

BMHP5013 PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY

ASSESSMENT 1 – GROUP PRESENTATION

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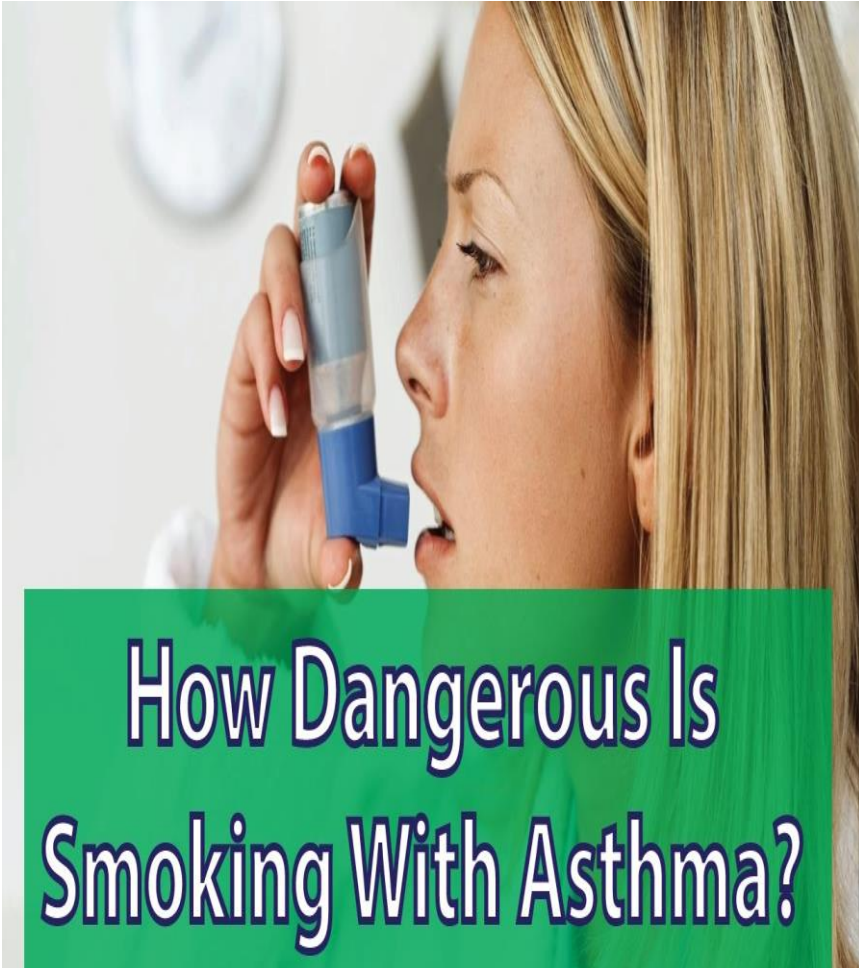
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Smoking and Asthma as a Public Health Issue

- Asthma is a major non-communicable disease (NCD), affecting both children and adults (Raheison et al., 2007).
- Asthma affects 5.4 million individuals in the UK, with 1.1 million children (1 in 11) and 4.3 million adults receiving therapy (1 in 12) (Asthma UK, 2021).
- In the United Kingdom, someone has a life-threatening asthma episode every ten seconds (Asthma UK, 2021).
- Every day, three people in the UK die as a result of an asthma attack (Asthma UK, 2021).
- Approximately 200,000 people in the UK suffer from acute asthma, which is a devastating form of the disease that does not respond to standard therapies and can lead to hospitalization (Asthma UK, 2021).
- The National Health Service spends roughly £1 billion a year on asthma treatment and care (Asthma UK, 2021).
- There were 77,124 asthma hospital admissions in the UK in 2016/17 (the most current data available) (Asthma UK, 2021).
- In 2017, 1,484 persons in the UK died as a result of an asthma attack (Asthma UK, 2021).

Asthma and Smoking



**How Dangerous Is
Smoking With Asthma?**

- ▶ Smoking is bad for anyone, but particularly for asthmatics (Asthma UK, 2021).
- ▶ One of the most common asthma triggers is tobacco smoke (Asthma UK, 2021).
- ▶ Tobacco smoke contains harmful chemicals like arsenic and benzene (NHS Inform, 2021).
- ▶ Third-hand smoke is a topic that few people are familiar with it has been shown to aggravate asthma (Cancer Treatments Centers of America, 2021).
- ▶ Third-hand smoke remains on surfaces and in the air for months after a cigarette is smoked (Thirdhand Smoke Resource Center, 2020).
- ▶ Combined with other pollutants in the air, it forms dangerous particles that are easy to breathe and they may be worse for asthmatics than nicotine (Thirdhand Smoke Resource Center, 2020).

Policies on Smoking as a Public Health Issue

- Sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18 years is prohibited. (Health Act, 2006)
- All health and social care buildings and grounds are completely smoke-free. (NICE Guidance, 2017)
- Health care workers are banned from smoking in a care home, hospital or clinic. (CQC, 2017)
- People using health care facilities must be given information about smoking restrictions
- Smoking is prohibited within all areas of staff residence
- Smoking in public transport and all indoor workplaces and public places is prohibited (Health Act, 2006),

Policies Continuation

- Residential care homes are exempt from smoke-free legislation
- Smoking should be allowed only in safe designated external areas (Health Act, 2006),
- Health care workers should not be given smoke-free breaks (NICE Guidance, 2017)
- Behavioral and pharmacological support to smokers must comply with relevant laws
- Packaging must contain rotating pictorial health warnings about smoking. (Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2019 Regulations)
- Tobacco advertising and promotion is generally prohibited
- Policies to increase tobacco products prices by 10%

INCIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE OR DISEASE



► INCIDENT OF SMOKING

- **Incident:** The word incident means an occurrence of a new case of any disease or condition within the community per population (cdc.gov.2019).
- The survey conducted shows a total of 61,076 people less than 18 years from 13 areas of the state of Iran.
- The following system was used to structure the matrix: the time the data was collected, the way the data was extracted was through interview (standardized/ISAAC),
- Those who have asthma symptoms according to ISAAC Protocol this is different from 2.7% in Kerman to 35.4% in Tehran.
- Every asthma symptom is different from 16 to 35.4% in all population of Tehran. Prevalence of asthma symptoms is calculated as 13.14% in the UK.

NICE Guidance PH48 Smoking Cessation in Acute, Maternity and Mental Health Services (2013)

Tobacco Products and Nicotine Inhaling Products Regulations 2020.

Smoking (Continued)

Smoking is a risk factor for asthma, and cigarette smoke act as an irritant for the throath or the wind pipe. All smokers are not exempted from high risk for asthma. Some females that smokes when they are pregnant are more likely to develop asthma. Quitting smoking can decrease several asthmatic attack (lung.org, 2019).

Data to determined smoking history

The history of smoking was collected through a data and an interview conducted with survey. Most people that participated answered “yes” to some lead question like (“Have you ever smoked for as long as a year?”),

About seven series of people were of opted for a change in smoking preterm which was derived from data that were collected. Some people with uninformed information were not allowed in the final analyses.

New smokers were noticed to have started and stopped again between surveys, and these numbers were too few. Never-smokers, sustained quitters (stopped before first survey), were few. (WHO, 2021).



INCIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE OR DISEASE

Public Health Issues Identified – Asthma

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Incidence of Asthma

- ▶ In the UK, about 8 million people of the entire populace was diagnosed as Asthmatic and approximately 12% of the population (Asthma UK, 2021).
- ▶ About 208 incident cases of asthma and those without asthma or symptoms at survey, are at rate of 36 per 10,000 persons. This number does not count among the exclusion criteria according to the European Community Respiratory Health Survey (ECRHS).
- ▶ **Prevalence of Asthma:** Asthma is most prevalence in the US and lowest in the Mexicans and Koreans. Asthma affects about 3 million people throughout the world. The WHO has an estimated account of about 15 million asthma death reported worldwide (WHO 2019).
- ▶ **Distribution of** asthma worldwide is still increasing, and the increase is due to urbanisation, and this is very common among the children and teenagers. (Asthma UK, 2021).
- ▶ **Causes;** Asthma is a lung disease that is associated with difficulty in breathing and is due to genetic and environmental factors (WHO 2019).
- ▶ Iran is higher than the world trend. If the trend is indeed increasing, we would expect a 15% prevalence of asthma symptoms in Iranian children and adult by 2012. Asthma according to report affects about 300 million individual. (Asthma UK, 2021).
- ▶ In England and Wales, more than 12,700 people have died over the last 6 years ago (www.asthma.org.uk)

Roles of Agencies

WHO

- ▶ Raising public awareness of the harmful effects of smoking,
- ▶ Promoting healthy communities and healthy behavior as the physical, mental and social well-being of the public is a priority,
- ▶ Extension to all people of the benefits of medical, physiological, and related knowledge of smoking side effects,
- ▶ Equal development in promotion and control of disease in all the countries,
- ▶ Good health is for the attainment of peace and security,
- ▶ In 2007, the organization implemented the FCTC (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control), which includes six measures of **MPOWER** policies to decrease demand on tobacco consumption:
 - M** - stands for tobacco use and prevention policies to be monitored,
 - P** - tobacco use should be avoided,
 - O** - providing advising in quitting smoking,
 - W** - tobacco hazard warning
 - E** - stop advertising, promoting of tobacco,
 - R** - increase tobacco taxation (WHO, 2021).Tobacco control initiatives have made great progress, with countries around the world increasingly adopting the WHO FCTC, however, note the need to fill the gaps in the implementation of the FCTC (Glahn et al., 2018).



Roles of Agencies

NHS

- ▶ Assuring health services: GP doctors prescribe alternative medicine like tablets to stop nicotine intake or offer substitution therapy for nicotine (NHS, 2021),
- ▶ The role is to educate the public health professionals to provide the best health care for those who suffer from diseases related to smoking (NHS, 2021),
- ▶ Delivery of public health services to the community: telephone support to help with access to information on how to quit smoking in the local area; **NHS “stop smoking services (SSS)”** include group therapy support or one to one support (NHS, 2019),
- ▶ Provide guidance for smokers to stop tobacco intake (NHS, 2021).

EU

- ▶ High taxes have been imposed on tobacco products,
- ▶ Investigation for illegal tobacco,
- ▶ Active cooperation with foreign partners to decrease the use of tobacco (European Commission, 2021).

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