Original article

Factors related to perception of secondhand smoking damage of students in private university

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Abstract

The objectives of the research were to factors that are correlated with perception from danger of secondhand smoke of students in private University, Nakhon Ratchasima province. Data were collected using a questionnaire with total of 182 samples. The factors that correlations to the prevention behaviors were analyzed by using Chi-Square and Fisher exact test. The study found that total sample of 182 students. Knowledge about cigarette, attitude of smoking were higher and perceived hazard of secondhand smoke was good. The study found age, information about smoking and attitude of smoking were correlated with perception from danger of secondhand smoke as statistically significant (p <0.05). The result of this study could be used as a basic data of implementing tobacco control in information about danger of smoking.

Keywords: perception**,** secondhand smoke, student

1. Introduction

Current smoking is a major problem in Thailand. The International Tobacco Control Survey-Southeast Asia (Thailand) reported about smoking behaviors that prevalence of smoking among adolescents was 22.4 percent, 39.5 percent were males and 2.3 percent were females (Siriratchamee, 2011). The South of Thailand has the highest smoking rate (25.6%), followed by the Northeast (23.5%), the North (20.5%), central Thailand (19.2%) and Bangkok (15.4%) respectively. (Siriwan Pitayarangsarit, Prapaphun Iamanun, Praveena Punkrajung and Kumpakran Somjit, 2012). The prospective prediction of number of smokers will decrease from 20.3 percent to 17.5 percent .The smoking rate will find in the new initial smokers (aged 15 years old) and 10.5 million smokers will be in year 2025. However, it decreases less than the target of the United Nation General Assembly resolution recommendation. Therefore, the implementation of tobacco control in order to achieve the global goal at the next 11 years should accelerate and block the entry of new smokers and urge addicts to quit smoking successfully with a significant focus on the development of smoking cessation services proactively. Moreover, to maintain abstinence in a series of medical benefits (Behjakul, 2014). Situation of smoking in each province in year 2011 found that 13 percent of young people aged 15-18 years in Nakhon Ratchasima were smoking (National Bureau of Statistics, 2011). In addition, the previous survey of smoking among staffs and students in Vongchavalitkul University in year 2011 showed that the prevalence of smoking was 6.7 and 15.2 percent of students and staffs respectively. The situation revealed that the trends of smoking may increase especially the new smokers.

Therefore, the study of factors related with perception of secondhand smoking damage of students in private University is a plan to address and prevent smoking. Factors affecting to smoking in Vongchavalitkul University, Nakhon Ratchasima are important to use as a guide to those involved, especially school administrators as well as staffs, teachers to use the policy and action plan for tobacco control both of university and provincial level. The proper concrete strategies for solving nicotine dependence are also significant.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Study areas and study design

A cross-sectional descriptive study was performed in December 2015-January 2016 in Vongchavalitkul University, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand.

2.2 Sample size, sample and sampling

- The samples of this study were students who are studying in Vongchavalitkul University. The total 179 samples were calculated depend on estimating a population proportion with specified relative precision. (Lemeshow, Hosmer, Klar and Lwanga,1990)

$$n = \frac{[NZ_{\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)]}{[d^2(N-1) + Z_{\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)]}$$

N = 2,029 (Total population)
Z = 1.96 (Area in tails at 95 % confidence interval, α = 0.05)
P = 0.15 (Proportion of smoking in age group 15-24 year = 15.07%)
d= 0.05 (Relative precision = 5%)

Inclusion criteria
1) The Bachelor's degree students who are studying in Vongchavalitkul University.
2) Volunteers and consent
- The subjects were chosen by using Simple Random Sampling Technique from 9 faculties which represent the whole population in Vongchavalitkul University

2.3 Questionnaire

(Socio-demographic characteristics, knowledge about cigarette, attitude of smoking and perceived hazard of secondhand.

An interview questionnaire was utilized to collect the data from them. Chi-square test was employed to analyses the data.

2.4 Data Collection

A standard questionnaires that include variables related with perception of secondhand smoking damage of students. Required data collected by this questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics, knowledge about cigarette, attitude of smoking.

2.5 Statistical Analysis

Frequencies were calculated by direct counting. The factors that correlations to the perception of secondhand smoking damage of students were analyzed by using Chi-Square and Fisher exact test.

