Health Hazards of Passive Smoking in Lung Cancer: Role of Epidemiology in Health Risk Assessment

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Epidemiology is the study of health and disease in the community and it concerned with the health states of communities, populations and groups.

Epidemiology may simply describe the distribution of health states within a population and identify relation between food nutrients with risk of a disease.

The aim of the present work is to collect data on impact of health hazards of passive smoking and to produce epidemiological evidence on the risk of lung cancer associated with environmental exposures, socioeconomic, cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption.
Methods

- Data were searched on various electronic database of medical science to get detailed aspect of health hazards of passive smoking with their evidence.
- Further all the collected data were presented in English only and were analyzed through statistically to prove their significant impact on health hazards.
Results

- From the epidemiological studies and analyzed data sets through various chemical biomarkers and toxicological studies, it was confirmed that there is a relation between the tobacco smoke and lung cancer.
- Further direct or indirect smoking which contains harmful metabolite generated from tobacco smoke has high level of impact on lung cancer.
- Further data were also analyzed with reference to the sex and found that Women are more susceptible than Man.
However non-smoking women are also more susceptible to health disorder because of passive smoking.

Passive smoking causes mortality and morbidity due to higher chance of getting other infection from smokers as they are always more susceptible for infections.

Children of parents who smoke have more respiratory disorders such as allergies and chronic lung conditions compared to non-smoker family and they have gone for more hospitalizations due to bronchitis and pneumonia.
Prevention strategies to reduce the amount of cigarette smoking in public places should be part of public health policy.
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