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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN, SMELL OF CIGARETTE SMOKING AND INHALATION FOR CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR AND THE PROBABILITY OF CIGARETTE SMOKING IN ADULTHOOD

A. Ghaleiha

Psychiatry, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamedan, Iran

Objective: To examine the relationship between, smell of cigarette smoking and inhalation for children under one year and the probability of cigarette smoking in adulthood.

Materials and method: This is a case control study in which two groups of subjects (smokers as case group and nonsmokers as observed group) are considered.

Cigarette exposure experience under age of one has been questioned in both groups.

Findings: The results of the research show that 60.71% of smoker group had parents smoking in their infancy Period while this was 30.35% for nonsmokers ,indicating a significant difference ($P=0.000, X^2=63.91$). Also , 58.82% of subjects in smoker group have smoking parents while 12% in nonsmoker group .19.64% have certain medical disease history compared with 5.35% in nonsmoker group which showed a significant difference.($P=0.044, X^2=4.00$).

Discussion: As the results show it is Probable that unexpected inhalation of cigarette smoke induce a conditional learning for children in their infancy Period and in family environment under the influence of simultaneous kindness of both parents while inhalation smoking reminds them their parent´s kindness and favor .There is a good feeling for these Persons while they smoke and this increases the chance for them to be smoker.

Although this study is limited , it may be can show the effect of parent´s smoking on the probability of smoking for children in their future life ,to prevent which can decrease this probability.