

Environmental Tobacco Smoke And Mortality

[#environmental tobacco smoke](#) [#secondhand smoke mortality](#) [#passive smoking health risks](#) [#ETS deaths](#) [#non-smoker mortality risk](#)

Explore the critical link between environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure and increased mortality rates worldwide. This overview highlights the severe health risks, including various diseases, that passive smoking poses to non-smokers, contributing significantly to preventable deaths and emphasizing the urgent need for smoke-free environments.

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Environmental Tobacco Smoke and Mortality

In response to rapidly accumulating evidence that environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure causes disease beyond lung cancer & respiratory effects in children, the Calif. Environmental Protection Agency undertook a comprehensive assessment of the total range of health effects correlated with exposure to ETS. Chapters: impact of ETS on the health of Californians; exposure measurement & prevalence; developmental toxicity I: perinatal manifestations; developmental toxicity II: postnatal manifestations; reproductive effects; respiratory health effects; carcinogenic effects; & cardiovascular effects. Dozens of tables & figures.

Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke

An estimated 434,000 deaths per year in the U.S., or more than one of every six deaths, are attributable to tobacco use, in particular cigarette smoking (CDC, 1991a; figures for 1988). Approximately 112,000 of these smoking-related deaths are from lung cancer, accounting for an estimated 87% of U.S. lung cancer mortality. Cigarette smoking is also causally related to cancer at various other sites, such as the bladder, renal pelvis, pancreas, and upper respiratory and digestive tracts. Roughly 30,000 deaths per year from cancers at these sites are attributable to smoking. Furthermore, smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which includes emphysema, and is thought to be responsible for approximately 61,000 COPD deaths yearly, or about 82% of COPD deaths. Tobacco use is also a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, the leading cause of death in the U.S. It is estimated that each year 156,000 heart disease deaths and 26,000 deaths from stroke are attributable to smoking. In addition to this substantial mortality, the association of smoking with these conditions also involves significant morbidity. Smoking also is a risk factor for various respiratory infections, such as influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia. An estimated 20,000 influenza and pneumonia deaths per year are attributable to smoking. Smokers also suffer from lung function impairment and numerous

other respiratory symptoms, such as cough, phlegm production, wheezing, and shortness of breath. In addition, smokers are at increased risk for a variety of other conditions, including pregnancy complications and ulcers. Although the exact mechanisms and tobacco smoke components associated with these health effects are not known with certainty, more than 40 known or suspected human carcinogens have been identified in tobacco smoke. Many other toxic agents, such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, and hydrogen cyanide, are also found in tobacco smoke. Smokers, however, are not the only ones at risk from exposure to these tobacco smoke toxicants. In utero exposure from maternal smoking during pregnancy is known to be associated with low birth weight and increased risk of fetal and infant death. Furthermore, nonsmokers might be at risk for smoking-associated health effects from "passive smoking," or exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS). When a cigarette is smoked, approximately one-half of the smoke generated is sidestream smoke (SS) emitted from the smoldering cigarette between puffs. This SS contains essentially all of the same carcinogenic and toxic agents that have been identified in the mainstream smoke (MS) inhaled by the smoker). SS and exhaled MS are the major components of ETS. Environmental monitoring and measurements of biomarkers for ETS in the biological fluids of nonsmokers demonstrate that ETS constituents can be found at elevated levels in indoor environments where smoking occurs and that these constituents are inhaled and absorbed by nonsmokers. Twenty-six percent of the U.S. adult population, or about 50 million Americans, are smokers, and so virtually all Americans are likely to be exposed to some amount of ETS in the home, at work, or in public places. Measurements of biomarkers for ETS in nonsmokers confirm that nearly all Americans are exposed to ETS. In view of the high levels of mortality and morbidity associated with smoking, the chemical similarity between ETS and MS, and the considerable likelihood for exposure of nonsmokers to ETS, passive smoking is potentially a substantial public health concern. The objectives of this report are to assess the risk to nonsmokers for respiratory health effects from exposure to ETS (hazard identification) and to estimate the population impact (quantitative population risk assessment) of any such ETS-attributable respiratory effects.

Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking

The IARC Monographs series publishes authoritative independent assessments by international experts of the carcinogenic risks posed to humans by a variety of agents, mixtures and exposures. They are a resource of information for both researchers and national and international authorities. This volume is particularly significant because tobacco smoke not only causes more deaths from cancer than any other known agent; it also causes more deaths from vascular and respiratory diseases. This volume contains all the relevant information on both direct and passive smoking. It is organised by first looking at the nature of agent before collecting the evidence of cancer in humans. This is followed by carcinogenicity studies on animals and then any other data relevant to an evaluation.

Tobacco Smoke and Involuntary Smoking

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is a controversial subject of current concern to governments, health scientists, other professionals, and the general public. These discussions review the published studies and address the problems of ETS characterization and health effects, including cancer, reproductive effects, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory effects. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Smoking is a greater cause of death and disability than any single disease, says the World Health Organisation. According to their figures, it is responsible for approximately five million deaths world-wide every year. Tobacco smoking is a known or probable cause of approximately 25 diseases including cancer, heart attacks and strokes. The WHO says that its impact on world health is still not fully assessed. This book offers leading edge research from around the globe.

