

# BMJ Open An investigation on the use of snus and its association with respiratory and sleep-related symptoms: a cross-sectional population study

Arna Ýr Gudnadóttir,<sup>1,2</sup> Inga Sif Ólafsdóttir,<sup>2,3</sup> Roelinde Middelvelde,<sup>4</sup> Linda Ekerljung,<sup>5</sup> Bertil Forsberg,<sup>6</sup> Karl Franklin,<sup>7</sup> Eva Lindberg,<sup>1</sup> Christer Janson<sup>1</sup>

**To cite:** Gudnadóttir AÝ, Ólafsdóttir IS, Middelvelde R, *et al.* An investigation on the use of snus and its association with respiratory and sleep-related symptoms: a cross-sectional population study. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e015486. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-015486

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-015486>).

Received 15 December 2016  
Revised 12 February 2017  
Accepted 16 March 2017

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction** Studies of the health effects of moist oral tobacco, snus, have produced inconsistent results. The main objective of this study is to examine the health effects of snus use on asthma, respiratory symptoms and sleep-related problems, a field that has not been investigated before.

**Methods and material** This cross-sectional study was based on a postal questionnaire completed by 26 697 (59.3%) participants aged 16 to 75 years and living in Sweden. The questionnaire included questions on tobacco use, asthma, respiratory symptoms and sleeping problems. The association of snus use with asthma, respiratory symptoms and sleep-related symptoms was mainly tested in never-smokers (n=16 082).

**Results** The current use of snus in never-smokers was associated with an increased risk of asthma (OR 1.51 (95% CI 1.28 to 1.77)), asthmatic symptoms, chronic bronchitis and chronic rhinosinusitis. This association was not present among ex-snus users. Snoring was independently related to both the former and current use of snus ((OR 1.37 (95% CI 1.12 to 1.68)) and (OR 1.59 (95% CI 1.34 to 1.89), respectively)). A higher risk of difficulty inducing sleep was seen among snus users.

**Conclusion** Snus use was associated with a higher prevalence of asthma, respiratory symptoms and snoring. Healthcare professionals should be aware of these possible adverse effects of snus use.

## INTRODUCTION

Snus is a smokeless, moist tobacco product consisting mainly of tobacco, salt, water, humectants and flavouring.<sup>1</sup> The tobacco in snus contains a number of harmful substances, including nicotine and tobacco-specific nitrosamines.<sup>2</sup> In Sweden, where it is a very popular tobacco alternative, with 18% men and 4% women being current users, snus is regulated under food legislation.<sup>3 4</sup> The highest proportion of snus users is found among men aged 40 years.<sup>5</sup> In the mid-1990s, the prevalence of snus use among Swedish men surpassed the prevalence of smoking. The proportion of female snus users is rising,

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- This is one of the first studies to investigate the association between the use of snus and respiratory and sleep-related symptoms.
- The population is large which enables us to investigate subgroups such as never-smokers.
- Data are self-reported and some subjects may therefore be misclassified.
- The study is cross-sectional which makes it difficult to distinguish between causes and outcomes.

but it has still not reached the prevalence for women smokers.<sup>5</sup> Compared with smoking, it has been suggested that the addiction to snus use is stronger, due to a lower cessation rate<sup>6</sup> and reports of greater experience of nicotine dependence,<sup>7</sup> however, other data suggest that snus cessation may be less difficult than cigarette cessation.<sup>8</sup> Some authors have suggested that snus is as a good alternative for smoking cessation due to the beneficial health effects compared with cigarettes.<sup>9</sup>

Studies aiming to identify the risk of health effects as a result of snus use have not reported consistent results. A significant increase in pancreatic cancer has been observed,<sup>10 11</sup> but reports regarding the association between snus use and oral and pharyngeal cancer are inconclusive.<sup>10–12</sup> Snus use appears to increase the risk of short-term case fatality after suffering from acute myocardial infarction<sup>13</sup> and stroke.<sup>14</sup> An increased risk of heart failure among snus users has been reported, with a particularly high risk of non-ischaemic heart failure among elderly men.<sup>15</sup>

There is only sparse evidence regarding the potential effect of snus on respiratory health and sleep. An association between snus and asthma has been reported in one study<sup>16</sup> and an elevated risk of insufficient sleep was found among smokeless tobacco users in



For numbered affiliations see end of article.

