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CARDIOVASCULAR

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Data collection | Cases (percent) | | | | | Controls (percent) | | | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English et al., 1940, U.S.A. (60). | 1,000 males with manifest CHD, 40 years of age. Controls: 1,000 male non-CHD patients. | Case selection from Mayo Foundation files. Controls: same year of admission age-matched. | *Age* | *Percent Smokers* | | | | *Percent Smokers* | | | | |
| | | | 40–49 | 79.7 (187) | | | | 61.9 (302) ($p<0.001$) | | | | |
| | | | 50–59 | 71.7 (382) | | | | 73.9 (371) (not significant) | | | | |
| | | | 60 or over | 63.8 (431) | | | | 61.8 (327) (not significant) | | | | |
| | | | All ages | 69.8 | | | | 66.3 ($p<0.05$) | | | | |
| Mills and Porter, 1957, U.S.A. (131). | 474 white male coronary deaths. Controls: 606 white males. | Undefined. | | *40–49* (56) | *50–59* (135) | *60–69* (153) | *70 or over* (130) | *40–49* (216) | *50–59* (188) | *60–69* (114) | *70 or over* (88) | |
| | | | NS | 7.14 | 6.66 | 18.30 | 33.84 | 19.91 | 24.47 | 35.09 | 54.12 | |
| | | | All cigarettes | 83.93 | 82.23 | 49.02 | 18.44 | 70.83 | 59.94 | 43.86 | 16.47 | |
| | | | Pipes, cigars | 8.93 | 11.11 | 32.68 | 47.70 | 9.26 | 16.47 | 21.05 | 29.41 | |
| Buechley et al., 1958, U.S.A. (33). | Males reporting CHD to California Health Survey with matched controls from same survey (included those surviving first myocardial infarction). | Questionnaire and interview. | NS | 20.4 (23) | | | | NS 42.1 (51) | | | | |
| | | | $\leq 20$ | 61.1 (69) | | | | $\leq 20$ 46.3 (56) | | | | |
| | | | $>20$ | 18.5 (21) | | | | $>20$ 11.6 (14) | | | | |

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Data collection | Cases (percent) | Controls (percent) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russek and Zohman, 1958, U.S.A. (*163*). | 97 male and 3 female coronary patients. Controls: 100 healthy controls of similar age, sex, occupation, and ethnic origin. | Interviews by authors. | *Tobacco usage>30 cigarettes/day*<br>70 percent. | 35 percent. | Patients included 89 with classical myocardial infarction and 11 with angina pectoris. |
| Spain and Nathan, 1961, U.S.A. (*176*). | 269 males identified as having CHD by physical examination and history. Controls: 2,637/3,000 males identified as not having CHD | 3,000 males in New York City interviewed and examined by medical group. | NS ..............30.0 (81)<br><40/day .........29.0 (78)<br>>40/day .........13.0 (33)<br>EX ..............14.0 (39)<br>Cigar, pipe .......14.0 (38)<br>Total .....100.0 (269) | 29.0 (772)<br>33.0 (870)<br>9.0 (234) ($p<0.05$)<br>14.0 (361)<br>15.0 (400)<br>100.0 (2,637) | |
| Mulcahy and Hickey, 1967 Ireland (*135, 136*). | 400 males less than 60 years of age with classical CHD. Data compared with male population consumption figures. | Interview. | *Males*<br>NS ............. 4.50 (18)<br>SM ............90.75 (363)<br>EX ............. 4.75 (19)<br>Total ..........100.00 (400) | *Males*<br>18.2 (110)<br>70.6 (427)<br>11.2 (68)<br>100.0 (605) | Control smoking data obtained from estimated smoking habits of Irish population of same age group. |
| Schwartz et al., 1966, France (*169*). | 612 male patients with angina or myocardial infarction. 612 age-matched controls. | Interview, laboratory, and clinical examinations. | Average amount per day as cigarettes ......18.6<br>All SM ..........86.0<br>Inhalers ..........59.0 | 15.5 ($p<0.0001$)<br>86.0<br><br>45.0 ($p<0.00001$) | Data apply only to those under 55 years of age. |

