Introduction

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death globally, causing more than five million deaths a year. There have been studies on nicotine dependence in developed countries. However, it is little known about nicotine dependence at population level in high burden and high populated countries. Nicotine dependence is important for tobacco control strategies. In this paper, we will present nicotine dependence among daily cigarette smokers in Russia, Federation, Ukraine, Poland, Turkey, Brazil, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, India, Bangladesh, Uruguay, Mexico, and Egypt.

Methods

Daily cigarette and bidi smokers are analysed from 2009 to 2010 Global Adult Tobacco Surveys (GATS) in 14 countries: China, India, Bangladesh, Brazil, Russian Federation, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand, Mexico, Egypt, Turkey, Poland, Ukraine, and Uruguay. Nicotine dependence is measured by heaviness of smoking index calculated from the time since the first smoke and the number of cigarettes (and bids that are analysed separately) smoked per day. A statistical package, SUDAAN, was used in the analyses to take the complex survey into account.

Results

Heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI) for daily cigarette smokers ranges from the lowest in Bangladesh (1.32) to the highest in Poland (2.53). For males, the highest HSIs are in the Russian Federation (2.75), Ukraine (2.69), and Poland (2.66). For females, the highest HSIs are in Poland (2.34) and India (2.12). Daily cigarette smokers who think about quitting have a lower HSI score than those who do not want to quit.

Conclusion

Nicotine dependence among daily cigarette smokers varies by geographic region.

P2-417 Nicotine dependence among daily cigarette smokers in 14 countries

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Introduction

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P2-419 Physical activity among Dubai population prevalence and some associated factors

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Objectives

Study the prevalence of physical activities among Dubai population and the effect of some associated factors, assess the knowledge, practice and attitudes.

Methodology

A cross sectional survey has been carried out upon random sample of adult Dubai population age range (18–65) years, the sample was identified from schools, universities, primary healthcare centers visitors, governmental offices, commercial malls and house hold families, sample size was estimated by using Epi Info software, it was 2226 individuals of different age, sex, income, social class. socio-demographic data, Knowledge, attitudes, practice, and reasons of avoidances.

Results

25.6% of the sample showed good knowledge and 86.6% showed positive attitude towards practicing physical activities, about 54.6% of the sample are practicing physical activity regularly (prevalence rate among Dubai adult population), it was appear that practicing of physical activity is significantly higher among emirates in comparison with expatriates, highly educated individuals (university and above), and high income people (10000 ED and above), the study showed that the main reason behind non practicing physical activity were lack of time 47.3%, tiredness and exhaustion 20.1%. UN availability of suitable places 17.3%, the multiple logistic regression analysis showed that there are four factors significantly affect on practicing of physical activities in Dubai, they are, Nationality OR was 1.49 among Emirates compared to expatriates, Educational level, OR was 2.00 among higher education compared with low education (primary school), Awareness and knowledge factor OR 3.49 and income factor showed higher practicing of physical activity among individuals with high income (10000 and above) compared to low income individuals <10 000 ED.

Recommendations

Establishing national public health program to approach physical activity problem and developing effective strategies to deal with the causes.

P2-420 Immunogenicity of pandemic influenza A (H1N1) monovalent vaccine among immunosuppressed hematologiconcology patients

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976l.50

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P2-417 Nicotine dependence among daily cigarette smokers in 14 countries

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