

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE
OF SMOKING
AMONG RESIDENTS OF RURAL AREA
IN KLUANG, JOHOR**

**MBBS PHASE III A
SESSION 2004/05, CLASS 2002/07
COMMUNITY RESIDENCY PROGRAMME**

OBJECTIVES

KNOWLEDGE

- To study the knowledge of population on smoking addiction & cessation of smoking.
- To study the knowledge of population on smoking related diseases.

PRACTICE

- To study the prevalence of smoking practice
- To determine the preference of the types of tobacco products
- To study the reasons of smoking practice
- To assess the degree of nicotine dependence
- To study the reasons of failure of quitting.
- To study effects after cessation of smoking.

ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTION

- To study the attitude and perception of population towards smoking practice.
- To study the perception of population on effects of smoking on family and society.

INTRODUCTION

- **Variety of tobacco products has evolved over the centuries namely cigarette, cigar, cheroot, pipe etc.**
- **Since early 20th century, the tobacco market has been dominated by cigarette.**
- **Tobacco products contains numerous hazardous chemicals such as nicotine, carbon monoxide and tar.**
- **In Malaysia,**
 - ▣ **there are at least 1.7 million smokers**
 - ▣ **one in five Malaysian aged 15 and above is smoker.**
 - ▣ **prevalence of smoking is higher amongst male compared to female**
 - ▣ **more than 10,000 Malaysians die from smoking-related illnesses such as stroke, lung cancer and cardiovascular disease yearly**
- **This survey was done to look at the true situation occurred in the rural area of Kluang**

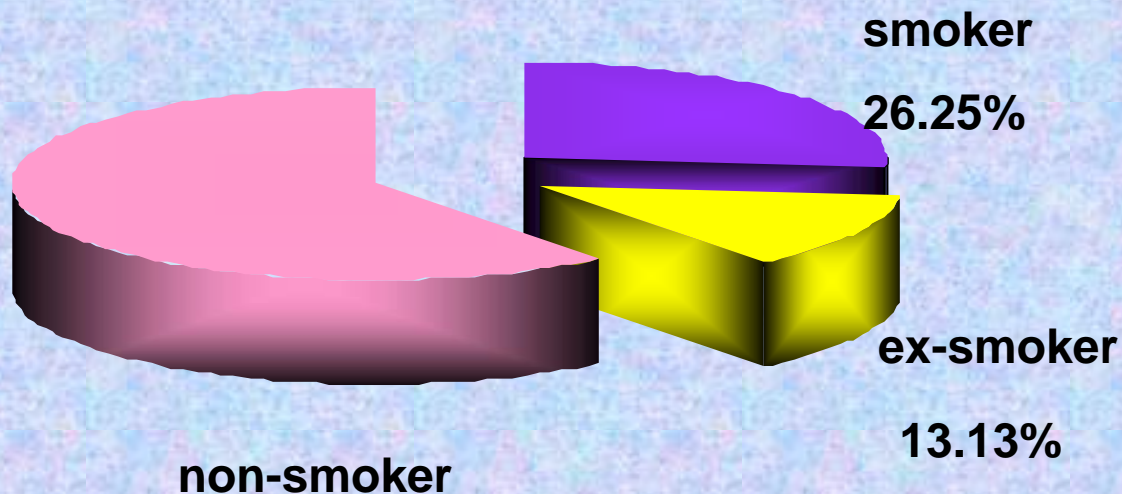
METHODOLOGY

- 4 villages were selected by the District Health Office of Kluang, Johor namely:
 - ▣ Kg. Bentong
 - ▣ Kg. Tengah
 - ▣ Kg. Palembang Lama
 - ▣ Kg. Rahmat, Sri Lalang
- Target Population: > 18 years old
- All the houses were tagged and 259 houses were randomly selected
- The number of houses selected from each village corresponds to the total number of houses in respective village
- In each household, a member aged 18 and above was selected by drawing lots to prevent bias and was asked to answer a questionnaire
- The questionnaire comprised of 20 questions on practice, 6 questions on knowledge and the other 4 on attitude and perception
- The data were collected and analyzed using the SPSS programme.

RESULTS

SOCIODEMOGRAPHY

TOTAL:	259 respondents
SEX:	129 ♀ 130 ♂
ETHNICITY:	252 Malays 1 Chinese 6 others
MARITAL STATUS:	37 single 206 married 3 divorced



