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For a more specific search try changing the field(s) to **Subject** for your keywords.
Here is an **sample search** for results about laws regarding smoking as related to health.
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Primary sources will lend authority to your research

Additional keywords to use for searching
FDA v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.

Summary: The issue in this 2000 case was whether the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had been given the authority by Congress to regulate tobacco products. Justice O'Connor, writing for the majority, found that no such authority was granted to the FDA by Congress. Justice Breyer dissented, joined by three other justices, arguing that the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act clearly included tobacco products and therefore regulation of tobacco products fell within the ambit of FDA regulation.


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The Impact of a Communitywide Smoke-Free Ordinance on Smoking...

Summary: Clean-air and smoke-free ordinances have been shown to reduce the prevalence of smoking among the overall population, but their effects on the smoking prevalence among older adults deserves further attention. (Preventing Chronic Disease) This article examines “changes in self-reported cigarette smoking and in attitudes toward smoking after the implementation of such ordinances in Fort Collins, Colorado, in 2003.”

Subjects: Older people, Attitudes, Antismoking movement, Health surveys, Smoking, Smoking, Law and legislation, Cigarette smokers, Attitudes, Communities, Municipal, Smoking, Statistics

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How the East Was Won: Multinational Monitor Vol. 26, No. 586, Anna Gilmore and Martin McKee

Summary: This article draws on internal BAT [British American Tobacco] documents, made public as part of the tobacco industry’s settlement of litigation brought by the U.S. states. It shows how the company created demand in the former Soviet Union for legally imported and smuggled products, and then worked to ensconce itself in the region. Its investments, in turn, created a bigger market and political presence for BAT that ultimately resulted in elevated cigarette consumption and a powerful domestic lobby against anti-smoking regulations.” (Multinational Monitor)


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Preventing Chronic Disease
Jan 2009
Page(s): 1-10
Health and Human Services Department (HHS)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The Impact of a Communitywide Smoke-Free Ordinance on Smoking Among Older Adults

Peer Reviewed
By John D. Prochaska, MPH; James N. Burdine, DrPH; Kendra Biggerly, MPH; Marcia W. Orly, PhD; MPH, Joseph R. Stretch, PhD; MPH, RD; Kenneth R. Mcleroy, PhD, Nelda Mier, PhD, and Brian Colwell, PhD

Abstract
Introduction
Clean-air and smoke-free ordinances have been shown to reduce the prevalence of smoking among the overall population, but their effects on the smoking prevalence among older adults deserves further attention. We examined changes in self-reported cigarette smoking and in attitudes toward smoking after the implementation of such ordinances in Fort Collins, Colorado, in 2003.

Methods
Communitywide health status surveys were mailed out to northern Larimer County residents recruited via random-digit dialing in 2001 and 2004. Secondary data analysis was conducted for respondents living in Fort Collins, comparing the entire sample with a subsample of adults aged 50 years or older. Univariate analyses were used to determine differences in self-reported cigarette smoking between the groups across the 2 surveys. Multivariate logistic regression models estimated differences in smoking status and in attitudes toward acceptability of public smoking between the 2 survey administrations, controlling for demographic correlates.

Results
Smoking rates among older respondents failed to change, despite significant decreases in smoking rates in the entire adult population. Furthermore, attitudes toward smoking in public did not change between the 2 surveys for either of the groups.

Conclusion

Subjects
- Older people, Attitudes
- Anti smoking movement
- Colorado
- Health surveys
- Smoking
- Smoking, Law and legislation
- Cigarette smokers, Attitudes
- Ordinances, Multiloc
- Smoking, Statistics
A Peer Reviewed article tells you that this research has been evaluated by experts in the field.