### Correspondence to

Dr Christer Janson;  
[christer.janson@medsci.uu.se](mailto:christer.janson@medsci.uu.se)

another.<sup>17</sup> The main objective of this paper was to investigate the health effects of snus use on asthma, respiratory symptoms and sleep-related problems in a large general population sample.

## METHODS

### Study design and participants

This cross-sectional study is based on observations from a postal questionnaire sent to 45 000 randomly selected subjects as part of the Global Allergy and Asthma European Network (GA<sup>2</sup>LEN) survey in 2008.<sup>18</sup> In Sweden, 26 697 (59.3%) participants responded. The subjects were aged 16 to 75 years and lived in four Swedish cities (Uppsala, Stockholm, Umeå and Gothenburg).<sup>16</sup>

Ethical approval was granted by the Regional Ethical Review Board in Uppsala, Sweden.

### GA<sup>2</sup>LEN questionnaire

The questionnaire included questions on respiratory symptoms, asthma and smoking. The questions also covered gender, age, weight and height. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using the values of weight and height. In Sweden, the questionnaire also included questions on the use of snus and sleep-related symptoms. Listed below are definitions relevant to this paper.

*Snus users* were defined as those giving a positive answer to both the questions 'Have you ever used snus every day for at least 6 months?' and 'Do you currently use snus?'.

*Smokers* were defined as those giving a positive answer to the questions 'Have you ever smoked at least one cigarette a day for at least 1 year?' and 'Have you smoked at all during the last month?'. Based on the answers to questions on snus use and smoking, the participants were divided into four groups: tobacco free, snus users, smokers and dual users.

Based on answers to the questions on snus use and smoking, the subjects were further divided into never-snus, ex-snus and current snus users, as well as into never-smokers, ex-smokers and current smokers.

*Asthma* was defined as a positive answer to either of the questions 'Have you had an asthma attack during the last 12 months?' or 'Are you currently taking any asthma medication including inhalers, sprays or tablets?'. Childhood asthma was defined as reporting having had an attack of asthma before the age of 13 years.

Questions regarding *asthmatic symptoms* during the last 12 months included: (1) wheezing in the chest; (2) wheezing together with breathlessness; (3) wheezing without having a cold; (4) waking up with tightness in the chest; (5) waking up with shortness of breath and (6) waking up with a coughing attack.

*Chronic bronchitis* was defined as a positive answer to the question: 'Are you used to having a cough almost every day with sputum production that lasts for at least 3 months every year during the winter?'.

*Allergic rhinitis* was defined as a positive answer to the question 'Have you had hay fever or a runny nose because of other allergies during the last 12 months?'.

*Chronic rhinosinusitis* was defined as suggested by the European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis and Nasal Polyps (EP<sup>3</sup>OS) criteria 2007.<sup>19</sup> It was considered to be present if participants stated that the following symptoms had been present for >12 weeks during the last 12 months: (1) nasal blockage, as well as one of the subsequent symptoms: (2) facial pain or pressure, (3) discoloured nasal discharge or (4) reduction or loss of smell. The disease was also considered to be present if both symptoms (2) and (3) were reported.

*Sleep-related problems* examined in this study were (1) snoring that is loud and interrupting, (2) difficulty inducing sleep (DIS), as in having a hard time falling asleep at night, (3) difficulty maintaining sleep (DMS), as in repeatedly waking up during the night, (4) being sleepy during the day (EDS) and (5) early morning awakening (EMA), as in waking up too early and having a hard time falling asleep again.<sup>20</sup> Each group included subjects who claimed they had the problem at least three to five times a week. The use of hypnotics was defined as a positive answer to the question 'Do you take medication for sleeping problems?'.

*Educational level* was divided into three categories. (1) College was defined as having attended college/university for >2½ years. (2) High school was defined as having attended high school or vocational school for >2 years. (3) Elementary school was defined as any education below the level of high school.