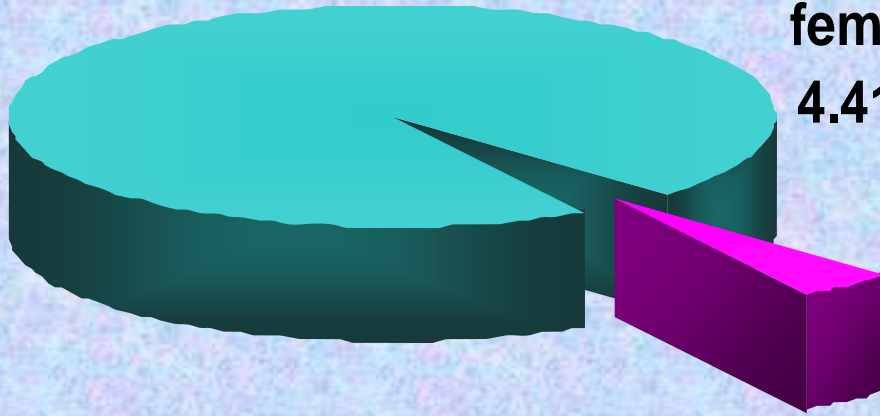
PREVALENCE OF SMOKING

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SEX OF SMOKERS

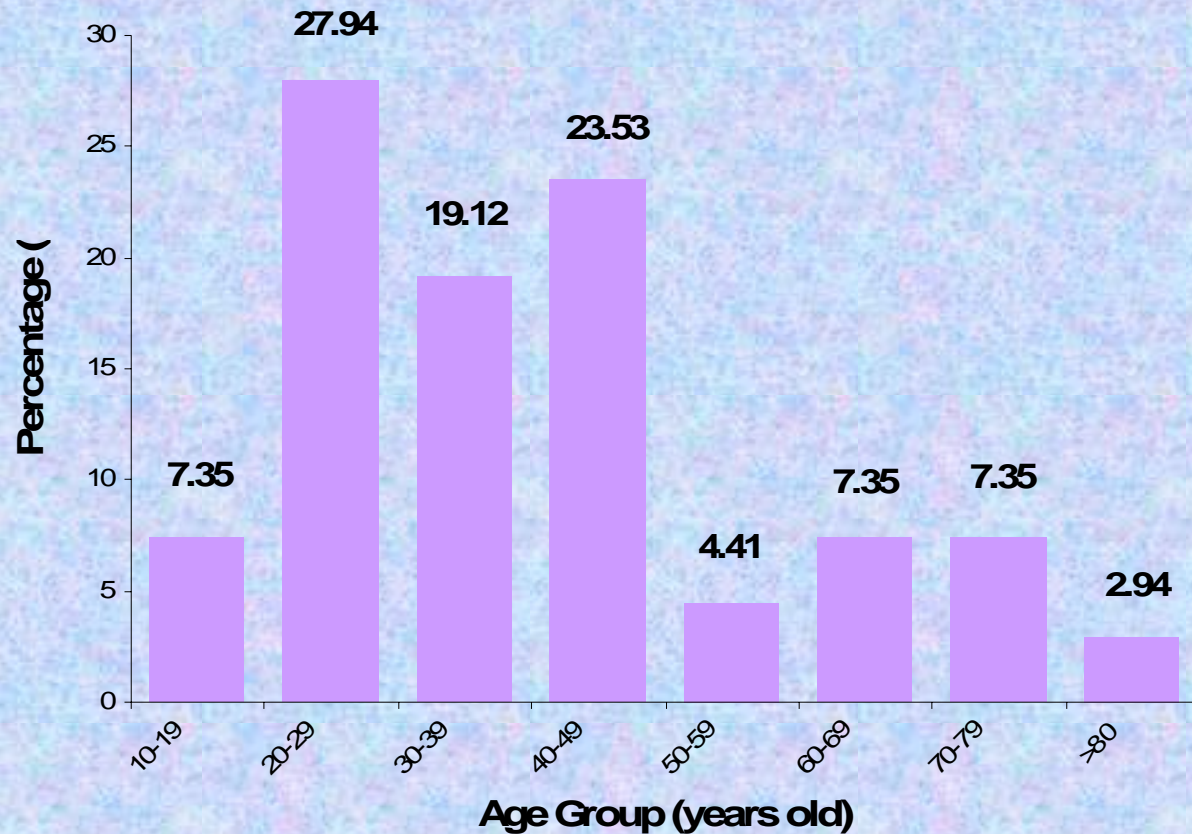
male
95.59%

female
4.41%

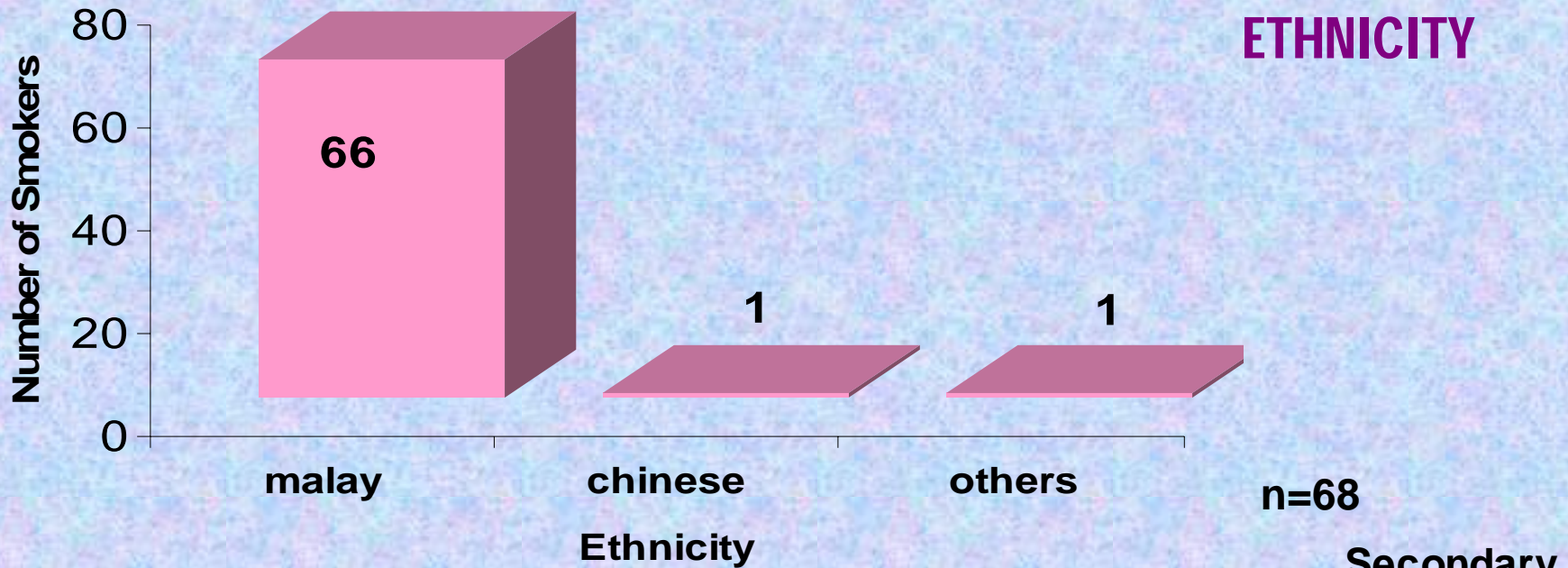


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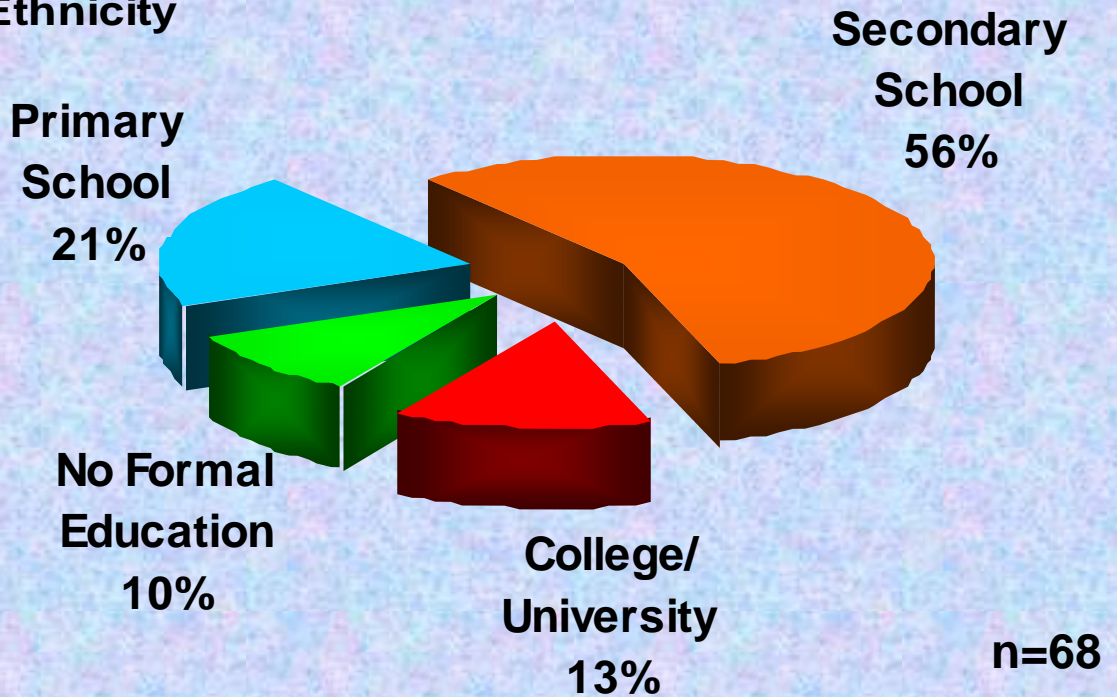
AGE GROUP



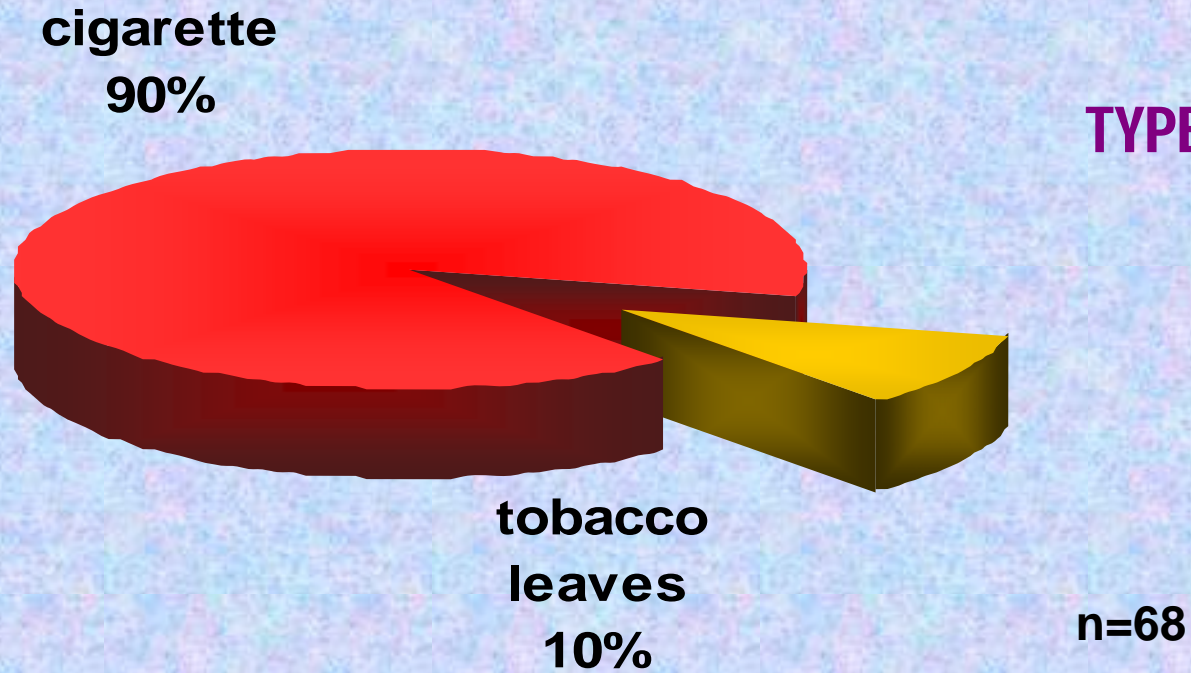
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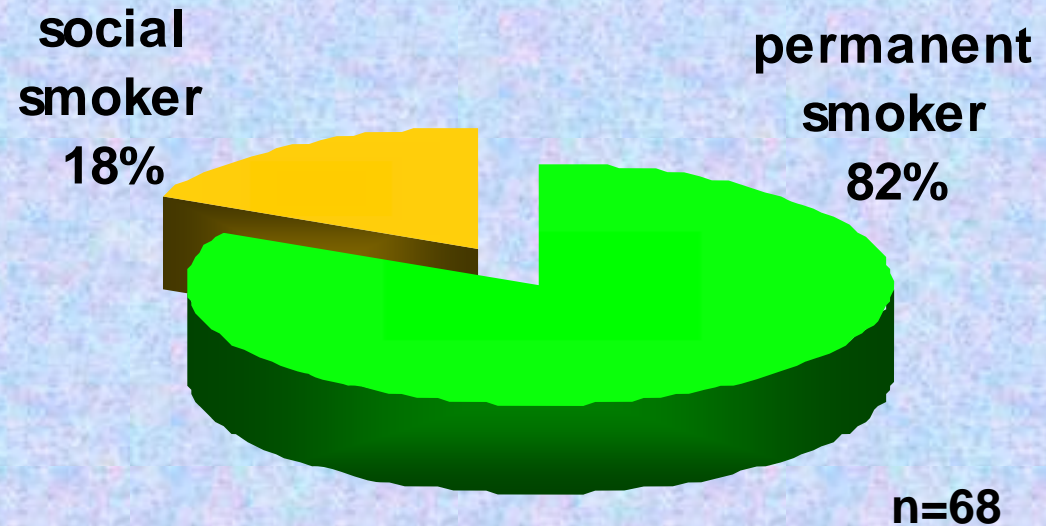
EDUCATION LEVEL



