8. Tada A, Hanada N. Sexual differences in smoking behavior and dental caries experience in young adults. Public Health. 2002;116:341–346.
9. Albandar JM, Streckfus CF, Adesanya MR, Winn DM. Cigar, pipe, and cigarette smoking as risk factors for periodontal disease and tooth loss. J Periodontol. 2000;71:1874–1881.
10. Ylöstalo PV, Sakki TK, Laitinen J, Järvelin M-R, Knuuttila MLE. The relation of tobacco smoking to tooth loss among young adults. Eur J Oral Sci. 2004;112:121–126.
11. Bergström J, Preber H. Tobacco use as a risk factor. J Periodontol. 1994;65:545–550.
12. Hyman JJ, Reid BC. Epidemiologic risk factors for periodontal attachment loss among adults in the United States. J Clin Periodontol. 2003;30:230–237.
13. Morita M, Kimura T, Kanegae M, Ishikawa A, Watanabe T. Reasons for extraction of permanent teeth in Japan. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 1994;22:303–336.
14. Mandel ID. The role of saliva in maintaining oral homeostasis. JADA. 1989;119:298–304.
15. Edgar WM. Saliva and dental health. Br Dent J. 1990;169:96–98.
16. Heintze U. Secretion rate, buffer effect, and number of lactobacilli and *Streptococcus mutans* of whole saliva of cigarette smokers and nonsmokers. Scand J Dent Res. 1984;92:294–301.
17. Arbes SJ Jr, Ágústsdóttir H, Slade GD. Environmental tobacco smoke and periodontal disease in the United States. Am J Public Health. 2001;91:253–257.
18. Aligne CA, Moss ME, Auinger P, Weitzman M. Association of pediatric dental caries with passive smoking. JAMA. 2003;12:1258–1264.
19. Williams SA, Kwan SYL, Parsons A. Parental smoking practices and caries experience in pre-school children. Caries Res. 2000;34:117–122.
20. Miyake Y, Miyamoto S, Ohya Y, Sasaki S, Matsunaga I, Yoshida T, et al. Relationship between active and passive smoking and total serum IgE levels in Japanese women: Baseline data from the Maternal and Child Health Study. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 2004; 135:221–228.
21. Sasaki S, Ushio F, Amano K, Morihara M, Todoriki T, Uehara Y, et al. Serum biomarker-based validation of a self-administered diet history questionnaire for Japanese subjects. J Nutr Sci Vitaminol. 2000;46: 285–296.
22. Sasaki S, Yanagibori R, Amano K. Self-administered diet history questionnaire developed for health education: A relative validation of the test-version by comparison with 3-day diet record in women. J Epidemiol. 1998;8:203–215.
23. Douglass CW, Berlin J, Tennstedt S. The validity of self-reported oral health status in the elderly. J Public Health Dent. 1991;51:220–222.
24. Axelsson G, Helgadóttir S. Comparison of oral health data from self-administered questionnaire and clinical examination. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 1995;23:365–368.
25. Ho AW, Grossi SG, Dunford RG, Genco RJ. Reliability of a self-reported health questionnaire in a periodontal diseases study. J Periodont Res. 1997;32:646–650.
26. Salvi GE, Lawrence HP, Offenbacher S, Beck JD. Influence of risk factors on the pathogenesis of periodontitis. Periodontol 2000. 1997;14:173–201.
27. Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications, Japan. 2000 Population Census of Japan. Vol. 3-2-27: Labour Force Status of Population, Industry (Major Groups) of Employed Persons, and Education. Osaka-fu. Tokyo: Japan Statistical Association; 2002:436–440.
28. The Study Circle for Health and Nutrition Information. The National Nutrition Survey in Japan. Tokyo: Daiichi Shuppan; 2000:110.
29. Dental Health Division of Health Policy Bureau Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare Japan. Report on the Survey of Dental Diseases (1999). Tokyo: Oral Health Association; 2001:142–144.
30. Ohishi K, Kitagawa E, Morita M, Watanabe T, Matsuura T, Ito K. Reasons for extraction of permanent teeth in Okayama prefecture. A comparison with the survey in 1986–87. J Dent Health. 2001;51:57–62.