

GLOBAL TOBACCO SURVEILLANCE: PARTNERSHIP FOR EFFECTIVE TOBACCO CONTROL

INDU AHLUWALIA, MPH, PHD

SESRIC SYMPOSIUM, DECEMBER 9TH, 2021



GTSS
GLOBAL TOBACCO
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

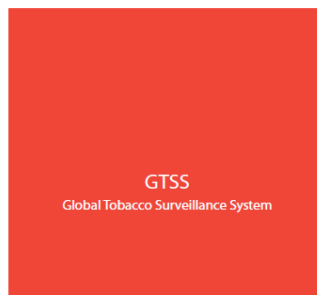
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Office on Smoking and Health, Global Tobacco Control Branch



1



The GATS Atlas
Global Adult Tobacco Survey

Global Tobacco Surveillance

2



What the Data Says about Tobacco use and Covid-19

3



Using Evidence to Build Future Tobacco Control Efforts

GTSS: GLOBAL TOBACCO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

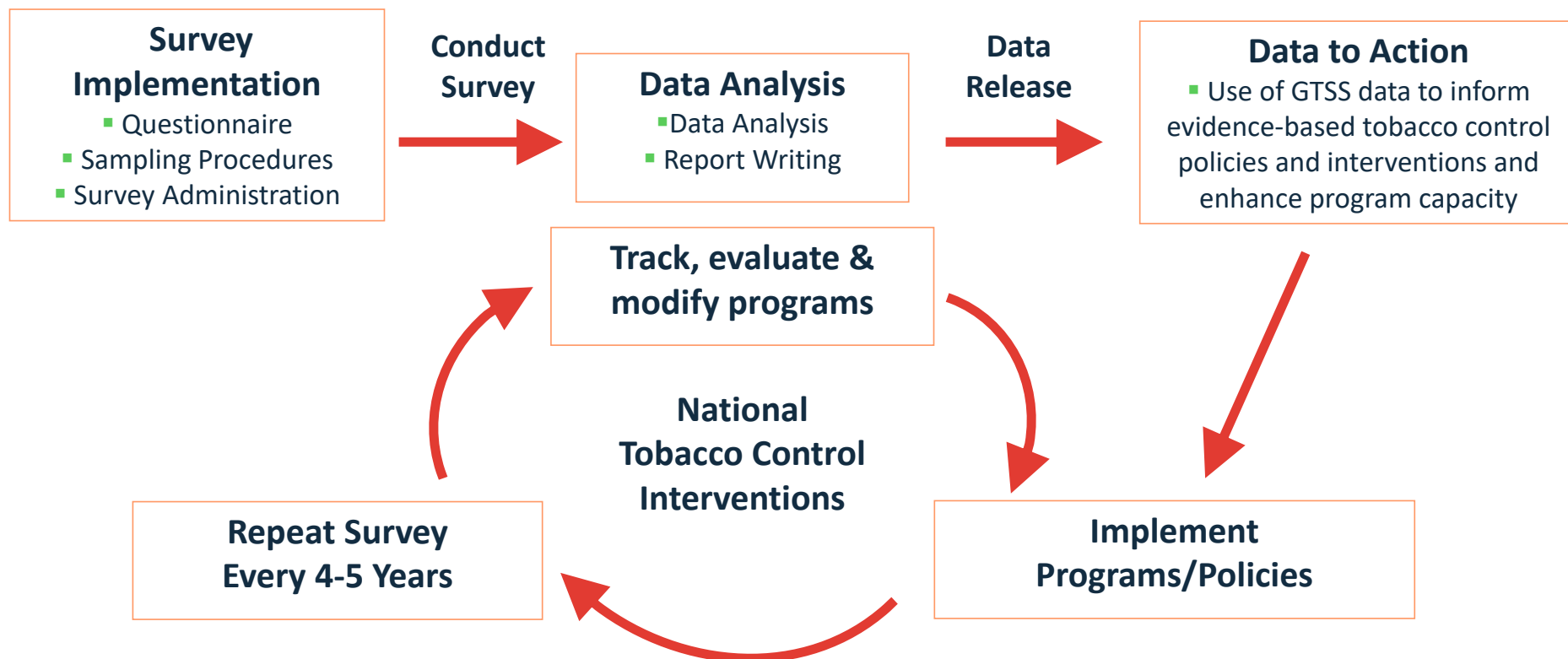
GYTS | GLOBAL YOUTH TOBACCO SURVEY

GATS | GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

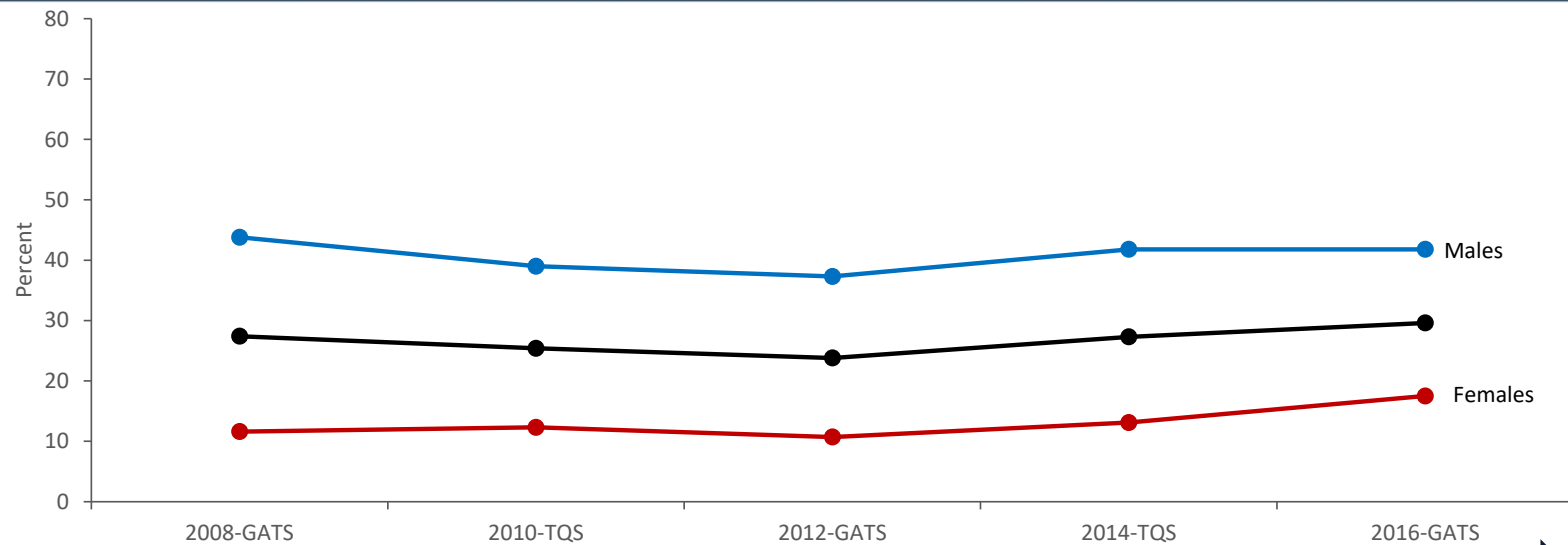
TQS | TOBACCO QUESTIONS FOR SURVEYS



GTSS FRAMEWORK



Prevalence of Daily Smokers by Gender, Turkey, 2008-2016



* TQS administered in conjunction with Turkey's National Health Survey.

Resource: Turkish Statistical Institute website (<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/Start.do>) and the CDC GTSSData website (<https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/gtssdata/index.html>).

