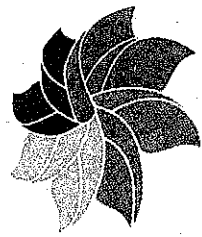
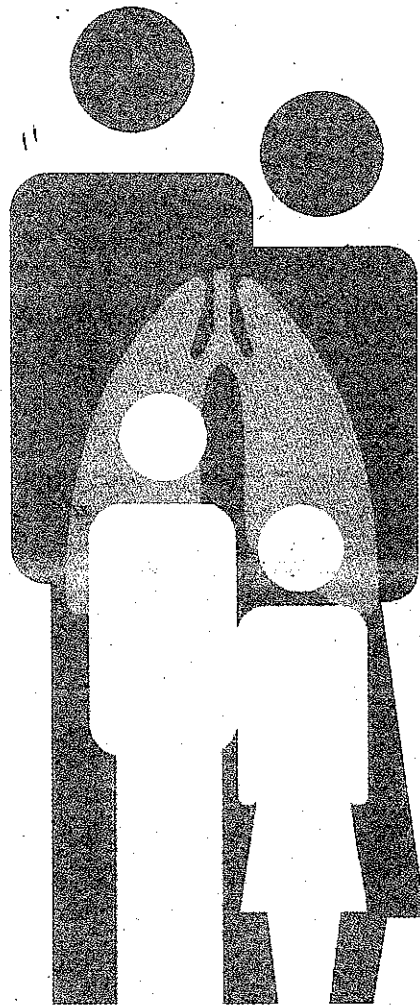


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**Respiratory Care in Low Resource Settings: Practical Approaches**



**Primary Care Respiratory Group Sri Lanka**  
**International Primary Care Respiratory Group**

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Hotel Galadari  
Colombo, Sri Lanka

## **PP-24: Types and frequency of Tobacco smoking amongst Adult Male Tobacco Smokers in Sri Lanka, Preliminary results**

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### **Aim:**

Worldwide tobacco smoking has become one of the biggest public health issues and it has contributed to 6 million of annual deaths among every community. In Sri Lanka around 21,000 people are dying per year due to tobacco smoking associated diseases. Cigarettes, cigars, beedi or white beedi are the commonest tobacco products used in the community. To determine the frequency of smoking and the smoking pattern of the selected population.

### **Method:**

Current male tobacco smokers (n=30) aged 21-56 were randomly selected and consent was obtained. Tobacco smoking details were collected by using an interviewer administered questionnaire (including a part of GATSII questionnaire) participants were asked about smoking status, smoking history, and pattern of tobacco use.

### **Results:**

Thirty smokers were studied. Most of the subjects (93.3%) smoked cigarettes. The mean duration of smoking was 14.9 years ( $\pm 7.9$  SD) and the mean daily smoking rate was 6.6 cigarettes per day  $\pm 5.2$  SD. 93.3% (n=28) of smokers are willing to quit smoking although they had not been advised by a medical practitioner.

### **Conclusion:**

The results showed an increased prevalence of smoking amongst the study group. The need for essential strategies to motivate the smoker to stop is required. Primary care physicians can play a major role in motivating smokers to quit smoking.

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