinical outcomes. Finally, we examine the possibility that changes in levels of select protein biomarkers can provide mechanistic insight into the common origins and unique individual susceptibilities that lead to the development of smoking-related parenchymal lung diseases. This discussion is framed by a consideration of the properties of ideal biomarkers for different clinical and research purposes and the best uses for those biomarkers that have already been proposed and investigated.

<http://journal.publications.chestnet.org/article.aspx?articleid=1372960>

Does prevention of risk behaviour in primary care require a gender-specific approach? A cross-sectional study

Fam Pract. 2012 Oct 1. [Epub ahead of print]

[Vos HM](#), [Schellevis FG](#), [van den Berkmortel H](#), [van den Heuvel LG](#), [Bor HH](#), [Lagro-Janssen AL](#).

Abstract

BACKGROUND:

In planning a prevention programme, it is important to know to what extent gender, risk behaviour and GP consultation need to be taken into account.

OBJECTIVE:

To determine whether gender plays a role in the relation between risk behaviour and use of GP services.

METHODS:

The data used in this study originate from the Second Dutch National Survey of General Practice of 2000-02. We used respondent interviews in three age groups: 555 respondents aged 18-22; 1005 respondents aged 45-49; and 536 respondents aged 70-74. We studied smoking, alcohol abuse, excessive alcohol intake, use of soft drugs, overweight and insufficient physical exercise in relation to use of primary care and gender.

RESULTS:

Almost all risk behaviours were more prevalent in men. Of all studied risk behaviours, only smoking was related to yearly GP contact and consultation frequency in relation to gender. Smoking men consulted their GP significantly less frequently than non-smoking men, whereas in women, the opposite was the case.

CONCLUSIONS:

Both rates of consultation and yearly contact were significantly lower in smoking men than in smoking women. Preventive actions by means of case-finding, therefore, are less attainable in men than in women. This outcome may create a double setback for Dutch men, as smoking is a major cause of lower life expectancy in men. Recent data show that under-representation of men among consulters in general practice and excess of smoking men still exist in the Netherlands. This confirms the actual relevance of our findings although these were obtained 10 years ago.

<http://fampra.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/09/28/fampra.cms064.abstract>

Nicotinic Mechanisms in the Treatment of Psychotic Disorders: A Focus on the $\alpha 7$ Nicotinic Receptor

[Handb Exp Pharmacol](#). 2012;(213):211-32. doi: 10.1007/978-3-642-25758-2 8.

[Olincy A](#), [Freedman R](#).

Abstract

Nicotine is heavily abused by persons with schizophrenia. Nicotine better enables people with schizophrenia to filter out extraneous auditory stimuli. Nicotine also improves prepulse inhibition when compared to placebo. Nicotine similarly increases the amplitude of patients' duration mismatch negativity. The 15q13-14 region of the genome coding for the $\alpha 7$ nicotinic receptor is linked to schizophrenia. Multiple single nucleotide polymorphisms have been identified in this 15q13-14 gene promoter region that are more frequently present in people with schizophrenia than in normal controls. Abnormalities in expression and regulation of central nicotinic cholinergic receptors with decreased $\alpha 7$ binding in multiple brain regions are also present. Nicotine enhances cognition in schizophrenia. Alternative agents that activate the nicotinic receptor have been tested including 3-[2,4-dimethoxybenzylidene]anabaseine (DMXB-A). This compound improved attention, working memory, and negative symptoms in an add-on study in nonsmoking patients with schizophrenia. There are multiple other nicotinic agents, including positive allosteric modulators, in the preclinical stages of development. Finally, the effects of varenicline and clozapine and their relation to smoking cessation are discussed.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/u255174702604700/>

Menopausal transition enhances the atherogenic risk of smoking in middle aged women

[Int J Cardiol](#). 2012 Oct 4. pii: S0167-5273(12)01201-6. doi: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2012.09.095. [Epub ahead of print]

[Pitha J](#), [Lesná K](#), [Poledne R](#), [Kovář J](#), [Lejsková M](#), [Dvořáková H](#), [Adámková S](#), [Lánská V](#), [Bobak M](#).

