

Review of: "[Mini-review] Impact on Oral Health of Smoking Cigarettes, Cigars or Hookahs"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The authors have discussed the various effects of Smoking has various effects on the oral cavity, including tooth pigmentation, cancer, and periodontium health. It can also lead to early tooth loss and dental implants. The effects are dose-dependent, with higher absorption causing more harm. The Brazilian National Cancer Institute warns that smoking can cause illnesses in others and that there is no safe level of exposure. Smoking has numerous negative effects on the oral cavity, including tooth pigmentation, cancer, and the health of supporting teeth and dental implants. The effects are dose-dependent, with higher levels of exposure causing more harm. The Brazilian National Cancer Institute warns that smoking can cause illnesses in people they live with and that there is no safe level of exposure to smoke. The habit of smoking cigars and electronic cigarettes, along with hookahs, has become more common, causing dependence and harming oral and general health. Cigars have direct contact with the mouth, promoting exposure to toxic components and increasing the risk of oral cancer. Electronic cigarettes, illegally sold in Brazil, can cause nicotine dependence and damage cardiovascular, pulmonary, and neuronal health. Sharing electronic cigarettes and hookahs can also promote the transmission of microorganisms in the oral cavity, leading to cavities, periodontal disease, and serious diseases like hepatitis and COVID-19.

The above discussion is very short and would not add any substantial impacts. As discussed by the author various smokeless tobacco (SLT) products suggest are equally harmful. There is a tendency for the smokeless tobacco industry to reinforce the public perception that these products are less harmful than conventional tobacco products. However, SLT products do contain significant amounts of nicotine, along with carcinogenic nitrosamines. The nicotine itself promotes both oral carcinogenesis and oral malignancy. It would be beneficial for the authors to read and cite points from the following articles.

1. Sharma M, Smitha SS, Radhakrishnan R. Novel Pathways and Mechanisms of Nicotine-Induced Oral Carcinogenesis. *Recent Pat Anticancer Drug Discov* 2022; 17(1):66-79.
2. Sharma M, Donogue M, Pathiyal R, Radhakrishnan R. Nicotine is an independent potential fibrogenic mediator in non-betel quid associated oral submucous fibrosis. *Medical Hypothesis*



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