

David L. Ashley, Ph.D. Chief, Emergency Response and Air Toxicants Branch Division of Laboratory Sciences National Center for Environmental Health Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

#### SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>





"The findings and conclusions in this presentation have not been formally disseminated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy."

#### SAFER•HEALTHIER•PEOPLE™



#### SAFER•HEALTHIER•PEOPLE™



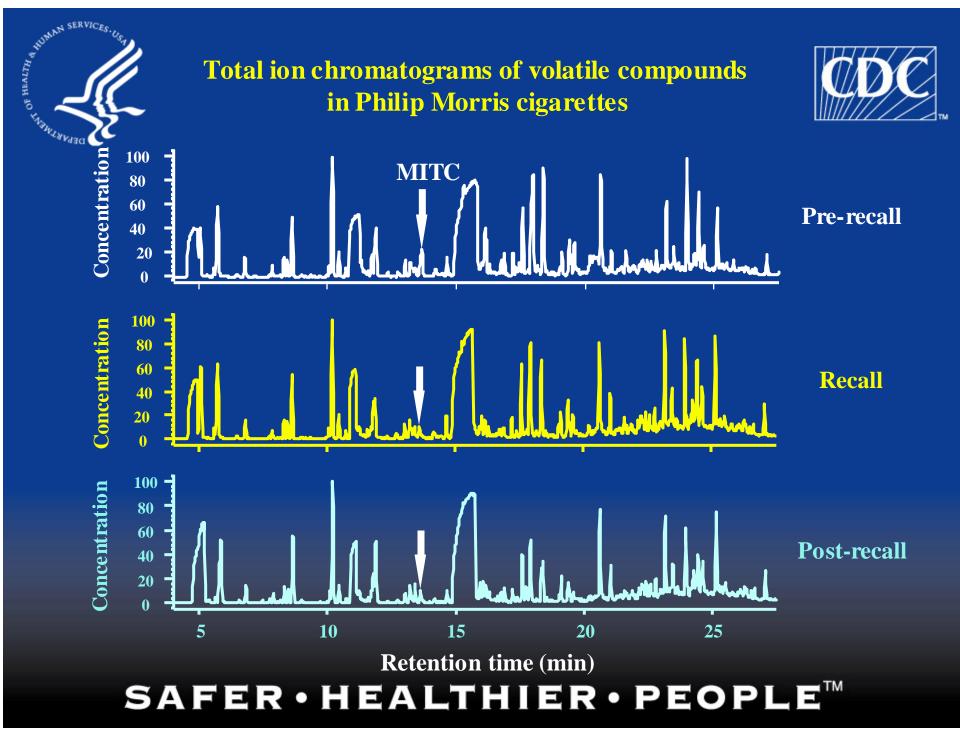


#### Recall of Philip Morris Cigarettes, May 1995–March 1996

On May 26, 1995, Philip Morris U.S.A.\* announced a voluntary recall of 36 cigarette product lines (approximately 8 billion cigarettes) because, during production, the company detected unusual tastes and peculiar odors and identified methyl isothiocy anate (MITC) in the cigarette filters. During June 6–8, 1995, public health officials in Minnesota, Oregon, and Texas requested CDC's assistance in investigating consumer health complaints associated with smoking Philip Morris cigarettes near the time of the recall. This report summarizes CDC's ongoing investigation, which suggests that prolonged cigarette smoking caused most of the health complaints; in addition, the investigation has not identified a distinguishing chemical characteristic of the recalled cigarettes.