Trends in Smoking and Health Research

This comprehensive book examines the recent research investigating the characteristics and composition of different types of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) and discusses possible health effects of ETS. The volume presents an overview of methods used to determine exposures to environmental smoke and reviews both chronic and acute health effects. Many recommendations are made for areas of further research, including the differences between smokers and nonsmokers in absorbing,

metabolizing, and excreting the components of ETS, and the possible effects of ETS exposure during childhood and fetal life.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

This Surgeon General's report returns to the topic of the health effects of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke. The last comprehensive review of this evidence by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) was in the 1986 Surgeon General's report, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking*, published 20 years ago this year. This new report updates the evidence of the harmful effects of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke. This large body of research findings is captured in an accompanying dynamic database that profiles key epidemiologic findings, and allows the evidence on health effects of exposure to tobacco smoke to be synthesized and updated (following the format of the 2004 report, *The Health Consequences of Smoking*). The database enables users to explore the data and studies supporting the conclusions in the report. The database is available on the Web site of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco>.

The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Data suggest that exposure to secondhand smoke can result in heart disease in nonsmoking adults. Recently, progress has been made in reducing involuntary exposure to secondhand smoke through legislation banning smoking in workplaces, restaurants, and other public places. The effect of legislation to ban smoking and its effects on the cardiovascular health of nonsmoking adults, however, remains a question. *Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Cardiovascular Effects* reviews available scientific literature to assess the relationship between secondhand smoke exposure and acute coronary events. The authors, experts in secondhand smoke exposure and toxicology, clinical cardiology, epidemiology, and statistics, find that there is about a 25 to 30 percent increase in the risk of coronary heart disease from exposure to secondhand smoke. Their findings agree with the 2006 Surgeon General's Report conclusion that there are increased risks of coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality among men and women exposed to secondhand smoke. However, the authors note that the evidence for determining the magnitude of the relationship between chronic secondhand smoke exposure and coronary heart disease is not very strong. Public health professionals will rely upon *Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Cardiovascular Effects* for its survey of critical epidemiological studies on the effects of smoking bans and evidence of links between secondhand smoke exposure and cardiovascular events, as well as its findings and recommendations.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

And conclusions -- Introduction -- Estimation of environmental tobacco smoke exposure -- Hazard identification I: lung cancer in active smokers, long-term animal bioassays, and genotoxicity studies -- Hazard identification II: interpretation of epidemiologic studies on environmental tobacco smoke and lung cancer -- Population risk of lung cancer from passive smoking -- Passive smoking and respiratory disorders other than cancer -- Assessment of increased risk for respiratory illnesses in children from environmental tobacco smoke.

Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Cardiovascular Effects

This report considers the biological and behavioral mechanisms that may underlie the pathogenicity of tobacco smoke. Many Surgeon General's reports have considered research findings on mechanisms in assessing the biological plausibility of associations observed in epidemiologic studies. Mechanisms of disease are important because they may provide plausibility, which is one of the guideline criteria for assessing evidence on causation. This report specifically reviews the evidence on the potential mechanisms by which smoking causes diseases and considers whether a mechanism is likely to be operative in the production of human disease by tobacco smoke. This evidence is relevant to understanding how smoking causes disease, to identifying those who may be particularly susceptible, and to assessing the potential risks of tobacco products.

Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking

Smoking is a greater cause of death and disability than any single disease, says the World Health Organisation. According to their figures, it is responsible for approximately five million deaths world-wide every year. Tobacco smoking is a known or probable cause of approximately 25 diseases including

cancer, heart attacks and strokes. The WHO says that its impact on world health is still not fully assessed. This new book offers leading new research from around the globe.

How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease

The health effects of tobacco smoke on smokers are well defined. However, the effects on non-smokers are not so clear. Which of the many diseases, cancers, and pathologies that are certainly associated with smoking are also induced by tobacco smoke in non-smokers? What are the effects on non-smokers of smoking bans in the workplace and changes in a

The Health Consequences of Smoking

Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche.

Occupational Cancer in Europe

This completely revised and enlarged 2nd edition of The Tobacco Epidemic provides a comprehensive update of the clinical, public health and political aspects of tobacco smoking. Since its 1st edition in 1997, knowledge on the health hazards of tobacco and nicotine addiction has increased considerably, but recent data has shown that the global problem has become more aggravated in low- and middle-income countries: if current trends continue, tobacco smoking will be responsible for the deaths of 1 billion people in the 21st century. Written by outstanding international experts, the book covers the history of tobacco production and use, the economics of tobacco use and control, as well as the health consequences of active and passive smoking in both adults and children. Special chapters discuss the impact of media, movies and TV on tobacco consumption in young people, the patterns and predictors of smoking cessation in the general population and in different social subgroups, and initiatives supported by the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Readers will find the latest information on how nicotine dependence is treated with nicotine replacement products, what role health care professionals play in helping smokers to quit and what effects smoke-free environments, advertising bans and price increases have on smoking prevalence. The potential harms and benefits of smokeless tobacco, waterpipe tobacco smoking and electronic cigarettes are also evaluated. This book is a must-read for anyone in the medical profession who treats patients with smoking-related diseases and for those engaged in tobacco control. It will also be appreciated by interested nonmedical readers like journalists and legislators.

