

Bureau of Tobacco Control StatShot Vol. 6, No. 9/July, 2013

Hospital Admissions for Acute Myocardial Infarction in New York State Decline after Implementation of Comprehensive Smoking Law

The negative health consequences of secondhand smoke exposure are well known. There is now convincing evidence that public health interventions to reduce secondhand smoke exposure have significant health benefits. Two studies conducted in New York showed that the expansion of NY's Clean Indoor Air Act (CIAA) in 2003 resulted in immediate reductions in hospitalizations for heart attacks and that the effect continued to increase over time.

- Rates of hospitalization for heart attacks were examined using time series analysis starting in 1995 (8½ years before the law) through 2006 (3½ years after the law).
- Significant reductions occurred in the rate of hospitalizations for heart attack in the 3½ years after the law compared with the period prior to the law. Hospitalizations were 15% lower than expected (had there been no change in the CIAA) over 3½ years.
- It was estimated that in the first year alone there were approximately 3,800 fewer hospital admissions for heart attacks with an estimated cost savings of \$56 million.

Actual and estimated admissions for acute myocardial infarction as a function of a statewide comprehensive smoking ban: New York, 1995-2006. Estimated number of 6000 hospitalizations without CIAA expansion 5000 **Hospital Admissions** 4000 3000 2000 New York's Comprehensive Actual number of Statewide Law enacted July 24, hospitalizations in NY 1000 0

For more information see: Loomis, B. R., Juster, H. R. (2012). Association of indoor smoke-free air laws with hospital admissions for heart attack and stroke in three states. Journal of Environmental Public Health, Volume 2012, Article ID 589018, 5 pages, doi:10.1155/2012/589018 and Juster, H. R., Loomis, B. R., Hinman, T. M., et al. (2007). Declines in hospital admissions for Acute Myocardial Infarction in New York following implementation of a statewide comprehensive smoking ban. American Journal of Public Health, 97(11), 2035-2039. Contact the Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research, New York State Department of Health at (518) 473-0673 or type 'StatShot' in the subject line of an e-mail and send it to tcp@health.state.ny.us.