

Ninevah Medical College

Department of community medicine

Smoking among medical students in Ninevah Medical College



2018

Fourth class - Group A

Supervised by

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The students' participants in this study

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Introduction

- ▶ Smoking is considered as an important risk factor contributing to global burden.
- ▶ Despite their knowledge about smoking as well as seeing patients and death cases during their training, **medical students as well as physicians smoke.**
- ▶ **Half of all teenagers** who are currently smoking will **die** from diseases caused by tobacco if they continue to smoke throughout their lives and **one-half** of this number will have their lives shortened by an average of **23 year.**



Imperial Cancer Research
Fund Cancer Studies Unit,
Nuffield Department of
Clinical Medicine,
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford
OX2 6HE

Richard Peto, professor of
medical statistics and
epidemiology

BMJ 1994;309:937-9

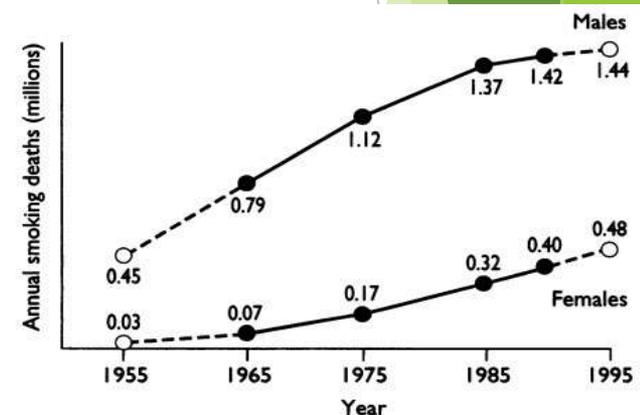


FIG 1—Annual number of deaths attributed to tobacco in developed countries. If current smoking patterns continue, when the children of today reach middle age the annual number of deaths will have increased from 2 million to about 3 million, but in less developed countries the increase will be far larger, from about 1 million to about 7 million in around 2025, leading to a world total of about 10 million deaths a year from tobacco^{1, 2}

Methods

A random sample of **350** medical students were asked to participate in this study, conducted from 1st of February-30th of March among students at Nineveh University, college of Medicine. The study consisted of medical students in their 1st up to 6th year. The data collected using self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed in Arabic from relevant instruments used for the assessment of tobacco use including the Global Health Professionals Survey (**GHPS**), and the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (**GYTS**), in addition to previous questionnaires used in Iraq & the Arabs for the assessment of water pipe and cigarette smoking.

Statistical analysis

Means and proportions of the data was tested using **Chi-square** and **Z-test**, tests were considered statistically significant at level of p value of ≤ 0.05 .

Results

Of the 350 participants aged between **18-26** years, the overall smoking was **22%** (77 students), **21.15%** (74) among male students, **0.85%** (3) among female students and **78%** (273) were nonsmoking ($X^2_{cal.} = 5.18$) where this is smaller than $X^2_{tab.}$ which is = **5.99**, H_0 is accepted at **0.05** level, therefore the proportion assumed are true at 0.05 level. (Figure 1).

