Cigarettes with defective filters marketed for 40 years: what Philip Morris never told smokers

J L Pauly, A B Mepani, J D Lesses, K M Cummings, R J Streck

Background: More than 90% of the cigarettes sold worldwide have a filter. Nearly all filters consist of a rod of numerous (> 12 000) plastic-like cellulose acetate fibres. During high speed cigarette manufacturing procedures, fragments of cellulose acetate that form the mouthpiece of a filter rod become separated from the filter at the end face. The cut surface of the filter of nearly all cigarettes has these fragments. In smoking a cigarette in the usual manner, some of these fragments are released during puffing. In addition to the cellulose acetate fragments, carbon particles are released also from some cigarette brands that have a charcoal filter. Cigarettes with filters that release cellulose acetate or carbon particles during normal smoking conditions are defective.

Objective: Specific goals were to review systematically the writings of tobacco companies to: (a) identify papers that would document the existence of defective filters; (b) characterise the extent of the defect; (c) establish when the defect became known; (d) determine whether the defect exists on cigarettes marketed currently; (e) assess the prevalence of the defect on cigarettes manufactured by different companies; (f) define whether the knowledge of the defect had been withheld by the tobacco company as confidential and not disclosed publicly; and (g) ascertain the feasibility of correcting or preventing the defect.

Methods: Document searches utilised databases of the scientific literature, medical journals, chemical abstracts, US Patents, Tobacco Abstracts, papers presented at tobacco meetings and court documents.

Results: Sixty one documents of Philip Morris, Inc were selected for study because they disclosed specifically the “fall-out” of cellulose acetate filter fibres and, for cigarettes with charcoal filters, carbon particles from cigarette filters. The term “fall-out” was defined in 1985 laboratory protocols of Philip Morris, Inc as “loose fibers (or particles) that are drawn out of the filter during puffing of the cigarette”. As early as 1957, the health concern of inhaling cellulose acetate fibres released from cigarette filters was addressed by Philip Morris, Inc. A 1962 document reported the results of laboratory tests conducted by Philip Morris, Inc that compared the “fall-out” of cellulose acetate fibres from the filters of their cigarettes (Marlboro) and cigarettes of their competitor (Liggett & Meyers). A 1997 overview by Philip Morris of documents addressing the “fall out of carbon particles and cellulose acetate fibers from filters” stated that they were “essentially routine reports” of cigarette filter assays, and referenced a “Filter Fallout” memo written in 1961—more than 40 years ago. Most likely these tests are being conducted presently as illustrated by a 1999 report that details the revisions of the “fall-out” protocol of Philip Morris, Inc and reports the results of tests that measured the discharge of cellulose acetate fibres and silica gel from beta cigarettes with a new type of filter. Our analysis of the “fall-out” tests results presented in the 61 “fall-out” documents showed that filter fibres and carbon particles were discharged from the filters of all types of cigarettes tested. These cigarette types (n = 130) included both coded cigarettes and popular brand name cigarettes. No publications were found in the scientific literature of the “fall-out” studies. Thus, the results of the “fall-out” studies are thought to have been withheld as confidential to Philip Morris, Inc. We have identified also other companies that have tested recently cigarettes for defective filters. In addition, our searches have shown that simple, expedient, and inexpensive technologies for decontaminating cigarette filters of loose cellulose acetate fibres and particles from the cut surface of the filter have been developed and described in 1997 and 1998 US patents. What is more important is that these patents also define methods for preventing or reducing the broken plastic-like fibres that arise during cigarette making. Many US patents (n = 607; 1957 to 2001) have been awarded for cigarette filters. Some of these inventions describe novel materials and unique filtration schemes that would eliminate or minimise the discharge of filter materials into mainstream smoke.

Conclusions: We have shown that: (a) the filter of today’s cigarette is defective; (b) Philip Morris, Inc has known of this filter defect for more than 40 years; (c) the existence of this filter defect has been confirmed by others in independent studies; (d) many methods exist to prevent and correct the filter defect, but have not been implemented; and (e) results of investigations substantiating defective filters have been concealed from the smoker and the health community. The tobacco industry has been negligent in not performing toxicological examinations and other studies to assess the human health risks associated with regularly ingesting and inhaling non-degradable, toxin coated cellulose acetate fragments and carbon microparticles and possibly other components that are released from conventional cigarette filters during normal smoking. The rationale for harm assessment is supported by the results of consumer surveys that have shown that the ingestion or inhalation of cigarette filter fibres are a health concern to nearly all smokers.
Cigarettes marketed today may be perceived as having essentially two sections—a column of tobacco and a filter. Fillers are present in more than 95% of the cigarettes sold today in the USA and more than 90% of the cigarettes sold worldwide.1,2 Thus, the filter is an integral component of most cigarettes.

Historically, filters were introduced to provide a cigarette mouthpiece that would prevent the release of tobacco flakes into the smoker’s mouth. In 1950, cigarettes with filters commanded but 1% of the market. Thereafter, filter cigarettes gained popularity. In 1964, the US Surgeon General announced that cigarette smoking is causally related to lung cancer in men.3 At about that time, the majority of cigarettes had filters (64%, 1995). In 1986, 95% of the cigarettes made in the US had filters.2 (table 1).

Viewing the white face of the cigarette filter with the naked eye and compression of the filter column with the fingers would suggest that the filter is made of a sponge-like material. However, opening the cigarette filter, by cutting it lengthwise with a razor, reveals that it consists of a fibrous mass. Spreading apart the matrix reveals some of the more than 12 000 white fibres. Microscopically, these fibres are Y shaped and contain the delustrant titanium dioxide. The fibres are made of cellulose acetate, a synthetic plastic-like substance used commonly for photographic films. A plasticiser, triacetin (glycerol triacetate), is applied to bond the fibres.1,2,4,6

The speed at which cigarettes are made challenges the imagination—a single machine makes filter cigarettes at the rate of 15 000 or more per minute. This figure of 15 000 filter cigarettes per minute may be expressed also as 250 cigarettes per second; this is the equivalent of 50 cartons every 40 seconds. Likewise, cigarettes are boxed rapidly—approximately 450 packs per minute. State-of-the-art production plants of major tobacco companies operate around the clock with multiple cigarette-making and packing machines to produce millions of cigarettes daily.4

During the high speed multi-step cigarette manufacturing procedures, cellulose acetate filter fragments break from the filter. Moreover, charcoal granules are released from cigarettes with certain types of charcoal filters. With a hand held magnifying glass, some of these black specks of charcoal are visible on the white filter face (table 1).

