

Association of Smoking with the Blood Concentration of 25-Hydroxy Vitamin D and Testosterone at High and Low Altitudes

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Purpose: This research examined the association of cigarette smoking and altitude with the blood levels of 25-hydroxy vitamin D, testosterone and carotid artery thickness.

Patients and methods: This comparative cross-sectional study involved 37 non-smokers and 24 smokers from a high-altitude area (≥ 2245 m above sea level) and 40 smokers and 40 non-smokers from a low-altitude area (39–283 m above sea level). The blood testosterone level was determined spectrophotometrically, and the 25-hydroxy vitamin D concentration was measured by ELISA. The IMT of the right and left carotid arteries was determined using ultrasound imaging.

Results: Smoking notably elevated the thickness of the intima media of the right and left carotid arteries at both high and low altitudes ($p \leq 0.001$). Smoking at high altitude was associated with a significant increase in the concentration of 25-hydroxy vitamin D and testosterone, while at low altitude it was associated with a significant decrease in both parameters ($p \leq 0.046$).

Conclusion: These contrasting results suggest that future studies should focus on finding out if other biochemical parameters show any significant differences in smokers or/and non-smokers when they are tested at elevated height and sea-level. This indicates that dose modifications of medicines (related to alterations in vitamin D and testosterone levels) should be kept in mind while treating smokers and non-smokers at elevated height above sea level.

Keywords: altitude, smoking, aging, body mass index, intima media thickness

Introduction

Several studies have reported a positive relationship between smoking and the intima media thickness (IMT) of the carotid arteries,¹ while other studies have found a strong association with carotid artery plaque and alterations in carotid hemodynamics, but absence of stenosis of the carotid arteries, in some cases of smokers.² One study noted that the effect of smoking on the IMT depends on the gene polymorphism of the NADPH oxidase.³ With respect to the relationship of smoking with the blood level of 25-hydroxy vitamin D (25-HVD), it has been reported that smoking is associated with a lower blood level of vitamin D.^{4,5} The circulating amount of 25-HVD is considered as an individual's vitamin D status. A study using an electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA) reported an increased concentration of 25-HVD in the blood of smokers by unknown mechanisms.⁶ Many conflicting reports have been reported regarding the level of 25-HVD in smokers and non-smokers.⁶ With reference to the association of smoking with the blood level of testosterone, different results have been reported, ranging from insignificant, negative, to positive effects.^{7–9} Previous studies showed

that living at high altitude is associated with both an increase and decrease in the IMT of the carotid arteries compared to living at low altitudes.^{1,10} People living at high altitude are reported to have either low or high blood levels of vitamin D.^{11–13} It has also been reported that living at high altitude is associated with increased blood concentration of testosterone and erythrocytosis.¹⁴ Another study concluded that adaptation to high altitude is associated with a decreased blood concentration of testosterone.¹⁵ Aging is associated with the thickening of the IMT, as reported by many studies.^{16,17} Many studies have remarked that low concentration of blood 25-HVD and testosterone is characteristic of aging.^{18,19} Increased BMI is associated with increased thickening of the intima media of the carotid arteries²⁰ and also low blood concentration of 25-HVD and testosterone.^{21,22} All these led us to formulate this study, to find out what difference we can practically expect for smokers and non-smokers, for the above-mentioned parameters, at an elevated height and at sea level. The current study investigated the relationship of altitude, smoking, aging, and body mass index with the IMT and the blood concentration of 25-HVD and testosterone. The parameters we have studied, at an elevated height with almost zero humidity, are unique study, considering the fact that they were compared with sea-level where humidity was present.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

This comparative cross-sectional study, conducted among people of same ethnic groups, was carried out among smokers (male) and healthy male participants living at high and low altitudes of ≥ 2245 metre above sea level and 39–283 m above sea level, respectively.