3. Result

The result showed that, in a total sample of 182 students. There were males 71.43% , average of age 21.21, close friend of smoker 67.58%, and information about the smoking 76.92%, Including all 42 smoker. Knowledge about cigarette, attitude of smoking were higher and perceived hazard of secondhand smoke was good. (Table 1)

The study found age, information about smoking and attitude of smoking were correlated with perception from danger of secondhand smoke as statistically significant (p <0.05). (Table2)

4.Discussion

This research survey of smoking in Vongchavalitkul University, the total 182 samples were recruited which is 2 3 . 0 8 percent were smoking. This study was similar with the previous study that Knowledge Behavior and Attitude smoking students in. Ubon Ratchathani University. Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand.which showed that 23.3 percent were smoking (2 8 smokers/124 total samples) (Pongpit, Junkam, Kaiwisat, Chaikulratana, 2011). Vongchavalitkul University has been promoting of information about secondhand smoking damage. Students were received information about the smoking by including brochures, sticker and news related to knowledge about cigarette, attitude of smoking were higher. Previous study such as the study knowledge attitude, behavior of smoking in Kasetsart University (Arparat Aungkapakorn,

2014) The found that knowledge about cigarette, attitude of smoking were higher. Perception from danger of secondhand smoke was good. It was similar with the previous study that the relationship between perceived second-hand, smoke exposure and health behaviors. The study found that perceived second-hand was good (Sanong Kamsim, 2008).

The study found age were correlated with perception from danger of secondhand smoke as statistically significant (p <0.05). It was similar with the previous study that the relationship between age, perception of health behavior with stroke by Natcharuk Choi et al (Natcharuk Choi et al., 2557).

The study found information about smoking and attitude of smoking with perception from danger of secondhand smoke as statistically significant (p <0.05). It was similar with the previous study that the perceptions and attitudes of nursing students in caring for the elderly were found to be significantly correlated with attitude of nursing students. (OR = 1.11 p = 0.002) by Joel Olayiwola Faronbi et al (2017).

5. Conclusion

The results suggested that they should consult and educate those who are smokers. Encourage the behavior modification to stop smoking, establish smoking cessation clinics, and enhance motivation to quit smoking. However, the socio-economic characteristics and environment factors should prospectively study.

6.References

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Table 1 The characteristics of sample (n=182)

Characteristics	Number	Percent (%)
sex		
Male	130	71.43
Female	52	28.57
Age Mean (S.D.)		21.21 (1.33)
Close friend of smoker		
Yes	123	67.58
No	59	32.42
information about the smoking		
Use to	140	76.92
Never	42	23.08
smoking status		
Non-smoking	127	69.78
Current Smoking	42	23.08
Smoked	11	7.14
The level of knowledge about cigarette		
high level	167	91.76
moderate level	13	7.14
low level	2	1.10
The level of attitude of smoking		
high level	137	75.27
moderate level	42	23.08
low level	3	1.65
The level of perceived hazard of secondhand smoke		
good	177	97.25
moderate level	5	2.75

Table 2 Demographic factors related with perception from danger of secondhand smoke (n=182)

General factor	perception from danger of secondhand		Chi-Square test	p-value
	Good	moderate level		
Sex			2.06	.324
male	125 (70.62)	5 (100)		
Female	52 (29.38)	0		
Age			16.38	.036*
18	1 (0.56)	0 (0.00)		
19	19 (10.73)	0 (0.00)		
20	26 (14.69)	4 (80.00)		
21	59 (33.33)	0 (0.00)		
22	45 (25.42)	0 (0.00)		
23	23 (12.99)	1 (20.00)		
24	4 (2.26)	0 (0.00)		
Close friend of smoker			1.79	0.331
Yes	56 (31.64)	3 (60.00)		
No	121 (68.36)	2 (40.00)		
Information about the smoking			9.38	0.010*
Use to	139 (78.53)	4 (80.00)		
Never	38 (21.47)	1 (20.00)		
Smoking status			1.28	0.542
Non-smoking	124 (70.06)	3 (60.00)		
Current Smoking	41 (23.16)	1 (20.00)		
Smoked	12 (6.78)	1 (20.00)		
Knowledge about cigarette			1.32	0.353
high	163 (92.09)	4 (80.00)		
moderate	12 (6.78)	1 (20.00)		
Low	2 (1.13)	0 (0.00)		
Attitude of smoking			21.59	0.002*
High	137 (77.40)	0 (0.00)		
moderate	38 (21.47)	4 (80.00)		
low	2 (1.13)	1 (20.00)		