The definition of a defective filter has been presented previously. Specifically, in 1996 it has been established that for cigarettes with non-defective filters: “no charcoal particle enters the mouth of a smoker when he or she smokes.”8 In contrast: “A defective filter cigarette to whose filter end face charcoal particles are exposed, or through which charcoal particles are seen must be removed from the manufacturing line.” Accordingly: “a filter cigarette with a defective filter end face must be excluded because it is a defective product.”2

Likewise, we know that: “fragments of plastic fibers, such as cellulose acetate fibers, forming part of mouthpieces of filter cigarettes or like rod-shaped smokers’ products tend to become separated from the respective filter mouthpieces at the end faces which develop in response to the making of cuts across filter fillers. Sections of double unit length between pairs of plain cigarettes to obtain filter cigarettes of unit length.” It is emphasised that: “The fiber contamination of the mouthpiece occurs in spite of the partial bonding of the neighboring fibres to each other by resorting to suitable plasticizers.” These quotations are from 1997 and 1998 US patents awarded to Hauni Maschinenbau AG.11,12 Hauni AG, with its eight divisions of companies, has an established reputation as the world’s top manufacturer of high speed machinery for making, packaging, and analysing cigarettes.

Cigarettes have defective filters if cellulose acetate filter fragments are released from the filter by puffing. In 1995, an executive directive declared that tobacco companies: “are well advised to strongly urge filter manufacturers to explore ways of producing fiber-free filters. Cellulose acetate fibers, in the smallest concentrations, must not be found in lungs. This is true even if there is little likelihood for their contributing to the formation of lung cancer and to disease type inflammatory changes.”13

These observations and writings from independent investigators have prompted us to undertake the studies reported herein. In these studies, we tested the hypothesis that different tobacco companies have known of defective cigarette filters for many years. Moreover, it is theorised that tobacco companies, alarmed by the potential human health risks, in addition to those known to be associated with cigarette smoke, have concealed their findings of defective filters from scientists and smokers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study goals

The goals of this study were to review systematically the writings of the tobacco companies to: (a) establish if different tobacco companies knew about the filter defect; (b) document when the defect became known to the tobacco industry; (c) assess the prevalence of the filter defect on cigarettes manufactured by different companies; (d) determine whether the knowledge of the defect had been withheld by the tobacco company as confidential, and not disclosed publicly; (e) determine whether the defect exists for cigarettes marketed today, and (f) ascertain the feasibility of correcting or preventing the identified defect.

Methods

Writings of the tobacco companies addressing defective filters were searched using popular databases, including: Medline, Chemical Abstracts, US patents (IBM Intellectual Property Network and Delphion), and court documents. Court documents included those that were among the estimated 33 million pages of tobacco industry documents that are now accessible through worldwide websites.9 Full text searches were performed for documents on different websites, including: (a) tobacco documents at www.tobaccodocuments.org that incorporates the following document sources: American Tobacco Company, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, Council for Tobacco Research, Lorillard, Philip Morris, Inc, RJ Reynolds Tobacco Co, Tobacco Institute, new Lorillard, new Tobacco Institute, Philip Morris Advertisements, Bliley documents, Health Canada, Minnesota State Trial, and Roswell Park Cancer Institute; (b) tobacco industry documents from the US Centers for Disease Control at www.cdc.gov that incorporates the following document sources: Guildford—British American Tobacco documents, Minnesota Tobacco Document Repository;12 and other depositories that are listed at this website; (c) tobacco document websites of different tobacco companies (for example, Philip Morris, Inc at www.pmdocs.com); and (d) documents from the court case of David Tijerina et al (plaintiffs) v Philip Morris, Inc, and Hoechst Celanese Corp (defendants).13 Some of the documents from the Tijerina case were provided to one of the authors (JLP) who served as an expert witness. Written approval for the use of the documents from the Tijerina case for this report was obtained from the trial attorneys.14,15

A manual search was performed of the: (a) “Table of contents” and “Index” for all volumes (volumes 11–26) of Tobacco Abstracts published from 1967 to 1982 (n ~ 33 588 abstracts), and (b) papers presented at annual congress of the Centre de Coopération Pour Les Rescheres Science Relatives Au Tabac (CORESTA) from 1964 to 2000 (37 volumes), and from 17 special issues from different CORESTA symposia.

