

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

**Abstract Number:** 4818

**Publication Number:** P2088

**Abstract Group:** 6.3. Tobacco, Smoking Control and Health Education

**Keyword 1:** Smoking **Keyword 2:** Oxygen therapy **Keyword 3:** Epidemiology

**Title:** Pulmonary noxious exposure (PNE) and tobacco smoking (TS) in home oxygen therapy (HOT) patients

Dr. Fabrizio 33802 Facchini fm.facchini@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Dr. Laura 33803 De Lozzo lauradelozzo@libero.it <sup>1</sup>, RN. Samantha 33804 Angioletti samantha.angelottid@gmail.com <sup>1</sup>, Dr. Luigi 33805 Marino luigi.marino@ulss7.it MD <sup>1</sup> and Prof. Stefano 33806 Nardini snardini@quibisoft.it MD <sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> Pulmonary & TB Unit, Vittorio Veneto General Hospital ULSS 7, Vittorio Veneto, Treviso, Italy, 31029 .

**Body:** Background and aim: HOT is the treatment of choice for any hypoxemic chronic respiratory failure. There is insufficient knowledge of how many HOT patients are smokers (S), former smokers (EX) or never smokers (NS) and which characteristics they have. We surveyed for PNE and TS 136 HOT Patients. Method: The database of HOT patients followed up by our unit was analysed for information about PNE and TS; then telephone interviews were arranged for all patients and caregivers asking history of PNE and TS. Results: Smokers were 8,1%, P/Y=40; EX smokers 61,8% and Never Smokers 30,1%; ExCO in S was 20 ppm. S were younger (mean age 61) as compared to EX (mean age 79) or NS (mean age 73). We looked at professional exposure, home environmental pollution and passive smoke. A negative history of PNE other than self inflicted TS was present in only 16% of NS, 30% of EX, and 10% of S. In NS group passive smoke exposure was present in 25% of the patients, possible home environment pollution (wood fire place/burner/stoves or wood cooker) was present in about 45% of the patients, professional exposure to paint in 16% of the patients, professional exposure to polishing was present in 8% of the patients. No other causes of respiratory failure other than PNE was found in only 4% of NS. Conclusion: In our sample PNE is frequent thus they likely give an important contribution to the condition; despite this PNE has been clinically found to be the main cause of respiratory failure in only about 4% of NS patients. (\*) Supported by an unconditioned educational grant from Medicaire.