Active and passive smoking and fecundability in Danish pregnancy planners.

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Young Adult
Abstract: To investigate the extent to which fecundability is associated with active smoking, time since smoking cessation, and passive smoking.

Prospective cohort study.

Denmark, 2007-2011.

A total of 3,773 female pregnancy planners aged 18-40 years.

None.

Self-reported pregnancy. Fecundability ratios (FRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated using a proportional probabilities model that adjusted for menstrual cycle at risk and potential confounders.

Among current smokers, smoking duration of =10 years was associated with reduced fecundability compared with never smokers (FR, 0.85, 95% CI 0.72-1.00). Former smokers who had smoked =10 pack-years had reduced fecundability regardless of when they quit smoking (1-1.9 years FR, 0.83, 95% CI 0.54-1.27; =2 years FR, 0.73, 95% CI 0.53-1.02). Among never smokers, the FRs were 1.04 (95% CI 0.89-1.21) for passive smoking in early life and 0.92 (95% CI 0.82-1.03) for passive smoking in adulthood.

Among Danish pregnancy planners, cumulative exposure to active cigarette smoking was associated with delayed conception among current and former smokers. Time since smoking cessation and passive smoking were not appreciably associated with fecundability.

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Active and passive smoking and the risk of myocardial infarction in 24,968 men and women during 11 year of follow-up: the Tromsø Study.

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Abstract:

Active smoking is a well-established risk factor for myocardial infarction, but less is known about the impact of passive smoking, and possible sex differences in risk related to passive smoking. We investigated active and passive smoking as risk factors for myocardial infarction in an 11-year follow-up of 11,762 men and 13,206 women included in the Tromsø Study. There were a total of 769 and 453 incident cases of myocardial infarction in men and women, respectively. We found linear age-adjusted relationships between both active and passive smoking and myocardial infarction incidence in both sexes. The relationships seem to be stronger for women than for men. Age-adjusted analyses indicated a stronger relationship with passive smoking in ever-smokers than in never-smokers. After adjustment for important confounders (body mass index, blood pressure, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol and physical activity) the associations with active and passive smoking were still statistically significant. Adjusting for active smoking when assessing the effect of passive smoking and vice versa, indicated that the effect of passive smoking in men may be explained by their own active smoking. In women, living with a smoker ≥30 years after the age of 20 increased the myocardial infarction risk by 40%, even after adjusting for active smoking. Passive smoking is a risk factor for myocardial infarction on its own, but whereas the effect for men seems to be explained by their own active smoking, the effect in females remains statistically significant.
Adolescent tobacco and cannabis use: young adult outcomes from the Ontario Child Health Study.
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Source: J Child Psychol Psychiatry. 2007 Jul;48(7):724-31

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This study examines the longitudinal associations between adolescent tobacco and cannabis use and young adult functioning.

Data for analysis come from the Ontario Child Health Study (OCHS), a prospective study of child health, psychiatric disorder and adolescent substance use in a general population sample that began in 1983, with follow-ups in 1987 and 2001. The sample for analysis includes 1,282 individuals who were between the ages of 12 and 16 years during the original OCHS in 1983 or the first follow-up in 1987 and returned for the 2001 follow-up.

Tobacco use in adolescence and continued use in adulthood is associated with increased risk for poorer functioning across multiple domains, including physical health and life satisfaction (.62 and .66 standard units lower, respectively), depression (Odds Ratio = 3.44), personal income ($7,281 less per year) and years of education (2.29 years lower). Cannabis use is associated with a reduced set of adverse outcomes and the magnitude of the effects is weaker.

The long-term risks associated with adolescent tobacco and cannabis use speak to the importance of prevention and early intervention.

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Appropriate and inappropriate methods for investigating the "gateway" hypothesis, with a review of the evidence linking prior snus use to later cigarette smoking.

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Author: Peter N Lee
Source: Harm Reduct J. 2015;12:8
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Abstract: The "gateway hypothesis" usually refers to the possibility that the taking up of habit A, which is considered harmless (or less harmful), may lead to the subsequent taking up of another habit, B, which is considered harmful (or more harmful).

Possible approaches to designing and analysing studies to test the hypothesis are discussed. Evidence relating to the use of snus (A) as a gateway for smoking (B) is then evaluated in detail.