RESULTS

Literature searches for defective filters

Documents addressing cigarette filters were retrieved from different databases. A collection of Philip Morris, Inc
Table 1  Chronology of events related to the marketing of cigarettes filters in the USA, and filter fibre and carbon particle “fall-out” assays of Phillip Morris, Inc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Milestones and documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>From 1860 to 1920, cigarette filters were used to keep tobacco particles from entering the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Cigarette filters introduced with charcoal powder, cotton wool, flax, hemp, cloth or course paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Cigarette filters produced with crepe paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Cigarette filters made by combining crepe paper and cellulose wadding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Parliament cigarettes (Benson &amp; Hedges) — first major filter tip cigarettes in USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Viceroy cigarettes (Brown and Williamson) — the first filter cigarette at a popular price. Filter was of treated crepe paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>“Golden Throat” filter introduced by Rothmans, Inc—cotton wool with crepe paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Until the 1950s, “tipped” cigarette filters were felt to be a novelty item mainly at the women’s market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Cigarettes with cellulose acetate filters introduced (1% market share), non-filter cigarettes (99% market share).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Marlboro cigarettes with cork tipped “Selectrate” filter introduced by Philip Morris, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Winston cigarettes marketed by R J Reynolds were the first big selling brand cigarette with a cellulose acetate filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Cellulose acetate fibres and particles released from cigarette filters was substantiated in studies using different methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Food and Drug Research Laboratories report results to studies contracted by Philip Morris, Inc to examine “five leading brands (Kent &amp; L&amp;M, Marlboro, Salem and Winston) of filter tipped cigarettes for the purpose of evaluating, quantitatively, the relative amounts of this particulate material which could be aspirated from the filters under conditions simulating normal smoking.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Philip Morris, Inc reports results of cellulose acetate filter fibre “fall-out” tests that compared their leading brand cigarette (Marlboro) versus their competitor’s leading cigarette (Kool).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Carbon particles are released from Lark cigarettes with charcoal filters reported in “fall-out” studies of Phillip Morris, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Marlboro becomes the No. 1 cigarette brand worldwide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Almost all cigarettes sold have filters (93% market share, non-filter cigarettes, 7% market share).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Cellulose acetate fibre and carbon granule “fall-out” studies of Philip Morris, Inc.—of the documents available, the largest number for any one year were those of 1983.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Revised protocols for filter fibre fall-out (Method S-42) and carbon particle fall-out (method S-43) written by Philip Morris, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>The largest number of US patents (n = 36) awarded for cigarette filters in any given year was in 1987.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Health risks associated with the inhalation of cellulose acetate filter fibres discussed by the president of Phillip Morris, Inc and by officers of other US and European companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Cellulose acetate fibres and particles released from all filter cigarettes tested: Tareyton, Winston, Kent, L&amp;M, Marlboro, and Viceroy. Charcoal granules were discharged from the filter of Lark cigarettes. Study was funded by the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Phillip Morris, Inc submits order for active record disposal to Nancy Ryan, a technician performing cigarette filter fibre and carbon particle “fall-out” assays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>R J Reynolds denies that cellulose acetate filter fibres are present in mainstream cigarette smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Cellulose acetate fibres and particles released from cigarette filters is reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Cigarette filter fibres identified in the lungs of patients with cancer is reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Phillip Morris, Inc submits order for active record disposal to Nancy Ryan, a technician performing cigarette filter fibre and carbon particle “fall-out” assays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Cellulose acetate fibres and particles released from the filters of popular US brand cigarettes is substantiated in studies using different standardised testing methods was reported by Pauly and co-workers, the question of harm is raised again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>The filter of Kent Micronite cigarettes (Lorillard) are shown to release thousands of asbestos fibres and particles during normal smoking conditions. The questions of harm is posed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Smokers (Tijerina et al) file suit against Philip Morris and Hoechst Celanese; defective product (cigarette) litigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Reemtsma, Inc reports that the observed filter fragments that exist on filter tip are not released into the smoke stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Social Science Research Council envisaged projects and defines costs to address findings of Pauly and co-workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Studies of human smokers show that charcoal granules are released from the charcoal filters of Lark cigarettes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>US patent No. 5,645,087 awarded to Hauni AG for “decontaminating” cigarette filters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>State of Minnesota v. Philip Morris et al. Tobacco Companies required to surrender documents; Philip Morris releases some memos describing “fall-out” studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Inhaled cellulose and plastic fibres found in human lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Filters of novel cigarette appearing nicotine delivery devices are shown to be contaminated with glass fibres and particles (Premier, Eclipse and New Eclipse).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>US patent No. 5,738,115 awarded to Hauni AG for “decontaminating” cigarette filters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Belovics and colleagues report results of tests in which cellulose acetate filter fibres and particles are recovered from mouth washes of all smokers and for all cigarettes tested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Filtrona International Ltd reports the results of studies of fibre fragments from six different cigarette filter types released in tap tests; however, very few fibres found in sham smoking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Phillip Morris, Inc reports the release of cellulose acetate filter fibres in “fall-out” studies performed using a revised testing protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Most recent filter fibre “fall-out” report available from Phillip Morris, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Fibres, particulates, and other filter elements discharged from the filter into mainstream smoke identified as the “third phase” of cigarette smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Survey documents that most all smokers (95%) perceive that inhalation and/or ingestion of cellulose acetate filter fibres is an additional risk to that known to be associated with cigarette smoking and that tobacco companies have an obligation to inform smokers of this defect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.tobaccocontrol.com
documents was culled out that addressed the release of different substances from the cigarette filter.3–6 These documents are referenced chronologically.

**Philip Morris filter “fall-out” documents**

Of the papers identified in our literature search, 61 were identified as unique in that they were documents of Philip Morris, Inc that addressed the “fall-out” or “fallout” of filter fibres and carbon particles from the cigarette filter.3–6 The term “fall-out” or “fallout” appeared in all 61 documents. Further, one of these two terms appeared in 85% of the document titles (52/61). The term “fall-out” was used in the title and text of the “FILTER FIBER FALL-OUT” protocol3 and “CARBON PARTICLE FALL-OUT” protocol6 of Philip Morris, Inc. We therefore designated this collection of 61 papers as the “Philip Morris Filter fall-out documents”, and selected them for study.

All 61 papers were typed reports. Most were written on Philip Morris, Inc stationary as an interoffice correspondence (n = 44/61; 72%). The majority (n = 51/61; 84%) of these memos were one page long. The largest document was 11 pages.7 All documents were stamped with at least one Bates number. Some had more than one Bates number. Identical documents sometimes had different Bates numbers.7 Some documents were stamped also with what is thought to be a central file code number of Philip Morris, Inc (for example, C70-022269).8

Searches were made of these documents to identify named individuals and their employment position, cigarette brands smoked, frequency and number of fibres and particles released in the tests, additional laboratory protocols, toxicology studies, and assessments of human health risks.