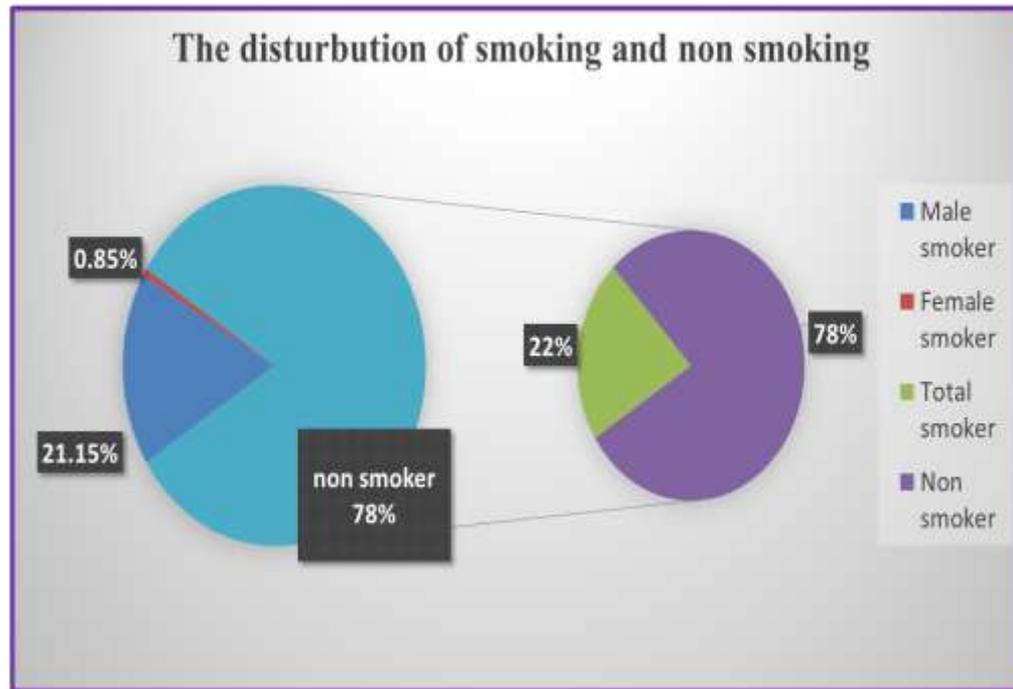
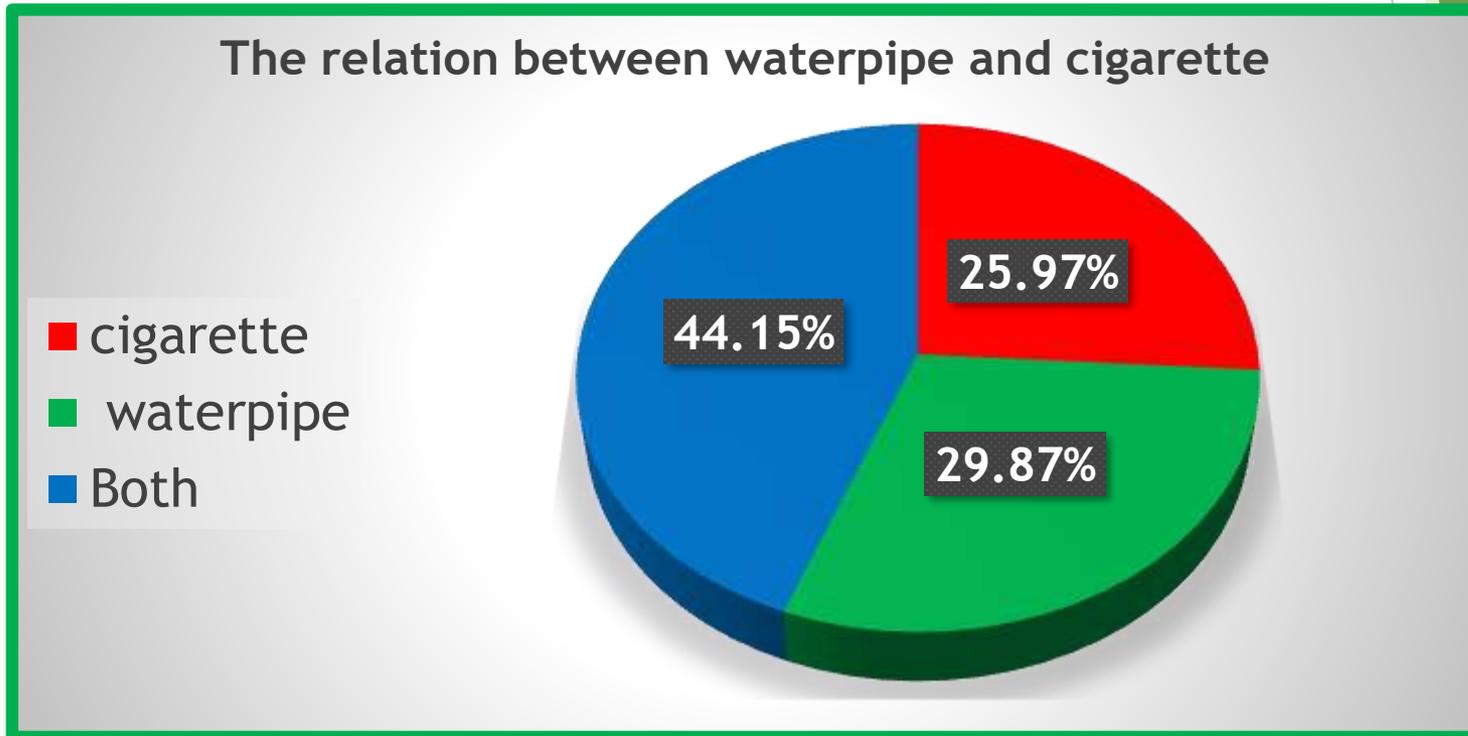