Study Community

The study subjects in the high-altitude group were 37 non-smoking and 24 smoking males aged 20 to 49 years. The low altitude participants were 40 non-smoking and 40 smoking males with age range of 40 to 60 years. Smoking status of the smokers was self-reported. To be considered smokers, the amount of daily smoked cigarettes was taken as minimum 3 cigarettes per day for the last 7 years; however, level of cigarette dependence and exact duration of smoking were not available. Medication history was taken to exclude any participant who was taking vitamin D or testosterone supplement in last 3 months.

Ethical Clearance

This study was carried out after obtaining an ethical license certificate from governmental ethical committee of King Khalid University, with the code number (REC#2018-06-36). Our study complies with the Declaration of Helsinki. The study subjects participated in this study only after signing a written informed consent.

Blood Sampling

Blood sampling was carried out from 08:00 to 11:00 AM. The sample quantity was 5 mL of intravenous blood in an EDTA tube. Then, centrifugation of the blood samples was done, and the separated plasma was stored at -20° C.

Measurement of Vitamin D and Testosterone

Vitamin D was analyzed using an ELISA kit of CTK Biotech Company, 13855 Stowe Dr, Poway, CA 92064, United States (REF E8010) and the testosterone level was measured with a HUMAN diagnostics ELISA kit (Reference number 55010).

Ultrasound Test of Carotid Intima Media Thickness

To ascertain the carotid intima media thickness (CINT), an ultrasonography device (South Korean MEDISON) supported by a linear probe of 7.5 MHz probe was utilized. Measurement of CINT was carried out by B-mode sonography with an electrical sensor on both extra-cranial and carotid arteries. The study subjects were told to face the left side and lie comfortably for the investigation involving the central sternocleidomastoid lying under thyroid cartilage. We analyzed

the common carotid arterial forms at a point 1 cm near the carotid split bulb area using images along the length of the carotid artery. The highest IMT was calculated at the bifurcation region, bulb region, and both the near and far sides of the carotid. CIMT was assessed in mm units using the correct software.

Statistical Assessment

The results of this study were statistically analyzed utilizing the analysis of variance test (ANOVA) with the least significance post-hoc test and the independent samples *t*-test of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 20.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp. IBM Corp. Released 2012). The statistical significance level was set at $p \leq 0.05$.

Results

Effect of Smoking on the Studied Parameters

Smoking at high and low altitudes was associated with a significantly increased carotid artery IMT. Smoking at high altitude was associated with increased blood level of 25-HVD and testosterone, while smoking at a low altitude was significantly associated with decreased concentration of 25-HVD and testosterone (Table 1).

Table 1 Association of Smoking with the Studied Parameters

Parameter	Altitude	Status	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	p- value
US right mm	High	Non-smokers	37	0.58	0.22	0.008
		Smokers	24	0.72	0.14	
	Low	Non-smokers	40	0.47	0.06	<0.001
		Smokers	40	0.69	0.14	
US left mm	High	Non-smokers	37	0.62	0.13	0.04
		Smokers	24	0.70	0.14	
	Low	Non-smokers	40	0.47	0.06	<0.001
		Smokers	40	0.71	0.14	
Vitamin D ng/mL	High	Non-smokers	37	15.49	8.87	0.13
		Smokers	24	19.99	8.51	
	Low	Non-smokers	40	18.88	5.42	<0.001
		Smokers	40	12.52	4.65	
Testosterone ng/mL	High	Non-smokers	37	3.17	1.51	0.05
		Smokers	24	4.97	2.09	
	Low	Non-smokers	40	5.27	1.25	<0.001
		Smokers	40	2.66	0.84	

Notes: Smoking at high and low altitude was associated with notably elevated intima media thickness of the assayed carotid arteries. Smoking at high altitude was insignificantly associated with increased concentration of vitamin D and significantly associated with increased blood testosterone, while smoking at low altitude was associated with significant decrease in the blood concentration of vitamin D and testosterone.