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Data collection | | Cases (percent) | | Controls (percent) | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Males (72)* | *Females (28)* | *Males (72)* | *Females (28)* | |
| Villiger and Heyden-Stucky, 1966, Switzerland (*201*). | 100 cases with recent myocardial infarctions, 72 males, 28 females, 100 age-matched controls (72 male industrial employees and 28 females in hospital for other diagnoses). | Hospital history or interview. | NS | 6.94 | 71.4 | †25.0 | 82.1 | These are not pure smoking classes. †(p<0.01) |
| | | | Cigarettes | 66.7 | 28.6 | 45.8 | 14.3 | |
| | | | 1-19 cigarettes/day | 18.1 | 10.7 | 23.6 | 10.7 | |
| | | | >20 | 48.6 | 17.9 | †22.2 | 3.6 | |
| | | | Cigar, pipe | 44.4 | ... | 27.8 | .. | |
| | | | EX | 4.2 | ... | †15.3 | 3.6 | |
| Dörken, 1967, Germany (*52*). | 205 males up to 44 years of age with myocardial infarction or sudden death (139 deceased, 66 living). Controls—Hamburg age-matched citizens selected randomly. | Death certificate review. Interview of patient or kin. | NS | 1.0 (2) | | 18.4 (76) | | Ex-smokers listed under nonsmokers. Smoking information available only on 193/205. These cigarette categories include mixed or cigar smokers recalculated as to number of cigarettes. No patients or controls smoked pipes exclusively. |
| | | | *Cigarette Units* | | | | | |
| | | | 1-5 | 1.5 (3) | | 10.4 (43) | | |
| | | | 10-15 | 32.2 (62) | | 46.5 (192) | | |
| | | | 20-30 | 43.5 (84) | | 22.5 (93) | | |
| | | | >35 | 21.8 (42) | | 2.2 (9) | | |
| | | | | 100.0 (193) (only 28 were mixed or cigar smokers) | | 100.0 (413) (62 were mixed or cigar smokers) | | |
| Dörken, 1967, Germany (*53*). | 33 females up to 44 years of age with myocardial infarction or sudden death. Controls—133 females 27-44 years of age from clinic without CVD or lung cancer. | Death certificates, interviews. | *Cigarettes per day* | | | | | |
| | | | 0 | 6.1 (2) | | 63.2 (84) (p<0.001) | | |
| | | | 1-5 | | | 17.3 (23) | | |
| | | | 6-15 | 48.5 (16) | | 16.5 (22) | | |
| | | | 20-30 | 39.4 (13) | | 3.0 (4) | | |
| | | | >35 | 6.1 (2) | | ... | | |

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Data collection | Cases (percent) | Controls (percent) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hyams et al., 1967, Japan (*87*). | 79 males surviving myocardial infarction. 157 age-matched controls hospitalized for non-CVD but include hypertensive disease. | Interviews by trained personnel. | NS ..........10.1 (8) | 21.0 (33) | |
| | | | 1-9 cigarettes per day ........ 7.0 (5) | 10.5 (13) | |
| | | | 10-15 ..........25.4 (18) | 33.9 (42) | |
| | | | 16-20 ..........35.2 (25) | 25.8 (32) | |
| | | | 21-34 ..........22.5 (16) | 17.7 (22) | |
| | | | >35 .......... 9.9 (7) | 12.1 (15) | |
| | | | All SM ..........100.0 (71) | 100.0(124) | |
| Mulcahy et al., 1967, Ireland (*137*). | 100 female patients less than 60 years of age admitted to hospital with CHD. | Hospital interviews. | SM ..........63.0 (63) | 45.6(261) | Smoking on controls obtained from statistics of smoking in Irish Republic. Sudden death not included. |
| | | | NS ..........33.0 (33) | 45.3(259) | |
| | | | EX .......... 4.0 (4) | 9.1 (52) | |
| | | | Total .....100.0(100) | 100.0(572) | |
| Stejfa, 1967, Poland (*179*). | 70 male and female patients with recent onset exertional angina pectoris. 54 controls of same age. | Direct interviews. | *Prevalence of risk factors* | | Authors then followed the 70 patients for 3 years and noted that smoking significantly influenced the incidence of coronary occlusion. |
| | | | *Angina patients* 60.0 | *Control group* 48.1 (p>0.1) | |
| Schimmler et al., 1968, Germany (*167*). | 503 males with healed myocardial infarctions. 714 male controls of same age without detectable heart disease. | Hospital interviews. | NS .......... 9.0 (44) | 26.0(187) (p<0.001) | |
| | | | EX ..........12.0 (59) | 20.0(142) (p<0.001) | |
| | | | Cigar, pipe .....12.0 (62) | 11.0 (77) | |
| | | | <19 cigarettes ....25.0(129) | 14.0(101) (p<0.001) | |
| | | | >20 ..........42.0(209) | 29.0(207) (p<0.001) | |
| | | | Total .....100.0(503) | 100.0(714) | |

