

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2012

**Abstract Number:** 1083

**Publication Number:** P1069

**Abstract Group:** 6.3. Tobacco, Smoking Control and Health Education

**Keyword 1:** Smoking **Keyword 2:** Epidemiology **Keyword 3:** No keyword

**Title:** Repeated questionnaire about smoking at the annual meetings of the Japanese Respiratory Society held in 1996, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, and 2012

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**Body:** Questionnaire was distributed at the Annual Meetings of the Japanese Respiratory Society held in 1996, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, and 2012 repeatedly, in order to know how attendants think and behave about smoking as respiratory care specialists. Questionnaire paper was handed to the attendants around the table for meeting registration, and was recovered voluntarily in the boxes. Smoking prevalence of all attendants in 1996, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2010 was 22.7%, 19.7%, 15.1%, 13.9%, 7.9%, 5.8%, and 3.7% respectively. Recovery rate of questionnaire in 1996, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2010 was 64.7%, 70.4%, 48.6%, 52.2%, 85.9%, 93.2% and 87.8%, respectively. Smoking prevalence of physician in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2010 was 12.9%, 12.7%, 5.1%, 3.9%, and 2.4% respectively. Attendants from smoke-free hospital in 1996, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2010 was 7.5%, 15.8%, 21.7%, 28.4%, 61.1%, 61.1%, and 72.5% respectively. Tobacco sales in the hospital retail shop were 55.2%, 49.1%, 44.8%, 39.0%, 19.4%, and 10.0%, respectively. Tobacco sales in the hospital vending machine was 50.3%, 41.5%, 37.2%, 31.1%, 12.3%, 7.1%, and 3.1% respectively. New 2012 data will be merged with those data, which will show that smoking behaviors of the attendants have improved for 16 years. Japanese government recently accelerated to promote smoke-free lifestyle, planning to reduce smoking prevalence from 20% to 12% in the next ten years. Japanese Respiratory Association is responsible to encourage its members to intervene in smoking behavior or policy of hospitals which has been generous for tobacco sales.