

## **ADDENDUM: PERTINENT NEW STUDIES**

Several pertinent studies on the respiratory health effects of passive smoking have appeared since the cutoff date for inclusion in this report. The studies are cited here for the benefit of anyone who may wish to follow up on these topics. The studies are briefly described below, and the authors' conclusions are presented. We do not formally review these studies in this report, and the citations do not represent a full literature search. These new studies are generally consistent with this report's conclusions that environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure increases the risk of lung cancer in nonsmokers and affects the respiratory health of infants.

Two of the new studies are case-control studies of ETS and lung cancer in U.S. female nonsmokers (Stockwell et al., 1992; Brownson et al., 1992). Stockwell et al. conclude that "long-term exposure to [ETS] increases the risk of lung cancer in women who have never smoked." Similarly, Brownson et al. conclude, "Ours and other recent studies suggest a small but consistent increased risk of lung cancer from passive smoking."

In an autopsy study of Greeks who had died of causes other than respiratory diseases, Trichopoulos et al. (1992) found an increase in "epithelial, possibly precancerous, lesions" in the lungs of nonsmoking women who were married to smokers. The authors concluded that their results "provide support to the body of evidence linking passive smoking to lung cancer. . . ." In a fourth study, a case-control study of ETS exposure and lung cancer in dogs, Reif et al. (1992) found an association between lung cancer and exposure to a smoker in the home for breeds with short- and medium-length noses. These results are not statistically significant, and the authors characterize their findings as "inconclusive."

Finally, Schoendorf and Kiely (1992) conducted a case-control analysis of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and maternal smoking status (i.e., maternal smoking both during and after pregnancy [combined exposure], maternal smoking only after pregnancy [passive exposure], and no maternal smoking). These investigators conclude that their data "suggest that both intrauterine and passive tobacco exposure are associated with an increased risk of SIDS."

## **ADDENDUM REFERENCES**

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