Correspondence

Response to Letter Regarding Article, "Effect of the Italian Smoking Ban on Population Rates of Acute Coronary Events"

We thank Drs Gasparrini and Gorini for their interest in our work.\textsuperstandard Square 1 They suggested that we test for a nonlinear time trend in the occurrence of coronary events. We did so for the reference period (2000 to 2004) before the smoking ban. A quadratic term gives a better fit to the model than a linear term among 35- to 64-year-old individuals (likelihood ratio test probability value, 0.024) and among 65- to 74-year-old individuals (likelihood ratio test probability value, 0.005). The introduction of troponin as a diagnostic tool may be one explanation for the first increase in coronary events.\textsuperstandard 2

As Drs Gasparrini and Gorini suggested, we performed a sensitivity analysis excluding the first 2 years of the reference period (2000 and 2001). The results are very similar to those presented in our article¹: We found a decrease in acute coronary events for those aged 35 to 64 years, with a relative risk of 0.89 (95% confidence interval, 0.85 to 0.94) in 2005 compared with 2002 to 2004, as well as for those aged 65 to 74 years, with a relative risk of 0.90 (95% confidence interval, 0.86 to 0.95) in 2005 compared with 2002 to 2004

We were not surprised by the size of the effect reported in our study, as it was plausible on the basis of a theoretical calculation we did report in the published article and of the emerging literature in the field.³ In addition, the evidence of an immediate effect of environmental tobacco exposure on the cardiovascular system is already overwhelming.^{4,5}

Disclosures

None.

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