Table:- show the numbers of smokers from both genders and the rates of them

Smokers	Male	Female	Total
First class	17(23%)	1(33.33%)	18(23.3%)
Second class	11(15%)	0	11(14.5%)
Third class	16(21.6%)	0	16(20.7%)
Fourth class	7(9.4%)	0	7(9.1%)
Fifth class	7(9.4%)	0	7(9.1%)
Sixth class	16(21.6%)	2(66.67%)	18(23.3%)
Total	74(96.1%)	3(3.9%)	<u>77(22%)</u>

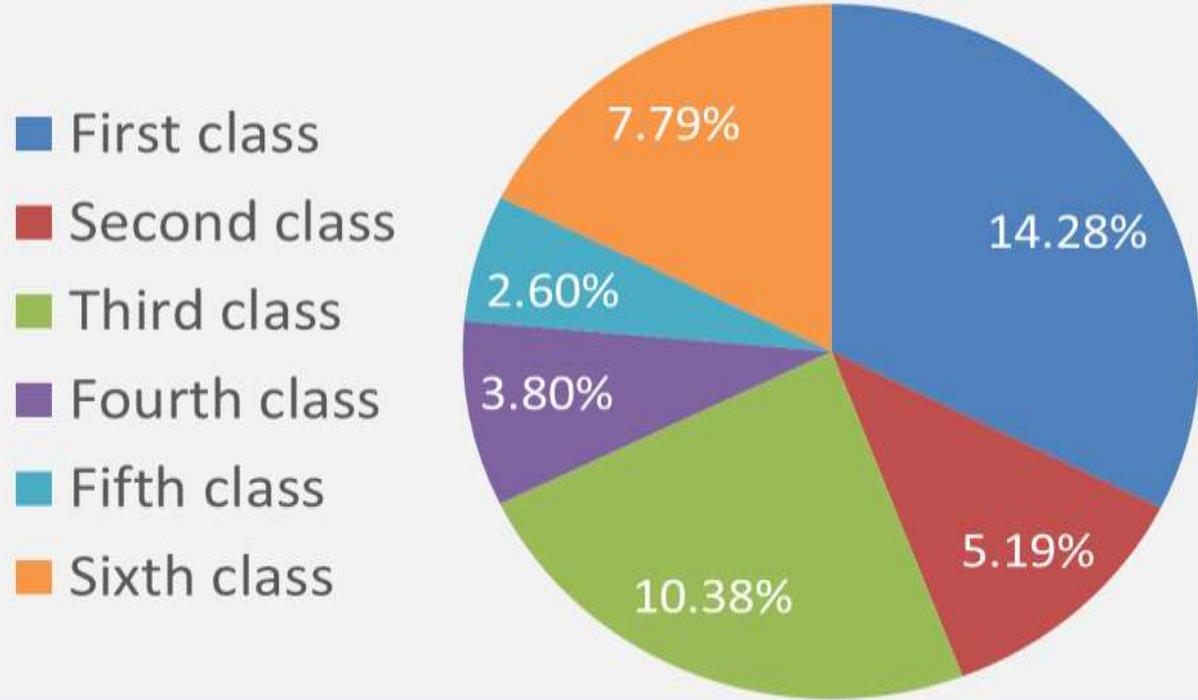
The overall of tobacco smoking was **20** students (**25.97%**) for cigarette only and only in males, **23** students (**29.87%**) for water pipe only (**20** (**25.97%**) males, **3** (**3.9%**) females) and **34** students (**44.15%**) for both types and **only** in **males**. (Figure 2)

