1. No.
   2021Y019

2. Title
   Quantification of the association between tobacco smoke and tonsillitis for the prevention of second-hand smoking

3. Period
   2021-2023

4. Summary

   Thirty cases were included in the analysis of the present study. These included 6 health checkups, 12 patients with acute tonsillitis/peritonsillar abscess, and 12 patients with recurrent tonsillitis. The history of tobacco smoke exposure according to the questionnaire included 13 cases of non-tobacco smoke exposure, 6 cases of current passive smokers, and 11 cases of current smokers. Urinary cotinine levels were significantly higher in current smokers than in non-tobacco smoke exposures (p=0.002). Both current smokers and current passive smokers tended to have urinary cotinine levels above the detection limit more frequently than non-tobacco smoke exposures. In addition, urinary cotinine levels were significantly higher in patients with recurrent tonsillitis than in those undergoing health checkups (p=0.040). Acute tonsillitis/peritonsillar abscess and recurrent tonsillitis tended to have urinary cotinine levels above the detection limit more frequently than those undergoing health checkups.

   The results of tobacco smoke exposure rates and urinary cotinine levels from the questionnaire were almost consistent, and the results of urinary cotinine levels quantitatively suggested an association between tonsillitis diseases and tobacco smoke exposure.