

Assessing the Risk Getting your patient's attention

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Health Risks of Smoking

- Cardiovascular Disease
 - MI, CVA, PVD
- Lung Disease
 - COPD
- Cancer
 - Lung, Larynx, Liver, Pharynx, Renal, Pancreas, Esophagus, Nose, Bladder, Myeloid Leukemia, Stomach, Cervix
- Reproductive Risk
 - Premature menopause
 - Osteoporosis
 - Abnormal menses
 - Pregnancy risk

- Peptic Ulcer Disease
- Facial Wrinkling
- Periodontal disease
- Second hand smoke exposure



Health Risks of Smoking

- The "Big Three"
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - COPD
 - Lung Cancer



COPD

- Prevalence increasing in women
- Hospitalizations increasing in women
- Death rates rising in women
- Providers more likely to miss diagnosis
- Providers less likely to order spirometry

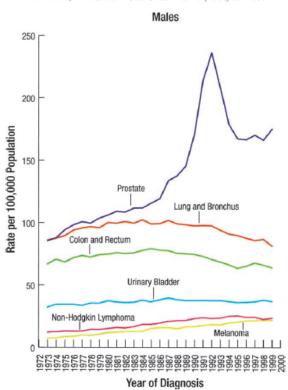
Han, et al. Am J Resp Crit Care Med. 2007;176:1179-1184.

Incidence rates of cancer in the U.S.



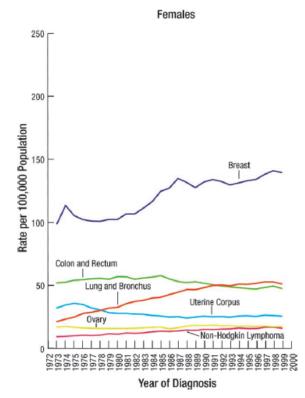
Men

M.P. Rivera, D.E. Stover / Clin Chest Med 25 (2004) 391-400



Women

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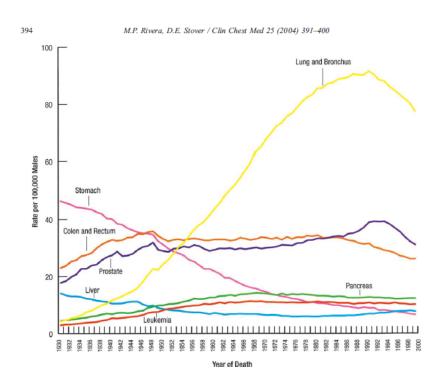
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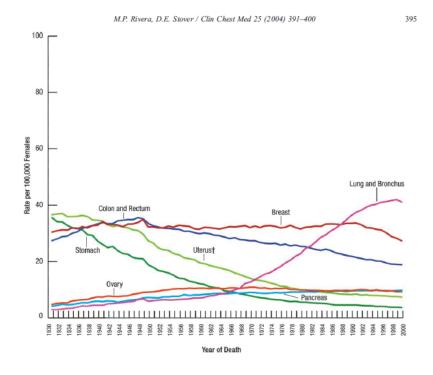
Mortality Rate of Cancer in U.S.



Men

Women





Rivera, et al. Clin Chest Med. 2004; 25: 391-400



Lung Cancer

- 80% of lung cancer in women due to smoking
- Some studies show higher risk for development of lung cancer among women smokers than men smokers¹
- Women have higher odds of developing small cell carcinoma than squamous cell carcinoma²
- HRT may influence both the development and the natural history of lung cancer³

¹ Brownson, et al. Epidemiology. 1992;3:61-4.

² De Perrot, et al. J Thorac surg 2000; 69:245.

³ Chlebowski, et al. Lancet 2009; 374: 1243.



Are women different in their susceptibility to tobacco smoke?

- Differences in nicotine metabolism
- Differences in the balance between metabolic activation and detoxification of carcinogens
- Plasma clearance of nicotine is lower in women.
- Airways smaller so each cigarette represents a proportionately greater exposure
- Differences in incidence of genetic mutation
- More exposure to second hand smoke
- Differences in brand preferences
- Hormonal effects



Cervical Cancer

International Collaboration of Epidemiological Studies of Cervical Cancer 23 studies combined data on 13,541 women with cervical cancer and 23,017 women without cervical cancer

Int J Cancer 2006; 118:1481-1495

Smoking status	HPV status	Squamous cell carcinoma	Adenocarcinoma
Current		1.60	0.89
Past		1.12	0.89
Current	Positive	1.95	1.06

- •Risk of squamous cell carcinoma increases with:
 - number of cigarettes smoked per day
 - younger age at starting smoking



Pregnancy and smoking

- Decreased fertility
- Low birth weight and small for gestational age babies
- Miscarriage
- Premature rupture of membranes
- Preterm birth
- Stillbirth
- Placental abruption/placental previa



Postnatal morbidities

- Increased risk of:
 - Neonatal death
 - SIDS
 - Decreased milk volume production
 - Poor sleep in infant



Second Hand Smoke

- Effects in Children
 - SIDS
 - Respiratory illness
 - Middle ear disease
 - Quality of life and costs
- Effects in Adults
 - Lung cancer
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Respiratory illness

Report of the Surgeon General on the adverse health consequences of smoking and SHS exposure can be found at: http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/index.html



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