Figure 2

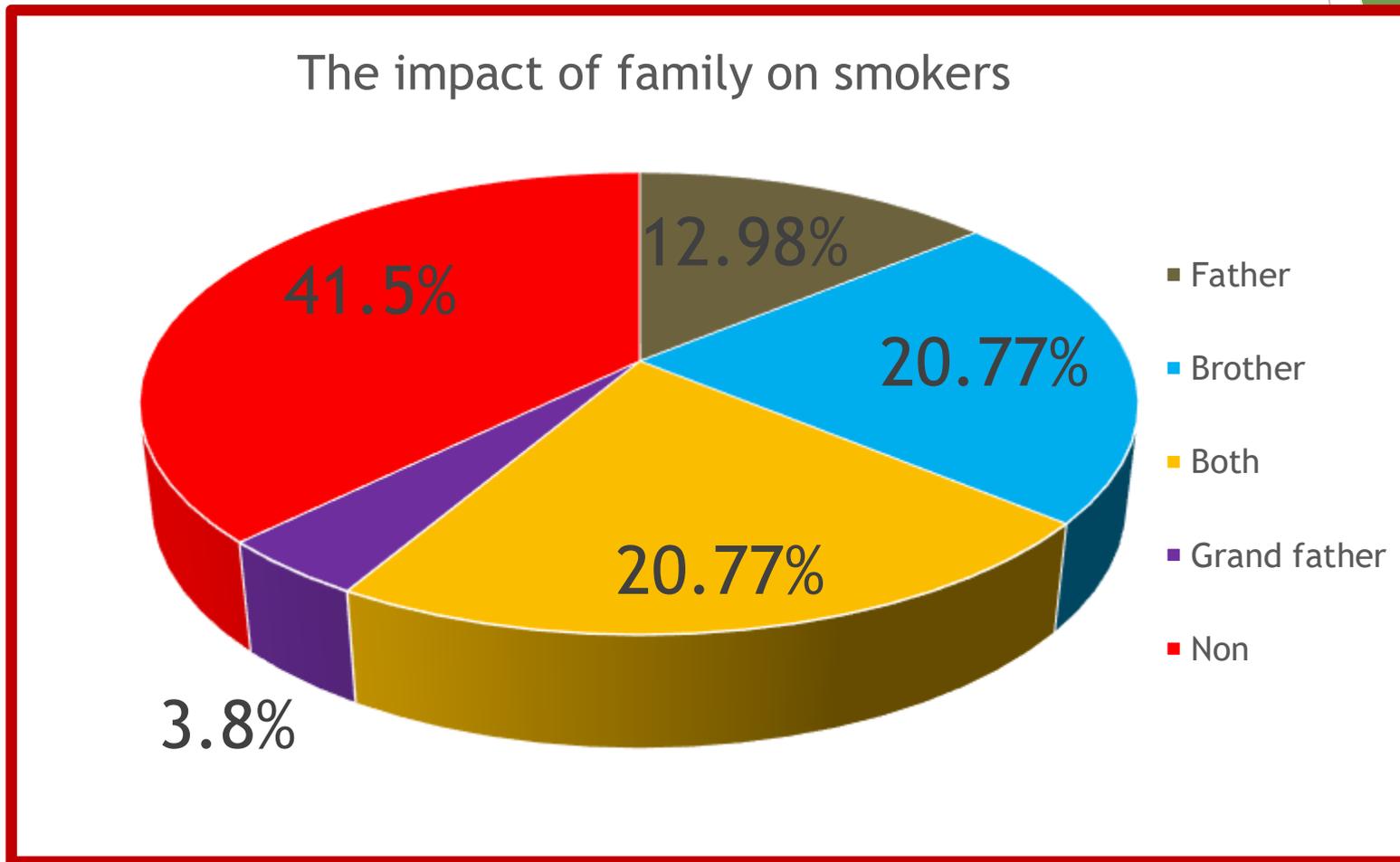


Both smoking methods (cigarette & water pipe) were more popular among 1st year students (14.28% compared to the 5th year students (2.60%). Figure 3

