



## PO-018: SMOKING IN ADOLESCENTS IN PALMIRA, COLOMBIA 2018, CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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**Introduction:** Smoking remains a public health problem without eradication. It is considered a pandemic of social transmission and that produces addiction, mainly due to the nicotine it contains, which acts by activating the neurotransmitter of dopamine in the brain that regulates feelings of pleasure and satisfaction. Additionally, it is a risk factor for prevalent diseases such as EPOC (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), lung and trachea cancer, heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, respiratory infections and tuberculosis. **Objective:** To estimate the prevalence of smoking and possible related factors in students of official educational institutions in the municipality of Palmira Valle del Cauca 2018. **Methodology:** Cross-sectional study. Total population 3,566 students enrolled between the sixth and eleventh grades of six public schools in the city of Palmira. Expected prevalence 17%, error 5%, for a sample of 205 students between the ages of 11 and 19 years old to whom 56 questions from the survey (EMTJ) promoted by WHO were applied. **Results:** The global prevalence of smoking products was 38.5% 95% CI (31.6 - 45.4), Cigarette 18.5% 95% CI (12.9 - 24.1), Narguila 17, 9% CI (12.1 - 23.0), Electronic cigarette 19.51 95% CI (13.8 -25.1). The average age for the onset of consumption was 13 years old (SD 1.86). Among the risk factors related to smoking is smoking friends (OR: 15 95% CI (4.42 - 53.24). However, no relationship was found with the fact that family members tell them about the harmful effects of smoking OR 2.35 IC (0.68 - 8.18). **Conclusion:** Smoking remains a public health problem with high prevalence in adolescents. It is related to factors such as having the possibility of easily accessing the product and being surrounded by friends who smoke.