



A STUDY OF DETERMINATION THE LEVEL OF STUDENTS PERCEPTION TOWARD SMOKING IN MEDICAL GROUP COLLEGES OF KUFA UNIVERSITY

**Prof Fatima W .Khudair / Department of Community Health Nursing
Nursing University of Kufa College of
Hiyam Mohsin Azooz B.Sc.N , University of Kufa College of Nursing
Hiba Mohammed University of Kufa College of Nursing**

Abstract

Objective (s): (The aims of this study were to determine the level of perception toward smoking. It also to examine the relationship between the level of perception toward smoking and students socio-demographic characteristic .

Materials and methods: Descriptive design survey study was conducted from March to May 2016. Study sample : A disproportional strata randomization sample of (100) students was taken with equal number from each college (25) . The Study Instrument: Questionnaire was designed to measure the phenomena " Determination the level of students Perception toward smoking in medical group colleges", the final copy of the questionnaire consists of two main parts, the first part concerning of demographic characteristics while the second part includes the questions of perception based on the health belief model.

Results: The findings of present study presented that the vast majority of the study sample (91%) with age ranging from (19-25) years, about (81%) were males and the remaining were females, (92%) of students were single, on other hand (80%) of them were non-smokers. Great majority (93%) of students were with high level of perception toward smoking There is a non-significant relationship between level of perception toward smoking and students socio-demographic characteristics.

Conclusion: The study concludes that those students were with high level of perception toward smoking . such result is very important because the medical group

students play an important role in leading their society toward health promotion behaviors in future.

Recommendation: It is important to encourage campaigns “no smoking” in all community settings; encourage any form of supervising of non-smoking behavior among peer groups.

Keywords: Students, Perception, Smoking.

INTRODUCTION:

Smoking is today one of the main threats to human health, physical and psychological. Smoking refers to the action of lighting a cigarette, a pipe, a cigar, a waterpipe, or any other object made from tobacco or material of similar effects [1].

Health effect of smoking varies from person to person as it will depend on person's vulnerability to chemical in cigarette or tobacco smoke. In addition, the effects of smoking on the person depend on the number of cigarette per day, the age when the person first started to smoke, and the number of years the person has been smoking [2]. Smoking among adult has estimated that there are about 1100 million smokers worldwide, this represents about one-third of global population aged over 15 years [3]. A study in Kurdistan of Iraq on the analysis of the Kurdistan-Iraq Global Youth Tobacco Survey in 2006 reported that 11.9% were current cigarette smokers. boys were significantly more likely than girls(21.0% versus 2.1%) to smoke cigarettes currently. [4].

Materials and Methods :

Descriptive design survey study was conducted from March to May 2016 aims of to determine the level of perception toward smoking. It also to examine the relationship between the level of perception toward smoking and students socio-demographic characteristic. A disproportional strata randomization sample of (100) students was taken from medical group colleges with equal number from each college (25) students. Questionnaire was designed to measure the phenomena of " Determination the level of students Perception toward smoking in medical group colleges", the final copy of the

questionnaire consists of two main parts, the first part concerning demographic characteristics that include: college, stage, age, gender, residence, marital state, monthly income, social relations, smoking, smoking type, age at smoking initiation, number of times a day smoking, is there any smokers in the family, number of smokers in family, chronic disease, hallucinations and delusions, educational level of the father, and educational level of the mother while the second part includes the questions(27) of perception based on the health belief model.

The scoring was rated on 5 level (strongly agree, agree, un certain, disagree, Strongly disagree).The questionnaire and the structured interview technique were used as means of data collection. Data were analyzed through the application of the descriptive data analysis approach (frequency and percentage) and the inferential data analysis approach (Pearson Correlation).

Results :

Table (1): Observed Frequencies and Percentages for Demographical Characteristics.

