<table>
<thead>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Passive smoking: secondhand smoke does cause respiratory disease.</th>
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In a population survey the prevalence of secondhand smoke exposures at work was 47.5% among non-smoking full time workers compared with only 26% at home. People exposed at work were 37% more likely to consult a doctor for respiratory illness. The increased health burden among workers was so great that the primary care alone among three million workers was estimated at US$29m ($18m; €26m) annually.

Four independent case control studies on lung cancer and passive smoking in Hong Kong, reviewed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, gave an overall relative risk of 1.48 (1.21 to 1.81).

In other words, we have epidemics of respiratory disease in Hong Kong caused by secondhand smoke. However, because of the way in which the Enstrom and Kabat paper was presented little or no attention will be paid in media reports to the findings on mortality risks from respiratory disease.

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