

List of Tables and Figures

Chapter 1

Introduction and Approach to Causal Inference

- Table 1.1 Diseases and other adverse health effects for which smoking is identified as a cause in the current Surgeon General's report 4
- Table 1.2 Variations in terminology from previous Surgeon General's reports concerning smoking as a cause of the listed diseases 11

Chapter 2

Cancer

- Table 2.1 Conclusions from previous Surgeon General's reports concerning smoking as a cause of cancer 40
- Table 2.2 Studies on the association between cigarette characteristics and lung cancer 52
- Table 2.3 Case-control studies on the association between tobacco use and the risk of laryngeal cancer 68
- Table 2.4 Case-control studies showing interactions between tobacco use, alcohol use, and the risk of laryngeal cancer 80
- Table 2.5 Cohort and case-control studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx 98
- Table 2.6 Cohort and case-control studies on the association between current smoking, the number of cigarettes smoked per day, and the risk of oropharyngeal cancer 102
- Table 2.7 Cohort and case-control studies on the association between former smoking, the number of years since quitting, and the risk of oropharyngeal cancer 106
- Table 2.8 Case-control studies on the association between smoking, alcohol use, and the risk of oropharyngeal cancer 110
- Table 2.9 Cohort studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of esophageal cancer 120
- Table 2.10 Cohort studies on the association between current smoking, the number of cigarettes smoked per day, and the risk of esophageal cancer 121
- Table 2.11 Case-control studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of esophageal cancer stratified by histologic type 122
- Table 2.12 Case-control studies on the association between current smoking, the number of cigarettes smoked per day, and the risk of esophageal cancer stratified by histologic type 126
- Table 2.13 Cohort study on the association between smoking and the risk of esophageal cancer stratified by age at smoking cessation 128
- Table 2.14 Case-control studies on the association between smoking and the risk of esophageal cancer stratified by histologic type and years since smoking cessation 130
- Table 2.15 Case-control studies on the association between smoking, alcohol use, and the risk of esophageal cancer 134
- Table 2.16 Cohort studies on the association between tobacco use and the risk of pancreatic cancer 138
- Table 2.17 Case-control studies on the association between smoking and the risk of pancreatic cancer 154
- Table 2.18 Studies on the association between smoking and the risk of endometrial cancer 174
- Table 2.19 Cohort studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of stomach cancer 184
- Table 2.20 Case-control studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of stomach cancer 188

Table 2.21	Cohort studies on the association between the number of cigarettes smoked per day and the risk of stomach cancer 192	Table 2.35	Studies on the association between smoking and the risk of liver cancer 298
Table 2.22	Case-control studies on the association between the number of cigarettes smoked per day and the risk of stomach cancer 196	Table 2.36	Case-control studies on the association between smoking and the risk of breast cancer that used hospital or cancer registry controls 314
Table 2.23	Cohort studies on the association between current smoking, years of smoking, and the risk of stomach cancer 200	Table 2.37	Case-control studies on the association between smoking and the risk of breast cancer that used healthy controls drawn from population sources 316
Table 2.24	Cohort and case-control studies on the association between years since quitting smoking and the risk of stomach cancer 202	Table 2.38	Case-control studies on the association between smoking and the risk of breast cancer conducted among screening program participants 318
Table 2.25	Case-control studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of stomach cancer stratified by subsite 206	Table 2.39	Cohort studies on the association between smoking and the risk of breast cancer 320
Table 2.26	Epidemiologic studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of colorectal adenoma 216	Table 2.40	Large case-control studies on the association between smoking and the risk of breast cancer published after 1993 322
Table 2.27	Cohort studies on the association between current smoking and the risk of colorectal cancer incidence or mortality 228	Figure 2.1	Scheme linking nicotine addiction and lung cancer via tobacco smoke carcinogens and their induction of multiple mutations in critical genes 45
Table 2.28	Case-control studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of colorectal cancer incidence 236	Figure 2.2	Effects of smoking cessation at various ages on the cumulative risk (%) of death from lung cancer up to age 75, at death rates for men in United Kingdom in 1990 48
Table 2.29	Cohort studies on the association between the duration of current smoking and the risk of colorectal cancer incidence or mortality 240	Figure 2.3	Sales-weighted tar and nicotine values for U.S. cigarettes as measured by machine using the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) method, 1954-1998 50
Table 2.30	Cohort studies on the association between the age at initiation of current smoking and the risk of colorectal cancer mortality 244	Figure 2.4	Age-specific death rates from lung cancer among current cigarette smokers and never smokers, based on smoking status at enrollment in Cancer Prevention Study I (CPS-I) or Cancer Prevention Study II (CPS-II), according to attained age 58
Table 2.31	Cohort studies on the association between the number of years since or age at smoking cessation and the risk of colorectal cancer incidence or mortality 246	Figure 2.5	Cancer of the lung and bronchus: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) incidence rates by histologic type, gender, race, and ethnicity, all ages, 1973-1996 60
Table 2.32	Cohort studies on the association between smoking status and behavior and the risk of prostate cancer incidence or mortality 255	Figure 2.6	Stomach cancer death rates stratified by gender and per capita number of cigarettes smoked in the United States, 1930-1994 179
Table 2.33	Case-control studies on the association between smoking and the risk of leukemia 258		
Table 2.34	Cohort studies on the association between smoking and the risk of leukemia 278		

