

Smoking and Homoeopathy



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Definition

Smoking is process of inhaling burned chemical substances, collectively called as tobacco, into the lungs through cigarettes, pipes, cigars, hookahs etc. where they are rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream and reach different body tissues, generating the sensation of pleasure, relaxation, and satisfaction. (Psora/ Syphilis)

Causes

The genetic, sociodemographic, environmental and behavioral factors as well as specific dimensions of personality are responsible for developing the smoking habit. (Psora/ Syphilis)

Genetic factors

Genetic factors greatly contribute to major personality characteristics and may be a cause for habit of smoking. (Syphilis)

Sociodemographic factors

The earlier in life smoking is started the higher the likelihood of becoming a regular smoker. Higher smoking rates in females are frequently found in countries with a Western lifestyle. Ethnic background is a major determinant of smoking status, with lower prevalence in Blacks than in Hispanics and lower relative frequencies of smoking in Northern than in Southern Europe. Parental socioeconomic status is generally inversely related to smoking in adolescents. (Psora)

Environmental factors

Children of smokers have a higher risk of taking up the habit. The proper parenting is inversely related to rates of smoking intention, initiation and experimentation in adolescents. (Psora, Causa occasionalis)

Behavioral factors

Good academic performance in school is a major predictor for nonsmoking among teenagers. The smokers are generally more prone to potentially dangerous habits. (Psora)

Personal factors

The stress is associated with initiation and maintenance of smoking. (Psora)

Pathology

In cigarette smoke, matter is dispersed in the gas phase in two ways-

Mainstream smoke

During puffing, mainstream smoke emerges from the mouthpiece. It contains about 95% gases and rest the particles.

Side stream smoke

It is emitted between the puffs at the burning cone and from the mouthpiece.

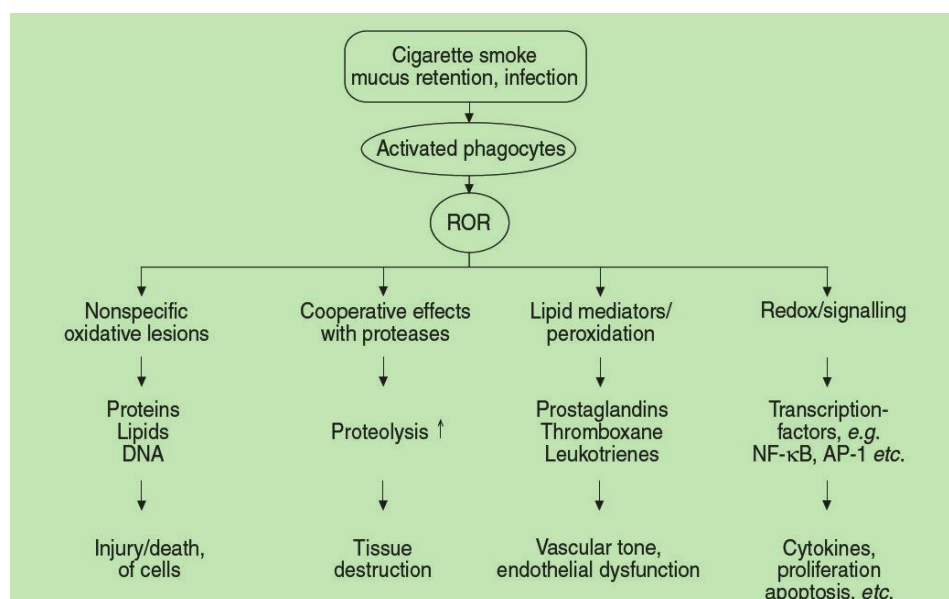
Composition of tobacco smoke

Cigarette smoke is a heterogenous aerosol produced by incomplete combustion of the tobacco leaves. More than 4,000 substances have been identified in cigarette smoke, including some that are pharmacologically active, antigenic, cytotoxic, mutagenic, and carcinogenic. Nicotine is not one of them. The inhaled nicotine binds to nicotine acetylcholine receptors in the brain as it is similar to endorphins and dopamine leading to sensations of pleasure, relaxation, and satisfaction. (Psora)

