

HookahTellMe...

Please fill in the blank with the words provided in the word bank down below.

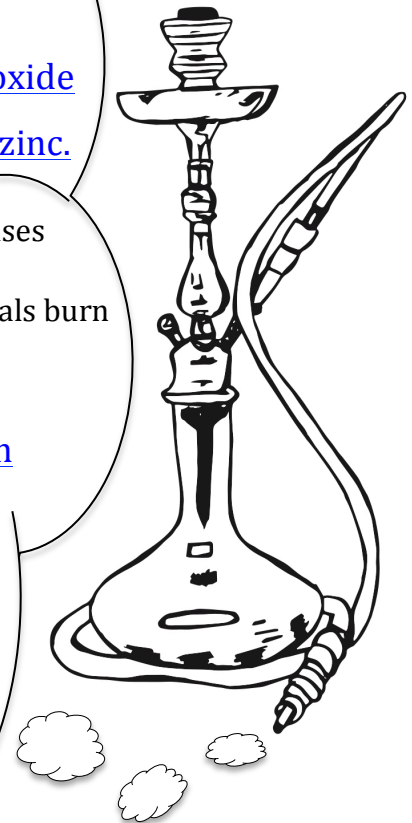
--- Answer Key ---

In a hookah, tobacco and charcoal burn together, producing smoke that creates tar. This can be highly poisonous to the body.

Tobacco and charcoal can also create high levels of Carbon Monoxide and other poisonous chemicals, including lead, nickel, cobalt, and zinc.





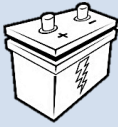


Most times they are burned with other additives, which increases toxic content that can lead to lung, oral and bladder cancers. As these chemicals burn they travel down to the water jar where they are cooled to be inhaled.

However, the water jar cannot remove formaldehyde and acrolein from the smoke, it only allows the smoke to be cooled to be more easily and deeply inhaled by the lungs. Additionally, hookah smokers can share communicable diseases through the mouthpiece like Hepatitis and Mononucleosis (Mono). And for those near a hookah, they are also at risk of Secondhand Smoke. No one is safe from the chemicals in Hookah and can become addicted as tobacco contains Nicotine.



Nicotine	together	Secondhand Smoke	lead	can	cannot
tar	formaldehyde	Carbon Monoxide		Mononucleosis (Mono)	
	oral	bladder	Acrolein	Hepatitis	Zinc

The table below provides some information on the chemicals discussed in this activity and some background on the known effects of each chemicals exposure to the human body.

Known Chemical:	What do we know about it?
<p>Tar</p> 	<p><i>* Sticky and brown, also know as resinous, a highly poisonous chemical to the body; as the result of burning tobacco with other material.</i></p>
<p>Carbon Monoxide</p> 	<p><i>Odorless and colorless toxic gas that can poison you (The "Quiet Killer"). Ex. CO poisoning can come from a gas stove or other combustion devices if they are leaking or disconnected. (co-carcinogenic)</i></p>
<p>Lead</p> 	<p><i>* Even low levels of lead in the blood can result in: behavior and learning problems, growth, and lower IQ.</i></p>
<p>Zinc</p> 	<p><i>Zinc is an essential mineral, and inhaling it can potentially cause an acute metal fume fever. (High exposure: Heavy metal intoxication)</i></p>
<p>Acrolein</p> 	<p><i>A pesticide used on plants. Effects: may cause eye, nasal, and respiratory tract irritation.</i></p>
<p>Formaldehyde</p> 	<p><i>* A colorless and strong-smelling gas. Effects of low exposure: a sore throat, cough, and irritated eyes.</i></p>
<p>Nicotine</p> 	<p><i>*One of the most addicting agents; reinforces addiction by inducing craving. Widespread biological effects: cardiovascular, respiratory, renal, and reproductive system.</i></p>

*** = carcinogenic**



References

Tar:

Carbon Monoxide: <https://www.cdc.gov/co/faqs.htm>

<https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/carbon-monoxides-impact-indoor-air-quality>

Lead: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/learn-about-lead#lead>

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs379/en/>

Zinc: <https://medlineplus.gov/druginfo/natural/982.html>

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/phs/phs.asp?id=300&tid=54>

Acrolein: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/PHS/PHS.asp?id=554&tid=102>

Formaldehyde:

<https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/drywall/docs/whatyoushouldknowaboutformaldehyde.pdf>

<https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/substances/formaldehyde/formaldehyde-fact-sheet>

Nicotine: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4363846/>