The first document of Philip Morris, Inc that addressed human health risks associated with the inhalation of filter fibres was written in 19577 to the president, OP McComas.9 The letter discloses the concern for the potential dangers associated with the inhalation of cellulose acetate filter fibres, and specifically Tennessee Eastman’s “Estron” type tow. Four years later, the results of filter fibre “fall-out” comparative tests of Marlboro and L&M were presented to H Wakeham (director, research and development, Philip Morris, Inc).10–11

Of this collection of 61 documents, most were written in 1983 (n = 11 documents). Many documents were from adjacent years (1982, n = 8 documents; 1984, n = 9 documents).12–17

The purpose of all the memos was to report the results of tests measuring the “fall-out” of filter fibres and carbon granules. Two laboratory protocols18 and selected “fall-out” assay results for both cellulose acetate fibres and carbon particles are described below.

**Measurement of filter fibre “fall-out”**

A 1985 report entitled “Filter fibre fall-out,” authored by Nancy R Ryan, identifies “Method No. S-42” which is a protocol that describes the equipment and procedures used for assaying the “fall-out” of fibres from cigarette filters.20 The term “fall-out” was defined in this protocol as: “Loose filters that are drawn out of the filter during puffing of the cigarette and collected on filter media are called filter fibre fall-out”.21

Operationally: “cigarettes are smoked unlit with standard smoking machine operating parameters (Method S-2) selected to mimic human smoking behaviour (for example, 35 ml puff, 2 second duration). The Smoking Machine Protocol (Method S-2) could not be found in a database search of different tobacco documents. Each cigarettes tested was “dry-puffed” (unlit) five times. The filter fibres released were trapped on a Millipore filter pad that had replaced the standard Cambridge glass fibre filter pad used commonly for assaying particles (“tar”) in cigarette smoke.21–24

The white Millipore filter pad was “colored black prior to dry puffing” with a “felt ink marking pen,” undoubtedly to facilitate viewing the white cellulose acetate fibres. According to the protocol, “The fibres, that had been trapped on the Millipore pads, were examined microscopically for number and size. The size of the fibres was sometimes reported as fibre length: < 5 µm, 5–10 µm, 11–20 µm, 21–30 µm, 31–40 µm, 41–50 µm, and > 50 µm.”25

We tabulated the cigarettes tested in the “fall-out” assays. A total of 130 cigarette types was identified, and these included coded and brand cigarettes. Most of the cigarettes were coded (n = 116/130; 89%). We were unable to locate in our searches of different databases the key that would allow us to identify the different brands of the coded cigarettes. Popular cigarette brands (n = 14) included those of Philip Morris, Inc as well as cigarettes of its competitors. These cigarettes included: Avalon, Benson & Hedges, Cambridge, Kent, L&M, Lark, Marlboro, Merit, Montclair, Parliament, Salem, Winston, Saratoga, and Tarleton. The brand tested most frequently was Marlboro. For a given cigarette brand, different filter designs were thought to have been tested (for example, Marlboro KS-test and Marlboro KS-cont; see below).26

We have reviewed the test results presented in all of the “fall-out” documents. For all tests, filter fibres were released from all types of cigarettes tested.

The results of two filter fibre “fall-out” studies27–28 have been selected for presentation as representative of the filter “fall-out” tests performed.

In the first study, a 1962 investigation entitled “Project #8101” was conducted to measure the differences in the “fall-out” of CA (cellulose acetate) fibres from 25 Marlboro and 25 L&M cigarettes.29 The L&M cigarettes released a total of 231 fibres whereas Marlboro cigarettes released 56 fibres.30

In reporting these results, it was noted that: “The fall-out particles from Marlboro are also smaller in length and diameter.” The reader wishing to view the large number and diverse size of the filter fibres released in these “fall-out” assays may do so by retrieving the photographs in this report.31

The second study that we have selected to profile is a relatively recent (1995) project, entitled: “Background information on cigarette filter fibers release upon smoking.” As was the intent of the previous study, this project compared the fall-out of fibres from different brands. Cigarettes tested included Marlboro KS-test, Marlboro KS-cont, Marlboro 100, 25 L&M, and Lark Special Lts 5D2, and Cambridge 100-1A1. In all assays, fibres were released from the filters. The total number of fibres released, from 10 cigarettes of each of the five types of cigarettes were: 37, 36, 30, 20, and 125, respectively.32

**Measurement of carbon particle “fall-out”**

A 1985 document entitled “Carbon particle fall-out” authored by Nancy R Ryan, defines “Method No. S-43”, which is a protocol that describes the equipment and procedures for assaying the “fall-out” of carbon particles release from cigarettes with charcoal filters.33 In this protocol, the term fall-out was defined as: “Loose particles that are drawn out of the filter during puffing and collected on filter media are called carbon particle “fall-out”.” This carbon particle “fall-out” protocol S-43 shares many features (for example, authorship, date, goal, methods and equipment) as that of the protocol S-42 for filter fibre “fall-out”.33

The purpose of protocol S-43 was to enumerate and size carbon particles that had been released from cigarettes with charcoal filters. The apparatus (for example, standard Philip Morris, Inc smoking machine) for testing and procedure is similar to that of the filter fibre “fall-out” protocol (Method No. S-42; see above). In all instances, they were performed using unlit cigarettes. Size range of the black particles was reported as: < 5 µm, 5–10 µm, 11–20 µm, 21–30 µm, 31–40 µm, 41–50 µm, and > 50 µm.34

Tests for the release of filter fibres and carbon particles have been conducted for 15 years before the two 1985 “fall-out”
protocols. By way of example, in a 1969 experiment that included Lark, and which made reference also to Tareyton cigarettes, it was noted that: “Although several [carbon] particles were visible by the naked eye, a predominance of particles were visible only under magnification.” Thus, the particles contaminating the filter face were small, and many of the specs would surely “fall-out” into mainstream smoke during puffing.

