Smoking topography and the assessment of exposure to cigarette smoke compounds

Propositions
Accompanying the thesis

Smoking topography and the assessment of exposure to cigarette smoke compounds

1. The difference in inhaled toxicant yields in cigarette smoke between cigarette brands is mainly a result of a design feature such as filter ventilation. (This thesis)
2. Although it is expected that aldehydes in low-TNCO cigarettes would be lower, machine-smoking low-TNCO cigarettes leads to higher aldehyde exposures compared to regular cigarettes. (This thesis)
3. Smokers are exposed to comparable yields of VOCs per cigarette. (This thesis)
4. The presently used machine-smoke regimes (ISO and HCI) underestimate human exposure and more intense machine regimes are a better reflection of human exposure to cigarette smoke. (This thesis)
5. Compensatory smoking of filter-ventilated cigarettes is a questionable concept as 'low' and 'regular' yield cigarettes deliver comparable amounts of nicotine to chronic smokers with minimal changes in their puffing topography. (This thesis)
6. A smoker's exposure depends on their personal puffing profile. (This thesis)
7. A cigarette is a legal but lethal consumer product of which we can only try to reduce the burden
8. If we lower attractiveness, addictiveness and toxicity of cigarettes, public health will benefit
9. Biomedical research is meaningful when the outcome can be used to influence public health policy
10. A small step for mankind, a giant step for Charlotte

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