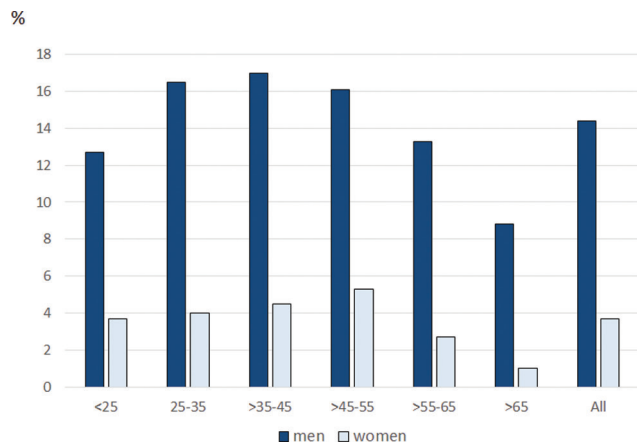
*Activity level* was divided into three categories depending on hours spent on intensive exercising per week. (1) Physically inactive was defined as zero hours a week. (2) Moderately physically active was defined as 0.5 to 3 hours a week. (3) Vigorously physically active was defined as 4 to 7 hours a week.

### Data analysis

For statistical analyses, Stata V.12 was used. When comparing the characteristics of the study population, univariate analyses using the  $\chi^2$  test were used. Multivariate logistic regression models were used to study independent associations between various symptoms and different groups of tobacco use after adjusting for potential confounders: gender, age, BMI, centre, educational level and physical activity. Subanalyses were performed in never-smokers and in never-smokers with reported asthma. Analyses of possible heterogeneity between the centres were performed using random effects meta-analysis. A p value of <0.05 was regarded as statistically significant.

## RESULTS

The frequency of snus use among men was highest in the 25–35 age group. The number of snus-using women was highest in the 45–55 age group, with a steep decrease



**Figure 1** Proportion of men and women using snus among age groups.

thereafter. In overall terms, 18.0% of men and 4.7% of women in the study population used snus (figure 1).

In the whole population, snus use and dual use were highest in the 25–35 age group, whereas smoking was most prevalent at 55–65 years of age. The group of snus users

had a higher BMI than the other groups. They were also more likely to be ex-smokers than persons in the tobacco-free group. Educational level and physical activity level were higher among snus users compared with smokers and dual users but lower compared with those who were tobacco free (table 1).

### Tobacco use and symptoms

In table 2, we examined the association between tobacco use and symptoms after adjusting for likely confounders. Having asthma was independently related to using snus but not to smoking or the dual use of snus and cigarettes. Although the strongest associations with respiratory symptoms were found among smokers and dual users, snus users were more likely to suffer from wheezing and night-time chest tightness, as well as chronic bronchitis, allergic rhinitis and chronic rhinosinusitis, compared with the tobacco-free group. Snoring, DIS, EDS and the use of hypnotics were associated with all three groups of tobacco use. Snus users had a decreased risk of DMS (table 2). The corresponding unadjusted associations were fairly similar to the adjusted estimates (see online supplementary Table S1).

**Table 1** Characteristics of the study population (%)

	Tobacco users				p Value
	Tobacco free (n=20 699)	Snus (n=2265)	Smokers (n=3136)	Smokers and snus (n=597)	
Women	57.7	23.5	62.9	25.0	<0.001
Age (years)					<0.001
16–25	15.4	12.8	12.4	15.2	
25–35	21.4	23.2	17.4	26.7	
35–45	17.6	21.5	16.7	16.8	
45–55	15.4	19.7	20.0	21.5	
55–65	17.7	16.5	23.2	14.9	
>65	12.4	7.2	10.1	6.7	
Body mass index					<0.001
<20	8.6	4.7	9.9	5.8	
20–25	51.9	46.6	48.9	48.1	
25–30	30.1	36.2	30.9	35.3	
>30	9.5	12.4	10.3	10.9	
Ex-smokers	26.8	48.1	--	--	<0.001
Educational level					<0.001
Elementary school	15.0	12.5	23.6	18.6	
High school	31.6	42.9	40.7	45.8	
College	53.5	44.7	35.7	35.6	
Activity level					<0.001
Physically inactive	18.1	19.3	32.8	27.8	
Moderately physically active	62.8	62.0	55.1	58.7	
Vigorously physically active	19.0	18.7	12.1	13.5	



### Snus use in never-smokers

In never-smokers, there was an association between snus use and asthma, all the asthmatic symptoms, chronic bronchitis and chronic rhinosinusitis. Sleeping problems with an increased risk among snus users were snoring and DIS. Also, among never-smokers, snus users had a decreased risk of DMS (table 3). The associations with asthma and nocturnal breathlessness became statistically non-significant when excluding subjects who have had attacks of asthma before the age of 13 years (n=1466) (adjusted OR (95% CI) 1.24 (0.89 to 1.71) and 1.32 (0.97 to 1.77), respectively). All the other association above remained statistically significant.