### SAFER•HEALTHIER•PEOPLE™

<sup>\*</sup>Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Public Health Service or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



Copyright 2007, David L. Ashley, dla1@CDC.GOV



# **Lessons Learned**



Performance standards were focused on smoke taste and not chemical composition or adulteration

Tobacco companies knew more about their competitors' products

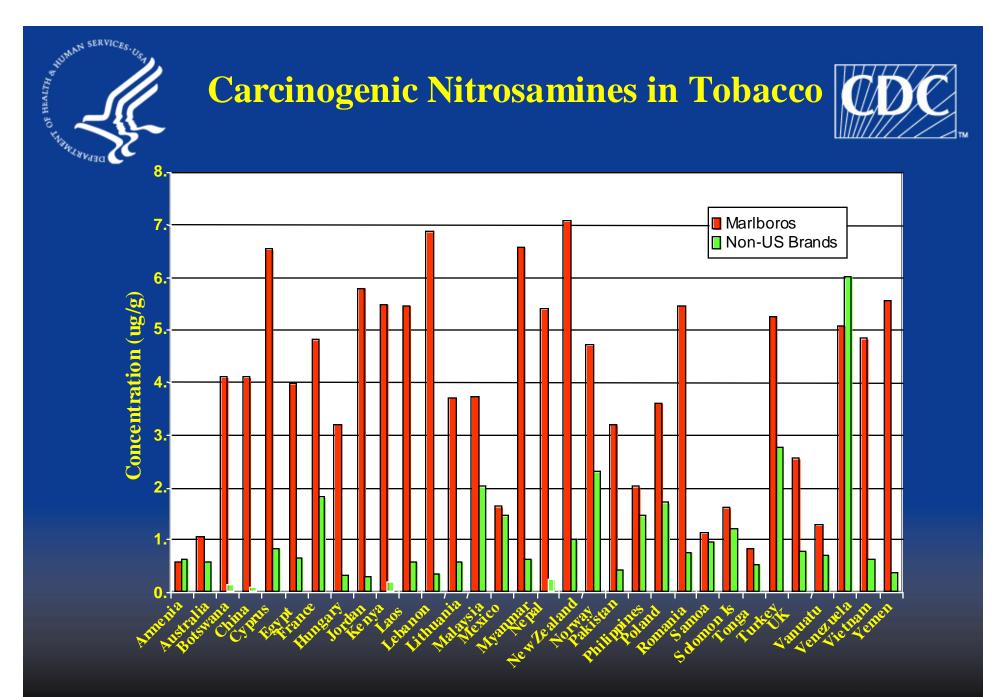
The product standards were not satisfactorily addressing the toxicity of the product that was on the market