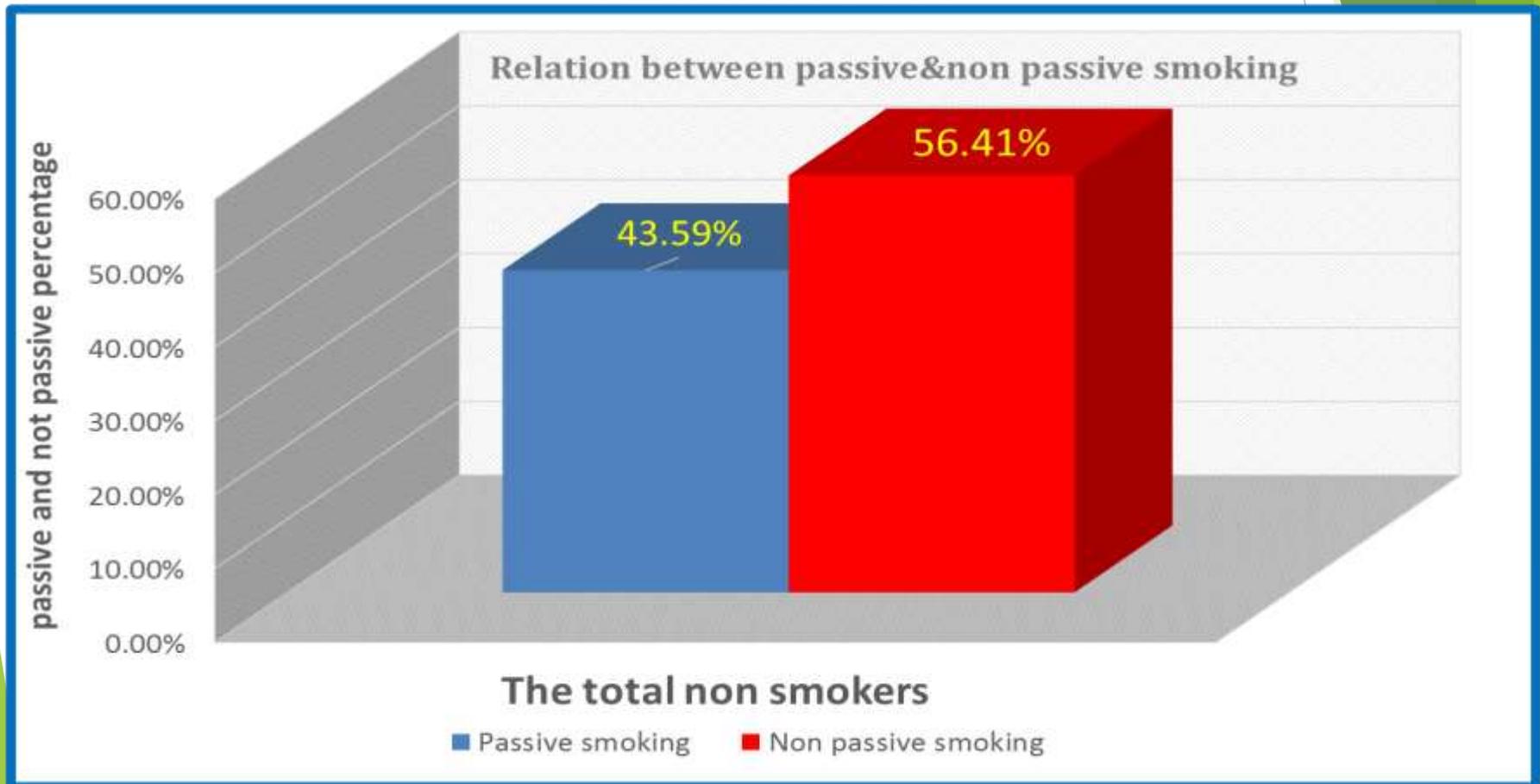
THE RELATION OF SMOKERS WITH BOTH (WATERPIPE&CIGARETTE)



On asking about the family of smoker? , we found that most of the smokers in the family were the brothers (20.77%) then the father (12.98%) &the brothers at all were (41.5%) and the father at all were (35.75%) . (Figure 4)