Abstract**BACKGROUND:**

The presence of cardiovascular risk factors during the menopausal transition could be critical in the development of atherosclerosis. In the present study, we evaluated whether the menopausal transition has impact on traditional and newly discussed risk factors.

METHODS:

Six hundred ninety nine women from population-based study underwent ultrasound measurement of the intima-media thickness of the common carotid arteries (CIMT) - Prague Pre and Postmenopausal Females study (3PMFs). In addition, 40 women selected according to reproductive and smoking status were examined with regard to number of circulating endothelial progenitor cells, markers of reverse cholesterol transport and sex hormones, including their fluctuation - Hormone Variability study (HVs).

RESULTS:

Age, smoking, body mass index, systolic blood pressure and HDL cholesterol were independently associated with the CIMT in 3PMFs group. The increase in the CIMT with age was markedly steeper in current/past smokers than in non-smokers among perimenopausal women (p for equality of slopes=0.005). This difference was not observed in premenopausal and menopausal women. In the HVs group, endothelial progenitor cells and reverse cholesterol transport were substantially higher while triglycerides and fluctuation of free testosterone were lower in non-smokers than in smokers in menopausal transition. In contrast, in menopausal women, the fluctuation of free testosterone was higher in non-smokers; no other differences between smokers and non-smokers were detected.

CONCLUSIONS:

These results suggest that atherogenic effect of smoking may be enhanced during menopausal transition. The mechanism could be impaired reparative vascular processes, impaired reverse cholesterol transport and rapidly changing status of sex hormones.

<http://www.internationaljournalofcardiology.com/article/S0167-5273%2812%2901201-6/abstract>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167527312012016>

The importance of affectively-laden beliefs about health risks: the case of tobacco use and sun protection

J Behav Med. 2012 Oct 17. [Epub ahead of print]

[Janssen E](#), [Waters EA](#), [van Osch L](#), [Lechner L](#), [de Vries H](#).

Abstract

Affect is gaining prominence in health behavior research. However, little is known about the relative influence on behavior of specific affectively-laden beliefs about health risks (affective likelihood, worry, anticipated regret), particularly in comparison to cognitive likelihood beliefs. We investigated this issue in relation to two very different cancer-related behaviors. In two prospective studies [tobacco use (N = 1,088); sunscreen use (N = 491)], hierarchical linear and logistic regression analyses revealed that affectively-laden risk beliefs predicted intentions and behaviors more strongly than cognitive likelihood beliefs. Cognitive likelihood contributed independently only for sunscreen use intentions. Smoking-related outcomes were most strongly associated with anticipated regret. Sunscreen-related outcomes were most strongly associated with affective likelihood. Affectively-laden beliefs might be stronger predictors of some cancer-related behaviors than traditional cognitive likelihood measures. Including affective aspects of health risk beliefs in health behavior interventions and theoretical models, including investigating their interrelationships in different behavioral contexts, could advance both theory and practice.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/p5832167t67u12k7/>

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/p5832167t67u12k7/fulltext.pdf>

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

Campaigns and Cliques: Variations in Effectiveness of an Antismoking Campaign as a Function of Adolescent Peer Group Identity

[J Health Commun.](#) 2012 Oct 15. [Epub ahead of print]

[Moran MB](#), [Murphy ST](#), [Sussman S](#).