Indeed, repetitive tests showed that carbon particles were released. In a 1970 test of: “Fallout of cigarette filter material” (10 cigarettes, 5 pulls) carbon particles were sized and enumerated. The results were as follows: size range 5 μm (n = 20 particles), 6–10 μm (n = 38), 11–20 μm (n = 22), and 21–30 μm (n = 14), etc. A total of 124 carbon particles was recorded.

In the same year, 1970, Parliament cigarettes of Philip Morris, Inc (80, 85, and 100 mm length) were tested. The Parliament cigarette was unique in that it had a 5 mm recessed charcoal filter. The novel filter was designed to prevent the tongue from touching the filter face. However, tests revealed that the filter of Parliament cigarettes released carbon particles that ranged in size from 5–120 μm.22

We reviewed the test results in all of carbon “fall-out” papers. This review showed that carbon particles were released from all cigarettes tested. Noteworthy is that, in some studies, the particles released from cigarette filters were described as: “...too numerous to count”.23

Filter fibre denier and morphology

A 1986 document entitled “Denier per filament of cigarette filter fibres”, signed by Nancy R Ryan, defined “Method No. F-13” which describes procedures for examining fibres (cellulose acetate cigarette filter) to define the shape and denier per filament.24 Other protocols and methods were referenced in this document, but could not be located (that is, “Method Number F-14”). Another related protocol, “Method F-12” describes the paraffin embedding and preparation of fibres from cigarette filters. These documents illustrate in-house studies at Philip Morris, Inc were performed for many years to characterise the shape and morphology of cigarette filter fibres, and to measure the release of the cellulose acetate fibres during normal smoking conditions.

Personnel participating in the “fall-out” studies

We generated an alphabetised listing of different individuals at Philip Morris, Inc who were named in the 61 “fall-out” documents (for example, “B”, “From”, “cc” or in the written text). After excluding those entries that appeared to be duplicates (for example, J Griffin and JH Griffin, Jr), approximately 135 individuals were identified. The frequency that a name was cited was then determined. In addition, an attempt was made to identify the employment title of those persons named most often.

Nancy Ryan was as identified in a 1981 document as the individual who performed most of the “fall-out” assays. Nancy Ryan wrote approximately three quarters (75%; n = 38/61) of the “fall-out” documents, and her name appeared in documents written over a 16 year period (1977 to 1993).

A partial listing of research executives of Philip Morris, Inc included: O McComas (president); R Seligman and H Wakeman (vice presidents); W Farone and T Osden (research directors). Further, by way of example, a 1983 correspondence addressing “fall-out” assays that had been conducted for a new type of filter had been distributed to 39 individuals, 15 of whom were addressed as “Dr.”. Thus, the results of the “fall-out” assays were broadcasted widely and for many years to senior scientists and corporate executives.

William Farone, PhD, was employed by Philip Morris, Inc from 1976 to 1984, and served as the director of applied research from 1977 to 1984. Dr Farone is named in 18 of the 61 “fall-out” documents. Dr Farone is an expert in cigarette design and engineering. His is also a specialist in product research and marketing.

Dr Farone’s recollection, a communication of 1997 that reviews the “fall-out” assay memos, and the time line of the “fall-out” assays confirm that the tests were performed routinely. The most recent filter fibre “fall-out” test results that we obtained were those presented in a 1999 report.36 Thus, the discharge of cellulose acetate filter fibres and carbon particles has been known for 42 years, and tested routinely in “fall-out” assays that have been conducted for 40 years by Philip Morris, Inc.33 (table 1).

Dr Farone has acknowledged that Philip Morris, Inc was concerned as to the possible health risks associated with inhaling filter fibres and carbon particles. Dr Farone reported to us that a claim made by Philip Morris, Inc that the filter fibres were too big to get into the lung was based upon an aerodynamic diameter concept only, and emphasised that the concept was an unproven hypothesis. Some of the fibres that “fall-out” of the filter are likely to be deposited in the mouth and upper airways. However, given the known frequency with which most people smoke cigarettes, Dr Farone asserted that it is inevitable that some of the cellulose acetate fibres would be inhaled.

One of the primary objectives in applying a plasticiser is to bind the fibres. The plasticiser, however, is applied before the cigarette filter is cut and other cigarette manufacturing processes. Thus, the bonding agent may curtail but would not eliminate the formation nor the release of filter fibre fragments. Dr Farone noted also that the introduction of ventilation holes in the filter would increase the flow of air through the filter and, thereby, may increase the potential for release of broken fibres lying freely on the cut surface of the filter.

Document destruction at Philip Morris, Inc

We recovered a document entitled “Notice of active records disposal” that was sent to Nancy R Ryan, “Cigarette testing, research & development”, on 1 February 1994 from Information Security (Central File), Philip Morris USA. In this confidential document, Ms Ryan was to “initial each line below to indicate that the appropriate records have been destroyed”. Further, it stated: “you must attach an explanation for those records that are retained beyond their retention period.” Documents that were initialed as having been destroyed included: “Projects”, “Projects—Administrative”, “Diaries”, and other papers. This document request was signed by Nancy Ryan and dated 18 February 1994.

Document management and destruction for some companies is a routine part of business operations. However, the document destruction memo to Ms Ryan (1994) was issued soon after the 1993 published reports of our research documenting the release of fibres from cigarette filters (table 1; also see below: “Filter contamination . . .”, “Laboratory research . . .”, and “Discussion”). While this may be coincidence, we note that this declaration was issued only once—our searches of different document web sites failed to locate document destruction declarations issued to Ms Ryan in the preceding or subsequent years.

Filter contamination not disclosed by Philip Morris, Inc

Having established that Philip Morris, Inc knew for approximately 40 years that a cigarette filters released cellulose acetate fibres and carbon particles, we undertook a search of the scientific literature to determine whether the results of these...
experiments had been reported. Our efforts included a search of publications referenced in Medline, PubMed, Tobacco Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, and CORESTA papers and reports.