Figure 2.7 Results on tobacco consumption and breast cancer in women who reported drinking no alcohol 313

Chapter 3 Cardiovascular Diseases

Table 3.1 Basic pathogenic mechanisms in atherogenesis 365

Table 3.2 Markers of subclinical atherosclerosis used in epidemiologic studies 372

Table 3.3 Studies on the association between smoking and atherosclerosis using the carotid B-mode ultrasound findings 374

Table 3.4 Studies on the association between smoking and clinical peripheral arterial disease using the ankle-arm index (AAI) 380

Table 3.5 Studies on the association between smoking and the presence of subclinical cardiovascular disease using brain magnetic resonance imaging 382

Table 3.6 Studies on the association between smoking low-yield cigarettes and the risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) 388

Table 3.7 Studies on the association between smoking and the risk of abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) 398

Chapter 4 Respiratory Diseases

Table 4.1 Summary of subchronic exposure to cigarette smoke on immune function in animals 425

Table 4.2 Studies on the effects of smoking on markers of human immune function and host defenses, derived from analyses of peripheral blood 426

Table 4.3 Studies on the effects of smoking on markers of human immune function and host defenses, derived from analyses of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid 428

Table 4.4 Studies on the association between smoking and the occurrence of influenza virus illness and infection 429

Table 4.5 Studies on the association between smoking and the occurrence of pneumonia and infection with pathogens that infect the lower respiratory tract 433

Table 4.6 Studies on the association between smoking and the occurrence of acute upper respiratory illness (URI) and lower respiratory illness (LRI), with and without identification of specific pathogens 438

Table 4.7 Studies on the association between smoking and the occurrence of acute respiratory infections in persons with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection 445

Table 4.8 Estimates of attributable risk fractions for smoking and acute respiratory illness (ARI) in persons without chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 448

Table 4.9 Studies on the association between smoking and the risk of acute respiratory illness (ARI)—Results from the Tecumseh Study 450

Table 4.10 Studies on the association between smoking, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and the risk of acute respiratory illness (ARI)—Results from the Tecumseh Study 454

Table 4.11 Studies on the efficacy of antibiotic treatment in acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 456

Table 4.12 Studies on the efficacy of antibiotic preventive treatment of persons with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 458

Table 4.13 Conclusions from previous Surgeon General's reports concerning smoking as a cause of chronic respiratory diseases 464

Table 4.14 Studies on the association between maternal smoking during pregnancy and infant lung function 470

Table 4.15 Studies on the association between smoking and rates of forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) decline 476

Table 4.16 Longitudinal studies on the association between smoking and adult asthma 492

Table 4.17 Cross-sectional studies on the association between smoking and adult asthma 494

Table 4.18 Studies on the association between cigarette tar yields and chronic respiratory diseases 504

Figure 4.1 Theoretical curves depicting varying rates of decline of forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) 468

Figure 4.2 Summary diagram of cigarette-related mechanisms of lung injury 472

Figure 4.3 Mean change and 95 percent confidence interval in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) percent predicted from years 1–5 of the Lung Health Study for sustained quitters, intermittent quitters, and continuous smokers, by quintile of age 481

Figure 4.4 Mean change and 95 percent confidence interval in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) percent predicted during year 1 of the Lung Health Study, for persons who quit smoking and for persons who continued to smoke during year 1, by quintile of the number of cigarettes smoked at baseline 483

Figure 4.5 The relationship between mean changes in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) percent predicted to quintiles of mean changes in weight for each smoking category 484

Figure 4.6 Proportion (95 percent confidence interval) of participants reporting chronic cough at each annual follow-up visit, stratified by final smoking status 489

Chapter 5
Reproductive Effects

Table 5.1 Conclusions from previous Surgeon General's reports concerning smoking as a cause of reproductive effects 528

Table 5.2 Studies on the association between smoking and sperm quality 536

Table 5.3 Studies on the association between smoking and fertility in women 542

Table 5.4 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and ectopic pregnancy 552

Table 5.5 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and spontaneous abortion 556

Table 5.6 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and placenta previa 558

Table 5.7 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and placental abruption 560

Table 5.8 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and preeclampsia 562

Table 5.9 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and premature rupture of membranes 564

Table 5.10 Studies on the association between maternal smoking, birth weight, and intrauterine growth retardation 566

Table 5.11 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and congenital malformations 578

Table 5.12 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and infant mortality 586

Table 5.13 Studies on the association between maternal smoking and cognitive development, behavioral problems, and growth in children 594

Chapter 6
Other Effects

Table 6.1 Conclusions from previous Surgeon General's reports concerning smoking as a cause of diminished health status and respiratory morbidity 617

Table 6.2 Studies on the association between smoking and oxidative injury 620

Table 6.3 Studies on the association between current smoking and white blood cell counts 628