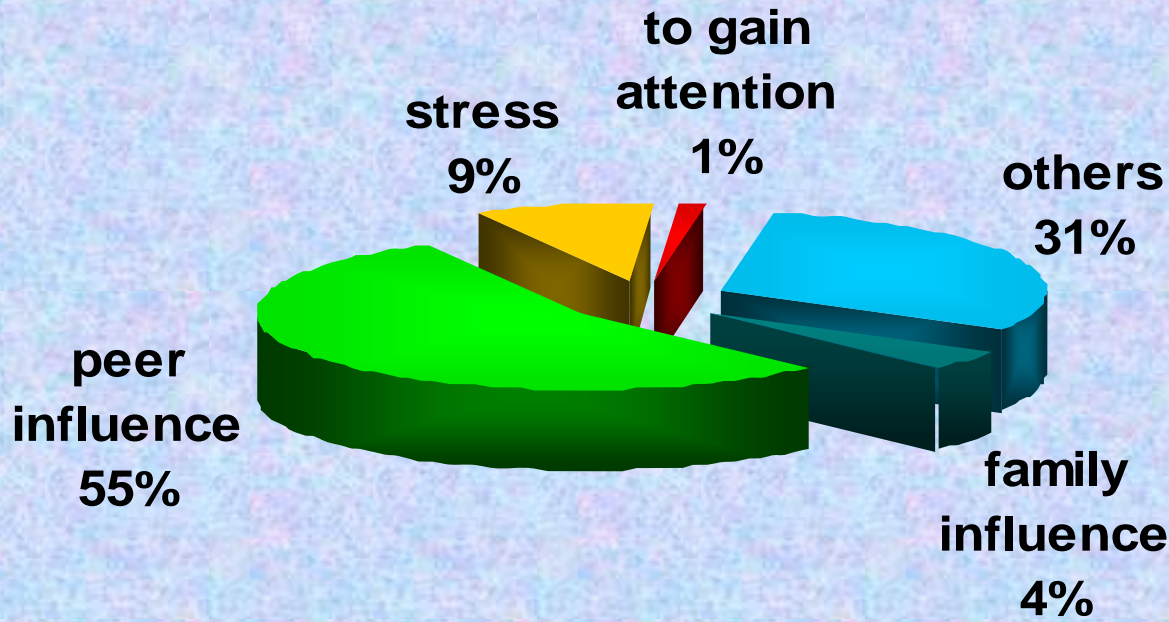
TYPES OF SMOKING



STATUS OF SMOKER

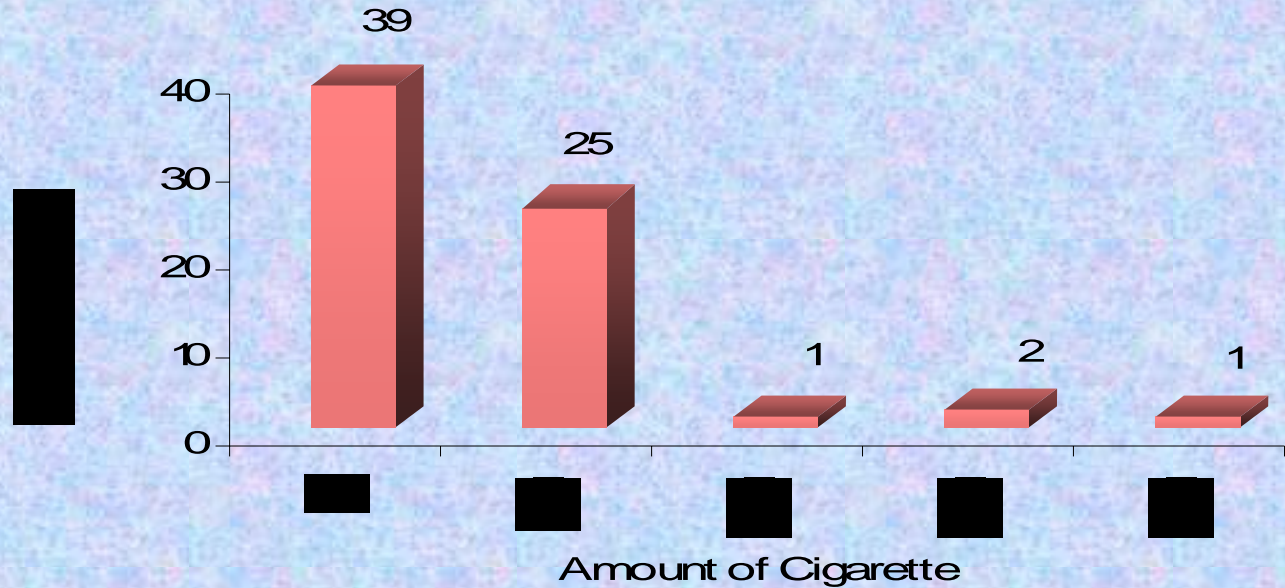


MAIN REASON FOR SMOKING



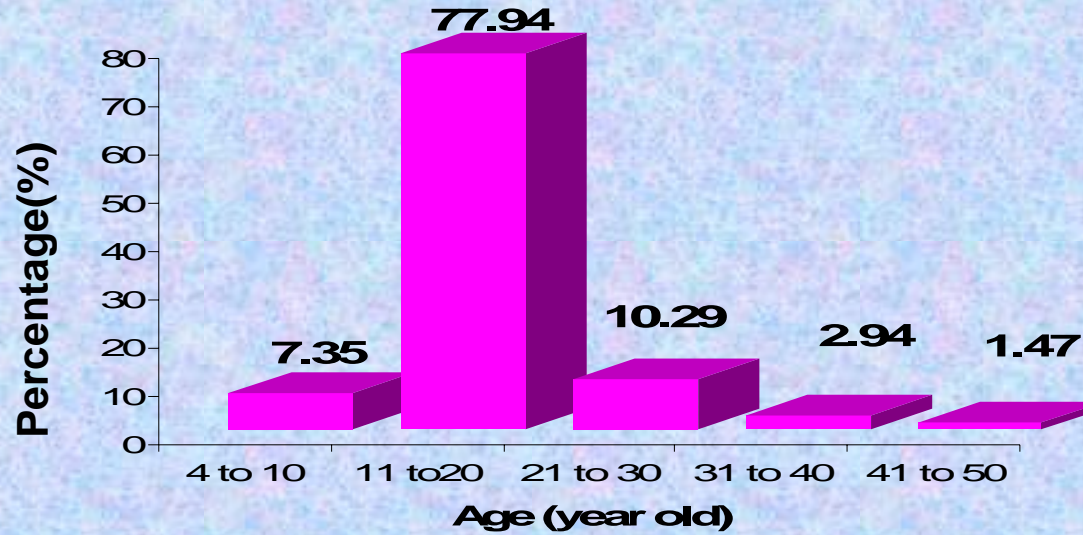
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AMOUNT OF CIGARETTE PER DAY



