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Abstract

Background: The ongoing Syrian war has resulted in many changes in the social and economic life of Syrians. To date, no study has documented the relationship between smoking behaviour and the war.

Aim: To determine the prevalence of cigarette smoking among university students during the crisis in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, and the impact of the war on smoking behaviour.

Methods: We conducted an anonymous online cross-sectional survey of 1027 undergraduate students from all years and colleges at Damascus University.

Results: The overall prevalence of tobacco smoking was 24.73% for cigarettes and 30.4% for waterpipe. Prevalence of cigarette smoking was significantly higher in men, non-health profession students, and in students living away from their families. There was no significant difference in prevalence of smoking cigarettes when comparing students according to their origin (urban vs rural), year of study, and change of residence due to war. War was associated with a significant increase in mean number of cigarettes smoked daily, and 53.1% of smokers reported that the number of cigarettes consumed per day had increased since the beginning of the war.
Conclusions: Increased smoking is an additional health concern in areas of conflict and may require special consideration and efforts by public health authorities.

Keywords: Syria, civil war, students, smoking, tobacco


Introduction

Tobacco is the only legal drug that kills many of its users when used exactly as intended (1). The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that tobacco use (smoking and not smoking) is currently responsible for the death of ~6 million people worldwide each year (1).

A previous study in 2004 investigating tobacco use among university students in the Syrian Arab Republic showed worrying trends, with 23% of students smoking cigarettes and 15% smoking waterpipes (2). In 2008, investigations of cigarette and waterpipe smoking among Syrian medical students showed that the overall prevalence of tobacco smoking was 10.9% for cigarettes, 23.5% for waterpipe and 7.3% for both (3).

Since the beginning of the Syrian war in 2011, the Syrian Arab Republic has experienced a decline in national standards of living and steep rises in the prices of commodities, as well as many changes in the social and economic lives of Syrians (4). By July 2013, the Syrian economy had shrunk by 45% since the start of the conflict; unemployment increased fivefold;
the value of the currency decreased to a 6th of its prewar value; and the public sector lost US$ 15 billion (4, 5). As of late of 2014, around 60% of Syrians are jobless and around the same proportion live in extreme poverty, meaning that they cannot afford the basics that they need to stay alive or support their household, according to a United Nations backed report (6). Today, the median Syrian salary is < 16 000 Syrian pounds per month (7) (approximately US$ 64). It is estimated that out of the 10.8 million Syrians affected by the conflict, ~6.5 million have been displaced (8). Education is in a state of collapse with 50.8% of all school-age children no longer attending school during 2014–2015. Furthermore, almost half of all children in Syria are 3 years behind where they are expected to be in standard grade objectives (6). These dramatic changes may combine to affect smoking habits among Syrians.

In 2012, noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) were the leading cause of death worldwide (9). Patients with NCDs in low- and middle-income countries have rapid disease progression (10), therefore, the impact of NCDs is particularly severe in these countries (9). However, governments of low- and middle-income countries fail to keep pace with the growing demands for prevention of NCDs (10). Tobacco is one of the four most common modifiable risk factors for NCDs (10). The role of tobacco in NCDs highlights the importance of investigating its consumption, especially in a low-income, war-torn country like the Syrian Arab Republic.

In this study, we aimed to determine the prevalence of cigarette smoking among university students during the crisis in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, and the impact of the war on smoking behaviour. We also investigated students’ knowledge and awareness of the risks of smoking.

Methods

Study design

We conducted an online cross-sectional survey at Damascus University on 31 May 2015 during the WHO “World No Tobacco Day”. The survey was directed only at undergraduate students. Accordingly, 2000 undergraduate students from all years and colleges were randomly selected from the university students’ lists, and invited to participate in the online survey via Google Forms after they logged into their personal email to ensure no repeated results were generated. The total number of responses was 1057 with a response rate of 52.85%; 30 of these responses were incomplete and were excluded.

The questionnaire was written in Arabic and consisted of 17 questions about the demographic and academic details of the participants; their smoking behaviour before and after the beginning of the Syrian war; family and peer smoking behaviour; and personal attitudes and beliefs about smoking and quitting. The questionnaire was designed by the authors after reviewing the
related medical literature and was not piloted or validated locally. Questions were in multiple choice format. We added an “others” option, with a space to provide participants’ unique answers to questions that investigated reasons for starting, quitting or not trying smoking.

Definitions

Smoking status was established in accordance with the criteria for cigarette smoking used in the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. (11). The criteria defined a current smoker as a person who had smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and was currently smoking. A former smoker was defined as a person who had smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes during their lifetime but reported quitting smoking. Individuals who reported smoking < 100 cigarettes during their lifetime or having never smoked were categorized as nonsmokers. Those who were defined as former smokers or nonsmokers were classified as currently nonsmokers.

For waterpipe smoking, participants were asked if they smoked a waterpipe as a regular habit. Characteristics of use pattern, such as frequency, were considered to be out of scope for this study and were not assessed.

Students studying medicine, dentistry or pharmacy were categorized as health profession students. Students from other faculties were categorized as non-health profession students.

Ethical issues

Before distributing the questionnaire, the objectives of the study were explained to the participants, and they were informed that their participation was voluntary, and anonymity was assured. Ethical approval of the study was obtained from the Ethics Committee, Faculty of Medicine, Damascus University.