The Risks of Passive Smoking

This Surgeon General's report returns to the topic of the health effects of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke. The last comprehensive review of this evidence by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) was in the 1986 Surgeon General's report, The Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking, published 20 years ago this year. This new report updates the evidence of the harmful effects of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke. This large body of research findings is captured in an accompanying dynamic database that profiles key epidemiologic findings, and allows the evidence on health effects of exposure to tobacco smoke to be synthesized and updated (following the format of the 2004 report, The Health Consequences of Smoking). The database enables users to explore the data and studies supporting the conclusions in the report. The database is available on the Web site of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco>.

Focus on Smoking and Health Research

Broad review of environmental tobacco smoke.

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Report of the NHMRC Working Party on the Effects of Passive Smoking on Health, adopted at the 101st Session of the Council, June 1986.

Fourth Report of the Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking & Health

Smoking is a greater cause of death and disability than any single disease, says the World Health Organisation. According to their figures, it is responsible for approximately five million deaths world-wide every year. Tobacco smoking is a known or probable cause of approximately 25 diseases including

cancer, heart attacks and strokes. The WHO says that its impact on world health is still not fully assessed. This book offers leading edge research from around the globe with a focus on smoking cessation and the effects of passive smoking on health.

Women and Smoking

Research in the past five years suggests a bleak picture of the health dangers of smoking, with tobacco the biggest single killer of all forms of pollution. It is estimated that one person dies every ten seconds due to smoking-related diseases. This publication considers the history and current position regarding tobacco use, as well as providing some predictions for the future of the tobacco epidemic upto the year 2050. It contains a number of full-colour world maps and graphics to illustrate the variations between countries and regions. Issues discussed include: tobacco prevalence and consumption; youth smoking; the economics of tobacco farming and manufacturing; smuggling; the tobacco industry, promotion, profits and trade; smokers' rights; legislative action such as smoke-free areas, tobacco advertising bans and health warnings.

Assessing the Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke

This report looks at the physiochemical characteristics of tobacco smoke, and the relative exposure to smoke constituents from passive versus active smoking. Health effects are examined include irritation and annoyance, exacerbation of pre-existing disease, pulmonary effects in children, and chronic respiratory effects in adults, and cancer.

The Tobacco Epidemic

Collection of studies and essays that question the need for governmental regulation of smoking and second-hand smoke.

Developmental and Reproductive Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke

This book contains the full proceedings of the Tenth World Conference on Tobacco or Health, held 24-28 August 1997 in Beijing, China, and hosted by the Chinese Association on Smoking and Health and the Chinese Medical Association. Tobacco is now causing a worldwide epidemic of premature death and disability, affecting first men and then women in developed countries, and now increasingly affecting developing countries. The theme "Tobacco: The Growing Epidemic" was chosen to reflect the increasingly global nature of the problem.

Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) as a harmful influence on the health of nonsmokers has been a controversial topic since the early 1980s. The International Conference on Indoor Air Quality held in Tokyo examined in great detail the relationship between passive smoking and lung cancer as revealed by a large cohort study. The participants were all highly qualified and experienced experts of world renown in their own fields of specialty. The deleterious effect of cigarette smoking on health is considered an established fact and as such has been used as a basic weapon in anti-smoking campaigns. There are, however, some questionable areas such as confronting variables, degree of correlation, the overall consistency of the data, and the problems of ETS measurement. Reports on other indoor pollution problems such as the presence of No₂, CO, and particulates in indoor air, together with the problem of indoor air pollution in the lesser-developed countries were also given. This collection of papers will contribute greatly to research into tobacco smoking epidemiology and assist in establishing a clear focus on an issue which has tended to become hopelessly obscured.

The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Remember fifty years ago when everyone smoked? Since tobacco found its way into Europe in the sixteenth century, smoking has been a controversial issue. Fifty years ago, almost everyone smoked, and fifty years before that, smokers were in the doghouse; up until the early twentieth century, cigarettes were illegal in a number of U.S. states. Needless to say, smoking has always been a ready source of revenue. It has also been a source of health concerns, both real and imagined. This mixture of pleasure, money and risk that comes with the act of smoking means that it's rarely treated fairly by politicians, health professionals or the public. Nowadays, tough anti-smoking laws are to be obeyed in most corners of the globe. The misinformation about, and unreasoning hostility directed at, smoking and smokers is

one of the major concerns of this book. After all, smoking has no public cost. Isn't it just the individual smokers who are at risk? Prompted by this burgeoning fascination, Staddon looks further into the facts. And the more he looks, the weaker the case against smoking as a public health issue becomes. Is ETS really dangerous to children? And if so, how can science prove it? And if smoking has no public cost and the medical case for third-party harm is weak, why are smokers still being victimised? In this provocative, thought-provoking book, Staddon is determined to uncover the truth about smoking. But the truth's not always pretty.

Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Effects of Passive Smoking on Health