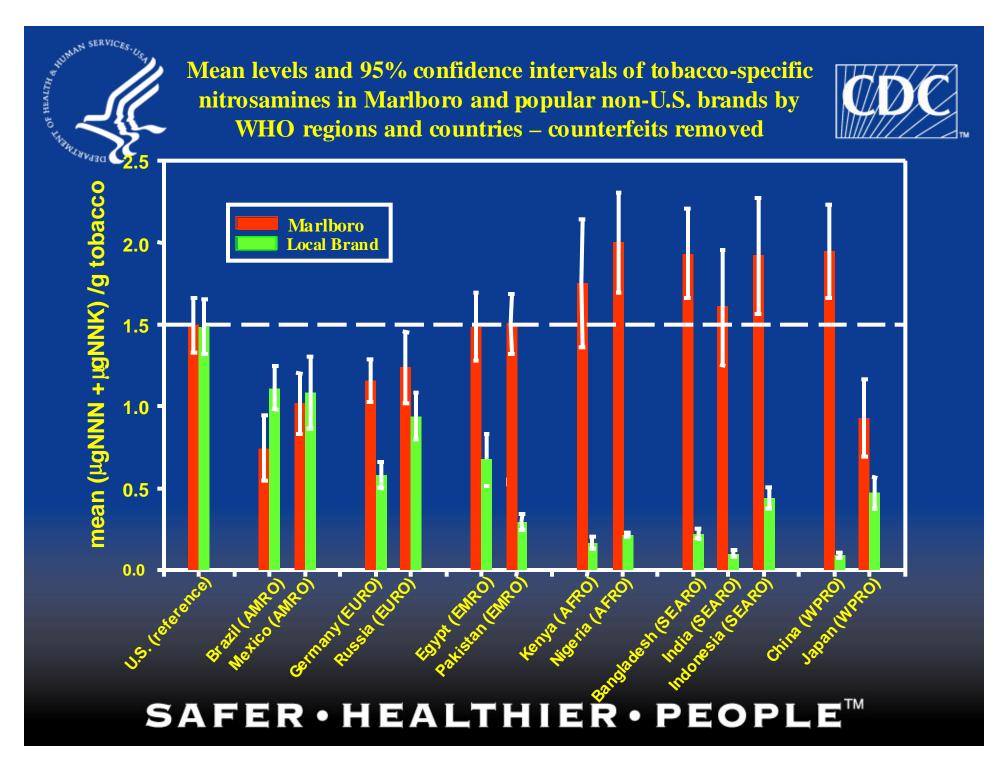
# Tobacco-Specific Nitrosamines



TSNAs are known carcinogens formed from the reaction of nicotine and related alkaloids and nitrogen oxides
TSNA levels in bright (flue-cured) tobacco are influenced by exposure of tobacco to nitrogen oxides during curing
TSNA levels result from microbial action during Burley tobacco curing
Some TSNAs may be formed during smoking and depend on nitrate levels in the tobacco



#### SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>



## Cigarettes may contain a mix of tobacco types



Typical US blend:



Bright (30-40%)

**Burley (20-30%)** 

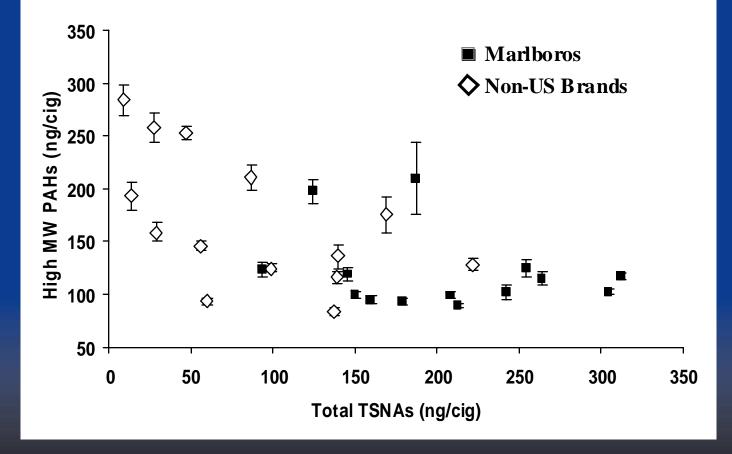
Stems (2-10%)

**Oriental (10-15%)** 

Recon (Bandcast 5-15%) Paper recon 5-15%)

### SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>



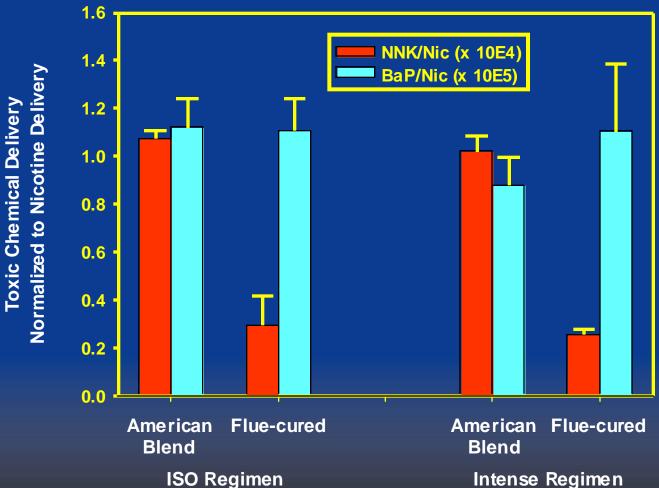


#### **SAFER•HEALTHIER•PEOPLE**<sup>™</sup>



### **Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons and Tobacco-specific Nitrosamines**





Source: Counts et al. Smoke composition and predicting relationships for international commercial cigarettes smoked with three machine-smoking conditions. Regul Toxicol Pharm 2005;41:185-227.

#### SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>





# **Volatiles in Smoke**

**Considered by some investigators to be the class of chemicals of most concern** 

<u>Cancer</u> 1,3-Butadiene Acrylonitrile Acetaldehyde Benzene Lung Disease Acrolein Acetaldehyde Formaldehyde <u>Heart Disease</u> Cyanide Benzene

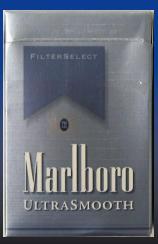
# Different charcoal filter designs for Marlboro Ultrasmooth cigarettes



Philip Morris' SCoR (Selected Constituent Reduction) Program

HEALTH &

**Targeting Volatile Smoke Components** 



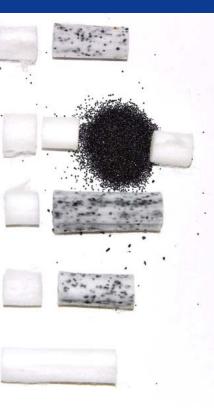
Marlboro UltraSmooth (Atlanta)

Marlboro UltraSmooth (Salt Lake City)

Marlboro UltraSmooth (Tampa)

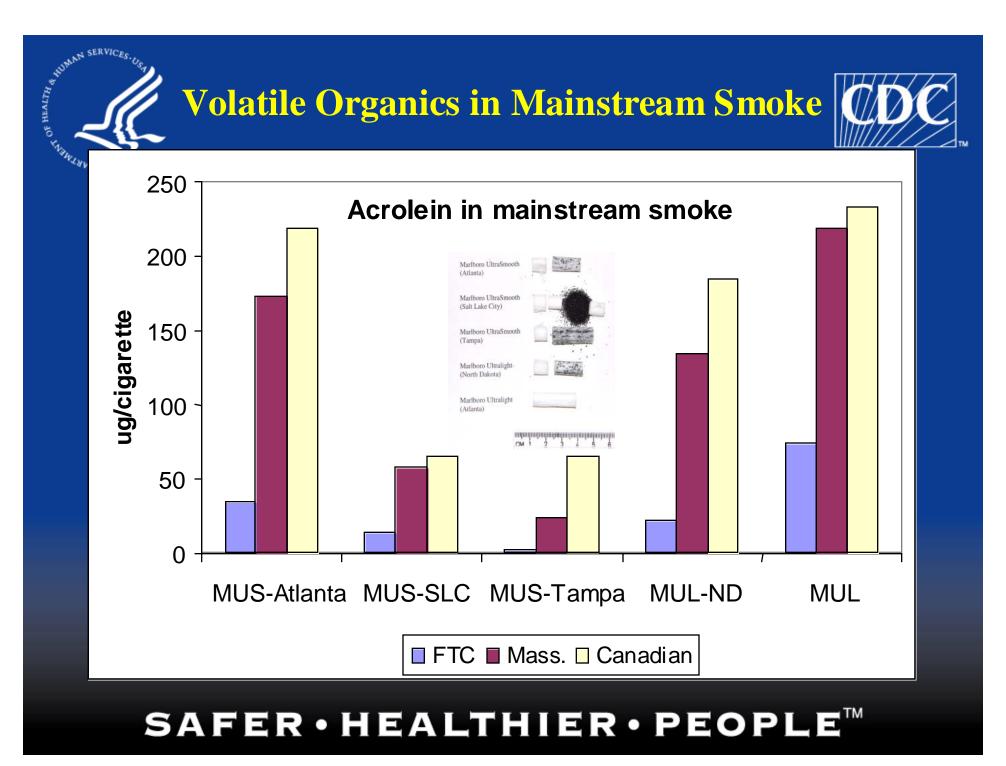
Marlboro Ultralight-(North Dakota)

Marlboro Ultralight (Atlanta)