Statistical analysis

Participants’ characteristics were reported as frequencies and percentages (for categorical variables) or means and standard deviations (SDs) (for continuous variables). To investigate the statistical significance of the differences in participants’ characteristics between current cigarette smokers and current nonsmokers, we used the χ² test (for categorical variables) or t test (for continuous variables). P

Results

Participants’ characteristics and smoking prevalence
Participants’ characteristics are reported in Table 1. The study sample consisted of 575 men (55.9%) and 452 women (44.1%), with an overall mean age (SD) of 21.55 (2.04) years (range 18–26 years). The overall prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 24.73% for cigarettes (39.82% male, 5.54% female), and 30.4% for waterpipe (33.2% male, 26.8% female). Overall prevalence of former cigarette smokers was 4.47% (7.3% male, 0.88% female). Mean age for current smokers and current nonsmokers was 21.98 (1.92) and 21.34 (2.06) years, respectively. Prevalence of cigarette smoking was significantly higher in male compared to female students (39.82% and 5.54% respectively; P < 0.001); in non-health profession compared to health profession students (31.26% and 18.56% respectively; P < 0.001); and in students living away from their families compared to those living with their families (42.34% and 20.58% respectively; P < 0.0001). There was no significant difference in prevalence of smoking cigarettes between those from rural or urban areas (24.4% and 24.9% respectively; P = 0.87). There was no significant difference between those in their 1st, 2nd or advanced (3rd or more) year of study regarding being current smokers (P=0.19), or between those who changed their residence due to war and those who did not (P=0.26). Mean number of close friends who were currently smoking cigarettes was significantly higher in current smokers compared to nonsmokers (3.19 and 1.75 respectively; P<0.001). Mean number of household members for current smokers was 6 (range 2–16) and 5 (range 2–13) for nonsmokers, respectively (P<0.001). Images stories emhj documents vol24 02 24-02-06-t2 pdf target=_blank table 2 a the results indicate possible negative effect of war on behaviour reported daily smoked increased from 8% to 91% before the war 14% to 83% the reasons for starting quitting not trying made former start handle stress 38% followed by friends influence 29% and new experience 25% in syrian family quit personal health concerns 71% cost 17% reason other listed survey 5% religious beliefs 23% two most smoke among those had never financial work 0% students knowledge about cigarette awareness risks 4% more 3% all participants agreed with statements some harmful aspects href=images/stories/emhj/documents/vol24/02/24-02-06-t3.pdf however smaller percentage indicating lower h3 discussion understanding prevalence factors associated is major public developing countries because delayed effects morbidity mortality attributable have yet surpassed developed but are likely do so near future 12 our study revealed 39% 82% male 54% female 24% overall high 2004 30% 9% 2008 15% 10% beginning it remained close neighbouring such as lebanon 26% jordan 50% 28% comparing across these studies might be limited fact each adopted different status definition which may partially explain differences there important gender tobacco habits men women jarallah et al 16% arab social stigma against seen shameful ages 21% 98% 34% years moreover no significant difference between 1st 2nd or advanced year 3rd subject can lead consumption regardless their age stage monthly after varied potentially due brand they consumed although costs
smoke when converted to US dollars is considered relatively large. Expenses in context were syrians' incomes. Price of products also varies widely based on origin. Locally manufactured was imported. Addition showed less deleterious this reflected different professions attending different programmes. Deterioration in education scarcity campaigns in republic varied in country. Expected lack contribute simply people knew how them revealed potential habits. Half an increase per day has almost doubled since. Data subjective only expressed own perspectives experiences objective less biased method should used verify regard law presidential decree ban spaces came into 2010 few exist effectiveness antimoking legislation report 18 many measures available included taxation 58 retail tax bans advertising television radio internet magazine newspapers promotion sponsorship evidence proper application laws during chaos absence government authority parts war caused life suggest assess remember recall bias one limitations another limiting factor use nonpiloted nonvalidated questionnaire relationship been cofounding conduct research disturbed atmosphere ongoing crisis imposed challenges funding meeting hesitant participate possibly concerned privacy safety course unsafe environment caused we managed overcome collaborative teamwork discussing aims importance believe suggested attributed stressors maintenance decrease led decreased light urge policy makers ensure harm relevant address rates recommend volunteer teams healthcare community media professionals make efforts raise universities schools play role increasing facilitating cessation conclusion university will aggravate long term upon civilians impose additional challenge organizations towards living conflict areas spread raising communities strong none competing interests declared comportements sch mas tabagiques parmi les tudiants l l universit durant la crise syrienne sum contexte la guerre qui s s vit en publique arabe conduit des nombreuses modifications dans vie sociale economique des syriens ce jour aucune tude ne documente relation entre objetif d terminer pr valence consommation pendant damas impact sur m thodes nous avons organis u ne enqu te ligne transversale anonyme 1027 premier cycle toutes ann es facult sultats globale du tabagisme tait pour pipe eau significativement plus lev e chez hommes autres fili que celle sant vivant leurs families diff rence significative n t observe fonction origine urbaine ou rurale leur changement sidence fait associ augmentation nombre moyen consommation quotidienne 53 fumeurs rapportaient le qu ils consommaient par avaient augment depuis conclusions est occupation sanitaire suppl mentaire zones conflit requiert attention sp ciale ainsi actions part autorit style text align right data mce href images stories emhj documents vol24 02 24 02 06 t3 pdf data mce style text align right
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