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Data collection | Cases (percent) | Controls (percent) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hood et al., 1969, Sweden (85). | 230 males surviving early first myocardial infarction. Controls: 855 randomly selected males 50 years of age. | Interview and examination. | (230) | (855) | |
| | | | Never smoked ....1.75 | 24.2 | |
| | | | EX before infarction ......1.75 | 19.7 | |
| | | | EX after infarction .....29.1 | .. | |
| | | | <15 cigarettes ...28.3 | 27.4 | |
| | | | >15 cigarettes ...22.6 | 20.0 | |
| | | | All ..............80.0 | 47.4 | |
| | | | Pipe ............16.5 | 8.8 | |
| Jouve et al., 1969, France (91). | 1,229 CHD patients: 802 males, 427 females. Controls: 743 individuals of both sexes; age, sex, and social class matched. | Interview. | 43.0 | 13.0(p<0.0001) | |
| Kastl, 1969, Germany (98). | 275 male railway employees up to 65 years of age surviving myocardial infarction. 275 control employees with minor circulatory disturbances. | Interview and examination. | NS ..............20.0 (55) | 29.8 (82) | |
| | | | 2-20 cigarettes or up to 6 cigars.....32.0 (88) | 63.3 (82) | |
| | | | >20 cigarettes or >6 cigars. .......48.0(132) | 6.9 (19) | |

[1] Unless otherwise specified, disparities between the total number of cases and the sum of the individual smoking categories are due to the exclusion of either occasional, miscellaneous, mixed, or ex-smokers.

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Results | | | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gofman et al., 1955, U.S.A., (78). | 401 male employees 20-59 years of age. | | *Difference between SM and NS* | | | †Sf refers to Svedberg flotation units of centrifuged lipoproteins. |
| | | | *Ages 20-29* | *Ages 30-39* | *Ages40-59* | |
| | | Lipid: | (NS 55, SM 37) | (NS 56, SM 67) | (NS 17, SM 44) | |
| | | †Sf 0-12 ........ | +59.9 $p<0.001$ | +19.0 $p<0.05$ | + 3,9 $p<0.05$ | |
| | | Sf 12-20 ........ | + 9.4 $p<0.001$ | + 5.4 $p<0.05$ | − 3.5 $p<0.05$ | |
| | | Sf 20-100 ....... | +20.0 $p<0.025$ | + 9.1 $p<0.05$ | + 8.5 $p<0.05$ | |
| | | Sf 100-400 ....... | +15.8 $p<0.025$ | +12.1 $p<0.05$ | − 4.5 $p<0.05$ | |
| | | Cholesterol ....... | +21,2 $p<0.05$ | + 9.0 $p<0.05$ | − 4.8 $p<0.05$ | |
| Thomas, 1958, U.S.A. (185). | 521 medical students. | | | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* | | |
| | | | | *NS (264)* | *SM (257)* | |
| | | | | *Observed/Expected* | *Observed/Expected* | |
| | | <250 .................................... | | 170/157 | 149/161.6 | |
| | | >250 .................................... | | 87/99.6 | 115/102.4 | |
| | | Chi Square Value = 5.2 $p<0.025$ | | | | |
| Dawber et al., 1959, U.S.A. (47). | 2,253 males participating in the Framingham study 29-59 years of age. | | | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* | | The authors conclude that there is evidence of a gradient of cholesterol with increasing amount of cigarette smoking in younger men. |
| | | | | *29-44* | *45-59* | |
| | | NS .......................................... | | 216.1 (149) | 228.3 (131) | |
| | | All cigarettes ............................ | | 224.8 (874) | 229.5 (589) | |
| | | <10 .......................................... | | 217.4 (75) | 229.1 (76) | |
| | | 10-19 .......................................... | | 221.1 (134) | 230.1 (96) | |
| | | 20-39 .......................................... | | 225.8 (551) | 227.8 (350) | |
| | | >40 .......................................... | | 229.0 (114) | 238.5 (68) | |
| | | Pipe and cigar ............................ | | 214 9 (128) | 227.1 (166) | |
| Karvonen et al., 1959, Finland (97). | 525 males in various occupations 20-59 years of age. | | | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* | | The authors state that no trend was noted associating increasing amount smoked with increasing serum cholesterol, although smokers and nonsmokers did have different overall levels. |
| | | | *West Finland* | *East Finland* | *Helsinki* | |
| | | NS .................................... | 208.0 (64) | 226.6 (39) | 235.1 (62) | |
| | | SM .................................... | 228.7 (91) | 249.7 (103) | 257.8 (166) | |

