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Tobacco Use and Smoke Exposure: Prevent Children and Pregnant Wo men from Lung Cancer

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Background/Aim

Lung cancer is the leading cause of global cancer incidence and mortality, accounting for an estimated 2 million diagnoses and 1.8 million deaths. Neoplasms of the lung are the second most common cancer diagnosis in men and women (after prostate and breast cancer, respectively). With increasing access to tobacco and industrialization in developing nations, lung cancer incidence is rising globally.

Does not rule out the possibility of children also experience cases of lung cancer. We cannot close our eyes, there are many children who have been passive smokers in the family since they were babies and cause them to develop lung cancer.

The aim of this study was to determine the harmful effects of cigarette smoke on children and pregnant women which can cause lung cancer.

Method

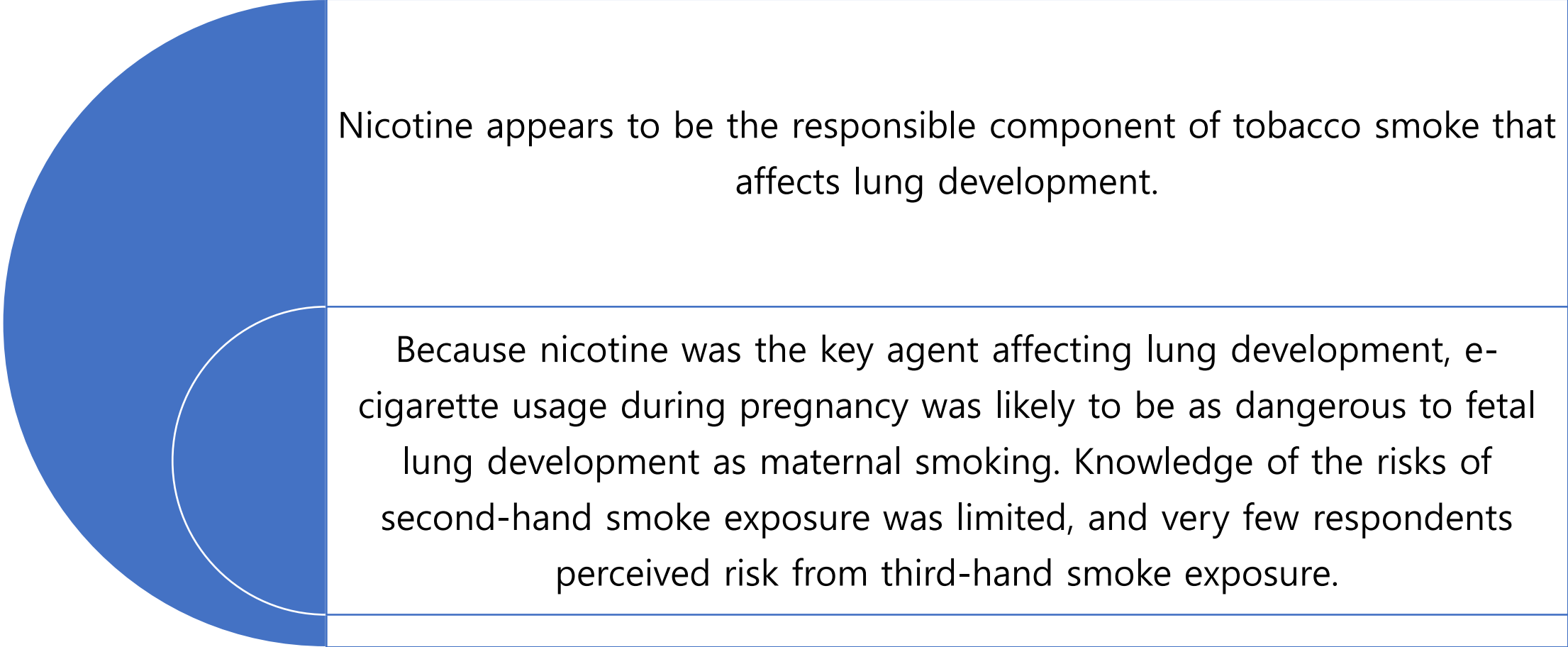


The research method used is a literature review approach by using several sources of journals or articles selected based on predetermined criteria used in this study. Searching for the journal literature was taken from electronic-based indexes such as Google Scholar, PubMed, ProQuest, and Ebsco. The requirement for the inclusion of articles was that they were published from 2012-2022. The keywords used are smoke exposure and prevention of lung cancer for children and pregnant women, available in PubMed and SCOPUS, published 2012-2022 in English.

Result

Children of smokers and secondhand smoke are exposed to nicotine and other harmful tobacco smoke chemicals in utero as well as in their environment. This passive exposure to tobacco smoke has various adverse effects on children. In-utero exposure to tobacco smoke causes poor birth outcomes and influences lung, cardiovascular, and brain development, placing children at increased risk of a number of adverse health outcomes later in life, such as obesity, behavioral problems, and cardiovascular disease. The primary effects of maternal smoking on offspring lung function and health are decreases in forced expiratory flows, decreased passive respiratory compliance, increased hospitalization for respiratory infections, and an increased prevalence of childhood wheeze and asthma.

Results



Nicotine appears to be the responsible component of tobacco smoke that affects lung development.

Because nicotine was the key agent affecting lung development, e-cigarette usage during pregnancy was likely to be as dangerous to fetal lung development as maternal smoking. Knowledge of the risks of second-hand smoke exposure was limited, and very few respondents perceived risk from third-hand smoke exposure.

Conclusion

Therefore, it is important for health workers to educate the public to be aware of the risks of passive smoking during pregnancy and prevent exposure to secondhand smoke in children. so that it can avoid various diseases that can be caused, especially lung cancer in mothers and children.