#### 

### SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>

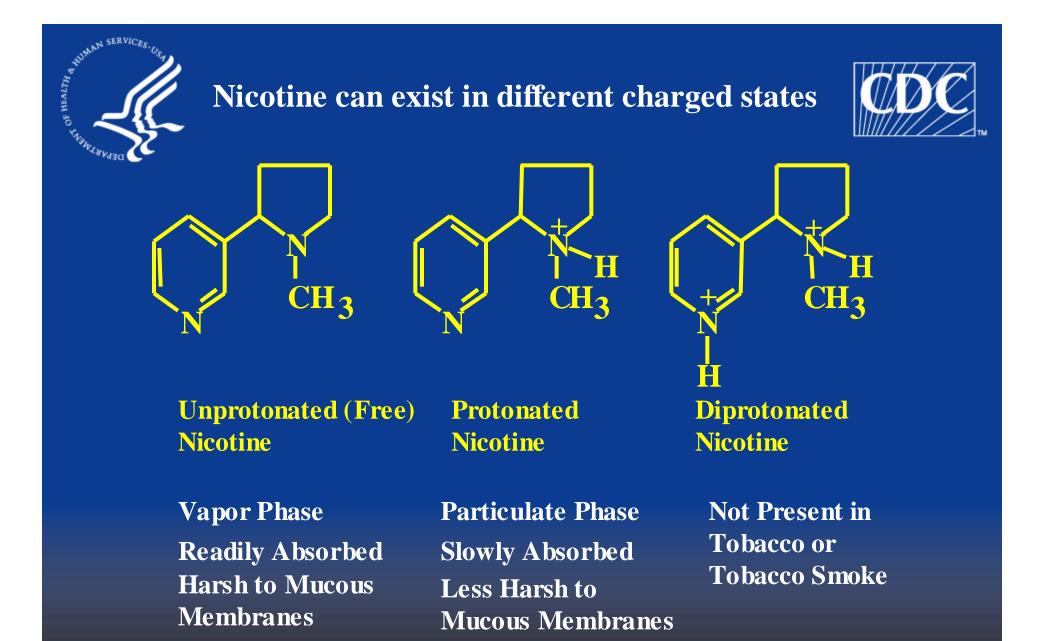


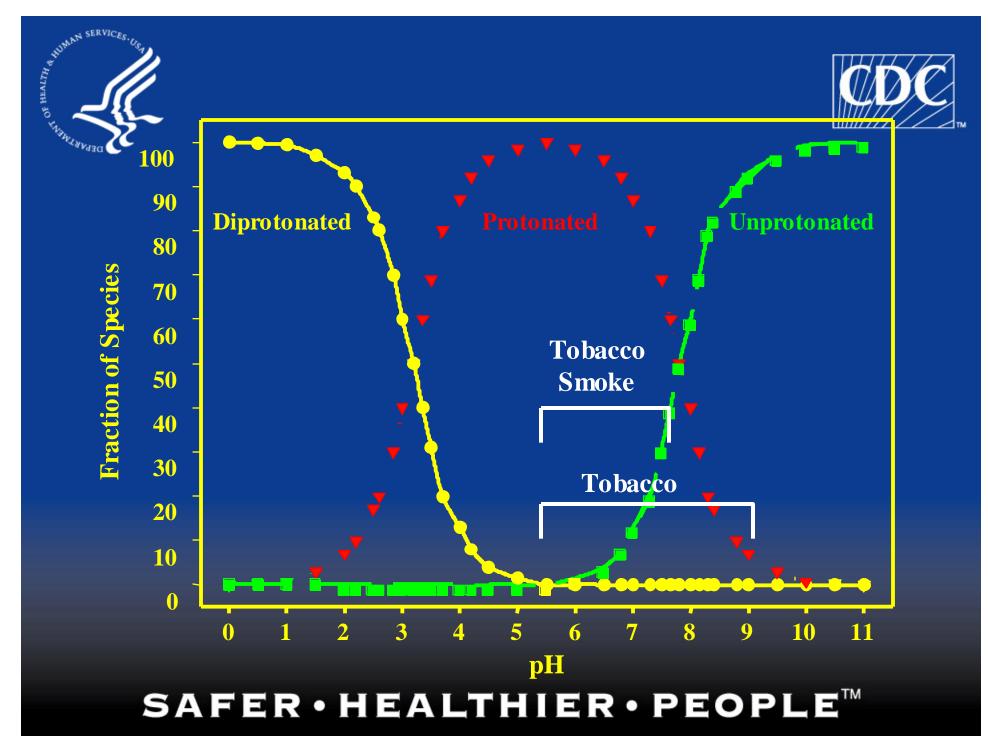
Copyright 2007, David L. Ashley, dla1@CDC.GOV