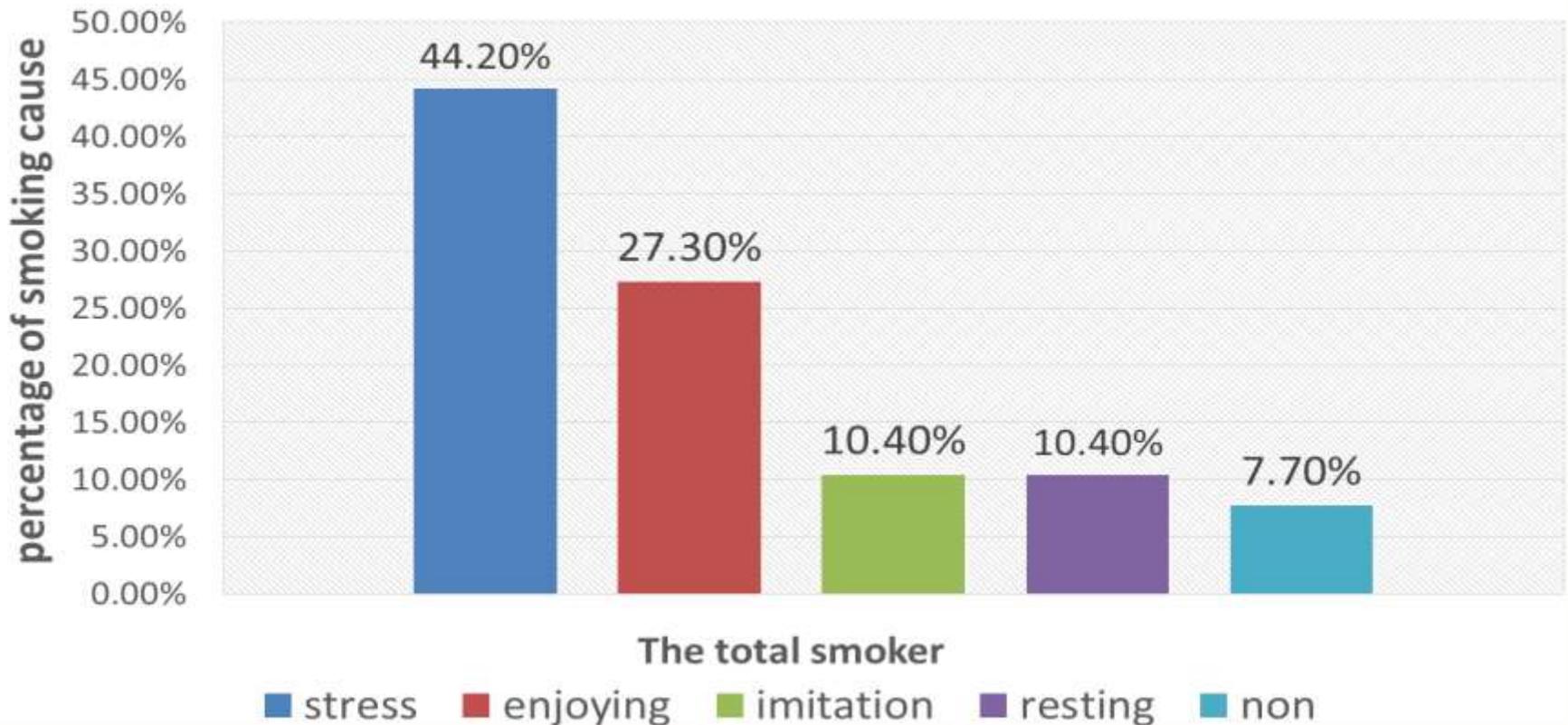


119 persons from 273-nonsmoker sit with smokers and the rest **154** students not sit, the ($p = 1.95$) which is significance at 0.05 as the following. (**Figure 5**)



On asking about the common cause of smoking? , the stress obtaining on the highest number (34) 44.2% , then the enjoying by (21) 27.3% , then the others as in the figure bellow. (Figure 6)

The common cause of smoking



Conclusion

The results show widespread smoking especially among men, and a rapidly changing pattern towards waterpipe use.

The brothers are the most people that related to the smokers from the side of the smoking.

By educational programs and teach specific courses can be control on the smoking.

Advice the nonsmokers students to don't sit with the smoking.

Try to help or to treat the student with the environmental stressors.

Thank you