The importance of having appropriate data available on the sequence of use of A and B and on other potential confounding factors that may lead to the taking up of B is emphasised. Where randomised trials are impractical, the preferred designs include the prospective cohort study in which ever use of A and of B is recorded at regular intervals, and the cross-sectional survey in which time of starting to use A and B is recorded. Both approaches allow time-stratified analytical methods to be used, in which, in each time period, risk of initiating B among never users of B at the start of the interval is compared according to prior use of A. Adjustment in analysis for the potential confounding factors is essential.

Of 11 studies of possible relevance conducted in Sweden, Finland or Norway, only one seriously addresses potential confounding by those other factors involved in the initiation of smoking. Furthermore, 5 of the 11 studies are of a design that does not allow proper testing of the gateway hypothesis for various reasons, and the analysis is unsatisfactory, sometimes seriously, in all the remaining six.

While better analyses could be attempted for some of the six studies identified as having appropriate design, the issues of confounding remain, and more studies are clearly needed. To obtain a rapid answer, a properly designed cross-sectional survey is recommended.
Arterial intima-media thickness, endothelial function, and apolipoproteins in adolescents frequently exposed to tobacco smoke.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature145117
Exposure to tobacco smoke is associated with markers of preclinical atherosclerosis in adults, but its effect on arterial structure in adolescents is unknown.

Healthy 13-year-old adolescents from the atherosclerosis prevention trial STRIP were studied. Maximum carotid and aortic intima-media thickness and brachial artery flow-mediated dilation were measured in 494 adolescents using high-resolution ultrasound. Serum lipid, lipoprotein, and apolipoprotein (Apo) A-I and B concentrations were determined using standard methods. Exposure to tobacco smoke was measured annually between ages 8 and 13 years using serum cotinine concentrations, analyzed with gas chromatography. To define longitudinal exposure, cotinine values of children having serum cotinine measured 2 to 6 times during follow-up were averaged and divided into tertiles (exposure groups): low (n=160), intermediate (n=171), and high (n=163). Adolescents with higher longitudinal exposure to tobacco smoke had increased carotid intima-media thickness (exposure groups [mean± SD]: low, 0.502±0.079 mm; intermediate, 0.525±0.070 mm; high, 0.535±0.066 mm; P

PubMed ID: 20197510 View in PubMed
Assessing the reach of nicotine replacement therapy as a preventive public health measure.

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Public Health
Smoking - prevention & control
Smoking Cessation - methods - psychology - statistics & numerical data
Tobacco Use Cessation Products - utilization
Young Adult

Abstract: Access to Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) is a key public health intervention to reduce smoking. We assessed prevalence and correlates of use of NRT in Ontario, where NRT is available without prescription.

Participants were a representative sample of 2262 adult smokers in the Ontario Tobacco Survey cohort. Prospectively measured use of NRT over a 6-month period was reported in relation to smoking behaviour and history, attempts to quit, receipt of other supports for cessation supports and attitudes toward NRT.

Overall, 11% of smokers used NRT over the six-month follow-up period. Prevalence was 25% among the 27% of smokers matching clinical guidelines that recommend NRT as a therapeutic option, and low among smokers not trying to quit.

With increasing accessibility of NRT, further surveillance and research are warranted to determine the impact of the reach and benefits of NRT, considering both the general and targeted smoking populations.

PubMed ID: 23294918 View in PubMed

Body Mass Index Development and Asthma Throughout Childhood.
Abstract: Several studies have found an association between overweight and asthma, yet the temporal relationship between their onsets remains unclear. We investigated the development of body mass index (BMI) from birth to adolescence among 2,818 children with and without asthma from a Swedish birth cohort study, the BAMSE (a Swedish acronym for “children, allergy, milieu, Stockholm, epidemiology”) Project, during 1994-2013. Measured weight and height were available at 13 time points throughout childhood. Asthma phenotypes (transient, persistent, and late-onset) were defined by timing of onset and remission. Quantile regression was used to analyze percentiles of BMI, and generalized estimating equations were used to analyze the association between asthma phenotypes and the risk of high BMI. Among females, BMI development differed between children with and without asthma, with the highest BMI being seen among females with persistent asthma. The difference existed throughout childhood but increased with age. For example, females with persistent asthma had 2.33 times' (95% confidence interval: 1.21, 4.49) greater odds of having a BMI above the 85th percentile at age =15 years than females without asthma. Among males, no clear associations between asthma and BMI were observed. In this study, persistent asthma was associated with high BMI throughout childhood among females, whereas no consistent association was observed among males.

