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Issue: Statewide Smoking Legislation

Mary Norine Walsh, MD, FACC



Statewide Smoking Legislation:

Why does it matter?

- **Smoke-free legislation aims to protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke, but it may also reduce the risk among smokers because of reduced smoking or increased smoking cessation**
- **Exposure to secondhand smoke has immediate adverse cardiovascular effects, and prolonged exposure can cause coronary heart disease**

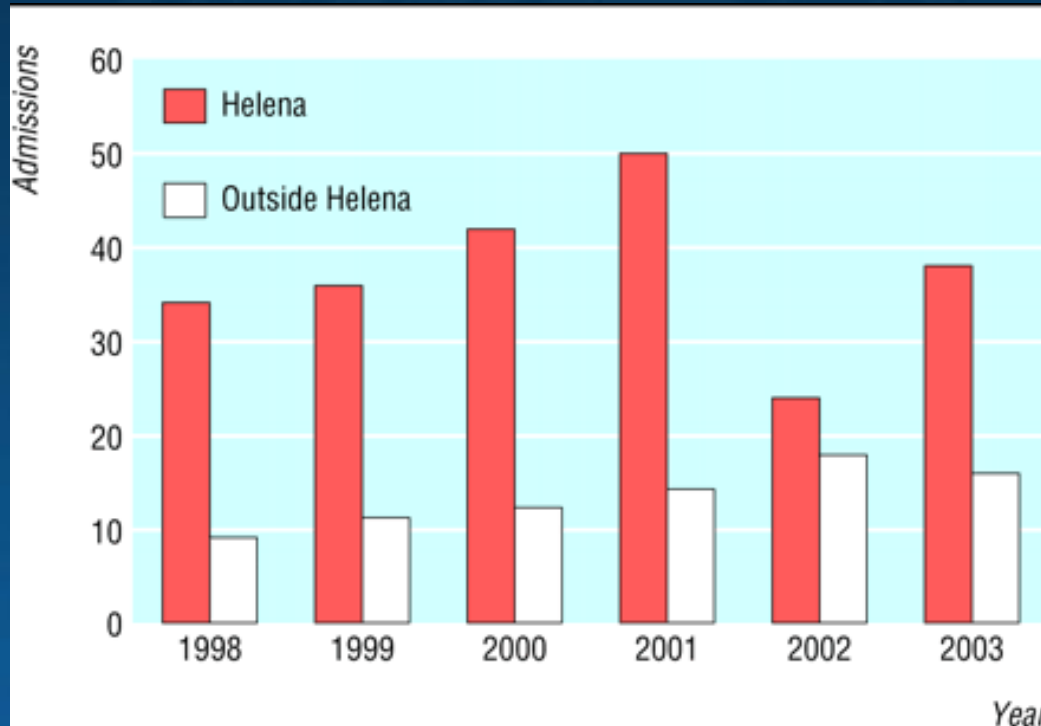
Statewide Smoking Legislation: Why does it matter?

- **Secondhand smoke increases the risk of a myocardial infarction by about 30%**
- **The excess risk of acute coronary syndrome associated with smoking decreases within days after smoking cessation, and it is reduced by 50% at 1 year**
- **Nine studies have reported that laws making indoor workplaces and public places smoke-free were associated with rapid, sizeable reductions in hospitalizations for acute myocardial infarction**

Helena Montana

- a geographically isolated community with one hospital serving a population of 68,140
- Helena enacted a smoke free ordinance on June 5, 2002
- This was overturned on Dec 3, 2002