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Results | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acheson and Jessop, 1961 Ireland (*1*). | 221 randomly chosen pensioners 65–85 years of age. | *Mean serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Mean Beta/Alpha lipoprotein ratio*<br>NS .......... 214 (38) / 2.0 (36)<br>5 cigarettes/day .......... 201 (12) / 2.1 (11)<br>10 .......... 213 (34) / 1.9 (33)<br>20 .......... 201 (33) / 1.9 (35)<br>>30 .......... 206 (8) / 1.8 (8) | |
| Bronte-Stewart, 1961, South Africa (*31*). | Approximately 600 healthy males 25–55 years of age. | *Cholesterol mg. percent*: *25–39* †*A* ‡*E*, *40–55* *A* *E*; *Beta/Alpha lipoprotein ratio*: *25–39* *A* *E*, *40–55* *A* *E*<br>NS .......... 179 197 222 246 2.89 3.34 3.76 4.69<br>"Heavy" SM .. 186 223 204 236 3.82 4.40 4.07 5.40 | No data given on numbers in each group.<br>†A—African.<br>‡E—European. |
| Konttinen, 1962, Finland (*119*). | 314 male military recruits 18–25 years of age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum phospholipids mg. percent*<br>NS .......... (145) .......... 203.8 / 218.0<br>(Cigarettes per day) 1–10 (53) .......... 206.8 / 222.3<br>11–19 .......... (54) .......... 213.1 / 224.7<br>>20 .......... (62) .......... 202.3 / 210.6 | No serum lipid differences found among the various smoking groups. |
| Blomstrand and Lundman, 1966, Sweden (*26*). | 76 monozygotic twin pairs and 87 dizygotic twin pairs obtained from Swedish Twin Registry. | I. Monozygotes discordant for smoking: Smokers showed slightly lower levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids than nonsmokers.<br>II. Dizygotes discordant for smoking: Smokers showed significantly higher levels of phospholipids. No differences for cholesterol and triglycerides. | The authors conclude from the differing MZ and DZ results that constitutional factors are probably more important than smoking in determining lipid levels. |

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Results | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fidanza et al., 1966, Italy (62). | 111 male prisoners 34–69 years of age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent*<br>*Ages <39* / *40–49* / *50–59* / *60–69*<br>NS: .. / 195 (12) / 189 (10) / 176 (7)<br><20 cigarettes/day: 203 (5) / 201 (16) / 202 (13) / 195 (10)<br>>20 cigarettes/day: 197 (5) / 175 (7) / 171 (7) / ..<br>*Serum triglycerides mg. percent*<br>NS: .. / 84.7 / 71.9 / 85.0<br><20 cigarettes/day: 84.5 / 99.4 / 101.9 / 89.8<br>>20 cigarettes/day: 91.0 / 86.0 / 66.7 / .. | No statistically significant differences found between SM and NS. |
| Kedra and Dmowski, 1966, Poland (99). | 200 clinically healthy males 20–50 years of age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* — NS (100): 170.2; SM (100): 224.9; $p<0.01$<br>*Phospholipids mg. percent* — NS (100): 268.1; SM (100): 257.5; $p>0.05$<br>*Total lipids mg. percent* — NS (100): 1,234.8; SM (100): 1,362.1; $p<0.01$<br>*Total fatty acids mg. percent* — NS (100): 797.8; SM (100): 860.9; $p<0.01$<br>*Beta-lipoproteins percent of total lipoproteins* — NS (100): 43.1; SM (100): 49.9; $p<0.01$ | Serum cholesterol also noted to increase with increasing intensity and duration of smoking. |
| Harlan et al., 1967, U.S.A. (79). | 657 former naval aviation cadets 48 years of age (average). | *Serum cholesterol* Found to be related to cigarette smoking $p<0.05$.<br>*Serum triglycerides* Found not to be related to cigarette smoking.<br>*Lipoproteins* Sf 0–12 related. $p<0.05$ Sf 20–100 unrelated. Sf 100–400 unrelated. | |
| Heyden-Stucky and Schibler-Reich, 1967, Switzerland (82). | 500 plant workers 30–60 years of age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum triglycerides mg. percent*<br><10 cigarettes/day: 210.0 (334) / 110.0<br>>10 cigarettes/day: 260.0 (166) / 180.0 | No statistically significant difference found between SM and NS. |

