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**Title:** Aspects of smoking in teachers-past and present

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**Body:** Teachers were and remain models for students, regardless of age. Therefore tobacco among them has a negative influence on children. Aim of this study was to determine the trend in smoking prevalence teachers. Material and method: we used anonymous questionnaires to teachers of Urziceni (group A) and Bucharest (group B), repeated at an interval of ten years (2001 and 2011). Results: Teachers smoking prevalence was 45.4 % in 2001 (47.9 % in group A; 43.3 % in group B) and 23.5 % in 2011 (21.7 % group A; 24.7 % - group B). Prevalence by gender was similar for group B (42.6 % M/43.9 % F) and higher for males in group A (60.6 % M; 39.2 % F) in 2001. In 2011 the prevalence M/F was: 39.3 %/19.0 % for A and 28.8 %/23.2 % for B. In 2001 almost 90 % of smoking teachers consumed tobacco inside school, while in 2011 only 4 % of teachers smoking in school. Nicotine dependence was high at 44.8 % of subjects in 2001 (45.7 % - A; 43.9 % - B). In 2011 38.6 % of them were highly dependent. The level of knowledge about the harmful effects of smoking on health was definitely better in 2011 than 2001. It should be noted that 10.4 % of teachers were ex-smokers in 2001 respectively 18.9 % in 2011. Conclusions: Considerable decrease of tobacco consumption in teachers over the past decade can be correlated with a better health education-information campaigns conducted in schools in recent years. Also amending legislation on tobacco was efficient-banning smoking in schools, ban on tobacco media advertising. Initiation of national anti-tobacco program, including free counseling and treatment for smokers also helped a number of teacher to quit smoking. Future action is needed for a greater reduction of smoking in general population and default among educators, main models for our children.