

PITHAPUR RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (A)

KAKINADA



DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS



AWARENESS ON ILL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

DATE : 02-08-2024

INTRODUCTION

According to the WHO, 6 million people die because of tobacco smoking and an estimated 600,000 individuals lose their lives due to second-hand smoke globally each year. A recent study found that smoking is related to about 20% adult mortality around the world. It is projected that smoking will cause the death of 8 million people every year by 2030 and 80% of these deaths will occur in low- and middle-income countries. Smoking is associated with increased the risk of cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases, stroke, and cancers of many organs of the body such as mouth, larynx, lungs, kidneys, cervix, and pancreas.

Therefore, the aim of the present study was to evaluate an association between the awareness about smoking effects on oral health and probability of smoking among schoolchildren.

Objectives

- Reduce illness, disability, and death related to tobacco use and secondhand smoke.
- discuss the disadvantages of smoking and tobacco use.
- ensuring that smoking cessation support is available to smokers who want to quit.

Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking

Cigarette smoking harms nearly every organ of the body, causes many diseases, and reduces the health of smokers in general.

Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States.

- Cigarette smoking causes more than 480,000 deaths each year in the United States. This is nearly one in five deaths.
- Smoking causes more deaths each year than the following causes combined:
 - Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - Illegal drug use
 - Alcohol use
 - Motor vehicle injuries
 - Firearm-related incidents
- More than 10 times as many U.S. citizens have died prematurely from cigarette smoking than have died in all the wars fought by the United States.

- Smoking causes about 90% (or 9 out of 10) of all lung cancer deaths. More women die from lung cancer each year than from breast cancer.
- Smoking causes about 80% (or 8 out of 10) of all deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- Cigarette smoking increases risk for death from all causes in men and women.
- The risk of dying from cigarette smoking has increased over the last 50 years in the U.S.

Smoking and Increased Health Risks

Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to develop heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer.

- Estimates show smoking increases the risk:
 - For coronary heart disease by 2 to 4 times
 - For stroke by 2 to 4 times
 - Of men developing lung cancer by 25 times
 - Of women developing lung cancer by 25.7 times
- Smoking causes diminished overall health, increased absenteeism from work, and increased health care utilization and cost.

Smoking and Cardiovascular Disease

Smokers are at greater risk for diseases that affect the heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular disease).^{1,2}

- Smoking causes stroke and coronary heart disease, which are among the leading causes of death in the United States.
- Even people who smoke fewer than five cigarettes a day can have early signs of cardiovascular disease.
- Smoking damages blood vessels and can make them thicken and grow narrower. This makes your heart beat faster and your blood pressure go up. Clots can also form.
- A stroke occurs when:
 - A clot blocks the blood flow to part of your brain;
 - A blood vessel in or around your brain bursts.
- Blockages caused by smoking can also reduce blood flow to your legs and skin.

Smoking and Respiratory Disease

Smoking can cause lung disease by damaging your airways and the small air sacs (alveoli) found in your lungs.

- Lung diseases caused by smoking include COPD, which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis.
- Cigarette smoking causes most cases of lung cancer.

- If you have asthma, tobacco smoke can trigger an attack or make an attack worse.
- Smokers are 12 to 13 times more likely to die from COPD than nonsmokers.

Smoking and Cancer

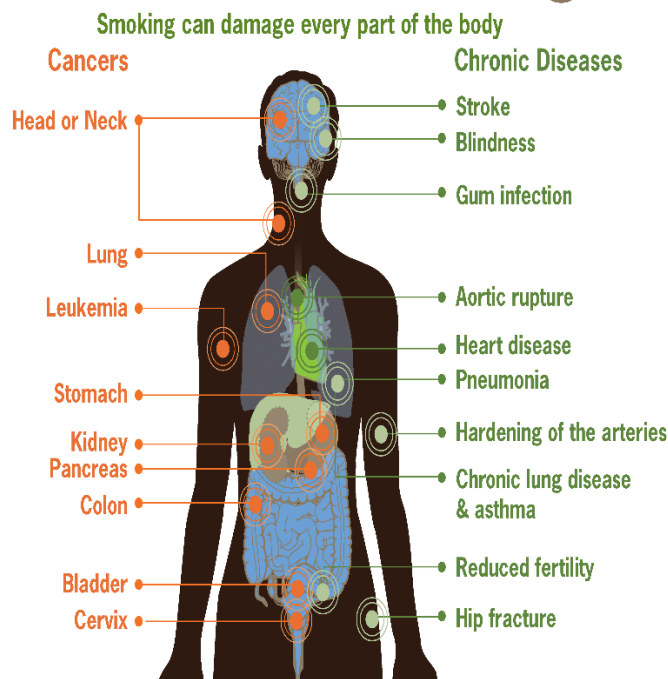
Smoking can cause cancer almost anywhere in your body:

- Bladder
- Blood (acute myeloid leukemia)
- Cervix
- Colon and rectum (colorectal)
- Esophagus
- Kidney and ureter
- Larynx
- Liver
- Oropharynx (includes parts of the throat, tongue, soft palate, and the tonsils)
- Pancreas
- Stomach
- Trachea, bronchus, and lung

Smoking also increases the risk of dying from cancer and other diseases in cancer patients and survivors.