Abbreviation: US, ultrasound.

Effect of Altitude on the Results

Altitude was significantly associated with all the studied parameters except the IMT of the carotid arteries of the smokers (Table 2). However, altitude was associated with a significant increase in the IMT of carotid arteries of the non-smokers and in the mean blood level of 25-HVD and testosterone of the smokers. Moreover, altitude was associated with significantly decreased mean blood concentration of 25-HVD and testosterone in the non-smokers (Table 2).

Age Effects

At high altitude, in the non-smokers the IMT of the carotid arteries and the mean blood concentration of 25-HVD were significantly increased with age but there was an insignificant effect on the mean blood concentration of testosterone. The age of the smokers at high altitude was associated with insignificant effects on the studied parameters (Table 3). At low altitude, age had no significant association with the studied parameters in the non-smokers and smokers (Table 4).

Effect of BMI

The BMI of the non-smokers living at high altitude was associated with a significant decrease in the blood concentration of testosterone, and it was insignificantly associated with the other parameters (Table 5). The BMI of the smokers at high altitude was significantly associated with increased IMT of the carotid arteries (Table 5).

The association of BMI and the studied parameters in the non-smokers and smokers living at low altitude was insignificant except that the testosterone of the non-smokers was significantly increased in the obese participants compared to the overweight ones (Table 6).

Table 2 Association of Altitude with the Studied Parameters

Parameter	Status	Altitude	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	p- value
US right mm	Non- smokers	High	37	0.58	0.22	0.001
		Low	40	0.47	0.06	
	Smokers	High	24	0.72	0.14	0.51
		Low	40	0.69	0.14	
US left mm	Non- smokers	High	37	0.62	0.13	<0.001
		Low	40	0.47	0.06	
	Smokers	High	24	0.7	0.14	0.78
		Low	40	0.71	0.14	
Vitamin D ng/mL	Non- smokers	High	37	15.49	8.87	0.03
		Low	40	18.88	5.42	
	Smokers	High	24	19.99	8.51	0.001
		Low	40	12.52	4.65	
Testosterone ng/mL	Non- smokers	High	37	3.17	1.51	<0.001
		Low	40	5.27	1.25	
	Smokers	High	24	4.97	2.09	<0.001
		Low	40	2.67	0.84	

Notes: Altitude was notably associated with a significant effect on the studied parameters in the non-smokers and smokers except for the intima media thickness of the right and left carotid arteries of the smokers, which had an insignificant association.

Abbreviation: US, ultrasound.

Table 3 Association of Age with the Studied Parameters at High Altitude

Parameter	Status	Age	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	p-value
US right mm	Non- smokers	20–29	10	0.51 ^{a1}	0.06	a1 vs a2= 0.95 a1 vs a3= 0.02 a2 vs a3= 0.01
		30–39	14	0.51 ^{a2}	0.24	
		40–49	13	0.73 ^{a3}	0.18	
	Smokers	20–29	10	0.70 ^{A1}	0.15	A1 vs A2= 0.93 A1 vs A3= 0.31 A2 vs A3= 0.35
		30–39	9	0.71 ^{A2}	0.11	
		40–49	5	0.78 ^{A3}	0.16	
US left mm	Non- smokers	20–29	10	0.51 ^{b1}	0.06	b1 vs b2= 0.07 b1 vs b3= ≤0.001 b2 vs b3= 0.023
		30–39	14	0.61 ^{b2}	0.12	
		40–49	13	0.72 ^{b3}	0.13	
	Smokers	20–29	10	0.70 ^{B1}	0.12	B1 vs B2= 0.61 B1 vs B3= 0.44 B2 vs B3= 0.25
		30–39	9	0.67 ^{B2}	0.14	
		40–49	5	0.76 ^{B3}	0.17	
Vitamin D ng/mL	Non- smokers	20–29	10	10.23 ^{c1}	4.76	c1 vs c2= 0.08 c1 vs c3= 0.03 c2 vs c3= 0.57
		30–39	14	16.91 ^{c2}	9.46	
		40–49	13	18.78 ^{c3}	8.67	
	Smokers	20–29	10	21.81 ^{C1}	12.11	C1 vs C2= 0.68 C1 vs C3= 0.53 C2 vs C3= 0.93
		30–39	9	18.66 ^{C2}	2.88	
		40–49	5	17.94 ^{C3}	2.28	
Testosterone ng/mL	Non- smokers	20–29	10	3.65 ^{d1}	2.00	d1 vs d2= 0.52 d1 vs d3= 0.29 d2 vs d3= 0.61
		30–39	14	3.21 ^{d2}	1.30	
		40–49	13	2.90 ^{d3}	1.49	
	Smokers	20–29	10	6.78 ^{D1}	6.83	D1 vs D2= 0.50 D1 vs D3= 0.27 D2 vs D3= 0.83
		30–39	9	3.80 ^{D2}	0.14	
		40–49	5	2.83 ^{D3}	1.85	

