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Title: Prospective analysis among medical school of University of São Paulo: GHPSS (2008/2011)

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Body: Introduction: Knowledge acquired in tobacco-related diseases and treatment are fundamental for futures physicians who will have to manage with this pandemic disease. Objectives: To determine the prevalence of smokers, Shisha use, passive smoking; knowledge about tobacco-related diseases, smoking cessation techniques and treatment on medical students. Methods: Cross-sectional survey randomly sample of 211 medical students from 3rd year of 2008 and 6th year of 2011. The questionnaire used was the self-administered Global Health Professional Students Survey (GHPSS) after translation and validation to Portuguese. The GHPSS was supplemented with questions about knowledge acquired. Results: Responded 101 x 110 students 3rd/6th. Low prevalence of smokers among the male population with a fall in the 6th year (7.9 x 4.6%, $p=0.266$), no female smoker. Current/past use of Shisha were higher in 3rd/6th (47.5% x 46.4%, $p=0.522$). The students have a Knowledge of Smoke Free Places in college, buildings and clinics, (45.4% x 91.8%, $p<0.001$). Curriculum and Training analyses about smoking showed a significant gain of knowledge on smoking cessation (9.9% x 98.1%, $p<0.001$); importance of educational materials to cessation (29% x 72.7%, $p<0.001$) and Non-nicotine treatment (46.5% x 99.1%, $p<0.001$). Diseases associated to smoking are well known, except tuberculosis (42.6% x 38.3%, $p=0.0523$). Conclusions: Low prevalence of smoking, calling attention to the Shisha. Students increased knowledge about the curriculum, training, and smoking-related diseases in medical education. As based on the analysis of these data we conclude that these future physicians have tools to act in the smoking pandemic.