Selected constituents of cigarette smoke			
Particulate phase	Main effects	Gas phase	Main effects
Tar	Mutagenic/carcinogenic	Carbon monoxide	Impairment of oxygen binding to haemoglobin
Nicotine	Dose-dependent stimulator or depressor of parasympathetic N-cholinergic receptors	Oxides of nitrogen	Irritant, pro-inflammatory, ciliotoxic
Aromatic hydrocarbons	Mutagenic/carcinogenic	Aldehydes	Irritant, pro-inflammatory, ciliotoxic
Phenol	Irritant, mutagenic/carcinogenic	Hydrocyanic acid	Irritant, pro-inflammatory, ciliotoxic
Cresol	Irritant, mutagenic/carcinogenic	Acrolein	Irritant, pro-inflammatory, ciliotoxic
b-Naphthylamine	Mutagenic/carcinogenic	Ammonia	Irritant, pro-inflammatory, ciliotoxic
Benzo(a)pyrene	Mutagenic/carcinogenic	Nitrosamines	Mutagenic/carcinogenic
Catechol	Mutagenic/carcinogenic	Hydrazine	Mutagenic/carcinogenic
Indole	Tumor acceleration	Vinyl chloride	Mutagenic/carcinogenic
Carbazole	Tumor acceleration		

Cigarette smoke contains a high concentration of reactive organic radicals (RORs) and substances capable of producing RORs. Free radicals are formed in high amounts at the tip of the cigarette due to the high temperatures. Highly reactive free radicals are formed continuously within the smoke by chemical processes during inhalation. An important source for radical production is the relatively stable nitric oxide (NO) radical that is found in cigarette smoke in high concentrations. NO is oxidized to the more reactive nitrogen dioxide radical by dioxygen. This radical reacts with isoprene that has been demonstrated in high concentrations in cigarette smoke to form various biologically active RORs.

The incomplete combustion produced by tobacco produces carbon monoxide, which impairs the total oxygen-carrying capacity of hemoglobin.



Cell injury and tissue destruction by Reactive organic radicals (RORs)

DNA- deoxyribonucleic acid, NF- nuclear factor, AP- activator proteins

Signs and symptoms

Smoking is one of the leading causes of preventable death globally. This is among the leading causes of many diseases such as lung cancer, heart attacks, COPD, erectile dysfunction, Alzheimer's disease, vascular stenosis and birth defects, like ADHD to a fetus. Main symptoms of nicotine are-

- Agitation
- Confusion
- Restlessness
- Palpitations
- Hypertension
- Dilated pupils
- SOB (shortness of breath)
- Abdominal cramps
- Vomiting

Smoking can damage every part of the body. It affects different systems of the body as below-

Heart and blood vessels

- Within one minute the heart rate begins to rise, increasing by as much as 30 percent during the first 10 minutes of smoking
- Blood pressure increases
- Several ingredients of tobacco lead to the narrowing and weakening of blood vessels, increasing the likelihood of a blockage, and thus a heart attack or stroke

Cardiovascular disease

- Raises the levels of fibrinogen and increases platelet production
- Linked to Berger's disease (thromboangiitis obliterans)
- Acute inflammation and thrombosis of arteries and veins of the hands and feet like DVT
- Tends to increase blood cholesterol levels, developing various forms of arteriosclerosis
- May lead to a myocardial infarction

Cancer

- Particularly lung cancer (90%), kidney, larynx, bladder cancer, esophagus, pancreas and stomach cancer

Genotoxic effect

- Acrolein- binds to guanidine in DNA- mutagenic and carcinogenic effects
- Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon- epoxide causes genetic mutation
- Nitrosamine- carcinogenic effects

Lungs

Carbon monoxide is responsible for pulmonary damage and for loss of elasticity in the alveoli, causing-

- Emphysema
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease
- Interstitial lung diseases (ILDs)- represent a heterogeneous group of lung disorders, generally characterized by dyspnoea, dry cough, diffuse interstitial infiltrates, restrictive lung function

pattern, and impaired gas exchange, like sarcoidosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), pneumoconiosis, and ILDs associated with connective tissue diseases.

- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP) or extrinsic allergic alveolitis- is a chronic inflammatory lung disease caused by inhalation of organic dust including antigens typically derived from animal proteins or microbes.