Notes: In the non-smokers, the intima media thickness and the blood concentration of 25-hydroxy vitamin D showed significant increases with age along with an insignificant decrease in blood testosterone. Age had an insignificant association among the smokers on all of the studied parameters.

Abbreviation: US, ultrasound.

Discussion

Similar to most previous studies,^{1,23} this study showed that smoking is associated with significantly increased IMT of the carotid arteries, possibly as a result of speeding the atherosclerotic process. However, Babiker et al noted that there is a strong association between tobacco smoking and the formation of carotid artery plaques, but he reported that the majority of the smokers did not develop narrowing and thickening of the carotid arteries.² Similar to Grimnes et al,⁶ we have reported that smoking at high altitude had an insignificant association with increased blood concentration of vitamin D. Moreover, this study found that smoking at a low altitude was associated with a significant decrease in the blood level of 25-HVD, similar to the findings of Ren et al.,⁴ Jiang et al,⁵ and Lange et al.²⁴ This may be due to the fact that cigarette smoke may affect expression levels of the vitamin D receptor.²⁵ This may also be due to decline in production of the

Table 4 Association of Age with the Studied Parameters at Low Altitude

Parameter	Status	Age	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	p-value
US right mm	Non- smokers	40–49	27	0.46 ^{a1}	0.05	a1 vs a2= 0.61 a1 vs a3= 0.91 a2 vs a3= 0.81
		50–59	9	0.48 ^{a2}	0.08	
		60–69	4	0.47 ^{a3}	0.06	
	Smokers	40–49	15	0.68 ^{A1}	0.14	A1 vs A2= 0.39 A1 vs A3= 0.29 A2 vs A3= 0.11
		50–59	20	0.72 ^{A2}	0.14	
		60–69	5	0.60 ^{A3}	0.05	
US left mm	Non-smokers	40–49	27	0.48 ^{b1}	0.06	b1 vs b2= 0.31 b1 vs b3= 0.12 b2 vs b3= 0.48
		50–59	9	0.46 ^{b2}	0.07	
		60–69	4	0.43 ^{b3}	0.04	
	Smokers	40–49	15	0.69 ^{B1}	0.12	B1 vs B2= 0.31 B1 vs B3= 0.57 B2 vs B3= 0.23
		50–59	20	0.74 ^{B2}	0.15	
		60–69	5	0.64 ^{B3}	0.19	
Vitamin D ng/mL	Non- smokers	40–49	27	18.17 ^{c1}	5.93	c1 vs c2= 0.59 c1 vs c3= 0.12 c2 vs c3= 0.31
		50–59	9	19.35 ^{c2}	3.87	
		60–69	4	22.73 ^{c3}	2.73	
	Smokers	40–49	15	12.87 ^{C1}	4.52	C1 vs C2= 0.46 C1 vs C3= 0.35 C2 vs C3= 0.16
		50–59	20	11.69 ^{C2}	4.82	
		60–69	5	15.35 ^{C3}	3.96	
Testosterone ng/mL	Non- smokers	40–49	27	5.43 ^{d1}	1.09	d1 vs d2= 0.57 d1 vs d3= 0.18 d2 vs d3= 0.42
		50–59	9	5.14 ^{d2}	1.34	
		60–69	4	4.52 ^{d3}	2.05	
	Smokers	40–49	15	2.86 ^{D1}	0.76	D1 vs D2= 0.24 D1 vs D3= 0.54 D2 vs D3= 0.92
		50–59	20	2.52 ^{D2}	0.70	
		60–69	5	2.57 ^{D3}	1.65	