Abstract

Identity-based strategies have been suggested as a way to promote healthy behaviors when traditional approaches fall short. The truth® campaign, designed to reduce smoking in adolescents, is an example of a campaign that uses such a strategy to reach youth described as being outside the mainstream. This article examines the effectiveness of this strategy in promoting antitobacco company beliefs among youth. Survey data from 224 adolescents between 14 and 15 years of age were used to examine whether the truth® campaign was more or less effective at reaching and promoting antitobacco company beliefs among youth who identify with nonmainstream crowds (deviants and counterculture) versus those who identify with mainstream crowds (elites and academics). Analyses revealed that adolescents who identified as deviants and counterculture were more likely to have been persuaded by the truth® campaign. Social identity theory is used as a theoretical framework to understand these effects and to make recommendations for future health campaigns.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10810730.2012.688246>

Effects of Short-Term Varenicline Administration on Emotional and Cognitive Processing in Healthy, Non-Smoking Adults: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Study

[Neuropsychopharmacology.](#) 2012 Oct 17. doi: 10.1038/npp.2012.205. [Epub ahead of print]

[Mocking RJ](#), [Patrick Pflanz C](#), [Pringle A](#), [Parsons E](#), [McTavish SF](#), [Cowen PJ](#), [Harmer CJ](#).

Abstract

Varenicline is an effective and increasingly prescribed drug for smoking cessation, but has been associated with depressive symptoms and suicidal behavior. However, it remains unclear whether those changes in mood and behavior are directly related to varenicline use, or caused by smoking cessation itself or reflects depression and suicidality rates in smokers, independent of treatment. To investigate the influence of varenicline on mood and behavior independent of smoking and smoking cessation, we assessed the effects of varenicline on emotional processing (a biomarker of depressogenic effects), emotion-potentiated startle reactivity, impulsivity (linked with suicidal behavior), and cognitive performance in non-smoking subjects. We used a randomized, double-blind design, in which we administered varenicline or placebo to healthy subjects over 7 days (0.5 mg/day first 3 days, then 1 mg/day). Cognitive and emotional processing was assessed by a battery of computerized tasks and recording of emotion-potentiated startle response. A total of 41 subjects were randomized, with 38 subjects included in the analysis. The varenicline group did not differ from placebo in terms of negative biases in emotional processing or mood. However, compared with placebo, the varenicline group scored higher on working and declarative memory. In conclusion, short-term varenicline use did not influence negative biases in emotional processing or impulsivity in non-smoking subjects, thereby not supporting direct depressogenic or suicidal risk behavior-inducing effects. In contrast, varenicline may have cognitive-enhancing effects.

<http://www.nature.com/npp/journal/vaop/ncurrent/full/npp2012205a.html>

Protecting the World From Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure: Where Do We Stand and Where Do We Go From Here?

[Nicotine Tob Res](#) 2012 published 15 October 2012, 10.1093/ntr/nts200

Joaquin Barnoya and Ana Navas-Acien

Abstract

Introduction: Article 8 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control mandates all signatory countries to “protect citizens from exposure to tobacco smoke in workplaces, public transport and indoor public places.” Even though there has been great progress in the implementation of Article 8, still most of the world population remains exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS). In this article, we sought to summarize the research that supports Article 8, where do we stand, and current research gaps and future directions.

Discussion : Secondhand smoke is an established cause of heart disease and several types of cancer. Additional research is needed to reach final conclusions for diseases where evidence is only suggestive of causality. The only solution to SHS exposure in public places is banning smoking indoors. Research on the gaming industry and nightclubs, particularly in developing countries, needs to be disseminated to support their inclusion in smoke-free laws. Aside from indoor bans, additional research is needed for outdoor and multiunit housing bans and in support of measures that protect children and other vulnerable populations. The impact of smoke-free laws on other health outcomes, besides heart disease and respiratory outcomes, is another area where further research is needed. Thirdhand smoke assessment and health effects are also likely to be a topic of further research. As new tobacco products emerge, evaluating SHS exposure and effects will be vital.

Conclusions : Furthering research in support of Article 8 can contribute to reach the final goal of protecting everyone from SHS exposure.

<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/10/13/ntr.nts200.abstract>

Cigar, Cigarillo, and Little Cigar Use Among Current Cigarette-Smoking Adolescents

Nicotine Tob Res 2012 published 15 October 2012, 10.1093/ntr/nts222

Randi M. Schuster, Andrew W. Hertel, and Robin Mermelstein

Abstract

Introduction: Cigar, cigarillo, and little cigar (CCLC) use is prevalent among adolescents, particularly among those who smoke cigarettes.

