Common child neurobehavioral disorders such as attention deficit disorder, learning disabilities and conduct disorders were 50 percent higher in homes where children under 12 were exposed to secondhand smoke. Voluntary smoke-free home policies should be encouraged.

http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/128/2/263.full

Exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke after birth was positively associated with obesity at age 6. The odds ratio ranged from 2.57 (1.64-4.04) to 4.43 (2.24-8.76), depending on length of exposure. Secondhand tobacco smoke exposure in the early years of life appears to be a new key risk factor in the development of obese and overweight children.

www.nature.com/oby/journal/v19/n12/full/oby2011129a.html

Disparities were found in secondhand smoke exposure for high-risk NICU babies at discharge. Most families (64 percent) with at least one smoker initiated a household/car smoking ban. However, only 28 percent of families with incomes under $25,000 and a smoker initiated a ban. Of note, only half of the households reported that a provider had offered information on secondhand smoke, suggesting missed opportunities to reduce infant exposure to secondhand smoke.

http://ntr.oxfordjournals.org/content/13/11/1015.short

Children without known secondhand tobacco smoke exposure inside the home but living in an apartment complex were more likely to have increased cotinine levels (p <.01) that were up to 45 percent higher than children living in detached homes. Tobacco smoke seepage through shared walls or ventilation systems is of concern.

http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/127/1/85.full

(continued on reverse)
Secondhand smoke exposure was associated with lower scores on health-related quality of life for patients with heart failure. Patients with heart failure and their families should avoid secondhand smoke exposure.


Visit takeitoutside.org for more information. If you would like copies of our publications, including this clinical update, call 859-323-5508.

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