















# Facts about smoking

\* 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of world population-Smoker

– Males: > 1 billion

– Females: > 250 million

\* Industrialized Countries

— % of Male smokers: 50%

– % of Female smokers22%

\* Developing countries

− Males 35%

Females9%

(Source: World Health Report)



# Facts about smoking

- \* Three million deaths annually because of smoking means one death after every 8 seconds.
- \* Ten million deaths annually expected by 2020 means one death after every three seconds.
- \* Developed countries have reduced smoking by 10% while developing countries have increased by 60% after 1970.



# Types of tobacco smoking

- \* Cigarette Most common and most harmful
- \* Sheesha
- \* Bidi
- \* Tobacco chewing
- \* Hookah(Hubble bubble)
- \* Cigar
- \* Kreteks(clove cigarettes)
- \* Snuff Moist & Dry
- \* E-cigarette





# Causes of smoking

Usually the adolescents (mostly of 10-15 yrs) indulge in smoking as a result of

- curiosity,
- adventurism,
- rebelliousness and adulthood,
- a manly and masculine act that will lead them to happiness, fitness, wealth, power and sexual success.
- Attractive advertisements influence the immature and unstable minds.



Composition of tobacco

- \* About 4000 toxic substances are present in tobacco
- \* Most important and dangerous constituents:
  - Nicotine
  - Carbon Monoxide
  - Tar















# **Effects of Nicotine**

- \* Smokers have to maintain a level of nicotine in the blood for normal working.
- \* Smokers have to smoke to avoid the discomfort experienced while not smoking.















# Consequences of smoking

- \* Economic loss
- \* Health loss
- \* Socio-cultural loss
- \* Psychological loss















# **Smoking and Diseases**

- \* An important causative/risk factor for various diseases.
- \* About 25 diseases caused/aggravated by smoking. e.g.
  - Lung cancer: 80-90% deaths due to smoking.
     Incidence 10 times more than non-smokers.
  - Chronic bronchitis
  - Emphysema: 80- 95%
  - Ischaemic heart disease: 20-30% deaths.
     Risk is twice than non-smokers
  - Obstructive peripheral vascular disease



# **Smoking and Diseases**

- \* Cerebrovascular disease
- \* Cancer of tongue, oesophagus, larynx & pancreas, Gastro-duodenal ulcers
- \* Cancer of the cervix and endometrium
- \* Cancer of the urinary bladder
- \* Still births, abortions
- Neonatal deaths
- \* Fracture of hip, wrist and vertebrae





# Health Effects of Second Han (Passive) Smoking(SHS)

- Second hand smoke causes premature death and disease in children and in non smoking adults
- \* Adults
  - Leads to discomfort, distress to asthmatics
  - Nicotine is detected in blood and urine of passive smokers.
  - Passive smoking by adults may lead to Cacervix, CA lung, and coronary heart disease

# **Health Effects on Children**

- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- Acute respiratory infections
- Middle ear disease
- \* More severe asthma
- Respiratory symptoms
- Slowed lung growth



## Health Effects Cont...

 The scientific evidence indicates that there is no risk – free level of exposure to second hand smoke













#### **Eliminating Exposure**

- Smoke-free policies fully protect nonsmokers
- Cleaning the air or ventilating buildings cannot eliminate exposure
- No such thing as a no-smoking section

#### There's no such thing as a **NO SMOKING** section No Amount of secondhand smoke is safe! Here are some unexpected ways you may breathe secondhand smoke every day: Sitting in the "no smoking" section, even if it doesn't smell smoky Riding in a car while someone else is smoking, even if a window is open Being in a house where people are smoking, even if you're in another room Working in any restaurant, warehouse, or building that allows smoking inside, even if there is a filter or ventilation system

Secondhand smoke
If hurts you, it doesn't bike much, it doesn't bike long.

## Laws of Zambia

- StatutoryInstrument No. 39of 2008
- The Local
   Government
   (Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places) Regulations, 2008
- \* 3. (1) A person shall not smoke in a public place within the area.
  - (2) A person who contravenes sub regulation (1) commits an offence and is liable, upon conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred penalty units or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both.



# Public Smoking Preventive measures

- \* Govt.'s responsibility for implementation of legislation.
- \* Encourage not to start smoking.
- \* Encourage to stop smoking.
- \* Multi-sectoral approach.















- \* Anti-smoking health education to general public but special emphasis to focus on public smokers.
- \* Highlighting the positive effects of NOT smoking and QUITING smoking.
- \* Awareness for the rights of non-smokers.
- Legislative action
- \* Environmental health officers to take the lead in the enforcement of tobacco control regulations
- \* NGOs to take the complimentary effort on political mobilization on the part on the government in monitoring and enforcing of the legislation



# RESOLUTION ABOUT SMOKING IN A PUBLIC PLACE















# THANK YOU FOR NOT SMOKING