## Ventilation decreased machine-measured delivery of tar and nicotine

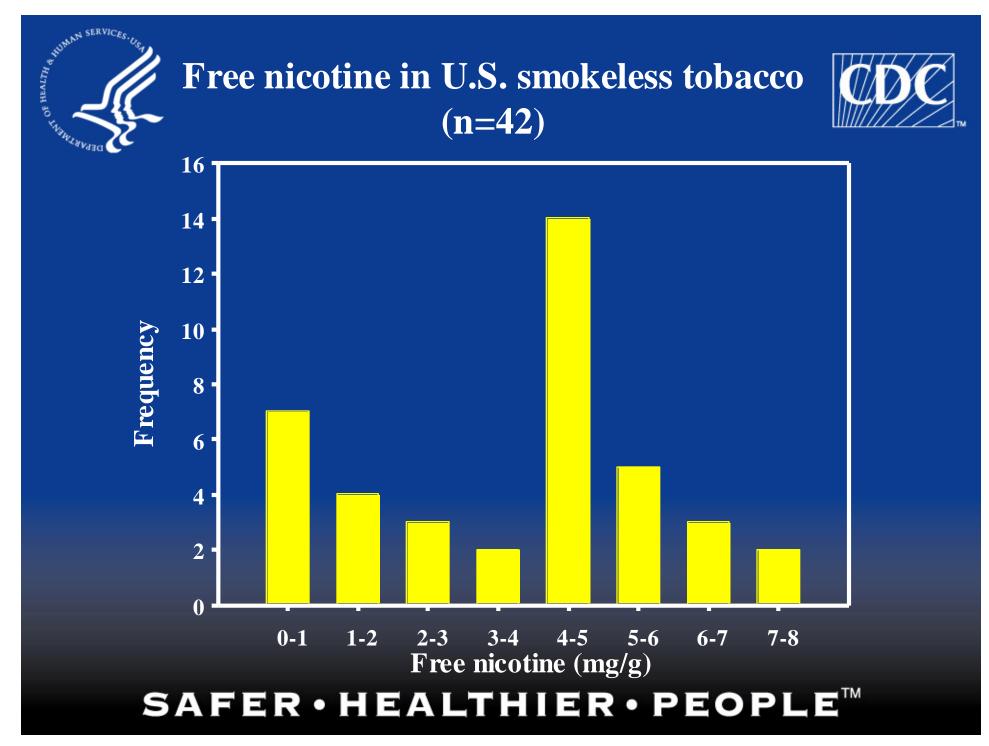


Smokers can alter the way they smoke to get higher delivery of tar, nicotine and other toxic emissions SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>





Copyright 2007, David L. Ashley, dla1@CDC.GOV



Copyright 2007, David L. Ashley, dla1@CDC.GOV



Skoal Bandits packaging from product purchased in August 2004 (top row) and December 2006 (bottom row).

#### SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>







There are current technologies available which can reduce the emissions and contents of toxic and addictive chemicals in tobacco products.

Further research is still needed to determine to what degree product changes will impact morbidity and mortality from tobacco use.





### SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE<sup>™</sup>



### Carcinogenic Nitrosamines in Marlboro Cigarette Smoke



