

OT9-05

Project Quit Tobacco International 2: Building A Tobacco Cessation Network in India

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This presentation provides a brief overview of research and training activities to be undertaken during the second phase of Project Quit Tobacco International (QTI 2). In order for tobacco cessation to become normative medical practice, a proactive research and training environment will need to be established. During QTI 2, selected medical colleges will be supported in their efforts to train a next generation of practitioners to routinely ask patients about tobacco use and encourage cessation. Selected schools will become the hub for recruiting and training a cohort of tobacco researchers who will form a tobacco cessation research network (TCRN). As a first step to mobilize TCRN, QTI 2 will foster cessation efforts among health professionals committed to the management of patient populations dramatically effected by tobacco (e.g. diabetes patients). After providing in-service training on the latest research related to tobacco use and culturally sensitive approaches to cessation, health professionals will be invited to participate in research designed to identify the most effective means of assisting patients to quit tobacco use in real world situations. Cessation activities will also be extended to the community through promoting cessation as a family and women's health issue and an occupational health right. The specific aims of QTI-2 are to:

1. Expand knowledge capacity through dissemination of a model tobacco education curriculum for medical schools.
2. Create a critical mass of five medical schools modeling integrated tobacco education and engaging in tobacco-related research within two states of India and Indonesia
3. Involve partner medical schools in tobacco-related community-based research to heighten public awareness of the benefits of tobacco cessation and provide research training opportunities for tobacco cessation researchers.
4. Build capacity in tobacco-related research by creating a tobacco cessation research network that supports collaborative research and sharing of the research experiences within each project state.

OT9-06

Prevalence of Smoking and Its Determinants among College Students

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This cross sectional study was conducted in a higher secondary college to determine the proportion of current smokers and its determinants among the college students.

A total of 719 students were interviewed using self administered questionnaire. The number of male respondents was 413 and female was 306. The overall mean age of the respondents was 17.1±1.5 years. About 22% were current smokers. Among the total smokers 159, 133 (83.6%) were male and 26 (16.35%) female smoker. Mean age of the smoking initiation was 13±2.9 years. The mean difference of age of smokers and nonsmokers was statistically significant ($p<0.001$). Among the smokers, 35% from urban and rest were from rural; the difference was statistically significant ($p<0.01$). A statistically significant association was found between sex and parental education ($p<0.001$). There was statistically significant association observed between sex and mean monthly family income ($p<0.05$). The reason for initiation of smoking as mentioned by the respondents were due to peer pressure (50%) followed by curiosity (34%), to avoid anxiety and tension (27.7%), feeling of maturity (13.8%), symbol of manliness (8.8%), unhappy family environment (8.2%). When logistic regression was done, age and sex of the students were found significantly associated with smoking ($p<0.001$) indicating smoking was 3.58 times higher among the students with aged 18 years and 5.37 times higher among the students aged 19 years and above.

Oral Track 10- Maternal and Child Health

OT10-1

Testing the "Epidemiologic Paradox" of Birth Outcomes among Asian Immigrant Women in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan

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Background/Purpose: This retrospective study investigates whether immigrant status confers a protective effect on birth outcomes and whether this effect varies across racial/ethnic subgroups in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan.

Methods: A total of 30,770 singleton birth certificates from January 1, 2002 to July 31, 2007 were analyzed using ANOVA and logistic regression with $P=0.05$. Outcomes included low birth weight (LBW, $< 2,500g$), high birth weight (HBW, $> 4,000g$), preterm (< 37 weeks) and stillbirth. Covariates included maternal age, year of delivery, mode of delivery, medical care institutions, infant sex, congenital birth defect and lunar month of delivery. Five models were designed for various analyses. The reference categories included non-immigrant, non-aboriginal Taiwanese and non-Chinese-speaking immigrant.

Results: Preterm rate ranged from 6.3% among Mainland Chinese to 13.5% among aboriginal Taiwanese. LBW rate ranged from 4.3% among Mainland Chinese to 17.3% among aboriginal Taiwanese. HBW rate ranged from 1.2% among aboriginal Taiwanese to 3.4% among Mainland Chinese. Stillbirth rate ranged from 0.2%