No significant heterogeneity between the centres was found between snus use and the health outcomes except for bronchitis where the association was particularly strong in Stockholm (adjusted OR (95% CI) 2.35 (1.52 to 3.62)), whereas no significant association was found in Uppsala (OR 0.97 (0.60 to 1.57),  $p_{\text{heterogeneity}}=0.04$ ). The pooled estimates of the meta-analyses were very similar to those found in table 3 (data not shown). When snus users among asthma patients who had never smoked were examined, the only symptom with a significantly elevated risk was snoring (OR 2.68 (1.58 to 4.55)).

### History of snus use in never-smokers

Current snus use was an independent risk factor for having asthma, asthmatic symptoms, chronic bronchitis and chronic rhinosinusitis, while being an ex-snus user was not (table 4). Snoring was independently related to both the former and the current use of snus. A higher risk of DIS was seen among current snus users. Current snus users had a decreased risk of DMS, whereas ex-snus use was an independent risk factor for the problem. Being an ex-snus user was also an independent risk factor for EMA (table 4).

### DISCUSSION

Our results reveal a previously unknown association between snus use and negative health effects on the respiratory tract. An increased risk of asthma, asthmatic and other respiratory symptoms was observed among snus users. An association between snus use and sleep-related problems was mixed with an increased risk of snoring and DIS but a decreased risk of DMS.

In the present study, 18% of men and 4.7% of women were using snus either exclusively or in combination with smoking. This is similar to the prevalence of snus use reported in a Swedish official statistics.<sup>4</sup> According to our findings, snus use is proportionally higher in younger

**Table 2** The independent association between tobacco use and respiratory health and sleep-related symptoms (adjusted OR (95% CI))

	Tobacco users		
	Snus users (n=2265)	Smokers (n=3136)	Smokers and snus users (n=597)
Asthma	<b>1.51 (1.28 to 1.77)</b>	0.96 (0.82 to 1.13)	0.93 (0.65 to 1.33)
Asthmatic symptoms			
Wheezing	<b>1.50 (1.33 to 1.69)</b>	<b>2.89 (2.64 to 3.17)</b>	<b>2.09 (1.71 to 2.55)</b>
Wheezing and breathlessness	<b>1.42 (1.23 to 1.65)</b>	<b>2.11 (1.89 to 2.37)</b>	<b>1.46 (1.12 to 1.90)</b>
Wheezing without having a cold	<b>1.50 (1.30 to 1.73)</b>	<b>2.67 (2.40 to 2.98)</b>	<b>2.17 (1.73 to 2.73)</b>
Night-time chest tightness	<b>1.21 (1.05 to 1.40)</b>	<b>1.57 (1.40 to 1.75)</b>	<b>1.43 (1.12 to 1.82)</b>
Night-time attacks of breathlessness	1.02 (0.83 to 1.24)	<b>1.44 (1.24 to 1.67)</b>	<b>1.58 (1.16 to 2.13)</b>
Night-time coughing	1.10 (0.99 to 1.23)	<b>1.79 (1.64 to 1.94)</b>	<b>1.79 (1.49 to 2.15)</b>
Chronic bronchitis	<b>1.19 (1.03 to 1.37)</b>	<b>2.39 (2.16 to 2.65)</b>	<b>1.85 (1.48 to 2.31)</b>
Allergic rhinitis	<b>1.17 (1.05 to 1.30)</b>	1.01 (0.91 to 1.11)	0.92 (0.75 to 1.13)
Chronic rhinosinusitis	<b>1.28 (1.09 to 1.50)</b>	<b>1.78 (1.57 to 2.02)</b>	<b>1.78 (1.38 to 2.29)</b>
Sleeping problems			
Snoring	<b>1.41 (1.25 to 1.58)</b>	<b>1.78 (1.60 to 1.97)</b>	<b>2.16 (1.77 to 2.63)</b>
DIS	<b>1.76 (1.56 to 1.99)</b>	<b>1.98 (1.79 to 2.19)</b>	<b>2.95 (2.43 to 3.58)</b>
DMS	<b>0.74 (0.66 to 0.83)</b>	0.97 (0.88 to 1.06)	0.91 (0.75 to 1.12)
EDS	<b>1.18 (1.07 to 1.31)</b>	<b>1.29 (1.19 to 1.41)</b>	<b>1.38 (1.16 to 1.65)</b>
EMA	0.87 (0.76 to 1.00)	<b>1.14 (1.03 to 1.27)</b>	0.91 (0.70 to 1.17)
Use of hypnotics	<b>1.33 (1.07 to 1.65)</b>	<b>2.08 (1.81 to 2.39)</b>	<b>2.77 (2.05 to 3.74)</b>