If nobody smoked, one of every three cancer deaths in the United States would not happen.

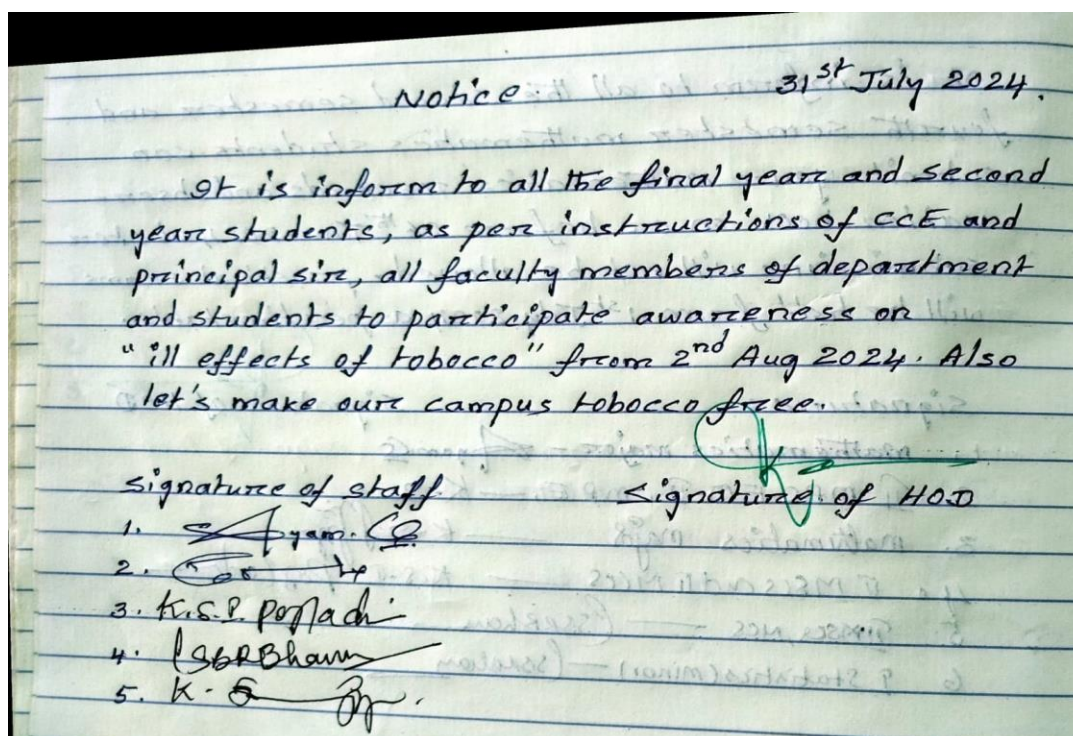
Risks from Smoking



Smoking and Other Health Risks

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and affects a person's overall health.

- Smoking can make it harder for a woman to become pregnant. It can also affect her baby's health before and after birth. Smoking increases risks for:
 - Preterm (early) delivery
 - Stillbirth (death of the baby before birth)
 - Low birth weight
 - Sudden infant death syndrome (known as SIDS or crib death)
 - Ectopic pregnancy
 - Orofacial clefts in infants
- Smoking can also affect men's sperm, which can reduce fertility and also increase risks for birth defects and miscarriage.
- Smoking can affect bone health.
 - Women past childbearing years who smoke have weaker bones than women who never smoked. They are also at greater risk for broken bones.
- Smoking affects the health of your teeth and gums and can cause tooth loss.
- Smoking can increase your risk for cataracts (clouding of the eye's lens that makes it hard for you to see). It can also cause age-related macular degeneration (AMD). AMD is damage to a small spot near the center of the retina, the part of the eye needed for central vision.
- Smoking is a cause of type 2 diabetes mellitus and can make it harder to control. The risk of developing diabetes is 30–40% higher for active smokers than nonsmokers.
- Smoking causes general adverse effects on the body, including inflammation and decreased immune function.
- Smoking is a cause of rheumatoid arthritis.



Conclusions and recommendations

This awareness regarding the harmful effects of tobacco is lacking among the users and is less than the non-users. It further highlights the need to include strategies for deeper penetration of health promotion activities and bringing the desired behavior change. Future research can focus on assessing the effectiveness of various health promotion activities and comparing them between tobacco users and non-users and among different sociodemographic variables. We recommend that these campaigns be customized to counter the regional disparities and adopt a gender-neutral approach. Community-based approaches involving stakeholders like village elderly, healthcare frontline workers and allied community workers leading to the inclusion of the bottom of the pyramid will help in practical and widespread Dissemination. Awareness activities should be started during adolescence as it is a critical period to adopt a healthy lifestyle and be aware of the harmful effects of tobacco. Lastly, a public health approach that integrates with the existing sociocultural milieu and a supportive environment can be emphasized on from a policy point of view.

MATHEMATICS MAJOR STUDENTS



M.P.Cs & M.E.Cs & CHEMISTRY MAJOR





*Thank
you!*