Notes: Age had no notable association with all the studied parameters of the non-smokers and smokers at low altitude.

Abbreviation: US, ultrasound.

active form of vitamin D (1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D) in lung epithelial cells,²⁶ which was absent or delayed due to some unknown reasons at height, the reason for which is beyond the scope of this study. Also, reduced barometric pressures and excessive erythrocytosis encountered at higher altitudes might be also the reason for this increment of blood Vitamin D at high altitude due to some unknown mechanisms. Our results showed that altitude was associated with a significantly decreased level of 25-HVD in the blood of non-smokers while it was associated with a significantly increased concentration of the vitamin in the blood of the smokers. Orces¹¹ and Calvo¹² stated that women living at high altitude in Ecuador and Colombia were suffering from low concentration of 25-HDV. Kapil et al²⁸ reported that children living in an Indian high-altitude area (Shimla, Himachal Pradesh) suffer from vitamin D deficiency. Other studies found that living at high altitudes is associated directly and significantly with blood concentration of 25-HVD.¹³

Table 5 Association of BMI with the Studied Parameters at High Altitude

Parameter	Status	BMI	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	p-value
US right mm	Non-smokers	Normal	14	0.59 ^{a1}	0.19	a1 vs a2= 0.93 a1 vs a3= 0.95 a2 vs a3= 0.98
		Overweight	12	0.58 ^{a2}	0.24	
		Obese	11	0.58 ^{a3}	0.25	
	Smokers	Normal	7	0.61 ^{A1}	0.13	A1 vs A2= 0.02 A1 vs A3= 0.016 A2 vs A3= 0.80
		Overweight	6	0.78 ^{A2}	0.12	
		Obese	11	0.76 ^{A3}	0.12	
US left mm	Non-smokers	Normal	14	0.59 ^{b1}	0.14	b1 vs b2= 0.21 b1 vs b3= 0.31 b2 vs b3= 0.78
		Overweight	12	0.66 ^{b2}	0.09	
		Obese	11	0.64 ^{b3}	0.15	
	Smokers	Normal	7	0.60 ^{B1}	0.13	B1 vs B2= 0.03 B1 vs B3= 0.05 B2 vs B3= 0.55
		Overweight	6	0.77 ^{B2}	0.10	
		Obese	11	0.73 ^{B3}	0.13	
Vitamin D ng/mL	Non-smokers	Normal	14	12.98 ^{c1}	6.36	c1 vs c2= 0.44 c1 vs c3= 0.21 c2 vs c3= 0.64
		Overweight	12	15.74 ^{c2}	9.64	
		Obese	11	17.54 ^{c3}	10.15	
	Smokers	Normal	7	22.35 ^{C1}	12.34	C1 vs C2= 0.77 C1 vs C3= 0.30 C2 vs C3= 0.45
		Overweight	6	20.59 ^{C2}	4.06	
		Obese	11	15.27 ^{C3}	4.60	
Testosterone ng/mL	Non-smokers	Normal	14	4.04 ^{d1}	1.46	d1 vs d2= 0.08 d1 vs d3= 0.03 d2 vs d3= 0.19
		Overweight	12	3.04 ^{d2}	1.04	
		Obese	11	2.23 ^{d3}	1.44	
	Smokers	Normal	7	7.52 ^{D1}	7.17	D1 vs D2= 0.27 D1 vs D3= 0.21 D2 vs D3= 0.82
		Overweight	6	3.53 ^{D2}	2.28	
		Obese	11	2.63 ^{D3}	1.74	