Associations with a p value of <0.05 are marked as bold.

Adjusted for gender, age, BMI, centre, educational level and physical activity.

BMI, body mass index; DIS, difficulty initiating sleep; DMS, difficulty maintaining sleep; EDS, excessive daytime sleepiness; EMA, early morning awakening at least three to five nights/week.



**Table 3** Association between snus and respiratory health and sleep-related symptoms in never-smokers (%) and *adjusted* OR

	Never smoked		p Value	OR (95% CI)
	Tobacco free (n=14914)	Snus users (n=1168)		
Asthma	6.9	10.1	<0.001	<b>1.49 (1.20 to 1.85)</b>
Asthmatic symptoms				
Wheezing	12.9	18.8	<0.001	<b>1.56 (1.32 to 1.84)</b>
Wheezing and breathlessness	8.2	10.9	0.002	<b>1.38 (1.12 to 1.69)</b>
Wheezing without having a cold	8.0	11.8	<0.001	<b>1.48 (1.21 to 1.80)</b>
Night-time chest tightness	9.4	12.0	0.004	<b>1.41 (1.16 to 1.71)</b>
Night-time attacks of breathlessness	4.8	6.1	0.045	<b>1.39 (1.07 to 1.82)</b>
Night-time coughing	23.1	23.1	0.987	<b>1.27 (1.09 to 1.47)</b>
Chronic bronchitis	9.0	12.5	<0.001	<b>1.47 (1.21 to 1.78)</b>
Allergic rhinitis	24.7	28.0	0.012	1.14 (0.99 to 1.31)
Chronic rhinosinusitis	7.1	9.3	0.005	<b>1.37 (1.11 to 1.70)</b>
Sleeping problems				
Snoring	11.7	19.0	<0.001	<b>1.53 (1.29 to 1.82)</b>
DIS	11.1	16.5	<0.001	<b>1.71 (1.44 to 2.03)</b>
DMS	25.3	15.8	<0.001	<b>0.71 (0.59 to 0.84)</b>
EDS	28.7	29.8	0.433	1.08 (0.94 to 1.24)
EMA	12.7	9.0	<0.001	0.83 (0.67 to 1.04)
Use of hypnotics	4.0	3.1	0.143	1.24 (0.85 to 1.80)

Associations with a p value of <0.05 are marked as bold.

Adjusted for gender, age, BMI, centre, educational level and physical activity.

BMI, body mass index; DIS, difficulty inducing sleep; DMS, difficulty maintaining sleep; EDS, excessive daytime sleepiness; EMA, early morning awakening at least three to five nights/week.

age groups and among men than women, indicating an earlier initiation.

When compared with the tobacco-free group, a significant risk of asthma was observed among snus users but not among smokers and dual users. There is a possibility of reverse causation. Smoking is known to cause negative effects on asthma,<sup>21</sup> the switch from smoking to snus use among asthmatic patients could possibly explain some of the associations between snus use and asthma. However, the fact that snus users who had never smoked also had an elevated risk of asthma and asthmatic symptoms excludes this possibility. This difference between snus users and smokers also raised concerns about whether asthmatic patients could be more prone to initiating snus use than cigarette smoking. Because the association with asthma and asthmatic symptoms was only present among current snus users but not ex-users of snus, this seems an unlikely explanation. We also found an association between snus use and respiratory symptoms when excluding participants who had childhood asthma. These findings suggest that snus causes an alteration in the lower respiratory tract, resulting in an increased likelihood of suffering from asthma and asthmatic symptoms. As asthmatic patients are a growing challenge among health professionals today,<sup>22</sup> these results deserve attention and further investigation. Similarly, to asthma and asthmatic symptoms, the risk of

chronic bronchitis and chronic rhinosinusitis was only elevated among current snus users but not ex-snus users.

