

*the stimulation of a variety of areas in the mouth, nose and throat.*⁵⁸⁴

At the 1983 BATCO Research Conference in Rio de Janeiro, the industry discussed its understanding that nicotine "satisfaction" comes from inhalation and absorption of nicotine into the bloodstream rather than from its flavor. There was discussion of possible cigarette modifications to reduce inhalation of toxic smoke components and thus reduce smoker health risk. Smoker risk could be reduced (1) by modifying the cigarette to reduce retention of smoke in the lung, or (2) by increasing smoke irritation to reduce depth of inhalation and thus resulting absorption. The conferees were reminded, however, that such modifications, to the extent that they result in decreased nicotine absorption and resulting pharmacological effects, may threaten smoker "satisfaction." They were told that it was therefore essential to pay attention to the amount of nicotine that was inhaled, to determine whether absorption was adequate with less deep inhalation:

*The basic assumption is that nicotine, which is almost certainly the key smoke component for satisfaction, is fully released to the body system before exhalation takes place. It is essential, therefore to attempt to quantify the change in chemical composition between inhaled and exhaled smoke under different conditions of smoking, ie., shallow, medium and deep inhalation. The absorption of nicotine via the nasal cavity should also be investigated.*⁵⁸⁵

Other BATCO documents also show that the industry treats nicotine's pharmacological

⁵⁸⁴ Ayres CI. BATCO letter to E.E. Kohnhorst, Brown and Williamson, transmitting partial summary of issues presented at Montebello Research Conference in 1982. Page BW-W2-03949. (Summary prepared in 1984.)

See also a BATCO report in which it was hypothesized that "increased smoker response is associated with nicotine reaching the brain more quickly." Backhurst JD. BATCO R&D. *Further Work on "Extractable Nicotine."* Report No. RD 437-R. Southampton, England. September 30, 1966. Page 1.

⁵⁸⁵ BATCO Research Conference. Brazil. July 1983. Page 7.