

CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: SUMMARY OF ABSTRACTS

Shared Smoking Devices and the Transmission of Tuberculosis: Clinical Evidence

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Authors: Camille Dulong, Melissa Severn

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Questions or requests for information about this report can be directed to requests@cadth.ca

Research Question

What is the clinical evidence regarding the use of shared smoking devices and the transmission of tuberculosis?

Key Findings

No relevant clinical evidence was identified regarding the use of shared smoking devices and the transmission of tuberculosis.

Methods

A limited literature search was conducted by an information specialist on key resources including PubMed, the Cochrane Library, the University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, the websites of Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused internet search. The search strategy was comprised of both controlled vocabulary, such as the National Library of Medicine's MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), and keywords. The main search concepts were tuberculosis and shared smoking devices. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. The search was also limited to English language documents published between Jan 1, 2015 and Mar 11, 2020. Internet links were provided, where available.

Selection Criteria

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Selection Criteria

Population	Any person who uses a shared smoking device
Intervention	Shared smoking devices (e.g., water pipes, e-cigarettes, etc)
Comparator	Not using shared smoking devices
Outcomes	Clinical evidence
Study Designs	Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, randomized controlled trials and non-randomized studies

Results

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports and systematic reviews are presented first, followed by randomized controlled trials and non-randomized studies.

No relevant clinical evidence was identified regarding the use of shared smoking devices and the transmission of tuberculosis.

References of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Overall Summary of Findings

No relevant literature was found regarding the use of shared smoking devices and the transmission of tuberculosis; therefore, no summary can be provided.

References Summarized

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

No literature identified.

Randomized Controlled Trials

No literature identified.

Non-Randomized Studies

No literature identified.

Appendix — Further Information

Additional References

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3. Hookah pipes. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2018;198(9):P17-P18. [PubMed: PM30382761](#)
4. Kadhum M, Sweidan A, Jaffery AE, Al-Saadi A, Madden B. A review of the health effects of smoking shisha. *Clin Med (Lond).* 2015;15(3):263-266. [PubMed: PM26031977](#)