

APPENDIX 1

DISEASES AND OTHER ADVERSE HEALTH EVENTS WITH WHICH SECONDHAND OR PRENATAL TOBACCO SMOKE EXPOSURE HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED

Note that these studies have not been critically evaluated. The reader is advised to perform his or her own evaluation before drawing conclusions.

Note 2: SHS indicates secondhand tobacco smoke.

Effects on the *Fetus* of Prenatal Tobacco Exposure attributable to Maternal Tobacco Use

Increased risk of:

- Growth abnormalities, including
 - low birth weight,¹⁻¹⁵ amplification of risk of low birth weight in fetus' with cystic fibrosis,¹⁶ and
 - intrauterine growth retardation/small for gestational age^{1, 5, 12, 17}
- Delivery complications, including
 - premature rupture of membranes,¹⁷
 - placenta previa and abruption¹⁷⁻²⁰
 - preterm delivery, stillbirth, spontaneous abortion,^{1, 3, 5, 11, 15, 17-22} and
 - admission to neonatal intensive care units³
- Orofacial clefts²³⁻³¹ (Recent studies are less supportive, although Honein et al³² found fairly strong evidence for specific types of clefts)
- Septal and right-sided obstructive cardiac defects³³
- Increased systolic blood pressure at age 2 months³⁴

Effects on the *Fetus* of Prenatal Tobacco Exposure attributable to Maternal SHS Exposure

Increased risk of:

- Decreased birthweight,³⁵⁻³⁹
- Fetal mortality,^{36, 40} and
- Preterm delivery³⁶ and spontaneous abortion⁴⁰

Effects on the *Child* of Prenatal Tobacco Exposure attributable to Maternal Tobacco Use

Increased risk of:

- Nicotine withdrawal symptoms during the neonatal period⁴¹
- Infant death
 - From all causes^{3, 13, 17, 18, 40} and
 - Sudden infant death syndrome^{3, 17, 18, 42-45}
- Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn⁴⁶
- Poor sleep⁴⁷
- Infection, including neonatal infection^{18, 48}
- Hypoparathyroidism⁴⁹
- Respiratory effects, including
 - Reduced lung function in infants and children,⁵⁰⁻⁵³

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- Lower respiratory tract illnesses (such as pneumonia and bronchiolitis),⁵⁴
- Increased diagnosis of asthma,⁵⁵ use of bronchodilating drugs,⁴⁷ and
- Otitis media^{56, 57}
- Poor growth⁵⁸
- Behavioral and neurocognitive effects, including
 - Abnormal neonatal neurobehavior, developmental delay, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, conduct disorder and other aggressive behaviors,⁵⁹⁻⁶¹ psychiatric disorders,⁶²⁻⁸⁷ and
 - Speech-processing ability⁸⁸
- Febrile seizures⁸⁹
- Experimentation with tobacco and addiction to tobacco as an older child or adult^{76, 90-92}

- Gastrointestinal disease, including
 - Colic,⁹³⁻⁹⁶
 - Pyloric stenosis,⁹⁷ and
 - Diabetes⁹⁸
- Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease⁹⁹
- Some cancers¹⁰⁰⁻¹⁰³
- Development of allergies^{104, 105}
- Hospitalization for any illness¹⁰⁶⁻¹¹³
- Office visits for any illness¹⁰⁶⁻¹¹⁰
- Hyperopia¹¹⁴
- Significant reductions in cortical gray matter and total parenchymal volumes and head circumference¹¹⁵
- Altered development of white matter microstructure¹¹⁶
- Craniosynostosis¹¹⁷ (rather weak evidence)

Effects on the *Child* of Prenatal Tobacco Exposure attributable to Maternal SHS Exposure

Increased risk of:

- Reduced cognitive development¹¹⁸
- Conduct disorder⁵⁹

Effects on Breastfeeding due to Maternal Tobacco Use or SHS Exposure

Increased risk of:

- Decreased initiation and duration of breastfeeding¹¹⁹⁻¹²⁵
- Decreased iodine levels in human milk¹²⁶

Effects on the *Child* of Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Increased risk of:

- Allergic sensitization^{111, 127-152}
- Poor sleep, in breastfed infants¹⁵³
- Lower respiratory disease, including
 - Persistent decreased lung function,^{106-109, 137, 139, 149, 154} amplified in children with cystic fibrosis,¹⁶

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- Infections,^{137, 139, 151, 154-157}
- Bronchiolitis,¹⁵⁸ wheezing,⁴⁷ and use of bronchodilating drugs⁴⁷
- Asthma prevalence,¹⁵⁹ and
- Frequency and severity of asthma exacerbations^{106, 110, 111, 128, 134, 140, 149, 156, 157, 160-185}
- Upper respiratory infections, including
 - Otitis media,^{106, 110, 111, 160, 165, 177, 178, 182, 186-191}
 - Cough^{106, 110, 111, 189, 190} and use of cough medicines⁴⁷
 - Rhinitis⁴⁷ and nasal obstruction¹⁹²
 - Tonsillectomy, adenoidectomy and placement of pressure-equalizing tubes^{168, 179, 180, 193, 194}
 - Respiratory complications associated with anesthesia¹⁹⁵⁻¹⁹⁹
- Infections, including
 - Invasive meningitis,^{200, 201}
 - Infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in children living in a household with a patient with tuberculosis,²⁰² and
 - Infection with *Helicobacter pylori*^{203, 204}
- Hospitalization for
 - Any illness^{106, 110, 111, 113, 205-207}
 - Respiratory disease,^{54, 106, 110, 111, 129, 134, 205, 208} and
 - Serious infections²⁰⁶
- Gastrointestinal disease, including
 - Colic^{47, 93-96, 209} and
 - Reflux²⁰⁹⁻²¹¹
- Increased complications of type 1 diabetes mellitus²¹² (study was small, included active smokers)
- Behavioral and neurocognitive effects^{69, 70, 85-87, 213, 214}
- Dental disease^{215, 216}
- School absences^{106, 110, 112, 139, 217, 218}
- Molecular, genetic, and cellular changes²¹⁹⁻²²²
- Experimentation with tobacco and addiction to tobacco as an older child or adult^{110, 223-226}
- Injury and death attributable to fires^{110, 227-231}
- Hyperopia¹¹⁴

Effects on the Adult of Prenatal Tobacco Exposure due to Maternal Tobacco Use

Increased risk of:

- Asthma²³²
- Elevated cholesterol levels in young adults²³³
- Hypertension²³⁴
- Younger age at menopause²³⁵ (suggestive)

Effects on the Adult of Childhood Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure

Increased risk of:

- Altered lipid profiles and endothelium effects in adolescents and young adults²³⁶⁻²³⁸

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- Asthma^{232, 239}
- Chronic dry cough and phlegm²⁴⁰
- Lung cancer, leukemia, and lymphoma, as an adult^{220, 221, 241, 242}
- Increased risk of spontaneous abortion in women exposed as children to SHS by both parents^{243, 244}

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