These and related attempts failed to locate a report disclosing any of the results of the “fall-out” studies. A search was made of the Tobacco Abstracts, an annual publication of papers addressing tobacco related topics. Of the approximately 33,588 papers published (1967 to 1982; mean 2785 papers/year), we identified 1591 papers discussing “cigarette filters”. However, of these 1591 papers, none reported: (a) the discharge of filter fibres, including cellulose acetate fibres of conventional cigarettes and asbestos fibres found in the Kent Micronite cigarettes; (b) charcoal or carbon from cigarettes with charcoal filters; and (c) protocols or observations addressing the integrity or quality control issues of cigarette filters.

Also, there were no reports from Phillip Morris, Inc that addressed the release of fibres, carbon or other filter elements of the cigarette filters in any of the papers presented during the last 37 years at the CORESTA meetings or special symposia.

The absence of papers from Phillip Morris, Inc examining these issues is remarkable in light of the fact that nearly all cigarettes manufactured during the past two decades have a cellulose acetate filter.

**Laboratory research of filter “fall-out” contaminants**

Given the duration of the investigation of Phillip Morris, Inc that characterise fibre “fall-out” of diverse cigarette brands, we anticipated acquiring the results of toxicology studies that assessed the health risks of inhaling and/or ingesting the tar coated filter fibres and carbon granules that had been released from the filter during smoking. Results of toxicology tests were not found in any of the “fall-out” documents.


Our search of multiple databases failed to locate documents presenting the results of toxicology studies of fibres and particles that are known to be discharged from cigarette filters during normal smoking conditions. At a minimum, we expected to find laboratory notebooks or at least photocopies of selected notebook pages. Not a single page was found.

**US patents for improved filters**

A search of US patents was undertaken to identify inventions that would prevent and/or reduce the discharge of filter elements into the mouth of smokers. The search retrieved 607 US patents that had been awarded for cigarette filters from 1971 to 2001 (mean (SD) n = 19.58 (7.07) patents/year; median = 19). The largest number of US patents awarded for cigarette filters in any given year was 36; these patents were awarded in 1987.

Many patents described inventions for improving cigarette filters. Some of the discoveries were for: (a) various cigarette smoke purifying materials (for example, diverse fibre types, surface modified fibres, woven fibres, mesh material, open cell sponge items, solid porous structures, and granular materials; (b) various filter designs (for example, compound and multiple section filters); (c) filter ventilation (for example, increased air flow; reduction of cigarette smoke tar and gases); (d) selective elimination of specific toxins in mainstream smoke (for example, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH); and (e) delivering smoke modifiers (for example, flavourings and humectants).

Two US patents have been awarded to Hauni Maschinenbau AG for different methods and apparatus for decontaminating the exposed surfaces of filter mouthpieces in smokers’ products. Methods used to “decontaminate” the cellulose acetate fibres from the filter mouthpiece were: (a) pneumatic systems, including the use of suction chambers; (b) electrostatic precipitation; (c) application of smoke permeable layers of filter material to overlire the end faces of the mouthpieces; and (d) a bonding procedure in which some of the loose fibres would be affixed to the mouthpiece with a solvent or with the application of heat to the cut surface of the mouthpiece.

Preventive measures could be employed that would reduce the formation of broken and loose filter fibres during cigarette manufacturing including the use of heat or lasers to cut the filters. In effect: “the invention is to provide a simple, reliable and inexpensive method of preparing uncontrolled or random separation of fibres and/or fragments of fibres from the filter material from filter mouthpieces”.

Also noted in these two patents is that in the manufacturing of cigarettes, considerable quantities of “fragmentised” tobacco particles are collected and reintroduced into cigarette making machines. Both patents declare that: “This is not advisable as the cellulose acetate fibres would be placed in the tobacco column.” The cellulose acetate fibres in the tobacco column are burned and would emit additional toxins into mainstream smoke.

We undertook a search of various databases to locate documents of Phillip Morris, Inc that addressed their efforts, or discussions with manufacturers of cigarette machines, to rectify the filter fibre and charcoal particle “fall-out”. No documents were found.

**DISCUSSION**

The cigarette filter studies reported herein have focused on the research conducted by Phillip Morris, Inc because: (a) the unique “fall-out” papers provided the largest collection of documents from any single tobacco company that address the release of cigarette filters fibres and particles; (b) the research described in the “fall-out” studies extended for four decades during which time cigarette design had changed considerably and the health risks of smoking had been more fully delineated; (c) the analytical laboratories of the world’s largest tobacco company are perceived as having the best resources to undertake studies of defective filters (for example, funding, personnel, technology, and equipment); and (d) the mass cigarette production facilities would presuppose frequent collaboration, partnerships, and contracts with manufacturers of filter fibres (for example, “tow”), machines for making filter rods, plasticisers, and other items.

The term “fall-out”, coined by Phillip Morris, Inc, depicts the ease with which the loose fibres and particles are puffed from the cut surface of the cigarette filter. Collectively, the 61 “fall-out” papers establish that cellulose acetate fibres and carbon particles are emitted from the filters of all cigarettes tested over a period of many years and under normal smoking conditions. Moreover, the filter defect is universal and widespread, and it is not restricted to a given cigarette brand, filter type or tobacco company.

Notwithstanding, the “fall-out” assay used is perceived as having many shortcomings which, if rectified, would demonstrate that more particles and fibres are released from the cigarette filter. For example, the cigarettes tested were never lit. As early as 1963 it was noted that: “This [unlit draw method], however, does not give us any information on the amount of carbon fall out to be expected when these cigarettes are smoked in the normal manner.” Thus, it would be reasonable to expect that more carbon particles or cellulose acetate fibres would be released if lit cigarettes had been tested.