Category		Frequency	Percentage %
Age Groups	<= 18	3	3.0
	19 - 25	91	91.0
	26 - 33	5	5.0
	34 Up	1	1.0
Stage	1	4	4.0
	2	31	31.0
	3	17	17.0
	4	46	46.0
	5	1	1.0
	6	1	1.0
Residence	Rural	8	8.0
	Urban	92	92.0
Educational Level of Mother	Educated	89	89.0
	Not Educated	11	11.0
Educational Level of Father	Educated	93	93.0
	Not Educated	7	7.0
Smoking	Yes	20	20.0
	No	80	80.0

Social relations	Love	44	44.0
	Normal	54	54.0
	Bad	2	2.0
Do you have a chronic disease	Yes	9	9.0
	No	91	91.0
Hallucinations and delusions	Present	11	11.0
	Not present	89	89.0
income	Enough	45	45.0
	middle	48	48.0
	Not Enough	7	7.0
Marital status	Single	92	92.0
	Married	8	8.0
Gender	Male	81	81.0
	Female	19	19.0
Total		100	100%

Table 1 shows that the vast majority of the study sample (91%) with age ranging from (19-25) years, about (81%) were males and the remaining were females, (92%) of students were single, on other hand (80%) of them were non-smokers.

Table 2. Level of perception

Main Domain	Rating	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Overall	high level	93	93	93
	moderate level	7	7	100
	Total	100	100	

Table 2. Reveals that the vast majority (93%) of students were with high level of perception toward smoking while (7%) of them with moderate level.

Table 3. Relationship between level of perception toward smoking and students socio-demographic characteristics.

Demographic data	Sig. statistics	results
college	Pearson Correlation	.053
	p-value	.603
stage	Pearson Correlation	.159
	p-value	.113
age	Pearson Correlation	-.015-
	p-value	.881
gender	Pearson Correlation	-.033-
	p-value	.745
residency	Pearson Correlation	.081
	p-value	.424
marital	Pearson Correlation	.064
	p-value	.530
income	Pearson Correlation	-.022-
	p-value	.830
social relations	Pearson Correlation	-.078-
	p-value	.440

Table 3 depicts that no relationship between level of perception toward smoking and students socio-demographic characteristics.

DISCUSSION:

The phenomenon of smoking is a bad social phenomenon that has spread among the groups of society significantly, but one of the most serious categories that clearly show the category of adolescents, and the category of adolescents include children who have not reached maturity and stability, ranging from 12 to 18 years.our study shows that the vast majority of the study sample (91%) with age ranging from (19-25) years, about (81%) were males and the remaining were females, (92%) of students were single, on other hand (80%) of them were non-smokers Table .1 These results match the demographic characteristics which characterize all Iraqi students according to the Iraqi

educational system. In contrast to another study [5], showed that the majority of the participants were females (73%), the age was range from 18 to 26 years and the vast majority of participants reported they were single (91%). Current study depicts that the vast majority (93%) of students were with high level of perception toward smoking while (7%) of them with moderate level Table .2 .These results can be explained by the fact that students of the medical group colleges have a high level of awareness regarding the effects of smoking in all its forms. In contrast to study [6] stated that participants' were with low level of perception of personal risk from smoking. Our results indicate that no relationship between level of perception toward smoking and students socio-demographic characteristics . Table .3 .These findings may be due to the similarities of the social and cultural and conditions of those students. In a different way to study [6] stated children's perceptions towards risks of smoking change over time.

Conclusion: The study concludes: that those students have an awareness of healthy behaviors and thus enhance their ability to protect their health. The level of education of student fathers had positive impact on their health promotive behaviors .

Recommendation: One of the most important solutions to the phenomenon of smoking is the provision of recreation facilities for young people so that they can discharge their physical and psychological energies. It is important to encourage campaigns "no smoking" in all community settings; encourage any form of supervising of non-smoking behavior among peer groups. Monitor the media that broadcast advertising materials that promote smoking among the community.

REFERENCES:

1. Al-Jibaly Muhammad. Smoking : A social Poison ,suunah publishing society of north America 1999: 29.
2. Yap AG. Harmful effects of smoking. Journal of the American medical Association. 1994; 272 (19)55.
3. Al-Turki. YA. Smoking habits among medical students in central Saudi Arabia. SMJ. 2008; 27: 700-703.
4. CDC. Tobacco use among students aged 13-15 years- Kurdistan Region, Iraq, 2005. Morbidity Mortality Weekly Report. 2006; 55: 556-9.
5. Von Ah D, Ebert S, Ngamvitroj A, Park N, Kang DH.:Factors Related to Cigarette Smoking Initiation and Use among College Students (2005),p:31-32.
6. Chassin, L., Presson, C.C., Rose, J.S., & Sherman, S.J. (2001). From adolescence to adulthood: Age-related changes in beliefs about cigarette smoking in a Midwestern community sample. Health Psychology, 20(5), 377-86.