

SRE/PSD/46D-2 (BR Papers)

20th August, 1975

A PROPOSED PROMOTION EXPERIMENTTHE COMPARISON OF PRT MANUFACTURED FROM TOBACCO WASTE/CRS

Certain aspects of the utilization of stem materials are set out in BR document 265/9.

As a first step to gain biological information on the relative merits of using CRS and waste tobacco in PRT manufacture, it is proposed that a promotion experiment should be undertaken as outlined below.

Although it will be some time before the analysis of the promotion experiment on the PRT variants (B12/B13 samples) is completed, the analysis to week 24 of the observed 'tumours' demonstrated that this short-term test can provide useful biological data on PRT samples.

The current proposed experiment is designed to examine possible differences between PRT manufactured from waste tobacco materials and CRS. More specifically, if it is assumed that the incorporation of stem into PRT leads to a reduction in the biological activity of the condensate, the experiment should provide information on whether the reduction is proportional to the level of stem or alternative whether there is an optimum level of incorporation above which there is not a further significant reduction. A plot of the Weibull parameter b against stem content should provide this information. The samples envisaged for this experiment are set out in Table 1.

0097694

TABLE 1

Sample No.	Stem %	Waste %
1	20	80
2	40	60
3	60	40
4	80	20
5	100	0
6	100% as CRS	

A PRT sample manufactured entirely from waste 'fines' has not been included since it is not practicable to manufacture PRT from this material although some PRT samples have been manufactured from 100% lamina tobacco.

The number of mice and dose levels used in this experiment would be the same as that employed for the PRT variant experiment as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Dose Level	No. of Mice
40 mg DC	80
56.6 mg DC	40

Since the design of the experiment is simpler than that of the PRT variant experiment, it should be possible to observe progress more readily. Nevertheless, a detailed statistical analysis of the provisional (clinically observed) results should be undertaken at week 24 or week 28 so that the experiment can be terminated at an early date. Sufficient cigarettes should be manufactured to permit continuation to 40 weeks if necessary.

00995385

Group Research & Development Centre,
British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
SOUTHAMPTON.

EBW/SMH/46D-2

5th August, 1975

THE ANALYSIS OF RAT ORGAN WEIGHT DATA
- COMPARATIVE INHALATION STUDY ON
BATFLAKE MARK II

(Report No. RD.1215-R)

SUMMARY

This report describes a statistical analysis of some of the body-weight and organ-weight data from experiment BA43. The conclusions drawn are:-

1. Smoke exposure causes a reduction in the gain in body-weight.
2. Placing animals in the smoke-exposure machine without using smoke also causes a reduction in body-weight gain.
3. Smoke exposure increases the weight of lungs and trachea. This increase in lungs and trachea weight is inversely related to the percentage of BATFLAKE Mark II in the cigarettes.
4. Smoke exposure tends to increase heart-weights. This increase in heart-weight is inversely related to the percentage of BATFLAKE in the cigarettes.

Note:- These conclusions were drawn from an analysis of the data from Groups 1, 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13.

100995386