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Results | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Higgins and Kjelsberg, 1967, U.S.A. (*83*). | 5,030 male and female residents of Tecumseh, Michigan, 16–79 years of age. | *Males* / *Females*<br>NS ........ 209.9 (360) / 210.1 (1,439)<br>Cigarette ........ 212.5 (1,426) / 212.4 (910) | |
| Pincherly and Wright, 1967, England (*150*). | 2,000 men participating in executive health examinations 28–70 years of age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Percentage with serum cholesterol >270 mg. percent*<br>NS (677) ........ 236.2 / 19.0<br>Ex-smoker (388) ........ 246.0 / 28.0<br>1–19 cigarettes/day (424) ........ 239.2 / 24.0<br>>20 cigarettes/day (511) ........ 249.4 / 30.0 | The authors noted that smokers showed significantly higher ($p<0.001$) serum cholesterol levels than nonsmokers. |
| Van Buchem, 1967, Netherlands (*199*). | 918 randomly chosen males 40–59 years of age for entry into prospective study. | *Serum cholesterol*<br>*0–209 mg. percent* / *210–249 mg. percent* / *>250 mg. percent*<br>NS ........ 12.4 (32) / 14.0 (44) / 14.2 (41)<br>Cigarette SM ........ 71.6 (184) / 67.8 (213) / 68.2 (197)<br>Other ........ 16.0 (41) / 18.2 (57) / 17.6 (51) | The authors found no correlation between smoking and serum cholesterol levels. |
| Boyle et al., 1968, U.S.A. (*28*). | 1,104 male factory employees 20–64 years of age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum Beta-lipoprotein mg. percent*<br>NS ........ 243 (519) } $p<0.005$ / 0.325 } $p<0.001$<br>SM ........ 251 (576) } / 0.351 } | Beta-lipoproteins were found to increase with age, but smokers had higher levels than nonsmokers at all ages. |
| Caganova et al., 1968, Czechoslovakia (*36*). | 49 males living in youth hostel, 21.6 average age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum Beta-lipoprotein mg. percent*<br>NS (34) ........ 188.20 } $p<0.025$ / 359.80 } $p<0.001$<br>SM (15) ........ 214.20 } / 498.40 }<br>*Beta/alpha lipoprotein ratio*<br>NS (34) ........ 1.16 } $p<0.025$<br>SM (15) ........ 1.55 } | |

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Results | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Modzelewski and Malec, 1969, Poland (133). | 140 males 20–68 years of age. | *Serum-cholesterol* NS (20) p<0.01 Heavy smokers; *Serum Beta-lipoproteins* NS p<0.01 Heavy smokers; *Serum free fatty acids* NS p<0.01 Heavy smokers | |
| Kjeldsen, 1969, Denmark (113). | 934 employees of various firms in Copenhagen. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent*: NS (196) ........ 236; SM (738) ........ 247; p<0.01 | |
| Pozner and Billimoria, 1970, England (151). | 64 male and female healthy volunteers 19–30 years of age. | *Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum triglycerides mg. percent* / *Total phospholipids mg. percent*: NS (20) ........ 176.3 / 68.6 / 193.4; Light SM (17) (Over 7.3 cigarettes/day) ........ 172.1 / 68.4 / 188.9; Heavy SM (27) (Over 22.5 cigarettes/day) ........ 200.0 p<0.05 / 87.6 p>0.05 / 215.0 p<0.001 | Significant figures refer to heavy smokers as compared with nonsmokers. |

[1] Unless otherwise specified, disparities between the total number of cases and the sum of the individual smoking categories are due to the exclusion of either occasional, miscellaneous, mixed, or ex-smokers.