Current snus use was associated with snoring and, as the association remained present among ex-snus users, this suggests a partly irreversible effect from snus use on factors leading to snoring. Snoring is caused by high-frequency oscillation of the soft palate, pharyngeal wall, epiglottis and tongue during sleep, due to the limited flow of air through the upper airways.<sup>23</sup> The causes of limited airflow among patients who snore are diverse.<sup>24 25</sup> There are data indicating that, once snoring occurs, it causes progressive irreversible local neurogenic lesions, caused by the trauma of snoring.<sup>26</sup> In former studies, hypnotics<sup>27</sup> and alcohol consumption<sup>28</sup> have been associated with snoring. Adjustment for the use of hypnotics did not have any impact on the risk (results not shown), excluding it as an interfering factor in this study. However, we were not able to adjust for alcohol consumption, as the GA<sup>3</sup>LEN questionnaire did not include any questions about alcohol. It could thus serve as a confounder in our results. Obesity, gender, age and cigarette smoking are also possible confounders,<sup>27</sup> all of which were adjusted for in our analyses.

In the group of snus users who had never smoked, being an asthma patient elevated the risk of snoring from 1.53 to 2.68. This implies that being an asthmatic patient

**Table 4** Association between a history of snus use and respiratory health and sleep-related symptoms among never-smokers (adjusted OR (95% CI))

	Ex-snus users (n=832)	Snus users (n=1169)
Asthma	1.06 (0.79 to 1.40)	1.50 (1.21 to 1.86)
Asthmatic symptoms		
Wheezing	1.10 (0.89 to 1.36)	1.56 (1.32 to 1.84)
Wheezing and breathlessness	1.00 (0.76 to 1.31)	1.37 (1.12 to 1.69)
Wheezing without having a cold	1.24 (0.97 to 1.59)	1.51 (1.23 to 1.84)
Night-time chest tightness	1.01 (0.78 to 1.30)	1.41 (1.16 to 1.71)
Night-time attacks of breathlessness	1.27 (0.92 to 1.76)	1.42 (1.09 to 1.86)
Night-time coughing	1.14 (0.96 to 1.37)	1.29 (1.11 to 1.50)
Chronic bronchitis	0.91 (0.70 to 1.19)	1.45 (1.20 to 1.76)
Allergic rhinitis	0.95 (0.80 to 1.12)	1.13 (0.98 to 1.30)
Chronic rhinosinusitis	0.95 (0.71 to 1.28)	1.36 (1.10 to 1.70)
Sleeping problems		
Snoring	1.37 (1.12 to 1.68)	1.59 (1.34 to 1.89)
DIS	0.81 (0.62 to 1.05)	1.68 (1.41 to 2.00)
DMS	1.20 (1.01 to 1.42)	0.72 (0.60 to 0.85)
EDS	1.00 (0.85 to 1.18)	1.08 (0.94 to 1.24)
EMA	1.28 (1.03 to 1.59)	0.85 (0.69 to 1.06)
Use of hypnotics	1.32 (0.87 to 2.01)	1.26 (0.87 to 1.84)

Adjusted for gender, age, BMI, centre, educational level and physical activity.

BMI, body mass index; DIS, difficulty initiating sleep; DMS, difficulty maintaining sleep; EDS, excessive daytime sleepiness; EMA, early morning awakening at least three to five nights/week.

increases the sensitivity to possible effects of snus use contributing to snoring. Deterioration in health-related quality of life in asthmatic patients suffering from snoring has been reported.<sup>29</sup> The possible prevention of snoring by reducing snus initiation among those suffering from asthma should therefore be prioritised.

The risk of DMS was found to be decreased among current snus users but increased among ex-snus users. Ex-snus users also ran an increased risk of EMA. These results suggest that snus use improves sleep and that a cessation leads to exacerbation. In spite of this, current snus users had an increased risk of DIS, but ex-snus users did not, which indicates mixed effects on the quality of sleep.