Methods: Using data from a longitudinal study of smoking patterns among adolescents, we examined differences between CCLC users (ever and past 30 days) and nonusers (never and not in the past 30 days) among adolescents who smoked a cigarette in the last month ($n = 486$).

Results: In our sample, 76.7% reported ever trying CCLC and 40.7% reported past month CCLC use. Bivariate analyses showed that CCLC users differed from nonusers in terms of demographics, other forms of tobacco use, other substance use, and mental health. Multivariate logistic regression analyses found that both ever and past 30-day CCLC use were strongly associated with being male and concurrent use of hookah. Ever CCLC use was also strongly associated with recent use of alcohol, and past 30-day CCLC use was strongly associated with antisocial behavior. After controlling for the number of days on which cigarettes were smoked in the past 30 days, past 30-day CCLC use was associated with most other forms of tobacco use, other substance use, and mental health, but not with number of cigarettes smoked in the past month and nicotine dependence.

Conclusions: Results suggest that CCLC use is high among adolescent cigarette users and is associated with a variety of negative correlates. Importantly, many of these relationships are not accounted for by the adolescent’s level of cigarette use. Further characterizing CCLC use will be important for developing more targeted and tailored interventions.

<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/10/13/ntr.nts222.abstract>

Also:

Gender Differences in Factors Influencing Smoking, Drinking, and Their Co-occurrence among Adolescents in South Korea

<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/10/13/ntr.nts181.abstract>

Quitline Cessation Counseling for Young Adult Smokers: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Nicotine Tob Res 2012 published 18 October 2012, 10.1093/ntr/nts227

Tammy H. Sims, Timothy McAfee, David L. Fraser, Timothy B. Baker, Michael C. Fiore, and Stevens S. Smith

Abstract

Introduction: One in 5 young adults in the United States currently smoke, and young adults are less likely than other smokers to make aided quit attempts. Telephone quitlines may be a useful tool for treating this population. This study tested a quitline-based smoking cessation intervention versus mailed self-help materials in smokers 18–24 years old.

Methods: This was a 2-group randomized clinical trial. The quitline-based counseling intervention (CI) included up to 4 proactive telephone counseling sessions; participants in the self-help (SH) group received only mailed cessation materials. Participants included 410 young adults who had smoked at least 1 cigarette in the past 30 days and who called the Wisconsin Tobacco Quit Line (WTQL) for help with quitting. Primary study outcomes included whether or not a quit date was set, whether or not a serious quit attempt was undertaken, and self-reported 7-day point-prevalence abstinence at 1-, 3-, and 6-month postenrollment.

Results: The CI and SH groups did not differ in the intent-to-treat abstinence analyses at any of the follow-ups. However, the CI group was significantly more likely to set a quit date at 1-month postenrollment. Follow-up response rates were low (67.8% at 1 month; 53.4% at 3 months; and 48.3% at 6 months) reflecting lower motivation to participate in this kind of research.

Conclusions: Relative to self-help, quitline counseling motivated young adults to set a quit date but abstinence rates were not improved. Research is needed on how to motivate young adult smokers to seek cessation treatment including quitline services.

<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/10/15/ntr.nts227.abstract>

Also:

Illicit Drug Use Among Pregnant Women Enrolled in Treatment for Cigarette Smoking Cessation

<http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/10/13/ntr.nts220.abstract>

A review of images of nurses and smoking on the World Wide Web

[Nurs Outlook](#). 2012 Sep;60(5 Suppl):S36-46. doi: 10.1016/j.outlook.2012.06.007

[Sarna L](#), [Bialous SA](#).