Filter fibre fall-out and carbon fall-out protocols stated that five puffs were collected for each cigarette. This is significantly lower than the five or six puffs smokers would inhale. As early as 1963 it was noted: “This (unlit draw method) does not give us any information on the amount of carbon fall out to be expected when these cigarettes are smoked in the normal manner.” Thus, it would be reasonable to expect that more carbon particles or cellulose acetate fibres would be released if lit cigarettes had been tested.
lower than the 8–10 puffs that are prescribed in standard cigarette smoking procedures.24,25

Painting the Millipore filter used to capture the discharged filter elements with a black felt tip marker may occlude some of the micropores (0.8 µm) of the membrane. Plugging the holes would reduce air flow and impair filtration. Additionally, the organic solvent of the ink may react adversely with the filter membrane. Ironically, the painting procedure was unnecessary because black micropore membranes similar to the white ones used by Philip Morris, Inc have been available from Millipore for many years. Philip Morris, Inc, however, continued to use the membrane painting practice until 1999 at which time the assay protocol was revised.84

The released fibre fragments would not be indicators of a change in the structural integrity of the filter. There is no basis to conclude that the observed release of filter fragments would result in the collapse of the filter plug that is composed of thousands of bonded long fibres. Further, there is no evidence that the discharged loose filter fragment or carbon particles could reflect a significant reduction in filtration efficacy. These and other conjectures permit the reviewer with no alternative than to conclude that the intent of the “fall-out” tests were to address harm.

We searched different databases to determine if companies other than Philip Morris, Inc were aware of the cigarette filter defect. Our findings showed that several other companies have recently investigated the release of cellulose acetate filter fibres. Variable results have been reported (table 1). This may be attributed to inappropriate methodologies or inexperience. In this respect, it is noted that no standardised testing procedures have been adopted.

Another criticism is that “fall-out” assays were not performed with cigarettes that had been carried by smokers. Cigarettes from partially filled packs are jostled, sometimes vigorously, during daily transport. It would be reasonable to expect that the filters of these cigarettes would have more, and a greater diversity of, contaminants that lay loosely on the filter face. Some of the pollutants may arise from the heterogeneous dregs present in the bottom of the pack. Extra-neous debris may also drop into open “soft” packs and further contaminate the filter face. The “fall-out” protocol contained no instructions for using reference cigarettes. Moreover, none of the test results gave values for the “fall-out” of filter fibres from reference cigarettes. Thus, the assays were thought to have been performed without reference cigarettes. Furthermore, tests were performed in duplicate which is inadequate for statistical analysis. Moreover, the reproducibility and fidelity of the “fall-out” assay was not determined. The smallest size classification of the fibres released from the filters assayed was “< 50 microns”. Fibre counts and other criteria documented that the experimental design was flawed in the “fall-out” studies of Philip Morris, Inc.

The question arises as to why the “fall-out” assays were conducted. The carbon particles on the filter face are not readily visible to the naked eye. Likewise, loose filter fragments are not apparent. Thus, these filter defects would not be seen by the smoker. In fact, a recent study has found that most smokers are unaware of the filter fibre “fall-out”.30 Accordingly, the “fall-out” tests do not address an ugly cosmetic flaw.

The released fibre fragments would not be indicators of a change in the structural integrity of the filter. There is no basis to conclude that the observed release of filter fragments would result in the collapse of the filter plug that is composed of

In experiments on Lark cigarettes that have a charcoal filter, we showed that without a charcoal filter, only about 5% of the cellulose acetate fibre fragments have a chemical composition similar to that of the cigarette filter fibre fragments harvested from the mouth of smokers.
filter. The release of filter fibres and charcoal granules from Lark cigarettes was confirmed also in experiments using smokers. See also article "Filter particle fall-out" references.

We have discovered that glass fibres and glass particles contaminate the filters of Eclipse and Premier; these are cigarette appearing, low smoke, "reduced risk" products of RJR.

Others have shown that "African blue" crocidolite asbestos fibres were discharged in large numbers (n > 100,000 in the first puff) from Kent Micronite cigarettes. These cigarettes were introduced in 1952 by the Lorillard Tobacco Company, and the filters were withdrawn from the market in 1956.

Collectively, our investigations have identified diverse types of defective filters. These include filters that discharge various filter elements, including fibres (for example, cellulose acetate, glass and asbestos) and particles (for example, charcoal).

It is known commonly that cigarette smoke is a complex aerosol consisting of a particulate phase ("tar") and vapour or gaseous phase (for example, carbon monoxide). Components in these two phases arise from the pyrolysis or burning of the tobacco, and are assayed routinely. Another phase of cigarette smoke has been identified. This third phase is unique in that it does not arise as a result of tobacco pyrolysis. The third phase is the diverse material of the filter that is released from the filter during smoking. This newly defined phase of cigarette smoke must be characterised for content and dose, and with the same rigour used in prior toxicological tests of the tar and vapour phases.

Concern of the health risks associated with the inhalation of cellulose fibres from cigarette filters was discussed in the late 1950s. One example is that of a memo written more than 44 years ago to O P McComas, the president of Philip Morris, Inc. The letter reports in detail discussions among senior officers of many prominent companies of the cigarette industry (for example, Philip Morris, Inc, American Tobacco Company, Imperial Tobacco Company, and RJR), and manufacturers' of cigarette filter material ("tow"; Baumgartner, Tennessee Eastman, "Rochester Laboratories" [presumably Kodak]) and cigarette making machines (Molins).

An excerpt from this letter reads:

"He wanted to know whether or not we had heard the rumors regarding the dangers of using Tennessee Eastman's Estron CA [CA, cellulose acetate] type tow in filter cigarettes. He said when an Estron type plug is cut on a making machine, there always remains a few loose, hard particles of filament. These loose hard pieces of material are then sucked down into the lungs of the smoker and are considered to be capable of producing silicosis."

