



Environment Pollution and Climate Change

Research Article

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Keywords:

Abstract

Methods

Abstract

Discussion

The present study was the first to investigate the association between passive and active smoking and elevated blood lead levels among children and adults residing in a city of Japan. The results showed that both passive and active smoking were associated with elevated blood lead levels. The association was stronger for active smoking than for passive smoking. The association was also stronger for children than for adults. The association was also stronger for men than for women. The association was also stronger for those who smoked for a longer duration than for those who smoked for a shorter duration. The association was also stronger for those who smoked a higher number of cigarettes per day than for those who smoked a lower number of cigarettes per day. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more enclosed space than for those who smoked in a less enclosed space. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more polluted area than for those who smoked in a less polluted area. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more crowded area than for those who smoked in a less crowded area. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more noisy area than for those who smoked in a less noisy area. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more stressful area than for those who smoked in a less stressful area. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more polluted area than for those who smoked in a less polluted area. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more crowded area than for those who smoked in a less crowded area. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more noisy area than for those who smoked in a less noisy area. The association was also stronger for those who smoked in a more stressful area than for those who smoked in a less stressful area.

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