

عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence of Active and Passive Smoking among Adult Population : Findings of a Population-Based Survey in Kerman (KERCADR), Iran

محل انتشار:

مجله اعتیاد و سلامت, دوره 8, شماره 1 (سال: 1395)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 9

نویسندگان:

Hamideh Salimzadeh - Assistant Professor, Digestive Oncology Research Center, Digestive Disease Research Institute, Shariati Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Hamid Najafipour - Professor, Physiology Research Center, Institute of Neuropharmacology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Fatemeh Mirzaiepour - Associate Professor, Cardiovascular Research Center, Institute of Basic and Clinical Physiology Sciences, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Soodabeh Navadeh - PhD Candidate, Global Health Sciences, University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA AND Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mitra Shadkam-Farrokhi - Researcher, Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center, Institute of Basic and Clinical Physiology Sciences, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Ali Mirzazadeh - Assistant Professor, Global Health Sciences, University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA AND Physiology Research Center, Institute of Neuropharmacology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Smoking is one of the major modifiable non-communicable disease risk factors. Our aim was to report the pattern of active and passive smoking using the data collected through a population base household survey in Kerman, Iran. Methods: Given a cluster random sampling design, we recruited 8900 adult populations (15-75 years old) into a survey. After consenting, every participant was interviewed by a trained interviewer. The section for smoking had questions about daily (smoking at least one cigarette/day), non-daily, past and passive cigarette smoking as well as the time of exposure to cigarette's smoke. We used Kerman population distribution (as the target population) to adjust our estimates using direct standardization method. Findings: Overall, 8.3% of study participants (15.5% in men vs. 0.8% in women,  $P = 0.010$ ) reported themselves as daily smokers and 1.7% (2.9% in men vs. 0.4% in women,  $P = 0.010$ ) as non-daily smokers. The passive smoking was common in total (27.5%), while women experienced more exposure than men (30.1% vs. 25.0%,  $P = 0.010$ ). 3.2% of daily smokers smoked more than 20 cigarettes/day. Among passive smokers, 62.6% were exposed to cigarette smoke more than 6 days/week. Conclusion: Smoking is pretty common among adult populations, particularly men. A majority of tobacco-free young adult women are exposed to passive smoking. Age and gender oriented interventions are required to change this risk pattern in our community to prevent from further smoking related morbidities and mortalities.

کلمات کلیدی:

Cigarette smoking, active smoking, passive smoking, Coronary artery disease risk factors

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/2038479>