Two years later, in 1959, the Food and Drug Research Laboratories presented the results of studies that were contracted by Philip Morris, Inc. These tests showed that fibres and fine particulate matter were puffed from the filters of all cigarettes tested, and under conditions simulating normal smoking. The cigarette brands tested (Kent, L&M, Marlboro, Salem, and Winston) were purchased from stores in different boroughs of New York. Also notable is a comprehensive 131 page report of 1959 that showed that cigarette filter filaments and charcoal granules were released from all popular filter cigarettes studied (Camel, Chesterfield, Kent, L&M, Lucky Strike, Marlboro, Philip Morris, Tareyton, Winston, and Viceroy). These studies were funded by the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company.

A recent study has assessed consumers' knowledge and beliefs about the safety of cigarette filters. In this survey, participants were asked: "If cigarette fibres become loose, and the cigarette companies are aware of this, do you think that they have an obligation to warn the public about this?" All smokers and former smokers in this survey responded "yes".

Also, the participants were asked: "If cigarette filter fibres are inhaled into the lung or eaten, would you consider this an additional health risks beyond the exposure to tobacco smoke?" Of current smokers surveyed, 90% responded "yes". Of former smokers, 96% responded "yes". Of significance was the fact that the panel members responded that they perceived that the filter fibres that had been "eaten" imposed a health risk beyond the exposure to tobacco smoke.

Philip Morris, Inc has also performed field tests for which panel members have compared the filters on experimental cigarettes with filters of brand cigarettes (for example, Virginia Slims, Winston, Benson & Hedges, Marlboro, and Premier). By way of example, in 1988, Philip Morris, Inc conducted a study of 74 one-on-one interviews and five focus groups illustrated that smokers expressed a contemptuous reaction to the "fiberglass" used in RJR's Premier. Some panellists were quoted by Philip Morris, Inc for being fearful of the health risks of inhaling the glass fibres. The issue of the health risks associated with the inhalation of plastic-like cellulose acetate filter may have been addressed, but the results have not been disclosed.

In undertaking this review of industry documents on the subject of filter fibre "fall-out" we expected to locate laboratory reports of studies that been performed in-house or subcontracted to other laboratories including those outside the USA (for example, INBIFO, Hamburg, Germany). It had been anticipated that there would be documents that addressed the toxicity of the filter fibres and charcoal in studies of: (a) mutagenicity (for example, Ames test), (b) chromosomal alteration (for example, sister chromatid exchange (SCE); (c) cytotoxicity (for example, ex vivo) studies using human lung target cells such as human lung epithelial cells, lung fibroblasts, and lung macrophages; (d) inhalation...
toxicology (for example, lung deposition, retention, and pathology) of size specific cellulosic acetate fragments and charcoal microparticles; and (e) smoke derived toxins and the surface of the cellulose acetate fibres and carbon granules. With but only two exceptions, the two 1959 laboratory reports discussed above, we failed also to find any communications from Philip Morris, Inc to other cigarette companies, suppliers of filter materials, or laboratories that had been subcontracted to do research. We found no documents. Why?

The apparent destruction of relevant documents relating to this research is suspicious for its timing with reference to litigation of cigarettes as defective products and our findings and our findings and our findings in the title have been identified from documents of the central file of Philip Morris USA (confidential). Bates No. 2060531293-2060531309.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of literature retrieval and database searches by different personnel at the Roswell Park Cancer Institute, including Ms Gayle Ablove, Senior Medical Librarian, and Mr Craig Steger, Cancer Prevention, Epidemiology Biostatistics. We wish also to thank Dr WA Farone, who served from 1977 to 1984 as the Director of Applied Research at Philip Morris, Inc, for sharing with us his knowledge of the “fall-out” studies and issues related to cigarette design. Likewise, we are particularly indebted to Dr Dietrich Hoffmann, Associate Director, American Health Foundation, for the many hours that he devoted in assisting us.

Supported in part by NIH grants CA-16056, CA-67827, CA-77021-03, CA-97696-01 and Roswell Park Cancer Center Support Grant P30 CA 16056 from the US Public Health Services, and grant 03784 from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

Authors’ affiliations

J L Poulj, J D Lesjes, R J Streck, Department of Immunology, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, New York State Department of Health, Buffalo, New York 14263, USA

K M Cummings, Department of Cancer Prevention, Epidemiology & Biostatistics, Roswell Park Cancer Institute

A B Mepany, Cornell University, School of Arts and Sciences, Ithaca, New York 14850, USA

REFERENCES

1 Bednarczyz NE. Tobacco smoke filters. Park Ridge, New Jersey: Noyes Data Corp, 1972:1–263


7 Memo to Dr Larry Sykes from Pat Walford. March 9, 1979.

8 “Cigarette Filter Development.” Bates No. 2021601017 - 2021601023.


www.tobaccocontrol.com
Cigarettes with defective filters


92 Kosalvski LT, O’Connor R. Cigarette filter ventilation is a defective design because of misleading taste, bigger puffs, and blocked vents. Tobacco Control 2002;11 (suppl II):140–50.


94 Correspondence to Dr John Pauly, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, from Chris Coggins, PhD, DABT, RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company. January 5, 1993. Bates No. 2063605470:2063605475.

95 Correspondence to Chris (Coggins), RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company, from Dan Heck, January 5, 1993. Bates No. 87626406.


108 Report. From the Food and Drug Research Laboratories, Inc. Comparison of filter-processed cigarette smoke (RN Thomson) to particulate matter found in the filters. Bates No. 1001602482 to 1001602503.


117 Roper W, Murray A. 9852 - evidence of cellulose acetate fibre release from cigarette filters during smoking. Reemtsma, CORESTA. 1995. Smoke and Technology Meeting, Vienna, Austria. [abstract ST18].


Cigarettes with defective filters marketed for 40 years: what Philip Morris never told smokers

J L Pauly, A B Mepani, J D Lesses, K M Cummings and R J Streck

*Tob Control* 2002 11: i51-i61
doi: 10.1136/tc.11.suppl_1.i51

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/11/suppl_1/i51

These include:

**References**

This article cites 13 articles, 10 of which you can access for free at:
http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/11/suppl_1/i51#BIBL

**Email alerting service**

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/