

Table 4 Factor analysis of level of agreement with statements related to smoking and health and physicians' responsibilities as role models for their patients by medical students (n = 340)

Statement	Factor loading ^a		
	Secondhand smoke (factor 1)	Physician's role (factor 2)	Smoking policy (factor 3)
Physicians serve as role models for their patients	0.10	0.79	0.13
Physicians should set a good example by not smoking	0.12	0.76	0.03
Patient's chances of quitting smoking increased if a health professional advises him or her to quit	0.20	0.61	0.33
Physicians who smoke are less likely to advise people to stop smoking	0.17	0.54	0.13
Physicians should get specific training on cessation techniques	0.09	0.51	-0.06
Health warnings on cigarette packages should be in big print	0.18	0.23	0.77
There should be a complete ban on the advertising of tobacco products	0.11	0.02	0.76
The price of tobacco products should be increased sharply	0.06	0.06	0.84
Maternal smoking during pregnancy increases the risk of sudden infant death syndrome	0.59	0.36	-0.23
Passive smoking increases the risk of lung disease in nonsmoking adults	0.71	0.19	-0.06
Passive smoking increases the risk of heart disease in non-smoking adults	0.77	0.13	0.35
Paternal smoking increases the risk of lower respiratory tract illnesses such as pneumonia in exposed children	0.81	0.05	0.23
Physicians should routinely advise patients who smoke to avoid smoking around children	0.69	0.18	0.24

^aFor each factor, the loadings listed under the factor heading represent a correlation between that item and the overall factor.

Statements with factor loadings < 0.5 were excluded: Hospitals and health care centres should be smoke-free; Tobacco sales to children and adolescents should be banned; Physicians should speak to lay groups about smoking; Physicians should routinely advise their smoking patients to quit smoking; Neonatal death is associated with passive smoking; and