

OT9-02

Exploring the Social Factors of Simultaneous Tobacco and Alcohol Consumption of Adolescents ***Ying-Chia Huang, Yi-Yun Li*** *Asia University, Taiwan*

Those who consume tobacco or alcohol in first time in their adolescence will have more chances to adopt the illicit, addictive substances in their adulthood than others. Especially, those who simultaneously consume tobacco and alcohol in their adolescents belong to the higher risk group of drug abuse in the future. In order to explore the social factors that influence the simultaneous smoking and drinking behavior of the adolescents, students of 5th to 9th grades in Yunlin county were surveyed by stratified, random, cluster sampling in May 2009. There were 8,130 students investigated by using the self-administered questionnaires, and 351 students who simultaneously consuming tobacco and alcohol were self-reported. Through the logistic regression analysis, we found there are several significant factors influencing adolescents such as: 8th-9th grades, divorced parents, living with relatives, skip-a-generation, moderate income, feeling of family life, sibling relationships, parents smoking or drinking, sibling or friends smoking. Not only the habit of people around the adolescents, but also grandparenting, and sibling relationships are the important factors that make the adolescent to consume tobacco and alcohol simultaneously. For the prevention of adolescent smoking and drinking, it is necessary to develop a resource mechanism to solve the problems of skip-a-generation, the whole family smoking, and the domestic relations.

OT9-03

Tobacco Use among Teenage School Children in the District of Colombo, Sri Lanka ***Prasad Katulanda¹, Kremlin Wickramasinghe², Supun Kulatunga³, David Matthews², Isurujith Liyanage³, Indika Karunathilake⁴, A.C.A. Pathirana⁴, Indunil Piyadigama⁵, Paula H. Palmer⁶, Thamal Withanage⁶***

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Introduction: Tobacco use is a major preventable risk factor for diseases. Although data on adult smoking are available there is paucity of data for adolescents. These data are essential in formulation of an effective preventive strategy

Methods: Two staged stratified random sample of 6000 students were selected from 202 schools in the Colombo district. Data were collected using a pre-tested, validated questionnaire. Tobacco smoking, associated factors and socioeconomic correlates were assessed

Results and Analysis: Response rate was 89.2%(n=5351). Male:female ratio 52:47 and the mean age 15.72 years. Exposure to passive smoking during previous week was seen in 51.2%. Tobacco smoking at home was reported in 36.8% and 25.6% reported parental-smoking. Life-time-smoking prevalence was 26.9% among males and 13.3% among females. Smoking was significantly higher($p<0.05$) in the group who reported parental-smoking. Among male smokers, 80% have started smoking at the age of 15 years or younger. Majority(65%) who smoked wanted to quit; 64.7% tried to quit smoking during the previous year and 52% of them were able to refrain for over 6 months. Majority(91%) suggested establishing programs to help quitting and 60% believed that such programs should be based in schools

Discussion: The prevalence of smoking and passive-smoking was much higher than previously reported data. Parental-smoking was associated with high risk smoking among adolescents. Intentions to quit was high among smokers therefore more support should be made available at school level to facilitate quitting.

OT9-04

Factors Associated with Success or Failure from the Quit Smoking Attempts ***Tin Tin Su¹, Sallehuddin bin Abu Bakar², Murniati Hj Hussain², Swinder Jit², Saimy Ismail¹***

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Tobacco smoking is responsible for the premature death of approximate 10,000 Malaysian each year. More than half of Malaysian smokers are willing to quit smoking. However, the main barrier for decision to quit smoking is addiction to nicotine. The quit smoking clinics therefore play important role in assisting their client to quit smoking. However, there are largely unknown about factors determining to quit smoking successfully. The aim of the study was to investigate the success rate of quit attempts and factors associated with success or failure from the quit attempts in Tangling quit smoking clinic, Kuala Lumpur. The smokers who enrolled the Tanglin quit smoking clinic from 2005 to 2008 were included in our study. There were altogether 495 participants in our study. Socio-demographic information, history of smoking and health status of participants were extracted from the patients' records. All data were processed and analysed by using STATA 9. Average success rate of quit smoking attempt was about 40%. Multivariate logistic regression was done in order to identify the factors determining to quit smoking successfully. The factor "being Malay""previous experience of quit attempt""having high blood pressure" and "regular attendance of clinic" had positive association to quit smoking successfully. In contrast, clerical staff had negative association to quit smoking. People who started smoking in their teenage had high chance to be relapse.