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By John D. Prochaska, MPH, James N. Burdine, DrPH, Kendra Bigsby, MPH, Marcia G. Ory, PhD, MPH, Joseph R. Sharkey, PhD, MPH, RD, Kenneth R. McLeroy, PhD, Nelda Mier, PhD, and Brian Colwell, PhD

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Smoking, a leading cause of preventable death in the United States, is associated with increased risk of developing a host of chronic diseases (including cardiovascular disease, pulmonary disease, and several forms of cancer) and is linked with decreased life expectancy and quality of life (1,2). Smoking rates are declining in the United States, and 2002 marked the first time that more than half of US residents who had ever smoked had quit (3). Researchers have directed considerable attention to increasing smoking cessation rates in the broader population, but more information about older smokers is needed (4).

Smoking rates are lower in adults aged 50 years or older than in younger adults; nevertheless, nearly 22% of older adults are smokers (5). Older smokers are at greater risk than younger smokers for developing a range of chronic illnesses and dying prematurely because they have smoked longer (averaging 40 years of smoking), tend to be heavier smokers, and are more likely to develop smoking-related illnesses (5). They are also less likely to believe that smoking harms their health (6). Older smokers can benefit from smoking cessation by lowering their risk of premature death and their risk of developing coronary disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and some forms of cancer. Furthermore, older smokers who choose using tobacco have higher levels of physical function and better quality of life (7).

Public health policy interventions aimed at organizational and community levels (such as increased taxation of tobacco products and workplace smoking ordinances) cost-effectively reduce smoking prevalence in broad populations by limiting purchase and by reinforcing negative social norms for smoking (8-12). Implementation of such policies has little to no negative effect on the local economy, reaches a broad target population, and is associated with decreasing rates of primary smoking (9,13-18).

Studies on such policies have examined the impact of communitywide antismoking policies on smokers in general, but little research has addressed their effect on older smokers in particular. Initial results suggest that such policies may aid older smokers in reducing or quitting smoking (19); however, research is needed to validate these findings.

Data collected before and after the passage of antismoking ordinances may provide insight into their effectiveness among older adults relative to other age groups. Such an opportunity occurred in 2003 when the citizens of Fort Collins, Colorado (estimated population of 126,967 in 2004) (20), passed a smoke-free work and public place ordinance restricting the right to smoke in a range of public places, aimed at reducing public exposure to secondhand smoke. This ordinance restricts smoking in restaurants, bars, places of employment, and within 20 feet of an entrance to such locations. However, smoking is permitted in private residences, up to 25% percent of rooms in a hotel or motel, tobacco stores, and other locations. Researchers were able to use the policy changes as a natural experiment to retrospectively study the effects of tobacco ordinances on older smokers. This experiment was accomplished through a community-based participatory approach whereby academic researchers at the Texas A&M Health Science Center worked closely with local researchers and their local community health service organization partners in Fort Collins to identify possible survey questions and research methods and assist with data interpretation.

In 2001 and 2004, the Health District of Northern Larimer County, with input from community and academic partners, conducted community health surveys to collect cross-sectional data on the health and health-related behaviors (including current cigarette use) of the population served by the health district, an area that encompasses the northern two-thirds of Larimer County, Colorado, and includes the city of Fort Collins. This study examines self-reported smoking and attitudes toward smoking in public places before and after the implementation of a communitywide smoking ordinance among adults aged 50 years or older, relative to other age groups.

The major objectives of this research were 1) to estimate changes in smoking levels and attitudes toward public smoking before and after a communitywide smoking ban, 2) to examine factors associated with changes in smoking among respondents to the health survey, and 3) to examine the differences in smoking levels between survey administrations for the entire sample and for respondents aged 50 or older. Because the implementation of the ordinances should reduce the available areas for residents to smoke in public and potentially change the social norms in a community toward smoking in public, we anticipated a reduction in the number of smokers. Although few data were available, we anticipate that the effect on younger and older populations would differ. Although older adults are more likely to have used nicotine for a longer period of time (6), it was expected that older adults would be less influenced by the ordinances not because they had been smoking longer but because they did not frequent the facilities covered by the ordinances.

Methods

Sample Design and Recruitment Strategies

The 2001 and 2004 community health surveys, conducted by the health district, were self-administered, mailed surveys distributed to 2 cross-sectional cohorts of people aged 18 or...
Acknowledgments

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References


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Summary:

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