Kidney

- Smoking encourages the progression of diabetic nephropathy

Infections

- Smoking increases the risk pulmonary and respiratory tract infections both through structural damage and through effects on the immune system

Skin

- Premature skin aging

Sexual dysfunction

- Loss of sexual activity, mainly in men

Smoker's Face

- Describes the characteristic changes that happen to the faces of many people who smoke. The general appearance is of accelerated aging of the face, with a characteristic pattern of facial wrinkling and sallow coloration.

Treatment

The main goal of treatment is to stop smoking and treat the consequences of smoking.

Smoking cessation

There is scientific consensus that cigarette smoking is an addiction to the drug nicotine. As with any drug addiction, social, economic, personal and political influences play an important part in determining patterns of smoking prevalence and cessation. The following methods are available to cease smoking-

- Self-help
- Educational
- Brief clinical interventions- physician advice and counselling
- Clinics and groups
 - Voluntary agencies
 - Commercial programs
- Pharmacotherapy
 - Nicotine replacement
 - Chewing gum
 - Transdermal systems
 - Nasal spray
 - Inhaler
 - Bupropion
- Behavioral
- Hypnosis
- Acupuncture
- Homoeopathy

Homoeopathic remedies to cease smoking

Abies-n. abrom-a. acon-l. acon. act-sp. agar. **Agarin.** agn. aloe alum-p. **Alum. Alumn.** am-c. ambr. amp. anac. androc. ang. **Ant-c. Ant-t.** apoc. aral. aran-ix. **Aran.** arg-met. **Arg-n.** arn. ars-h. ars-i. **ARS.** asar. **Asc-t.** aur-m-n. bamb-a. **Bell.** borx. bov. **Brom.** brucel. **Bry.** cact. caj. **CALAD.** calc-caust. calc-i. **Calc-p. CALC.** **Camph.** cann-i. **Canth.** **Carb-ac. CARB-AN.** carb-v. carbn-s. card-m. **Casc.** castor-eq. **Caust.** cham. chel. chen-a. **CHIN.** chinin-ar. chinin-m. chir-fl. chlol. chlor. cic. cimid. **Clem.** coc-c. **Coca** cocc-s. **Cocc.** **Coff.** coloc. con. conv. crot-h. cupr. **Cycl.** cygn-be. **Daph.** des-ac. dig. dor. dream-p. **Dros.** dulc. elaps eug. **Euphr.** falco-pe. ferr-i. ferr. galla-q-r. **Gels.** ger-i. gink-b. glon. granit-m. grat. haliae-lc. ham. **Hell.** **Hep.** hera. hippoc-k. hydr. hydrc. hydrog. **Hyper.** iber. ictod. **IGN.** ina-i. iod. **Ip.** irid-met. jug-r. kali-bi. kali-br. kali-c. kali-n. kali-p. kali-s. kalm. **Kola** kreos. **Lac-ac. Lach.** led. levo. lil-t. **Lob. Lyc.** lycpr. lycps-v. lyss. **M-ambo.** m-arct. **Mag-c.** mag-m. mag-s. manc. mand. med. melal-alt. menth. **Meny.** meph. merc. mez. mur-ac. naja narz. **NAT-AR.** **Nat-c. Nat-m. Nat-s.** nat-sil. nep. nicc. nicot. nit-ac. nux-m. **NUX-V.** okou. ol-an. **Olib-sac.** olnd. **Oncor-t. Op.** osm. ox-ac. oxal-a. pall. **Par.** paraf. pegan-ha. petr. phasco-ci. **Phos.** phys. phyt. pilo. pin-con. **PLAN.** plat. plb-act. plb. podo. **Positr.** psil. psor. **PULS.** pycnop-sa. rad-br. ran-b. raph. rhod. rhus-t. **Ruta** sabad. sabin. sal-fr. sang. saroth. sars. scop. scut. sec. **Sel.** seneg. **Sep.** sil. sol-mm. sol-ni. **SPIG. SPONG.** squil. stann. **STAPH.** stel. strept-ent. stront-c. stroph-h. stry. succ-ac. suis-em. sul-ac. **Sulph.** symph. **TAB. Tama.** taosc. **Tarax.** tarent. tell. **Teucr.** thal. ther. thiop. **Thuj.** thymol. til. tritic-vg. tub. v-a-b. valer. vanil. verat. vip. zinc. zing.

Short repertory of smoking

ABDOMEN - DIARRHEA - tobacco; after smoking borx.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - tobacco; after - amel. coloc.

