



# The role of cigarette smoking-derived pollutants in the risk of mortality in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

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## To the Editor:

We read with great interest the work reported by YOON *et al.* [1]. The authors found that a high concentration of nitrogen dioxide at an individual's residential address is significantly associated with increased mortality in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) patients when all confounders are included in the health analysis model. However, an important question that remains unclear in the study is whether active or passive cigarette smoking-associated release of nitrogen dioxide or particulate matter plays a role in the clinical outcome of IPF patients.