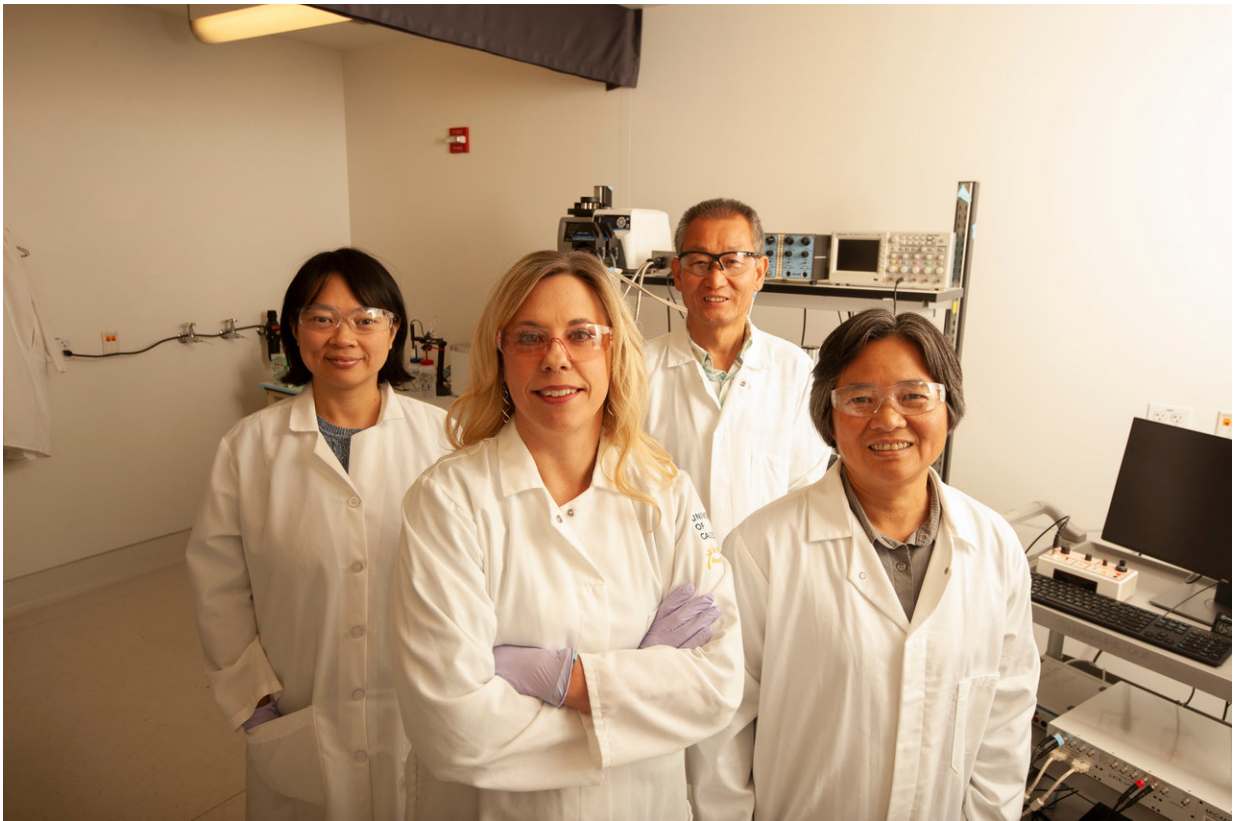


New study shows link between secondhand smoke and cardiac arrhythmia

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UC Davis Health researchers have published a study on how second-hand smoke affects electrical activity in the heart. Pictured from left to right are Zhen Wang, Crystal Ripplinger, Lianguo Wang and Chao-Yin Chen. Credit: UC Regents 2018

Continuous indoor exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke triggers

changes in the heart's electrical activity, known as cardiac alternans, that can predict cardiac arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death, a new study from UC Davis Health researchers shows.

The authors believe the study, conducted in mice, suggests that second-hand smoke [exposure](#) alters cells that regulate how the heart beats. Their work also expands overall knowledge of the effects of tobacco smoke on cardiac function in nonsmokers, something that receives more limited attention in research.

"As tobacco use continues to decrease, research on its effects among nonusers also is declining," said lead author Crystal Ripplinger, associate professor of pharmacology at UC Davis Health.

"Smoking is still a leading cause of preventable illness in the U.S., and bystanders are still exposed to [smoking](#) in cars, homes, casinos and when they travel to places with fewer tobacco-smoke protections," Ripplinger added. "It's important to continually define the health effects of those unintended exposures."

Unlike previous research, the study is the first to examine cellular changes in heart tissue in response to ambient tobacco smoke, Ripplinger said. Another distinction is that it focused on a heart condition other than coronary artery disease (CAD), or plaque buildup and vessel hardening associated with lifestyle and age.

"The link between second-hand tobacco smoke and CAD is well established, however there is little-to-no research on how it influences cellular changes associated with arrhythmia, which may affect individuals with or without CAD," Ripplinger said.

The study was a collaboration between Ripplinger and UC Davis Health investigators Chao-Yin Chen, professor of pharmacology, and Kent

Pinkerton, professor of pediatrics and director of the Center for Health and the Environment. Mice were exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke in a chamber specifically designed to test [health](#) effects associated with inhaled toxins. The smoke levels were set to be similar to those found in public areas where smokers are present.

Following four, eight and 12 weeks of exposure for six hours a day, five days a week, the animals' hearts were tested using high-speed imaging and electrocardiograms for changes in electrical activity. To test susceptibility to arrhythmias, hearts were paced at fast heart rates. They also were tested for levels of calcium, which regulates [heart](#) contraction and contributes to abnormal rhythms. The results were compared to hearts of mice exposed only to filtered air.

The researchers found that hearts from mice exposed to filtered air responded normally, but the hearts from mice exposed to secondhand smoke could not tolerate fast rates, especially at 12 weeks of exposure. They also found that calcium levels in these hearts did not respond quickly enough, causing beat-to-beat instability, or cardiac alternans.

"The high incidence of cardiac alternans is particularly concerning because we know that patients with this condition are at significantly higher risk for arrhythmias and [sudden cardiac death](#)," Ripplinger said. "Better understanding of this underlying pathology and determining whether these changes are reversible if exposure stops are important areas for future study."

In addition to Chen and Pinkerton, Ripplinger's co-authors were Zhen Wang, Lianguo Wang and Srinivas Tapa, all of UC Davis. Their work was funded by the National Institutes of Health (grants P30ES023513, P51OD011107, R01ES025229 and R01HL111600).

The study, titled "Exposure to Secondhand Smoke and Arrhythmogenic

Cardiac Alternans in a Mouse Model," is published in the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives* and available online.

More information: Zhen Wang et al, Exposure to Secondhand Smoke and Arrhythmogenic Cardiac Alternans in a Mouse Model, *Environmental Health Perspectives* (2018). [DOI: 10.1289/EHP3664](https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP3664)

Provided by UC Davis

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