ABDOMEN - PAIN - tobacco; after asc-t. borx. brom. ign. spig.

CHEST - ANGINA pectoris - tobacco; from calad. conv. kalm. lil-t. nux-v. spig. staph. tab.

CHEST - ARTERIOSCLEROSIS of coronaries - tobacco; from tab.

CHEST - PAIN - Heart - tobacco; from kalm. lil-t. nux-v. spig. staph. tab.

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - irritable heart - tobacco; from dig. stroph-h.

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - tobacco from - young men; in neurotic agn.

CHEST - PALPITATION of heart - tobacco from acon. agar. **Agarin.** agn. ars. cact. calad. conv. dig. **Gels.** iber. **Kalm.** lycps-v. **Nux-v.** olib-sac. phos. **Spig.** spong. staph. **Stroph-h.** tab. thuj. verat.

CHEST - TOBACCO heart - cigarettes; especially conv.

CHEST - TOBACCO heart apoc. cact. calad. conv. kalm. saroth. scop. scut.

COUGH - TOBACCO smoke - agg. acon. arg-n. brom. bry. carb-an. clem. coc-c. coloc. dros. dulc. euphr. ferr. hep. ign. iod. irid-met. **Lach.** mag-c. menth. merc. nux-v. petr. spong. staph. sul-ac. thuj.

EAR - PAIN - tobacco; from raph.

EXPECTORATION - TASTE - tobacco juice, like **Puls.**

EXTREMITIES - TREMBLING - Hands - tobacco; from **Nux-v.**

EYE - ATROPHY - Optic nerve - tobacco; from ars. nux-v.

EYE - ATROPHY - Retina - tobacco; from nux-v.

EYE - TOBACCO agg. dig.

FACE - CANCER - Lips - tobacco; from con.

FACE - PAIN - tobacco; from ign. sep. spig.

FEVER - TOBACCO smoking cic. ign. sep.

GENERALS - CONVALESCENCE; ailments during - nicotine; after abuse of nux-v.

GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - tobacco swallowing, from ip.

GENERALS - NEUROLOGICAL complaints - tobacco; from - sedentary habits; in persons with sep.

GENERALS - NEUROLOGICAL complaints - tobacco; from gels.

GENERALS - ORGASM of BLOOD - smoking tobacco, on phos.

GENERALS - PARALYSIS - nicotinism, from nux-v.

GENERALS - TETANUS - tobacco; from swallowing ip.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - agg. - boys; in arg-n. ars. verat.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - agg. - nicotinism - accompanied by - Tongue; cracked nux-v.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - agg. – nicotinism ign. nux-v. okou. tab.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - agg. - smell of Asc-t. gink-b. osm.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - agg. - smoke of tobacco; by acon. alum. aran. brom. cic. cocc. ferr-i. ign. staph.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - agg. - smoking, when breaking of calad. led.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - agg. Abies-n. acon. act-sp. agar. Alum. Alumn. ambr. amp. anac. ang. Ant-c. aral. arg-met. arg-n. arn. ars-i. **ARS**. asc-t. aur-m-n. bell. borx. brom. Bry. cact. caj. Calad. calc-caust. calc-p. calc. camph. cann-i. carb-an. carbn-s. caust. cham. chel. chin. chinin-ar. chinin-m. cic. Clem. coc-c. coca Cocc. Coff. coloc. con. conv. cupr. Cycl. dig. dor. Dros. Euphr. ferr-i. ferr. Gels. granit-m. ham. Hell. hep. hydr. iber. ictod. **IGN**. ina-i. iod. Ip. kali-bi. kali-br. kalm. lac-ac. Lach. lob. Lyc. M-ambo. m-arct. Mag-c. mag-m. mand. Meny. merc. mur-ac. naja **NAT-AR**. nat-c. **Nat-m**. nep. nicot. **NUX-V**. okou. osm. Par. paraf. petr. phasco-ci. Phos. **PLAN**. plb. psil. **PULS**. rad-br. ran-b. rhus-t. Ruta sabad. sabin. sars. scut. sec. Sel. seneg. sep. sil. sol-mm. **SPIG**. **SPONG**. stann. **STAPH**. stel. strept-ent. stront-c. stroph-h. succ-ac. sul-ac. sulph. tab. Tama. Tarax. Thuj. verat. zinc.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - amel. - smell of lycps-v.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - amel. aran-ix. aran. arn. borx. carb-ac. coloc. Hep. levo. lycpr. melal-alt. merc. naja nat-c. **Nat-s**. plat. Sep. spig. stront-c. tarent.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to – cigarettes **Oncor-t**. v-a-b.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to – morning meph. positr.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smell of tobacco; sensitive to agar. ars-h. Asc-t. Bell. Casc. chin. elaps gink-b. Ign. Lac-ac. Lob. Lyc. lyss. Nux-v. phos. Puls. sol-ni. spig. symph. tab.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smoking his accustomed cigar - breakfast; after psor.