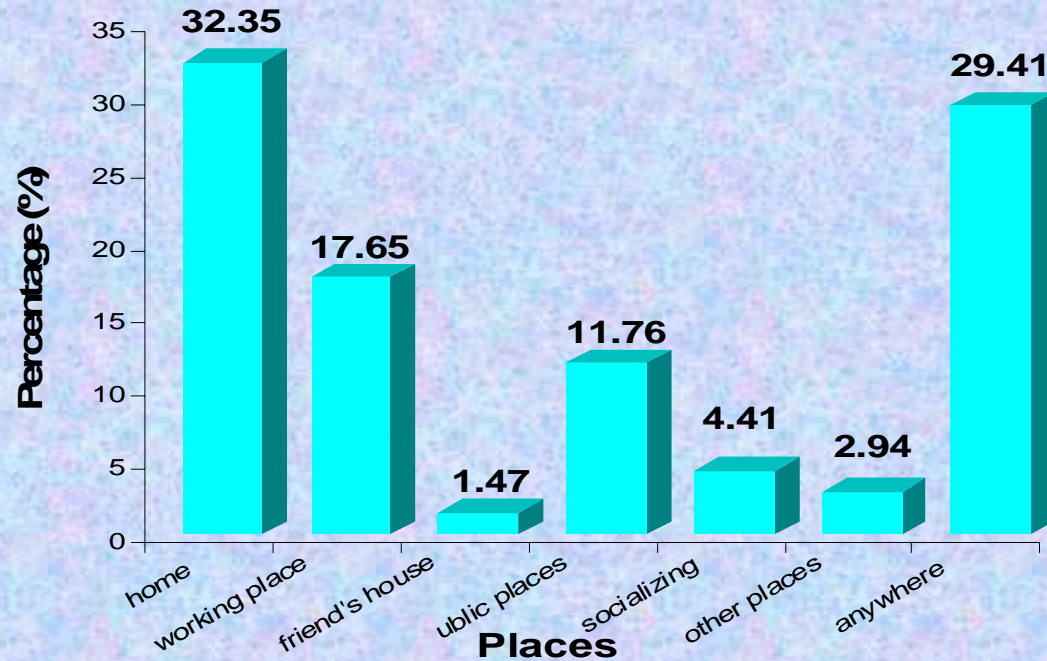
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INITIATION AGE OF SMOKING

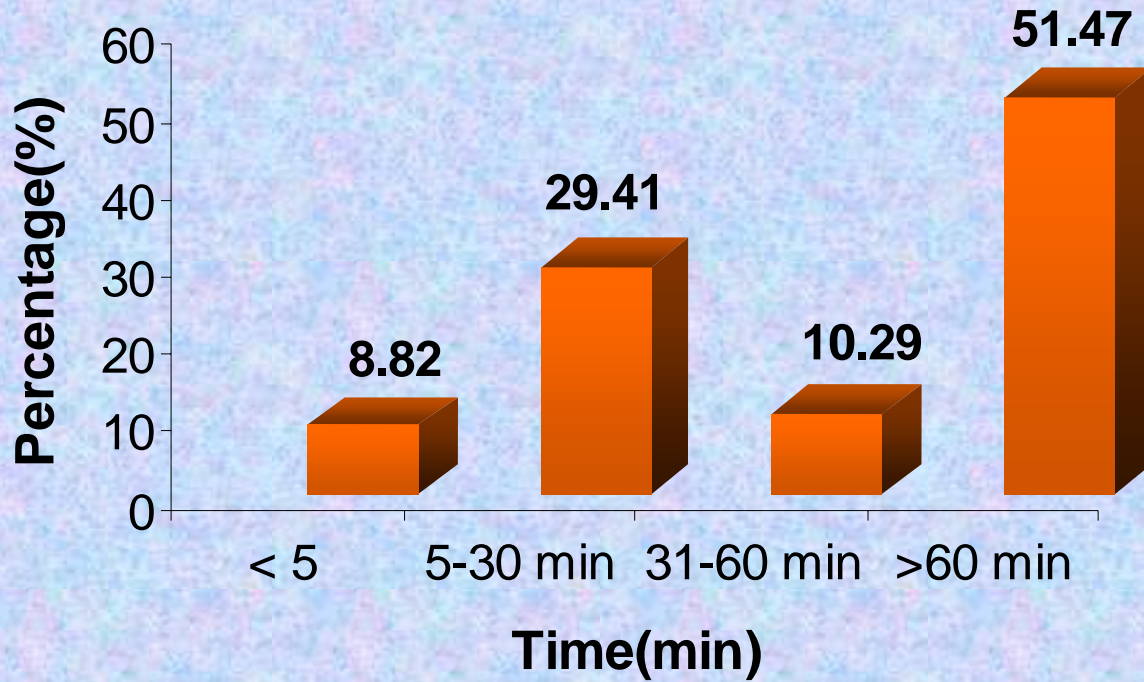


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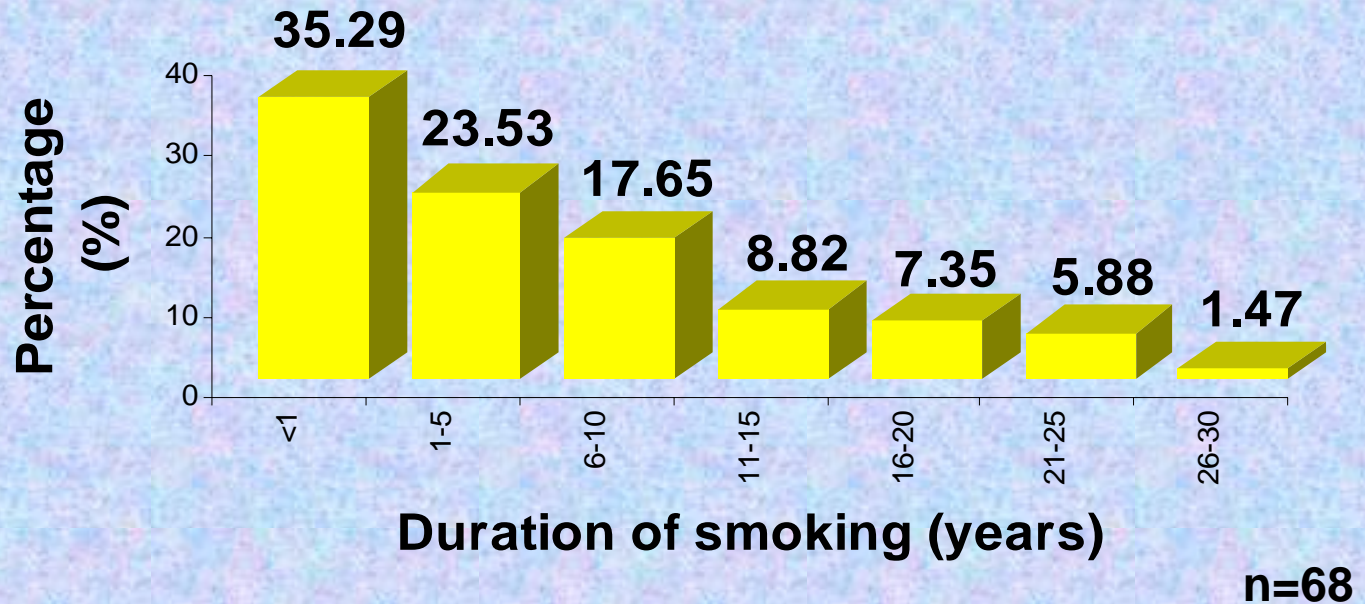
PLACES OF SMOKING



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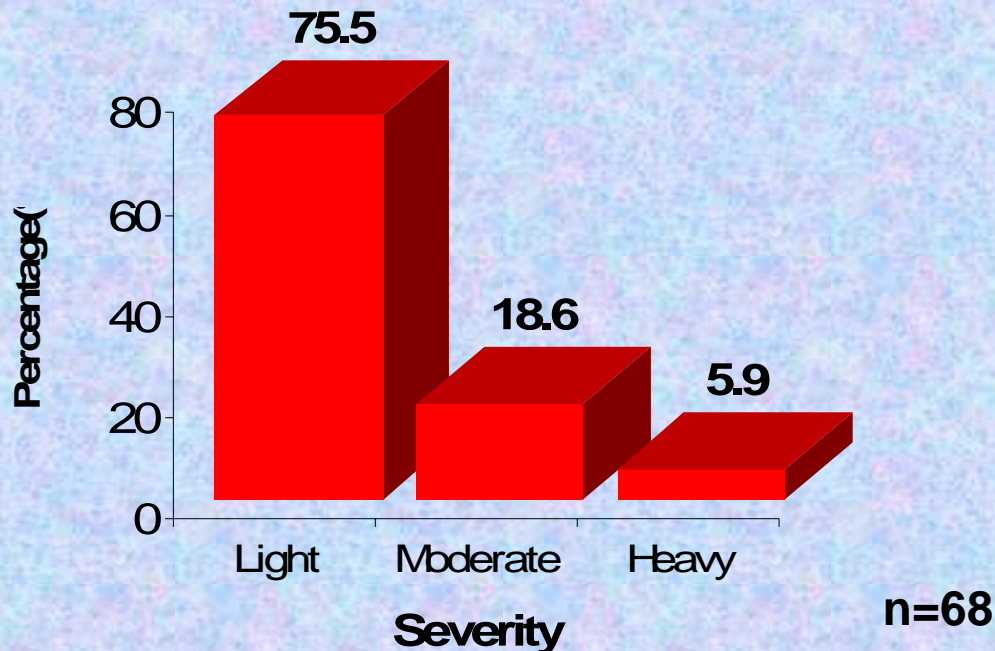


