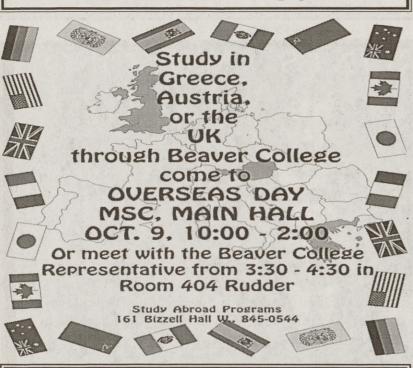
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6 HEALTH & SCIENCE

Research questions cost of smoking

Conclusion does not support assumptions about impact on health care

BOSTON (AP) — Would health effect last February, require stores to costs go down if everyone stopped smoking? Does cracking down on underage cigarette sales make teenagers smoke less?

If the answer to both questions seems like an obvious "yes," think again.

Two new studies show evidence to the contrary

One study looked at the economic impact if every smoker went cold turkey tomorrow. The conclusion: Health care costs would drop for a while but would then inexorably rise for the simple reason nonsmokers live longer.

The other study found even with strict enforcement of laws against selling cigarettes to anyone under 18, teen-agers still can get them easily and smoke just as much, if not more.

Both works, published in Thursday's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, challenge simple assumptions about the causes and consequences of smoking.

An estimated 3,000 children take up cigarettes each day in the United States. Making cigarettes harder to buy is the cornerstone of a new effort by the Food and Drug Administration to keep them out of the hands of teen-agers.

The FDA rules, which went into

get photo identification from anyone who looks younger than 27. A federal goal is to have at least 80 percent of stores obey the laws.

Nevertheless, enforcement has received little testing to make sure it works. So a team led by Dr. Nancy A. Rigotti of Massachusetts General Hospital set out to compare high school students' access to cigarettes in six Massachusetts towns — three where tobacco sales laws were beginning to get strict enforcement and three where the laws were not enforced, even though underage sales were still illegal.

"It looks like keeping teenagers from buying cigarettes will be more difficult than was first expected," Rigotti said. "Even when 80 percent of merchants obeyed the law, young people said they had little trouble buying."

The study was conducted from 1994 to 1996. In the enforcement towns, stores were barred from selling to youngsters under 18., but they did not have to ask for an ID from everyone who looked young.

The researchers tested compli ance by sending 16-year-old girls into stores to buy cigarettes. The girls could not lie about their age or show

By the study's end, 18 percent of the stores in the towns with enforcement were still selling cigarettes to the decoys, compared with 55 percent in the other towns.

A survey of 17,603 high school students found enforcement did nothing to control teen-age smoking. Both before and after enforcement, 15 percent of students said they had bought cigarettes within the past month. After enforcement, the number of daily smokers actually rose slightly from 11 percent to 13 percent.

Rigotti said even a few stores willing to sell to teen-agers can supply many of those who want to smoke. Furthermore, stores that won't sell to the decoys sometimes still sell to youngsters they know.

There is no one silver bullet, said Gregory Connolly, head of Massachusetts' tobacco control program. "Reduced access alone won't cure youth smoking.'

Also needed, he said, are highcampaigns in the media and stiffer clean-air rules.

challenges the often-cited belief smoking drives up health costs, since it contributes to cancer,

er cigarette prices, antismoking The other study in the journal

ment two years later. of a pair of grape-size stur "I am is deep in the brain calle But the g

> and can be overactive in h son's disease About half of the patients selves were able to live inde dently six months after sur

from New York University ported that they may last in least four years.

of Medicine.

Crohn's disease treatment shows promise Crohn's disease is an inflammation of the digestive

MSC TOWN HALL PRESENTS

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gets a natural human protein are showing promise in hard-to-treat cases of Crohn's disease, a chronic digestive illness.

The treatment involves injections of an antibody called cA2. The antibody neutralizes a protein known as tumor necrosis factor, thought to play a role in caus-

The Associated Press first reported the development last year when it was presented at a medical conference in San Francisco. The study now is being published in Thursday's issue of the New England **Journal of Medicine**

The treatment, which is not yet approved for routine use, was developed by Centocor Inc. of Malvern, Pa. The company financed the study, which was conducted on 108 patients by Dr. Stephen R. Targan and colleagues from Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in

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tract. Symptoms can include diarrhea, pain, fever and weight loss. Some patients need surgery to remove damaged parts of their intestines. All of the patients in the study had moderate to se-

vere disease and had failed to respond to standard A month after treatment, two-thirds of those getting

cA2 showed considerable improvement, and half of those who improved got so much better doctors considered them to be in remission. After three months, the effects had begun to wear off, but 41 percent of the patients still were significantly better. The treatment appears to carry no significant side

effects. The researchers caution more testing will be necessary to see how long improvements last and to study the effects of repeat injections

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new relieft Hum Parkinson tiny hole deep within the ources De can relieve some symptomepression Parkinson's disease for a culty and two years, a study found. m. today The approach, called pa Accordi tomy, has received considente of Mer

Study find er

attention in recent years. Inillion An est study is among the largent of the assess the operation. ressive illu The surgery relieves son Dr. An the symptoms of the disease self, which can include the and stiffness as well as un NL trollable arm and leg move

triggered by the medicine ontinue to treat the disease. In the latest study, do he has sig treated 40 patients and folishe says s them for up to two yearnswer me found the patients showed nificant improvement tudents get while taking medication Polak sa while off them.

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globus pallidus. This pand gories th brain helps control mov Bus needed help taking care of the Continu

Two years later, they were still to feed and dress themselves It is unclear how longther efits will last. However, at

The latest study was con ed by Dr. Anthony E. Langi others from Toronto Hos and was published in Thurs issue of the New Englandle

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