Abstract

With the advent of the World Wide Web, historic images previously having limited distributions are now widely available. As tobacco use has evolved, so have images of nurses related to smoking. Using a systematic search, the purpose of this article is to describe types of images of nurses and smoking available on the World Wide Web. Approximately 10 000 images of nurses and smoking published over the past century were identified through search engines and digital archives. Seven major themes were identified: nurses smoking, cigarette advertisements, helping patients smoke, "naughty" nurse, teaching women to smoke, smoking in and outside of health care facilities, and antitobacco images. The use of nursing images to market cigarettes was known but the extent of the use of these images has not been reported previously. Digital archives can be used to explore the past, provide a perspective for understanding the present, and suggest directions for the future in confronting negative images of nursing.

<http://www.nursingoutlook.org/article/S0029-6554%2812%2900143-1/abstract>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0029655412001431>

Increasing Nursing Referral to Telephone Quitline for Smoking Cessation Using a Web-Based Program

[Nurs Res](#). 2012 Oct 12. [Epub ahead of print]

[Sarna L](#), [Bialous SA](#), [Ong MK](#), [Wells M](#), [Kotlerman J](#).

Abstract

BACKGROUND:: Smokers who make a quit attempt during hospitalization have improved long-term abstinence if they receive follow-up support, including via a telephone quitline, a free resource in the United States. Smokers are referred infrequently to this resource by healthcare providers. **OBJECTIVE::** The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of a

Web-based educational program (Helping Smokers Quit) on translating the Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence Clinical Practice Guideline: 2008 Update into practice. Using a Web-based survey, frequency of nurses' self-reported referral of smokers to a quitline and performance of the components of a smoking cessation intervention (the 5As: Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, Arrange) was compared with self-reported performance among nurses who received printed educational materials (control group) at 6 months. METHODS:: Nurses from 30 (n = 15 control and n = 15 intervention) randomly selected and assigned hospitals from California, Indiana, and West Virginia participated. Both groups received a toolkit of materials including a state quitline card and access to the Tobacco Free Nurses Web site; the intervention group had additional access to a project-specific Web page and the opportunity to attend a webinar. Only nurses who completed baseline and 6-month surveys were included in the analysis. Mean improvement of the 5As and refer scores and logistic regressions of consistent (usually or always) referral to a quitline were used to examine differences over time by group. RESULTS:: Pre-post data were collected for 333 nurses (209 intervention, 124 control). Mean improvement was significantly higher in Advise, Assess, Assist, Arrange, and Referral to a Quitline for the Help Smokers Quit group. Nurses in the control group significantly improved in Advise and Referral to a Quitline. Consistent referral was most likely in the intervention group (OR = 1.74, 95% CI [1.11, 2.72]), especially among those who viewed the webinar (OR = 2.34, 95% CI [1.03, 4.23]). DISCUSSION:: After 6 months, nurses in the intervention group had significant improvement in the frequency of interventions and consistency of referral of smokers to the quitline. The improvement of nurses' referral to the quitline among the control group who only received printed materials demonstrates that both are effective strategies in increasing awareness of this resource.

<http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/pages/articleviewer.aspx?year=9000&issue=00000&article=99892&type=abstract>

Possible Association of Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Gene (CHRNA4 and CHRNB2) Polymorphisms with Nicotine Dependence in Japanese Males: An Exploratory Study

Pharmacopsychiatry. 2012 Oct 4. [Epub ahead of print]

[Chen HI](#), [Shinkai T](#), [Utsunomiya K](#), [Yamada K](#), [Sakata S](#), [Fukunaka Y](#), [Hwang R](#), [De Luca V](#), [Ohmori O](#), [Kennedy JL](#), [Chuang HY](#), [Nakamura J](#).