Notes: In non-smokers living at high altitude, BMI (Body Mass Index) had a negative significant association with blood testosterone. The BMI of the smokers living at high altitude was notably associated with increased intima media thickness of the carotid arteries.

Abbreviation: US, ultrasound.

In this study, smoking was also associated with a significant increase in blood testosterone at high altitude and a significant decrease in blood testosterone at low altitude. Elevated blood testosterone at high altitude could be due to proliferation of Leydig cells and subsequent enhanced testosterone release due to hypoxia. Testosterone production results in the Leydig cells with 17 α -hydroxyprogesterone being one of its precursors. Since 17 α -hydroxyprogesterone is elevated at high altitude with respect to sea level, this could be another reason for this.¹⁴ However, previous studies reported an insignificant difference in the increase and decrease in the blood testosterone of smokers. Haik et al⁷ reported an insignificant variation in the blood testosterone (total and free) between waterpipe smokers and non-smokers.⁷ Svartberg and Jorde⁸ reported that smokers were characterized by 15% excess total testosterone and 13% excess free testosterone compared to non-smokers. In a letter to the editor, James⁹ wrote that some studies found that smoking is

Table 6 Association of BMI with the Studied Parameters at Low Altitude

Parameter	Status	BMI	No.	Mean	Standard Deviation	p-value
US right mm	Non- smokers	Normal	20	0.47 ^{a1}	0.05	a1 vs a2= 0.72 a1 vs a3= 0.76 a2 vs a3= 0.62
		Overweight	16	0.46 ^{a2}	0.07	
		Obese	4	0.48 ^{a3}	0.03	
	Smokers	Normal	24	0.71	0.14	0.3
		Overweight	16	0.67	0.12	
		Obese				
US left mm	Non- smokers	Normal	20	0.47 ^{b1}	0.07	b1 vs b2= 0.78 b1 vs b3= 0.39 b2 vs b3= 0.48
		Overweight	16	0.47 ^{b2}	0.06	
		Obese	4	0.50 ^{b3}	0.02	
	Smokers	Normal	24	0.69	0.15	0.38
		Overweight	16	0.73	0.13	
		Obese				
Vitamin D ng/mL	Non- smokers	Normal	20	18.31 ^{c1}	4.80	c1 vs c2= 0.48 c1 vs c3= 0.89 c2 vs c3= 0.82
		Overweight	16	19.62 ^{c2}	6.36	
		Obese	4	18.80 ^{c3}	5.21	
	Smokers	Normal	24	13.26	4.58	0.22
		Overweight	16	11.33	4.67	
		Obese				
Testosterone ng/mL	Non- smokers	Normal	20	5.41 ^{d1}	1.17	d1 vs d2= 0.19 d1 vs d3= 0.14 d2 vs d3= 0.04
		Overweight	16	4.87 ^{d2}	1.27	
		Obese	4	6.52 ^{d3}	0.90	
	Smokers	Normal	24	2.61	0.99	0.67
		Overweight	16	2.72	0.52	
		Obese				

Notes: The BMI of the non-smokers living at low altitude had a significant positive association with blood testosterone. The BMI of the low-altitude smokers was insignificantly associated with the studied parameters.