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smoking his accustomed cigar - in spite of his distaste for tobacco; smokes much **thiop.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smoking his accustomed cigar – morning **ox-ac.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smoking his accustomed cigar – forenoon **kali-bi.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smoking his accustomed cigar – afternoon **ign.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smoking his accustomed cigar – evening **Arg-n.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to - smoking his accustomed cigar **alum-p. alum. alumn. ant-t. arg-met. Arn. asar. borx. Brom. bry. calc-p. Calc. Camph. carb-an. Casc. chen-a. clem. coc-c. coff. con. euphr. ferr-i. ferr. gink-b. grat. haliae-lc. IGN. jug-r. kali-bi. kali-n. lach. led. lil-t. Lyc. mag-s. nat-ar. nat-m. nat-s. nat-sil. nicc. Nux-v. olnd. op. ox-ac. phos. plat. positr. psor. Puls. sars. sep. spig. Sulph. symph. tarax. tell. v-a-b. vip.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to – snuff **spig.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - aversion to **abrom-a. acon-l. acon. alum-p. alum. androc. ant-t. arg-met. arg-n. arn. ars. asar. asc-t. bell. borx. bov. brom. bry. CALC. Camph. Canth. Carb-an. chen-a. chin. chlol. chlor. cimic. clem. coc-c. cocc. coff. con. crot-h. dream-p. ger-i. gink-b. grat. hera. hydrc. hydrog. Ign. ip. jug-r. kali-bi. Lach. led. Lob. Lyc. m-ambo. mag-s. mand. meph. mez. nat-ar. Nat-c. Nat-m. nep. nux-m. NUX-V. olnd. Op. oxal-a. par. paraf. Phos. phys. phyt. plan. plat. positr. psor. Puls. rhus-t. sars. sep. sil. spig. stann. staph. stry. suis-em. Sulph. symph. tarax. thal. thuj. til. v-a-b. valer. zing.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - chewing tobacco; from **ARS. carb-v. ign. lyc. Nux-v. Plan. sel. tab. verat.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - desire for tobacco - dinner; after **nat-c. tritic-vg.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - desire for tobacco – evening **ox-ac.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - desire for tobacco - smoking; desire for **androc. bamb-a. calad. calc-p. carb-ac. carb-an. card-m. castor-eq. coff. daph. des-ac. eug. Glon. ham. kali-p. Kola lach. led. lyc. m-ambo. med. nat-c. nux-v. olib-sac. pegan-ha. phasco-ci. Positr. pycnop-sa. sep. staph. taosc. ther. til. tritic-vg. tub. vanil.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - desire for tobacco – snuff **Bell. sil.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - desire for tobacco **acon-l. aran-ix. Ars. asar. bell. brucel. calad. Calc-p. Camph. carb-ac. carb-v. card-m. castor-eq. Chin. chir-fl. chlor. Coca coff. con. cygn-be. daph. dulc. eug. falco-pe. galla-q-r. glon. granit-m. ham. hydrog. ictod. kali-s. kreos. lyss. m-ambo. manc. med. melal-alt. narz. nat-c. nicot. nux-v. Olib-sac. ox-ac. pall. Phos. pin-con. plan. plat. plb. positr. rhus-t. sal-fr. Spig. spong. Staph. TAB. Tama. ther. thiop. thuj. tritic-vg. vanil.**

GENERALS - TOBACCO - disgust for tobacco; remedies to increase **arg-n. ars. calad. calc. camph. CARB-AN. Caust. con. Daph. ign. lach. nep. nicot. nux-v. pall. petr. plan. STAPH. stry. sulph. tab. v-a-b.**

GENERALS - WEAKNESS - tobacco; from **calad. clem. granit-m. hep. nux-v.**

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - PAIN - Larynx - tobacco smoking, from **bry.**

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - TICKLING - Air passages – tobacco **acon.**

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - TOBACCO agg. **bry.**

LARYNX AND TRACHEA - VOICE - lost - tobacco; by [strept-ent](#).