**TABLE A8.**—*Blood pressure differences between smokers and nonsmokers*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Results | | | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dawber et al., 1959, U.S.A. (47). | 1,253 male and female residents of Framingham. | | *Systolic blood pressure* | | | No association found between systolic blood pressure and smoking. |
| | | | *Ages 29–44* | *45–59* | | |
| | | NS (149) | 138.8 | 143.0 | | |
| | | Cigarettes (874) | 132.5 | 140.3 | | |
| | | <10 (75) | 134.7 | 144.0 | | |
| | | 10–19 (134) | 129.4 | 141.6 | | |
| | | 20–39 (551) | 132.2 | 138.9 | | |
| | | >40 (114) | 136.1 | 141.5 | | |
| | | Pipe and cigar (128) | 135.0 | 141.9 | | |
| Edwards et al., 1959, England (56). | 1,737 male patients of general practitioners over 60 years of age. | | *Proportion of males with "Hypertension" (≧200/≧100 mm. Hg.)* | | | |
| | | NS | 27.2 percent (151) | | | |
| | | Cigarettes | 20.5 percent (780) | | | |
| | | Pipe | 25.9 percent (341) | | | |
| Karvonen et al., 1959, Finland (97). | 525 males in various regions of Finland 20–59 years of age. | | *Systolic blood pressure* | | | No data on pipe and cigar smokers. No statistical significance noted. |
| | | | *West Finland* | *East Finland* | *Helsinki* | |
| | | NS | 139.2 (64) | 142.6 (39) | 132.8 (62) | |
| | | SM | 133.2 (91) | 135.4 (103) | 129.8 (166) | |
| | | | *Diastolic blood pressure* | | | |
| | | NS | 84.7 | 86.8 | 89.6 | |
| | | SM | 81.9 | 84.1 | 86.8 | |
| Clark et al., 1967, U.S.A. (43). | 1,859 male civil servants. | | *Mean systolic blood-pressure* | *Mean diastolic blood-pressure* | | Nonsmoker and smoker groups were of similar average age. |
| | | NS (728) | 137.0 } ($p \leqq 0.05$) | 83.9 } ($p \leqq 0.05$) | | |
| | | SM (407) | 133.6 | 82.5 | | |

TABLE A8.—*Blood pressure differences between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

| Author, year, country, reference | Number and type of population | Results | | | | | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Higgins and Kjelsburg, 1967, U.S.A. (*83*). | 5,030 male and female residents of Tecumseh, Michigan, 16–79 years of age. | | *Age adjusted mean systolic blood pressure* | | *Age adjusted mean diastolic blood pressure* | | | |
| | | | *Males* | *Females* | *Males* | *Females* | | |
| | | NS | 137.9 (360) | 84.5 (1439) | 136.6 (360) | 82.1 (1439) | (p<0.001) | |
| | | Cigarette | 136.4 (1426) | 81.4 (910) | 131.6 (1426) | 79.0 (910) | | |
| Reid et al., 1967, England (*155*). | 676 male British and 625 male American postal workers 40–59 years of age. | | *Mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for difference in weight)* | | *Mean diastolic blood pressure* | | | The author did note SM-NS blood pressure differences prior to controlling for weight, but not after such control. |
| | | | *UK* | *U.S.A.* | *UK* | *U.S.A.* | | |
| | | NS | 128.2 (45) | 124.8 (89) | 79.3 | 81.0 | | |
| | | 1–14 grams | 130.2 (27) | 133.0 (60) | 79.4 | 82.1 | | |
| | | 15–24 grams | 128.5 (232) | 127.7 (169) | 78.5 | 77.3 | | |
| | | >25 grams | 127.9 (70) | 128.1 (218) | 77.5 | 77.1 | | |
| | | All amounts | 129.1 (519) | 128.6 (447) | 78.7 | 77.8 | | |
| Tibblin, 1967, Sweden (*187*). | 895 males in Göteborg, Sweden, born in 1913. | | *Blood pressure ≦110/≦70 (89)* | *115–145/75–95 (468)* | *150–170/100–110 (220)* | *>175/>115 (75)* | | Numbers in parentheses represent total in blood pressure group. The author noted a stepwise decrease with level of blood pressure as smoking increased. |
| | | NS | 18.0 | 23.0 | 25.5 | 34.7 | | |
| | | 1–14 cigarettes | 29.2 | 29.2 | 25.5 | 18.7 | | |
| | | >15 cigarettes | 28.1 | 20.9 | 15.5 | 17.3 | | |
| | | Pipe and cigar | 11.2 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 4.0 | | |

[1] Unless otherwise specified, disparities between the total number of individuals and the sum of the individual smoking categories are due to the exclusion of either occasional, miscellaneous, mixed, or ex-smokers.