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## Kinetics of dermal uptake of nicotine from air

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#### Abstract

Recently, dermal uptake of nicotine from cigarette smoke has been observed. To study this process in more detail, six participants were exposed to nicotine in a chamber over a 5 -hour period while breathing clean air through a breathing hood. During the first week four of the participants wore only shorts and two wore a set of clean clothes comprised of cotton, polyester and rayon (average air concentration of nicotine $240 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ). During the second week, two of the bare-skin participants were again exposed in the chamber (average nicotine concentration $290 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ ). The two participants who wore clean clothes on week one, were now exposed wearing a shirt, socks and gloves that had been exposed to nicotine at an air concentration of $\sim 500 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ for 16 days, then $\sim 250 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{m}^{3}$ for 11 days. They wore full-length pants that had been laundered but not exposed. One urine sample was collected immediately before exposure and all urine was collected during the 84 hours after each exposure. Postexposure urine samples were pooled; one pooled sample contained urine collected within the first 12 hours after exposure, the second, third and fourth pooled samples contained urine collected during the subsequent three 24 -hour periods. All urine samples were analysed for nicotine and two of its metabolites, cotinine and 3 -hydroxycotinine. For three of the participants, all individual (non-pooled) samples from both weeks were analysed. The average back-calculated absorbed nicotine for bareskinned subjects was 590 mg , less than 55 mg for subjects wearing fresh clothes and 810 mg for subjects wearing exposed clothes. The average cotinine half-life was 35 h , which is greater than the reported halflife for intravenous delivery (14h), smokers (16h) or non-smokers exposed to ETS (27h). These observations are consistent with the hypothesis that non-smokers exposed to ETS are absorbing some fraction of nicotine through their skin.


Keywords: A-indoor environment, A-biomonitoring, A-second-hand smoke, B-VOCs, C-air