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERECTIONS - wanting - accompanied by - tobacco; desire for [CALAD](#).

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - ERECTIONS - wanting - tobacco; from abuse of [calad. lyc.](#)

MIND - ANXIETY - tobacco, from smoking [petr. sep. symph.](#)

MIND - DELUSIONS - intoxicated - is; he - tobacco smoking; as after [spig.](#)

MIND - DELUSIONS - tobacco - vertigo were from tobacco [rhod.](#)

MIND - FORGETFUL - tobacco poisoning, from [Calad](#).

MIND - PROSTRATION of mind - tobacco; from [calad](#).

MIND - SADNESS - tobacco, after abuse of [plan.](#)

MIND - TOBACCO - amel. [chir-fl.](#)

MOUTH - PAIN - Palate - tobacco - biting pain [chin.](#)

MOUTH - PAIN - Tongue - tobacco; from - biting pain [anac. cocc-s. nep.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - acrid - tobacco tastes [chin. m-ambo. spong. stann. staph.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - acute - tobacco; of [coff.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - bad - tobacco tastes [Calc.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - biting - tobacco tastes [anac.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - bitter - tobacco - amel. [calc-i.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - bitter - tobacco – tastes [anac. asar. Camph. CHIN. Cocc. Euphr. ign. m-arct. nat-m. Phos. puls. Spong.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - dry – tobacco [stann.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - good - tobacco; of [coff. plb.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - metallic - tobacco tastes [kali-bi. kali-c.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - musty – tobacco [rhus-t. Teucr. thuj.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - nauseous - tobacco tastes [lp.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - offensive - tobacco tastes [camph. ip. sel.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - pasty - tobacco tastes [staph.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - pungent – tobacco [chin. staph.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - sour – tobacco [staph.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - straw, like - tobacco tastes [mez.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - strong; too – tobacco [Coff.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - sweetish - tobacco tastes [chin. dig. kali-bi. sang. sars. sel.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - tobacco, juice, as from [gink-b. nat-c. positr.](#)

MOUTH - TASTE - wanting, tastelessness of food – tobacco [anac. ant-t. chin. ign. m-arct. nux-v. puls. squil.](#)

NOSE - ODORS; imaginary and real – tobacco [puls.](#)

NOSE - SMELL - acute – tobacco [bamb-a. Bell. chin. hippoc-k. Ign. kali-s. kola lyss. nat-sil. Nux-v. phos. podo. Puls. ruta](#)

PROSTATE GLAND - EMISSION of prostatic fluid - tobacco [agg. daph.](#)

RECTUM - CONSTIPATION - tobacco; from [tab.](#)

RECTUM - DIARRHEA - tobacco; from [borx. brom. cham. ign. puls. tab.](#)

RESPIRATION - TOBACCO [agg. aloe tarax.](#)

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - tobacco; after abuse of [gels. nux-v. plan.](#)

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS - tobacco; from [Sel. thymol.](#)

STOMACH - ERUCTATIONS; TYPE OF - water brash - tobacco - [amel. ol-an.](#)

STOMACH - HEARTBURN - tobacco; from [chel. staph. tarax. thymol.](#)

STOMACH - INDIGESTION - tobacco; after [abies-n. Nux-v. sep.](#)

STOMACH - NAUSEA - tobacco - odor of [Carb-an. ign. oncor-t. phos.](#)

STOMACH - NAUSEA - tobacco - thought of [kali-br.](#)

STOMACH - SENSITIVENESS - tobacco; to [asc-t. ign.](#)

STOOL - TOBACCO; from abuse of [cham. PULS.](#)

TEETH - PAIN - tobacco; from chewing [Bry.](#)

THROAT - SCRAPING - tobacco; from [osm.](#)

URINE - ODOR - tobacco, like [nit-ac. tab.](#)

VERTIGO - TOBACCO [agg. – snuff sil.](#)

VERTIGO - TOBACCO [agg. borx. con. rhod. sil. zinc.](#)

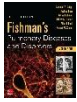
VISION - LOSS OF VISION – tobacco [ars. nux-v. phos. pilo. plb-act.](#)

Bibliography

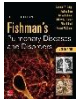
ranges from around 40% to 85% greater among children born to mothers who smoked during...



