



Read *Pediatrics*[®] in a whole new way.

Published online December 13, 2010

PEDIATRICS Vol. 127 No. 1 January 2011, pp. 85-92 (doi:10.1542/peds.2010-2046)

ARTICLES

Tobacco-Smoke Exposure in Children Who Live in Multiunit Housing

Karen M. Wilson, MD, MPH^{a,b}, Jonathan D. Klein, MD, MPH^{a,b}, Aaron K. Blumkin, MS^a, Mark Gottlieb, JD^{b,c}, Jonathan P. Winickoff, MD, MPH^{b,d}

 ^a Department of Pediatrics, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York;
^b Julius B. Richmond Center of Excellence, American Academy of Pediatrics, Elk Grove Village, Illinois;

^c Public Health Advocacy Institute, Northeastern University School of Law, Boston, Massachusetts; and

^d Department of Pediatrics, Massachusetts General Hospital for Children, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

OBJECTIVE There is no safe level of secondhand tobacco-smoke exposure, and no previous studies have explored multiunit housing as a potential contributor to secondhand tobacco-smoke exposure in children. We hypothesized that children who live in apartments have higher cotinine levels than those who live in detached homes, when controlling for demographics.

METHODS We analyzed data from the 2001–2006 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The housing types we included in our study were detached houses (including mobile homes), attached houses, and apartments. Our study subjects were children between the ages of 6 and 18 years. Cotinine levels were used to assess secondhand tobacco-smoke exposure, and those living with someone who smoked inside the home were excluded. χ^2 tests, *t* tests, and Tobit regression models were used in Stata. Sample weights accounted for the complex survey design.

This Article

- Full Text
- Full Text (PDF)
- Submit an eLetter
- View eLetters
- Alert me when this article is cited
- Alert me when eLetters are posted
- Alert me if a correction is posted
- Citation Map

Services

- E-mail this article to a friend
- Similar articles in this journal
- Similar articles in PubMed
- Alert me to new issues of the journal
- Add to My File Cabinet
- Download to citation manager
- Request Permissions

Citing Articles

Citing Articles via CrossRef

Google Scholar

- Articles by Wilson, K. M.
- Articles by Winickoff, J. P.
 - PubMed
- PubMed Citation
- Articles by Wilson, K. M.
- Articles by Winickoff, J. P.

Related Collections

Respiratory Tract

Social Bookmarking



RESULTS Of 5002 children in our study, 73% were exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke. Children living in apartments had an increase in cotinine of 45% over those living in detached houses. This increase was 212% (P < .01) for white residents and 46% (P < .03) for black residents, but there was no significant increase for those of other races/ethnicities. At every cutoff level of cotinine, children in apartments had higher rates of exposure. The exposure effect of housing type was most pronounced at lower levels of cotinine.

CONCLUSIONS Most children without known secondhand tobacco-smoke exposure inside the home still showed evidence of tobacco-smoke exposure. Children in apartments had higher mean cotinine levels than children in detached houses. Potential causes for this result could be seepage through walls or shared ventilation systems. Smoking bans in multiunit housing may reduce children's exposure to tobacco smoke.

Key Words: secondhand smoke • passive smoking • environmental tobacco smoke • multiunit housing • apartment

Abbreviations: NHANES = National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey