


Conference Abstract 

Compare of prevalence of nicotine usage among medical students from Ukraine and India

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Abstract

Smoking has different prevalence in different countries. Alternative methods of nicotine usage such as tobacco heating systems, e-cigarettes, snuff and chewing tobacco are presented as safety and attractive habit for youth. Their using is dramatically increasing but it still co-exists with a traditional cigarette and hookah smoking. To compare the prevalence of various types of nicotine usage among Ukrainian (UMS) and Indian medical students (IMS) an online survey was conducted using a custom-created Google Forms Questionnaire distributed through social networks and messengers. Answers from 432 UMS (mean age 20.8±1.9, 312 (72.2%) women) and 490 IMS (mean age 21.9±3.1, 194 (39.6%) women) were received. 202(46.8%) of UMS and 364 (74.3%) of IMS did not use nicotine. Smoking was reported by 146 (33.8%) of UMS and 98 (20.0%) of IMS ($p=0.021$), more men than women (43.3% vs 30.1%, $p=0.004$, for UMS and 27.4% vs 8.8%, $p=0.001$, for IMS). Hookah use was reported among 70 (16.2%) of UMS with no significant difference between men and women (16.7% vs 14.4%). But only 24 (4.9%) IMS use hookah among them men (6.1 %) were more than women (3.1%). Tobacco heating systems like IQOS and GLO were used by 25 (5.8%) of UMS (10.8% of men and 4.2% of women) but only 4 (0.8%) IMS. Single UMS noted other nicotine use options: e-cigarette – 4(0.9%), Juul – 2(0.5%), chewing tobacco – 3(0.7%), snuff tobacco – 1(0.2%). IMS did not use those alternative methods. More than half of UMS and only 25% of IMS use nicotine, mostly smoking cigarettes and use hookah. Alternative ways of nicotine use were observed in less than 10% of UMS and 0.8% of IMS. It confirms national features of nicotine use prevalence.

Footnotes

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