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A cessation program for snuff-dippers with long-term, extensive exposure to Swedish moist snuff: A 1-year follow-up study.
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Language: English
Publication Type: Article
Abstract: Smokeless tobacco (Swedish moist 'snus') users are often strongly addicted to nicotine. Compared to the large number of smoking-cessation studies, there have been few evaluated clinical cessation programs in conjunction with nicotine replacement therapy (NRT). The aim of this study was to evaluate a cessation program for snus users with a weekly use of >2 cans/week for >10 years.

A prospective, open, non-randomized intervention trial was undertaken including baseline oral examination and soft tissue biopsy, minor physical examination, brief cessation advice, NRT recommendations and five prospective follow-up visits within 12 months. Individual cessation counseling was given, together with oral examination in the dental office. Fifty snus users with a minimum consumption of 100 g/week who were actively seeking cessation treatment were recruited through advertising. Self-reported abstaining, including random-sample biochemical verification, and NRT use were evaluated at 6 weeks and 3, 6 and 12 months.

At the 3-, 6- and 12-month visits, 58%, 46% and 30% of subjects, respectively were tobacco-abstinent. All nicotine abstinence was randomly controlled during the study except at 12 months, where all subjects claiming abstinence were confirmed biochemically and clinically.

Smokeless tobacco cessation achieved together with suitable NRT seems a promising way to improve a persistent tobacco-free condition.

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Changes in tobacco habits. A prospective longitudinal study of tobacco habits among boys who play ice hockey.

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Source: Swed Dent J. 2003;27(4):175-84

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Language: English

Publication Type: Article
Abstract: The aim of the investigation was to follow up tobacco habits and actual sporting activities among the boys who participated in an earlier study by the authors, and to examine whether knowledge of the harmful effects of tobacco and tobacco behaviour patterns and/or the choice of tobacco had changed amongst the participants. The study was conducted 3 years after the original study. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Of the 183 boys in the age group 15-22 years who participated in the study, 26.8% were tobacco users: 19.7% only snuff users, 6.0% both snuff users and smokers and 1.1% smokers. Compared with the original study, a further 16.4% of the boys had started to use tobacco. The use of tobacco increased in all age groups except amongst 19-year-olds where tobacco use was unchanged. The age group 17-22 years included boys who were both snuff users and smokers. An increase in tobacco use between the ages of 17 and 19 years could be shown compared with the original study, for equivalent age groups. Among the 132 boys who still played ice hockey, 25.8% were tobacco users: 18.2% only snuff users, 6.1% both snuff users and smokers and 1.5% smokers. A statistically significant difference (p...
Cigarette smoking and breast cancer risk: update of a prospective cohort study.


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Time Factors
Tobacco

Abstract: The results of epidemiologic studies of the association between cigarette smoking and breast cancer risk have been inconsistent. In spite of the inconsistency, several recent analyses have suggested an increased risk of breast cancer among women who smoked cigarettes for a long period of time and/or who started smoking before their first pregnancy. Our analyses were conducted in the Canadian National Breast Screening Study (NBSS), a multi-center, randomized controlled trial of mammographic screening for breast cancer among 89,835 women aged 40-59 at enrollment. Participants were recruited between 1980 and 1985 from the general Canadian population. During an average of 16.1 years of follow-up, we identified 4,445 incident breast cancer cases. We used the Cox proportional hazards models to estimate multivariate rate ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence limits (CLs) for the association between cigarette smoking and breast cancer. We found that breast cancer risk was associated with the duration (40 years versus 0: RR = 1.50, 95% CL = 1.19, 1.89), intensity (40 cigarettes per day versus 0: RR = 1.20, 95% CL = 1.00, 1.44), cumulative exposure (40 pack-years versus 0: RR = 1.17, 95% CL = 1.02, 1.34), and latency of cigarette smoking (40 years since commencement of smoking versus 0: RR = 1.28, 95% CL = 1.06, 1.55), as well as smoking initiation before a first full-term pregnancy (among parous women, more than 5 years of smoking versus 0: RR = 1.13, 95% CL = 1.01-1.25). These results strongly suggest that cigarette smoking might play an important role in the etiology of breast cancer, particularly when initiated relatively early in life and when engaged in for long durations.

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