DURATION OF SMOKING



DEGREE OF SMOKING DEPENDENCE

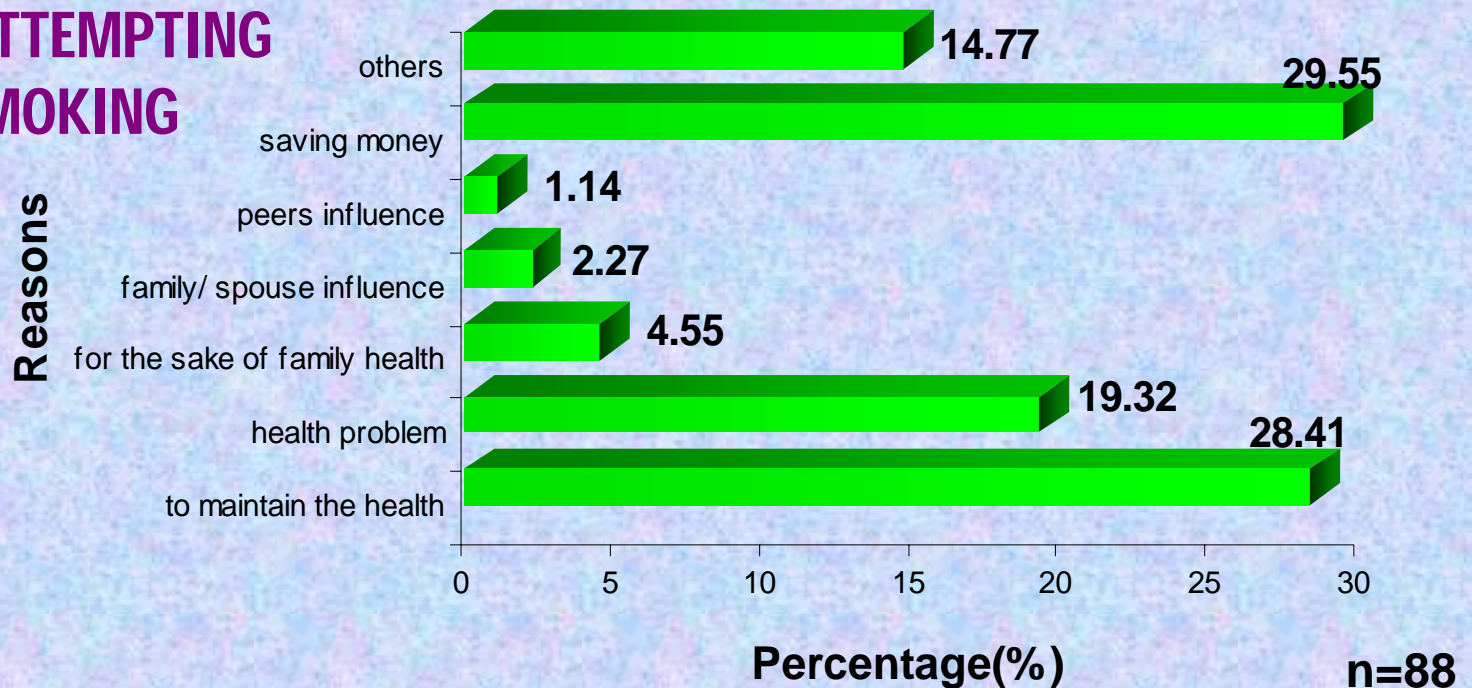
- This scoring is made according to Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Addiction whereby it correlates between how soon after waking the smokers' smoke their first cigarette and the amount of cigarette smoked per day.
- This test is used to assess tobacco addiction for Tobacco Cessation Counseling and Nicotine Replacement dosing. The score is 5 to 6 points for heavy nicotine addiction, 3 to 4 points for moderate and 0 to 2 points for light nicotine addiction 2 . (Heatherton (1991) Br J Addict 86:1119-27)

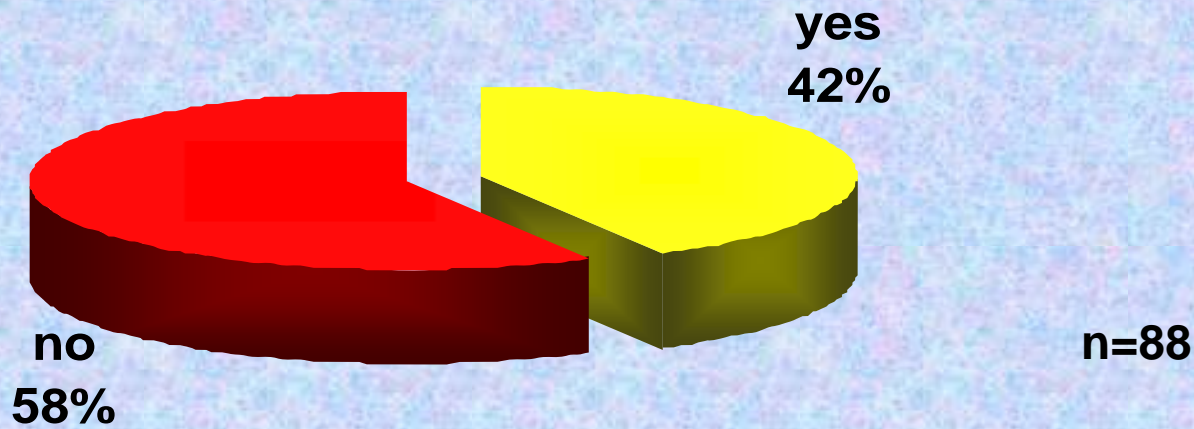


ATTEMPT TO QUIT SMOKING

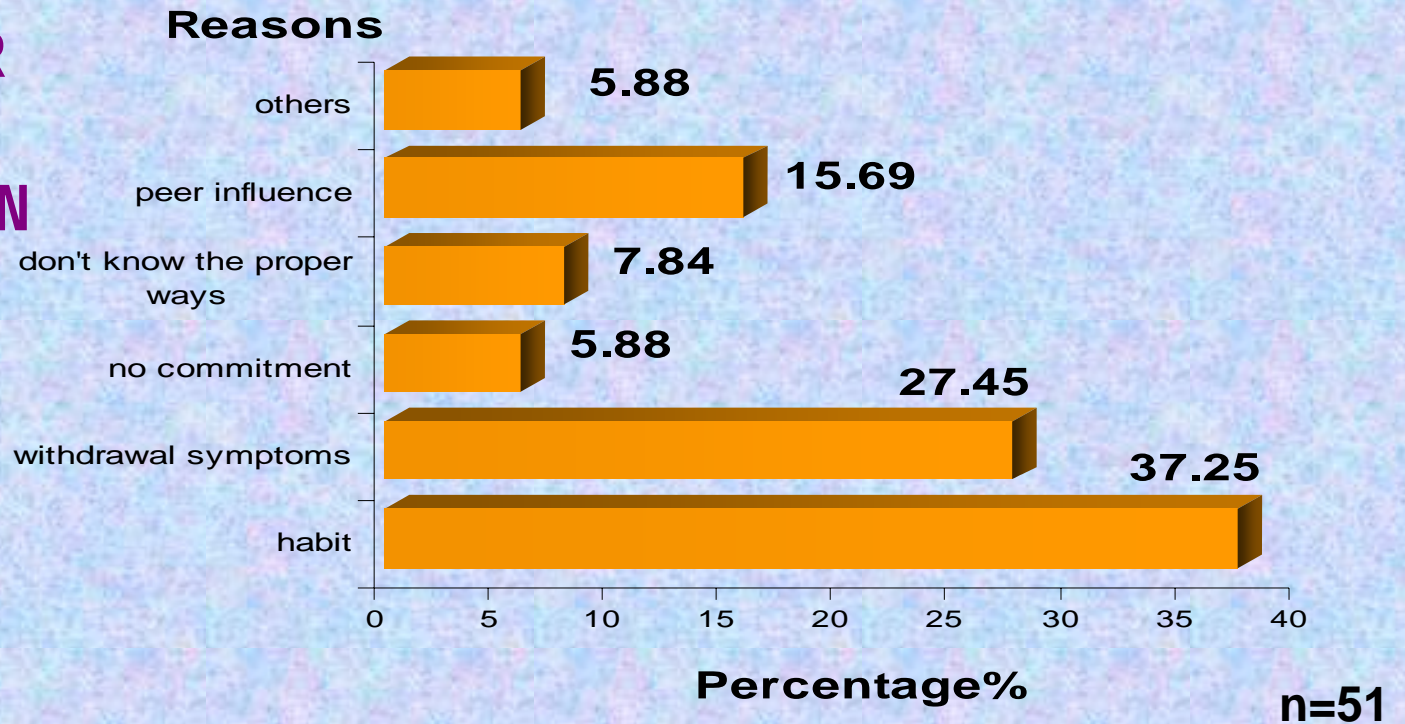
	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
YES	88	86.27%
NO	14	13.73%
TOTAL	102	100.00%