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) > Prevention Quick Medical Diagnosis & Treatment 2017... Largely preventable by eliminating chronic exposure to tobacco smoke Smoking cessation slows the decline in FEV 1 in middle-aged smokers with mild airways obstruction Vaccination against influenza and pneumococcal infection ...



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Epidemiology, Pathophysiology, Pathogenesis, and a1-Antitrypsin Deficiency > Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure or Second-Hand Smoke Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e... Environmental tobacco smoke exposure (ETS) is implicated in loss of many years of life of adults and children in the United States, with notable sensitivity among African Americans, 33 but COPD, specifically, as a cause of the life shortening due to ETS is not clear 34 Controlled...



Cigarette Smoking and Smoking Cessation Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e



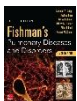
Disorders of the Female Reproductive Tract Pathophysiology of Disease: An Introduction to Clinical Medicine, 7e..., with no complications. She is taking only prenatal multivitamins. Family history is notable for maternal hypertension and diabetes. She is married and works as a schoolteacher. She denies alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. On examination she appears to be well, with blood pressure of 152/95 mm Hg. Fundal height...



Disorders of the Male Reproductive Tract Pathophysiology of Disease: An Introduction to Clinical Medicine, 7e... by causing alterations in androgen or gonadotropin receptor binding, alterations in circulating gonadotropin levels, and alterations in the metabolism of androgens. The effects of toxins may be reversible if the agents are removed before azoospermia occurs. Cigarette smoking has been associated...



Encyclopedia Homoeopathica



Epidemiology of Lung Cancer > Etiology of Lung Cancer —Tobacco Smoking and Lung Cancer Fishman's Pulmonary Diseases and Disorders, 5e....) Tobacco smoking is the most important modifiable risk factor for lung cancer. It has been estimated that up to 20% of all cancer deaths worldwide could be prevented by the elimination of tobacco smoking. 10 More than 80% of lung cancers develop in smokers, and one in nine smokers develops lung cancer...

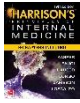


Female Reproductive Toxicology > C. Tobacco Smoke Exposure CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Occupational & Environmental Medicine, 5e... Active smoking has been causally associated with a number of developmental and reproductive endpoints; infants of women who smoke during pregnancy are estimated to have twice the risk of low birth weight or a decrement in mean birth weight of 150–200 g compared with infants of nonsmokers. Other...



Final Examination Graber and Wilbur's Family Medicine Examination & Board Review, 4e... scan in adults aged 55 to 80 years who have a 30 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have

quit within the past 15 years. --> See question 3.11.6. A 30-year-old male is found unconscious, slumped in a chair outside the ED. You arouse him briefly with a sternal rub. He has pinpoint...



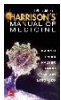
Nicotine Addiction > ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine... Long-term exposure to environmental tobacco smoke increases the risk of lung cancer and coronary artery disease among nonsmokers. It also increases the incidence of respiratory infections, chronic otitis media, and asthma in children and causes exacerbation of asthma in children. Some evidence...



Pulmonary Disease Pathophysiology of Disease: An Introduction to Clinical Medicine, 7e... months. She has no exercise-induced or nocturnal symptoms. The family history is notable for a father with asthma. She is single and works as a secretary in a high-tech firm. She lives with a roommate, who moved in approximately 2 months ago. The roommate has a cat. The patient smokes occasionally when...



Radar 10



Smoking Cessation Harrison's Manual of Medicine, 19e



The Newborn Infant > 4. Tobacco Smoking CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment Pediatrics, 23e... The fetus is exposed to nicotine concentrations that are 15% higher than in maternal blood. Smoking has a negative effect on fetal growth rate. The more the mother smokes, the greater is the degree of IUGR. There is a twofold increase in low birth weight even in light smokers (< 10...



Tobacco Cessation CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Family Medicine, 4e



Tobacco Use Behavioral Medicine: A Guide for Clinical Practice, 4e