The biological explanation for the association between snus use and health outcomes in the present study is unknown. Gastro-oesophageal reflux is associated with smoking,<sup>30</sup> respiratory symptoms and snoring,<sup>31</sup> but the association between reflux and snus use is less clear.<sup>32</sup> Snus use was in one study found to be associated with an increased transfer factor for nitric oxide and a decrease in alveolar nitric oxide concentration indicating that snus may have an effect also on the lower airways.<sup>33</sup>

The main strength of this study is the use of a large database from a random general population sample. The response rate was lowest in Gothenburg (54.9%) and highest in Uppsala (59.1%).<sup>20</sup> This response rate is somewhat lower than that previous epidemiological studies of the Swedish population have achieved,<sup>34,35</sup> which is a limitation.

In addition, the fact that this is a cross-sectional study makes it difficult to distinguish between causes and outcomes. A longitudinal study would be beneficial in order to indicate whether causation is present between snus use and these symptoms or only a connection. The fact that participants reported their history of snus use was, however, a great advantage, which helped us to draw conclusions about associations. It would have been beneficial to include questions on the amount of snus used. We also lack data on alcohol consumption, which is a limitation as there are studies showing an association between use of snus and a higher use of alcohol.<sup>36</sup> It is also possible that some of the associations between snus use and snoring are related to higher alcohol use in participants using snus.<sup>37</sup> Another limitation is the fact that the answers to the questionnaire are self-reported which might lead to underestimation or overestimation in some categories, especially those demanding more than a yes or no answer.<sup>16</sup> It is, however, unlikely that the degree of underestimation or overestimation would differ between groups of tobacco use. We did not adjust for passive smoking, but we know from previous studies that the prevalence of passive smoking is very low in Sweden (<10%)<sup>38</sup> so we do not think that this has influenced our results.

To the best of the authors' knowledge, this field of effects has not been examined before. Further investigations will be needed to draw conclusions on possible reasons for limited airflow in the upper airways, an inflamed/mucus-secreting



respiratory tract and a mixed impact on the quality of sleep among snus users. Moreover, these results should be supported by further studies. Our results are important when considering tobacco control policies and can provide input to the discussion of whether snus is a good alternative for smoking cessation.

#### Author affiliations

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medical Sciences: Respiratory, Allergy and Sleep Research, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland

<sup>3</sup>Department of Respiratory Medicine and Sleep, Landspítali University Hospital, Reykjavik, Iceland

<sup>4</sup>The Centre for Allergy Research and the Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>5</sup>Department of Internal Medicine and Clinical Nutrition, Göteborgs Universitet, Göteborg, Sweden

<sup>6</sup>Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

<sup>7</sup>Department of Surgical and Perioperative Sciences, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden

**Contributors** AG and CJ: analysed the data and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. RM, LE, BF, KF, EL and CJ: supervised the study and contributed to the design of present data analyses. All coauthors: revised critically the manuscript.

**Funding** The GA2LEN survey was supported financially by the EU Sixth Framework Programme for Research, contract no FOOD-CT-2004–5 06 378. The study was also supported financially by the Swedish Heart and Lung Foundation, the Swedish Asthma and Allergy Foundation and the Swedish Association against Heart and Lung Diseases, the Centre for Allergy Research at the Karolinska Institutet, the Karolinska Institutet and AstraZeneca Translational Science Centre Collaboration Research Program, and the Science for Life Laboratory Stockholm and AstraZeneca Collaboration Research Program. The Gothenburg part of the study was mainly funded by the VBG Group Centre for Asthma and Allergy Research.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Ethics approval** Regional Ethical Review Board in Uppsala, Sweden.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Data sharing statement** The dataset is still subject to further analyses, but will continue to be held and managed by the Department of Medical Sciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden. Relevant anonymised data are available on reasonable request from the authors.

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Arna Ýr Guðnadóttir, Inga Sif Ólafsdóttir, Roelinde Middelveld, Linda Ekerljung, Bertil Forsberg, Karl Franklin, Eva Lindberg and Christer Janson

*BMJ Open* 2017 7:  
doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-015486

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