REASON FOR ATTEMPTING TO QUIT SMOKING





REASON FOR FAILURE OF CESSATION

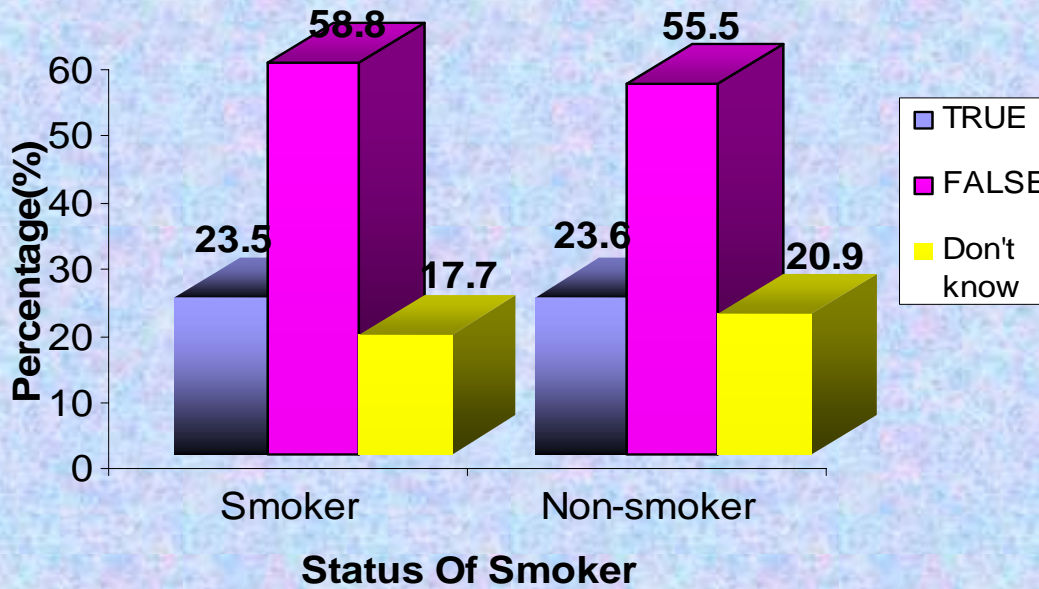


LUNG DISEASE

		LUNG DISEASE		TOTAL
		yes	no	
STATUS	ever smoker	10(9.8%)	92(90.2%)	102(100%)
	non-smoker	25(3.2%)	152(96.8%)	157(100%)
TOTAL		15(5.8%)	244(94.2%)	259(100%)

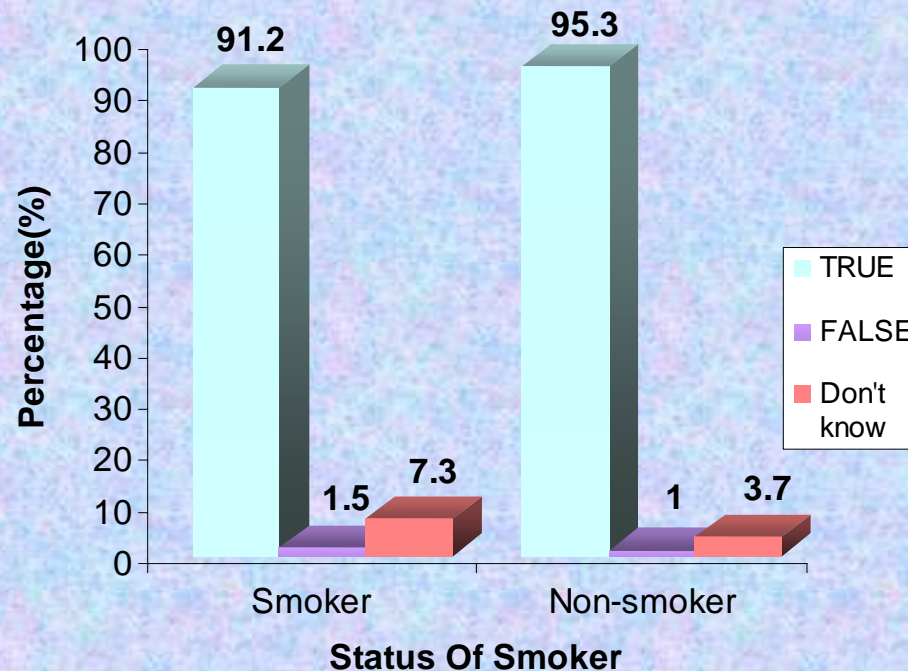
CHI-SQUARE VALUE 0.026

**CIGAR AND PIPE
SMOKING HAVE
NO ADVERSE EFFECT
AS SMOKING**

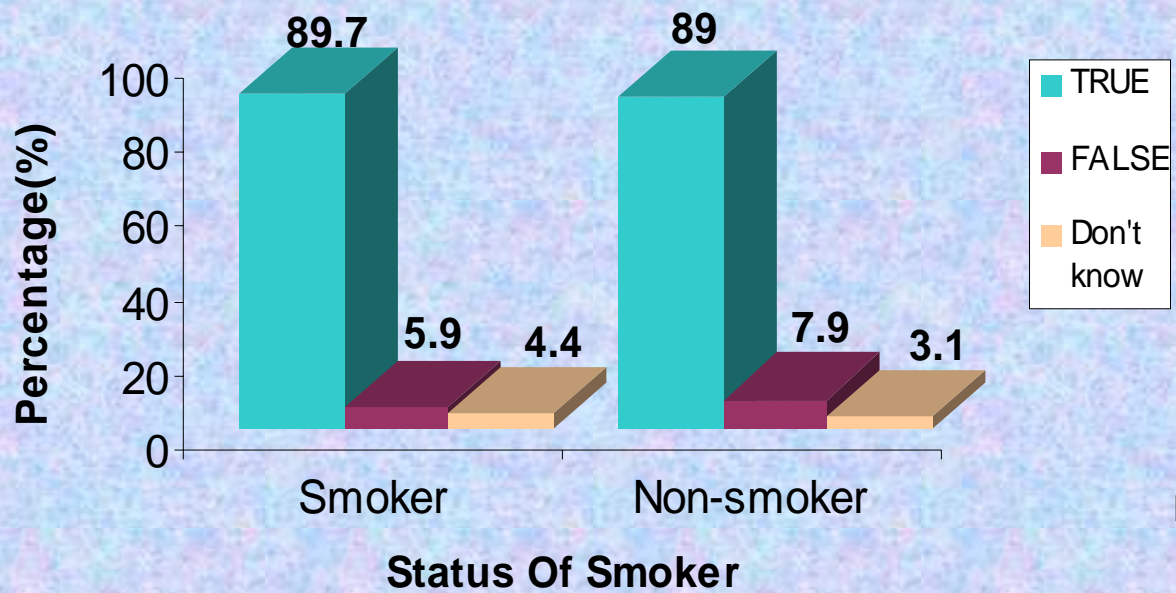


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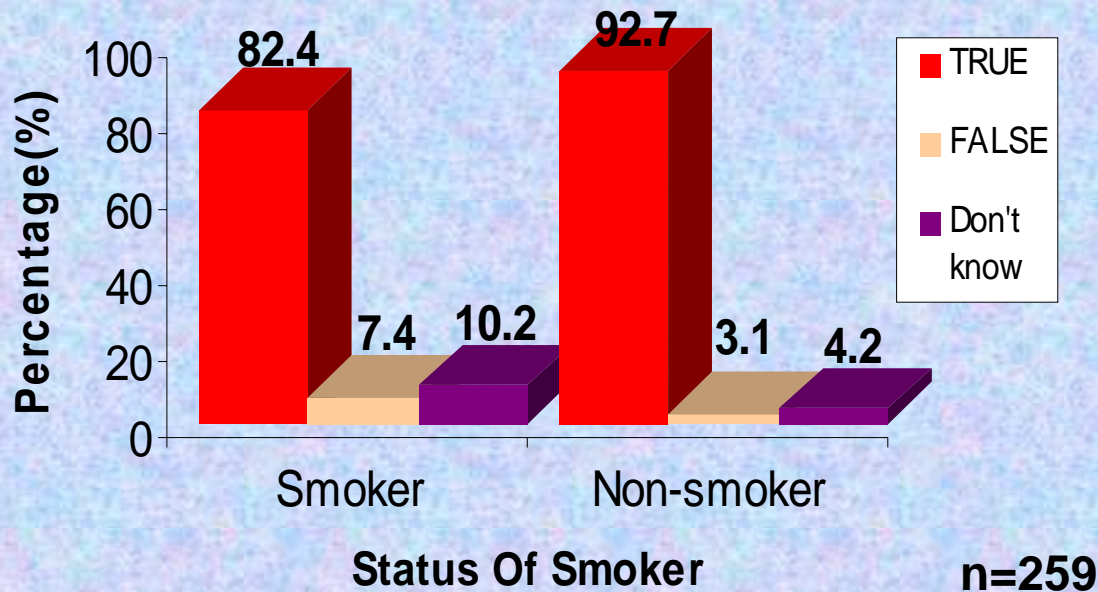
**SMOKING AND
PREGNANCY
CAN CAUSE DANGER
TO FETUS**