Abbreviation: US, ultrasound.

associated with decreased blood testosterone. Regarding the effect of altitude on the blood concentration of testosterone, this study found that altitude was associated with a significantly decreased level of testosterone in the blood of the non-smokers while it was associated with a significantly increased concentration of the hormone in the blood of the smokers. Gonzales et al¹⁴ and Gonzales²⁹ reported that high altitude acclimatization is associated with high blood testosterone. Sawhney et al¹⁵ reported that living at high altitude (3500 m above sea level) is associated with low concentration of luteinizing hormone (LH) and testosterone. Regarding association of age with testosterone, many literatures have reported that there is a gradual decline in serum total testosterone level, which begins from 30 years of age and thereby proceeds at a level of approximately 1.6% every year.^{30,31} Also, it has been cited in previous literature that BMI is always inversely proportional to the concentration of serum testosterone.³² It is assumed that 25-HVD requirements vary with

age, but age-related serum 25-HVD is not constant.³³ Recent literatures have stated that regardless of the BMI of the participant, 25-HVD were found to be higher in those participants who practice daily physical activity.³⁴

This study found that altitude was associated with a significantly increased IMT of the carotid arteries in the non-smokers and was associated with an insignificant effect on the IMT of the carotid arteries of the smokers.²⁷ Two previous studies showed that altitude is associated with significant increase in the IMT of the carotid arteries.^{1,28} Sukun et al¹⁰ found that people living at high altitude had a lower rate of carotid artery stenosis and lower value of carotid artery IMT.

We have shown that at high altitude, the IMT of the carotid arteries and the blood concentration of vitamin D increased significantly with aging, along with an insignificant decrease in the blood testosterone. The age of the high-altitude smokers was associated with insignificant effects on the studied parameters. The age of the low-altitude non-smokers and smokers was not associated with the studied parameters. Previous studies showed that the aging and thickening of the carotid arteries are significantly associated.^{16,17,35} Aging was mostly associated with decreased blood concentration of 25-HVD and 1, 25-dihydroxy vitamin D mostly because of the decreased synthesis of cholesterol in the skin.^{18,20} Moreover, aging is known to decrease the blood levels of testosterone.^{19,36,37}

This study showed that in non-smokers at high altitudes, BMI was significantly associated with decreased blood testosterone but not other parameters. The BMI of the high-altitude smokers was associated with significantly increased IMT of the carotid arteries. At low altitude, BMI was associated with significantly increased blood testosterone in the non-smokers. Previous studies showed that BMI is one of the factors associated with increased IMT of the carotid arteries.^{20,38} Increased BMI is associated with decreased blood concentration of vitamin D.^{21,39} Previously published articles found that obesity was associated with low levels of total and free blood testosterone.^{22,40,41}

Because this is a comparative cross-sectional study, it is limited by the small number of the participants and subgroups. Also, we did not go too deep into the socioeconomic status, lifestyles, medical history of both groups. However, it opens the door for future research on the effect of smoking and altitude on the blood levels of vitamin D, testosterone and other biochemical parameters and their physiological consequences.

Conclusion

The results of this study showed that 1) smoking at high altitude was associated with a significantly increased blood concentration of testosterone—while smoking at low altitude was associated with a significant decrease of both of vitamin D and testosterone; 2) living at high altitude was associated with a significant increase in the blood concentration of 25-HVD and testosterone of the smokers, and significant decrease in the blood concentration of 25-HVD and testosterone in non-smokers; 3) aging at high altitude was associated with a significantly increased IMT of the carotid arteries and blood 25-HVD in the non-smokers; and 4) BMI was associated with a significantly decreased blood testosterone level in the non-smokers at high altitude while BMI of the non-smokers at low altitude was associated with a significantly increased blood testosterone level. The findings that smoking resulted in differences in blood levels of testosterone and vitamin D with respect to height and sea level indicate that dose modifications of medicines (related to alterations in vitamin D and testosterone levels) should be kept in mind while treating smokers and non-smokers at elevated height above sea level. Also, future studies can add to the justifications given for these differences. Future studies should focus on finding out if other biochemical parameters show any significant differences in smokers or/and non-smokers, when they are tested at elevated height and sea-level.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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