Table 6.4 Studies on the association between former smoking and white blood cell counts 632

Table 6.5 Studies on the percentage difference in white blood cell counts stratified by smoking patterns 634

Table 6.6 Studies on the association between current smoking and absenteeism 638

Table 6.7 Studies on the association between former smoking and absenteeism 648

Table 6.8	Studies on the association between current smoking and medical service costs 654	Table 6.23	Cohort studies on the association between smoking and periodontitis 760
Table 6.9	Studies on the association between the amount smoked and medical service utilization rates 662	Table 6.24	Cross-sectional and cohort studies on the association between smoking and dental caries 763
Table 6.10	Studies on the association between former smoking and medical services utilization costs and rates 664	Table 6.25	Cross-sectional studies on the association between smoking and the risk of erectile dysfunction (ED) 770
Table 6.11	Studies on the association between smoking and complications of surgery 670	Table 6.26	Experimental studies on the association between smoking and erectile dysfunction 775
Table 6.12	Studies comparing the health status of smokers and nonsmokers 678	Table 6.27	Studies on the association between smoking and cataracts 782
Table 6.13	Studies evaluating the dose-response relationship between the number of cigarettes smoked per day and health status 686	Table 6.28	Studies on the association between smoking and age-related macular degeneration (AMD) 790
Table 6.14	Studies comparing the health status of former smokers and nonsmokers 690	Table 6.29	Studies on the association between smoking and diabetic retinopathy (DR) 796
Table 6.15	Cross-sectional studies on the association between smoking status and bone density in women 700	Table 6.30	Studies on the association between smoking and glaucoma 800
Table 6.16	Studies on the association between smoking status and bone density in men and women published since the 1997 meta-analysis by Law and colleagues 706	Table 6.31	Studies on the association between smoking and Graves' ophthalmopathy 802
Table 6.17	Cohort studies on the association between smoking status and the risk of bone loss in men and women 710	Table 6.32	Studies on the association between smoking and peptic ulcer disease, allowing for <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> (<i>H. pylori</i>) infection 808
Table 6.18	Studies on the association between smoking and the risk of hip fractures in men and women used in the 1997 meta-analysis by Law and Hackshaw 720	Table 6.33	Studies on <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> (<i>H. pylori</i>) eradication rates among smokers and nonsmokers 814
Table 6.19	Studies on the association between smoking and the risk of hip fractures in men and women reported since the 1997 meta-analysis by Law and Hackshaw 724	Figure 6.1	A conceptual model for the relationship between cigarette smoking and diminished health status 616
Table 6.20	Studies on the association between smoking and the risk of fractures at sites other than the hip in men and women 728	Figure 6.2	Differences (95% confidence intervals), as a proportion of 1 standard deviation (SD), in bone mineral density between female smokers and nonsmokers according to age and menopausal status 715
Table 6.21	Case-control studies on the association between smoking and periodontitis 740	Figure 6.3	Relative risk (95% confidence intervals) of hip fracture in smokers compared with nonsmokers in postmenopausal women according to age 717
Table 6.22	Cross-sectional studies on the association between smoking and periodontitis 742		

Chapter 7
The Impact of Smoking on Disease and the Benefits of Smoking Reduction

Table 7.1 Disease burden measures used to evaluate the impact of population risk factors 856

Table 7.2 Annual prevalence of current smoking and former smoking among adults aged 35 years and older, selected years, National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1965–1999 859

Table 7.3 Annual deaths, smoking attributable mortality (SAM), and years of potential life lost (YPLL), stratified by cause of death and gender, United States, 1995–1999 860

Table 7.4 Smoking attributable mortality in the United States, 1965–1999, stratified by gender 862

Table 7.5 State annual smoking attributable mortality (SAM) estimates, selected causes of death, United States, 1999 864

Table 7.6 State age-adjusted smoking attributable mortality (SAM) rates per 100,000 persons, selected causes of death, United States, 1999 866

Table 7.7 National medical expenditures and percentage of total health care expenditures attributable to cigarette smoking for adults, United States, 1993 868

Table 7.8 Annual smoking attributable economic costs for adults and infants, United States, 1995–1999 869

Table 7.9 Smoking prevalence and the number of smokers in 2010 for alternative smoking reduction scenarios, stratified by age, United States 872

Table 7.10 Low-, middle-, and high-range estimates of proportions of smoking-related disease (SRD) deaths and preventable deaths among current smokers, stratified by age, United States 873

Table 7.11 Estimated number of preventable smoking-related disease (SRD) deaths and *Healthy People 2010* prevalence reduction goals, stratified by age, United States 875

Table 7-1.1 Age-adjusted relative risks of death from smoking-related diseases from the Cancer Prevention Study (CPS) I and CPS-II, stratified by gender 881

Table 7-1.2 *International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes and comparability ratios (CR) for smoking-related diseases, 1965–1999* 883

Table 7-1.3 Smoking attributable mortality (deaths in thousands), all developed countries, 1985, stratified by age group, gender, and cause 886

Figure 7.1 Schematic representation of the national model to estimate smoking-related expenditures for 1988 868