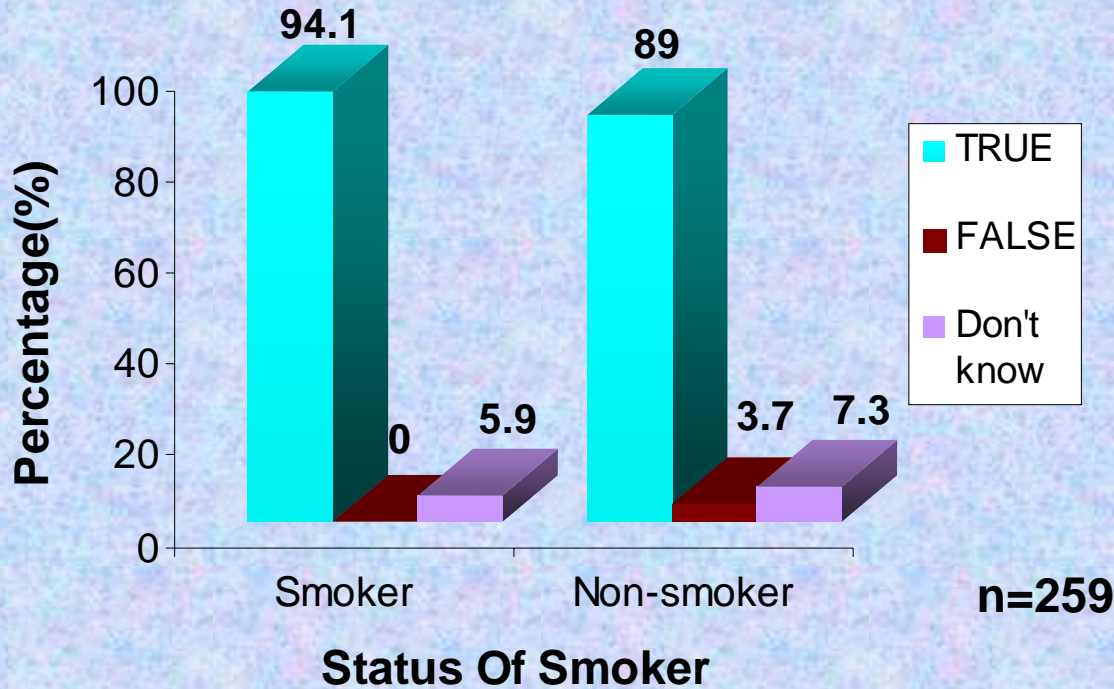
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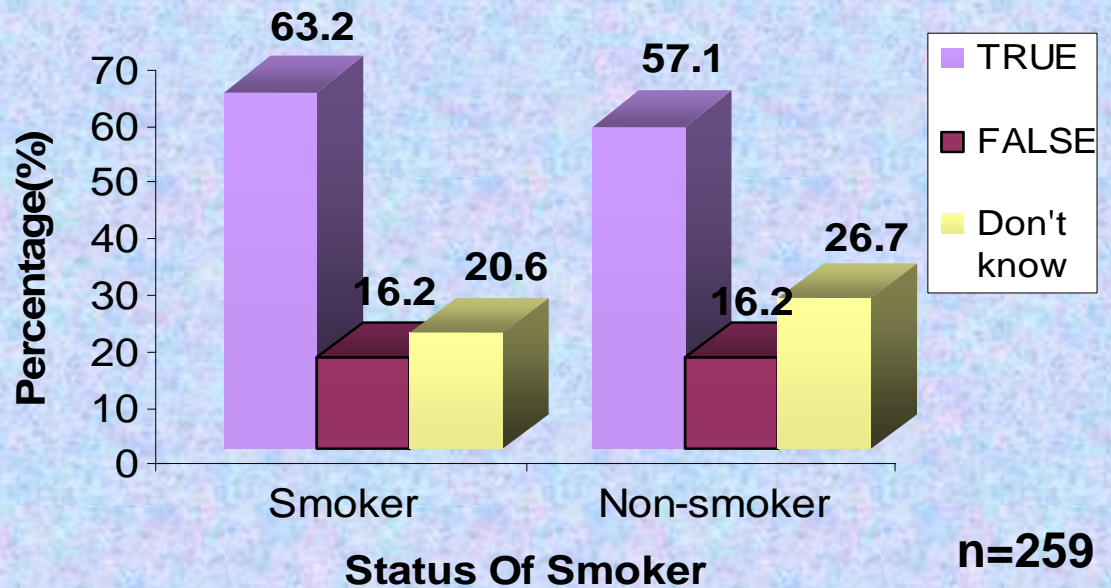
PASSIVE SMOKERS HAVE HIGH RISK GETTING DISEASES SUCH AS LUNG CANCER



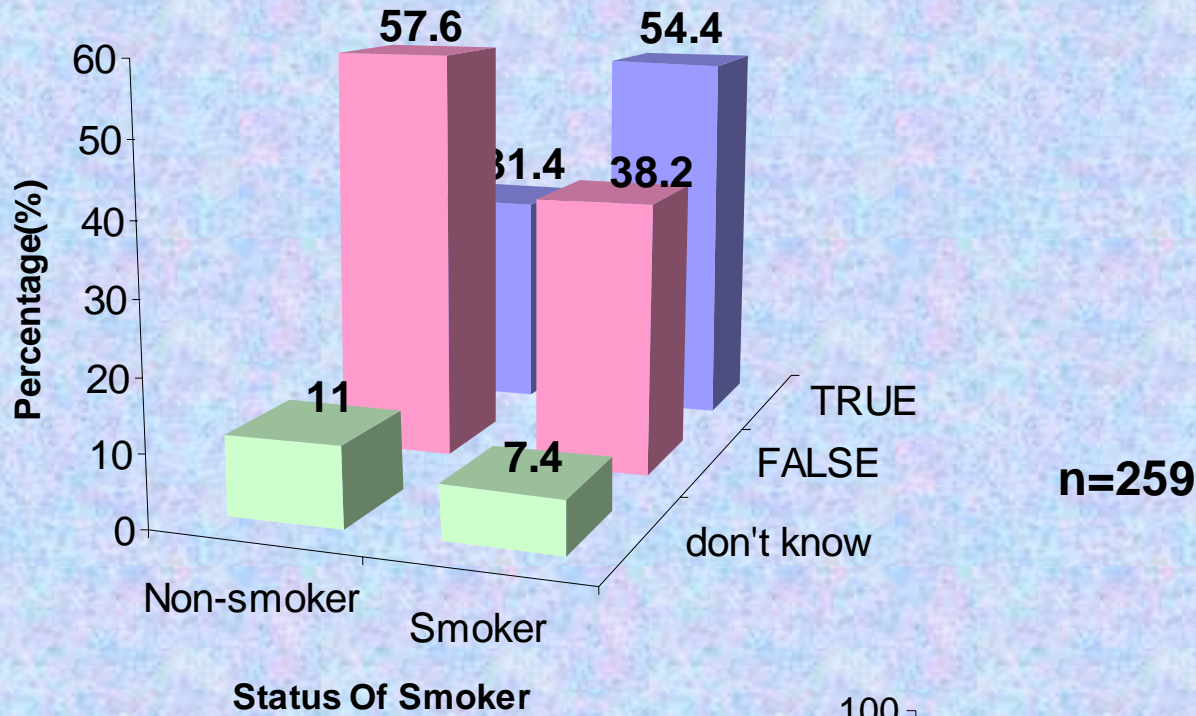
'TAK NAK' IS AN ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGN IN MALAYSIA