Abstract

Smoking is a leading global cause of avoidable mortality. It has been reported that the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (CHRNA4 and CHRNB2) genes might be associated with smoking behavior in several ethnic populations. However, no study between the 2 genes and nicotine dependence (ND) using a Japanese population has been reported. We examined the association between ND and 5 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within the CHRNA4 and 3 SNPs within the CHRNB2 using a well characterized sample of 558 Japanese healthy male workers with a relatively homogeneous background. The Fagerström test for nicotine dependence (FTND) was used to quantify the degree of ND. Additionally, we explored the effect of gene-gene interactions of the 2 genes on ND. We found CHRNB2 rs4845652 genotypes to be associated with FTND scores under an additive genetic model: rs4845652 T-allele carriers had lower ND levels ($p=0.038$; when adjusted for smoking duration: $p=0.052$). Furthermore, we demonstrated a possible gene-gene interaction of CHRNA4 and CHRNB2 on ND in a dose-dependent manner: those smokers with CHRNA4 rs1044397 GG or GA genotypes along with CHRNB2 rs4845652 CC genotype are likely to demonstrate higher ND scores. These findings suggest that CHRNB2 rs4845652 T-allele carriers may be associated with lower levels of ND, and that certain allelic combinations of CHRNA4 and CHRNB2 might be correlated with higher ND levels. This preliminary study has certain limitations (issues such as sample size/power and multiple testing) that need to be taken into account, and the present work thus has an experimental nature.

<https://www.thieme-connect.com/DOI/DOI?10.1055/s-0032-1323678>

Prevalence and clinical correlates of explosive outbursts in Tourette Syndrome

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[Chen K](#), [Budman CL](#), [Diego Herrera L](#), [Witkin JE](#), [Weiss NT](#), [Lowe TL](#), [Freimer NB](#), [Reus VI](#), [Mathews CA](#).

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence and clinical correlates of explosive outbursts in two large samples of individuals with TS, including one collected primarily from non-clinical sources. Participants included 218 TS-affected

individuals who were part of a genetic study (N=104 from Costa Rica (CR) and N=114 from the US). The relationship between explosive outbursts and comorbid attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), tic severity, and prenatal and perinatal complications were examined using regression analyses. Twenty percent of participants had explosive outbursts, with no significant differences in prevalence between the CR (non-clinical) and the US (primarily clinical) samples. In the overall sample, ADHD, greater tic severity, and lower age of tic onset were strongly associated with explosive outbursts. ADHD, prenatal exposure to tobacco, and male gender were significantly associated with explosive outbursts in the US sample. Lower age of onset and greater severity of tics were significantly associated with explosive outbursts in the CR sample. This study confirms previous studies that suggest that clinically significant explosive outbursts are common in TS and associated with ADHD and tic severity. An additional potential risk factor, prenatal exposure to tobacco, was also identified.

<http://www.psy-journal.com/article/S0165-1781%2812%2900530-6/abstract>
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165178112005306>

Nicotine alters microRNA expression and hinders human adult stem cell regenerative potential

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[Ng TK](#), [Carballosa CM](#), [Pelaez D](#), [Wong HK](#), [Choy KW](#), [Pang CP](#), [Cheung HS](#).

Abstract

Adult stem cells are critical for the healing process in regenerative medicine. However, cigarette smoking inhibits stem cell recruitment to tissues and delays the wound healing process. This study investigated the effect of nicotine, a major constituent in the cigarette smoke, on the regenerative potentials of human mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) and periodontal ligament-derived stem cells (PDLSC). The cell proliferation of 1.0 μ M nicotine-treated MSC and PDLSC was significantly reduced when compared to the untreated control. Moreover, nicotine also retarded the locomotion of these adult stem cells. Furthermore, their osteogenic differentiation capabilities were reduced in the presence of nicotine as evidenced by gene expression (RUNX2, ALPL, BGLAP, COL1A1 and COL1A2), calcium deposition and alkaline phosphatase activity analyses. In addition, the microRNA profile of nicotine-treated PDLSC was altered; suggesting microRNAs might play an important role in the nicotine effects on stem cells. This study provided the possible mechanistic explanations on stem cell-associated healing delay in cigarette smoking

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Stan Shatenstein
 Editor & Publisher, STAN Bulletin
 Smoking & Tobacco Abstracts & News
 5492-B Trans Island
 Montreal, QC Canada H3W 3A8
shatensteins@sympatico.ca

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