Admissions for acute myocardial infarction in Helena Montana



Smoking ban implemented June 5, 2002

Ireland

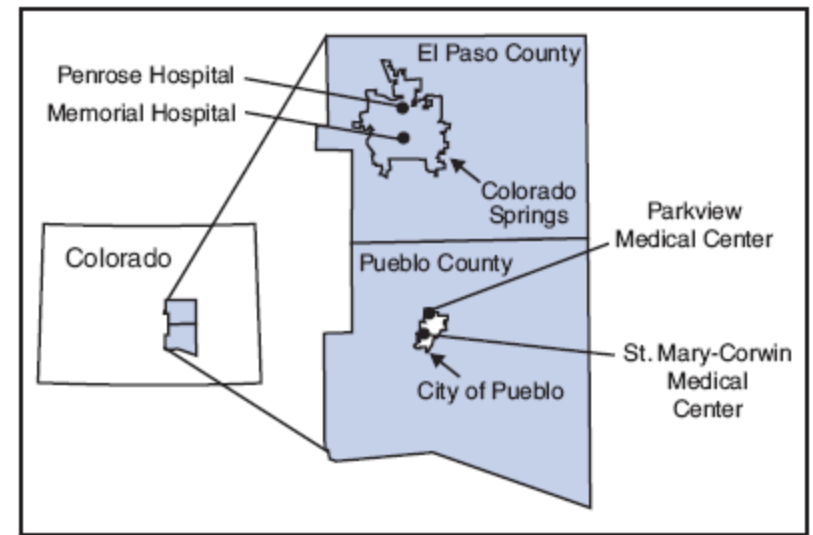
- On March 29, 2004, Ireland became the first country in Europe to impose a ban on smoking in workplaces. The legislation made it an offense to smoke in workplaces, including pubs and restaurants.
- After the ban, the number of admissions for acute MI declined 11%, a reduction that occurred mainly in males and appeared to be primarily driven by a reduction in non-ST-segment elevation MI (NSTEMI). The reduction appeared to be sustained throughout 2005-2006

Pueblo Heart Study

January 2002-June 2006

- The Pueblo Heart Study examined the impact of a municipal smoke-free ordinance in the city of Pueblo, Colorado, that took effect on July 1, 2003
- Two control sites were selected for comparison with the city of Pueblo: 1) the area of Pueblo County outside the city of Pueblo limits and 2) El Paso County, including Colorado Springs

FIGURE 1. Pueblo smoke-free area, comparison areas, and hospitals treating acute myocardial infarction patients — Pueblo Heart Study, January 2002–June 2006



Pueblo Heart Study

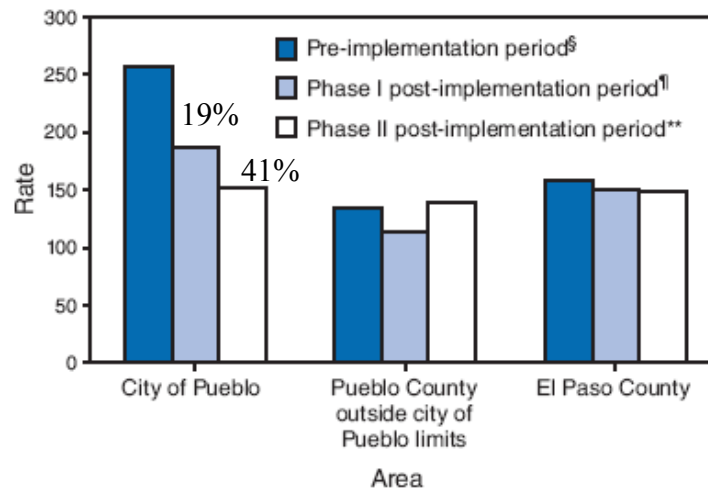
January 2002-June 2006

- AMI hospitalization rates among residents of the city of Pueblo, the area of Pueblo County outside the city of Pueblo limits, and El Paso County were compared across three periods:
 - 0--18 months before the smoke-free law took effect (**pre-implementation period**)
 - 0--18 months after this date (**Phase I, post-implementation period**)
 - 19--36 months after this date (**Phase II, post-implementation period**), for a total of 54 months.

Pueblo Heart Study

January 2002–June 2006

FIGURE 2. Rate* of hospitalizations for acute myocardial infarction before and after smoking ordinance, by area and period — city of Pueblo, Pueblo County outside city of Pueblo limits, and El Paso County, Pueblo Heart Study, January 2002–June 2006†



* Per 100,000 person-years. Based on U.S. Census Bureau population data for 2006.

† Because of receipt of routinely amended coding data from the Colorado Hospital Association, certain data points for the pre-implementation and Phase I post-implementation periods differ from those published previously (Bartecchi C, Alsever RN, Nevin-Woods C, et al. Reduction in the incidence of acute myocardial infarction associated with a citywide smoking ordinance. *Circulation* 2006;114:1490–6).

§ January 2002–June 2003.

¶ July 2003–December 2004.

** January 2005–June 2006.

Scotland

- The Smoking, Health and Social Care Act, which was passed in Scotland in 2005, prohibited smoking in all enclosed public places and workplaces in Scotland after the end of March 2006
- Data was collected prospectively on all patients with acute coronary syndrome admitted to nine hospitals during the 10 months before implementation of the legislation (June 2005 through March 2006) and during the same 10 months thereafter (June 2006 through March 2007).

Admissions for Acute Coronary Syndrome in Scotland According to Month before and after Smoke-free Legislation