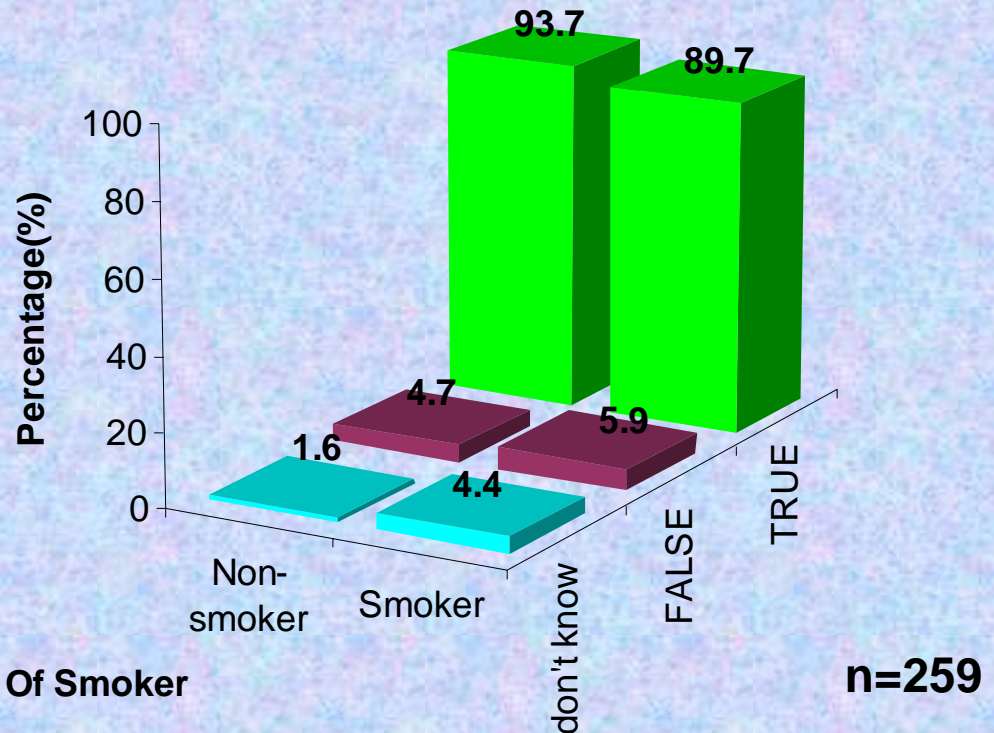
FEMALE SMOKERS HAVE HIGHER RISK OF GETTING CVS DISEASES AND STROKE COMPARED TO MALE SMOKERS

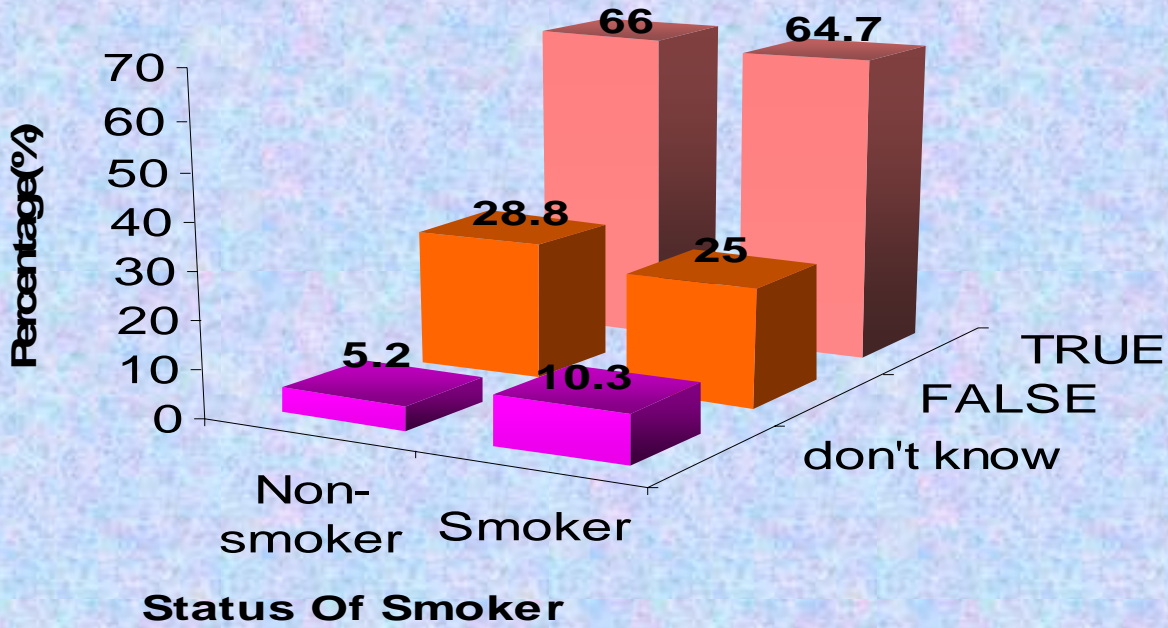


CAN SMOKING REDUCE PRESSURE AND BOREDOM



CAN SMOKING POSE BAD IMAGE TO CHILDREN

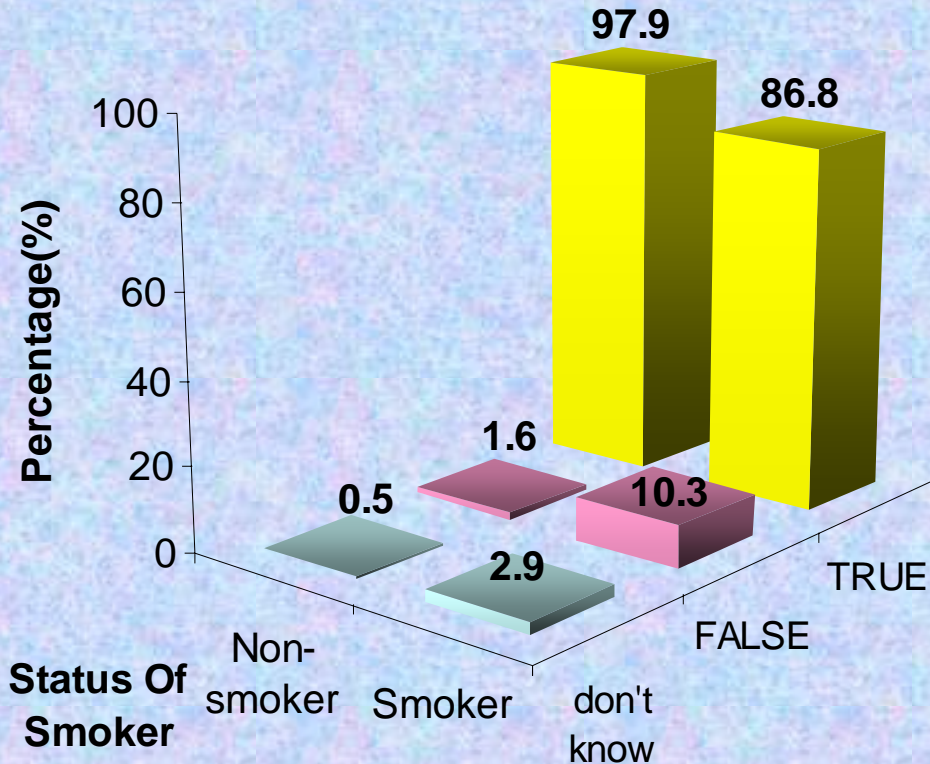




**CAN SMOKERS
STOP SMOKING
AT ANYTIME THEY
WISH TO**

n=259

**SMOKING IS A
WASTE**



n=259

CONCLUSION

- The prevalence of smoking from our study was consistent with the National Health and Morbidity Study done on Malaysian population in 1996
- The prevalence of smoking amongst male was higher than in women
- Our study showed association between smoking and lung disease
- Rural population of Kluang had adequate knowledge and showed the right attitudes towards smoking
- Malaysian government needs to intensify discouragement on smoking continuously

ERROR AND LIMITATION

ERROR

There might be certain errors in data collection and entry, possibly due to human errors.

LIMITATION

The sample size was small due to time constraint. Moreover, not all the members of the household were present during the interview- our result may be biased.

REFERENCES

- 1. National health and Morbidity Survey 1986, 1996, Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health Malaysia, 1997.**
- 2. Assunta, M., 'Malaysia: A Case Study in Brand Stretching', Global Aggression: The Case for World Standards and Bold U.S Action Challenging Philip Morris and RJR Reynolds, INFACT 1998 Peoples Annual Report.**
- 3. Haniza Mohd Anuar and Suraya Abdullah, 'Smoking among adults in Malaysia', NHMS2 Conference, Vol. 15, p 118-125, 1996.**