Tobacco Control Context



Turkey to launch new anti-smoking campaign: Minister

Serkan Demirtaş - ANKARA



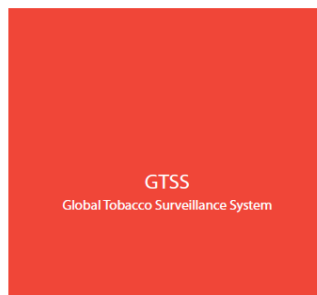
Turkey will launch a new anti-smoking campaign in the coming months after an increase in the number of smokers has been observed, the health minister has said, vowing a struggle with the tobacco industry through new regulations to stipulate closed and special chambers for smokers in cafes and restaurants.

"We are working on a new effort against smoking because the number of smokers increased

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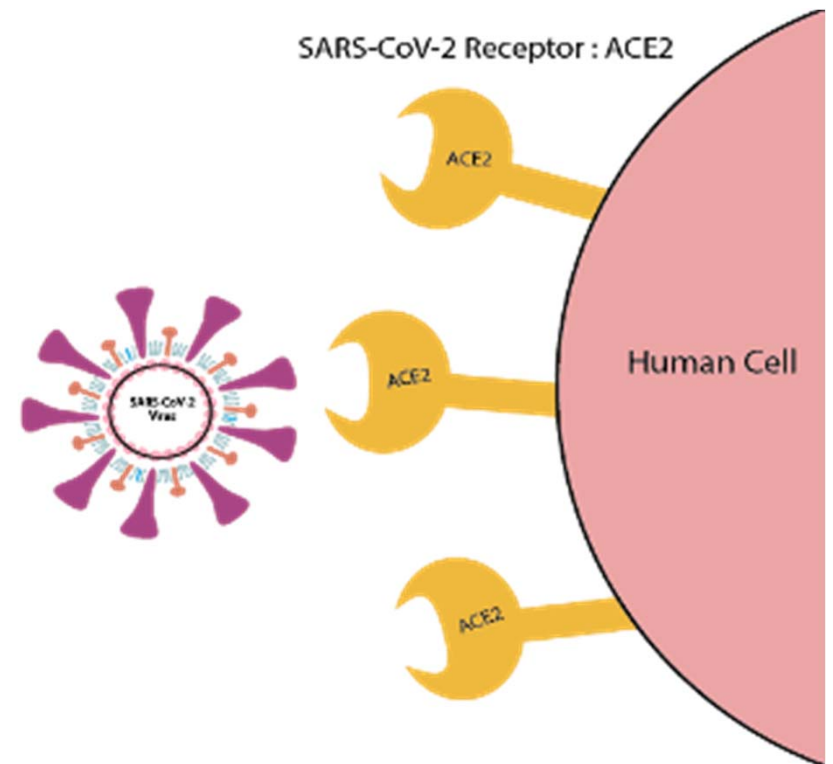
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Using Evidence to Build
Future Tobacco Control
Efforts

HOW SARS-CoV-2 (this virus that causes COVID-19) WORKS

- SARS-CoV-2 infects humans by attaching to ACE2.
- Cigarette smokers have higher ACE2 gene expression and greater ACE2 receptor concentrations in their lungs than nonsmokers.
- ACE2 gene upregulation and increased ACE2 protein expression on lung surfaces could increase susceptibility to infection and more severe COVID-19 illness.



SMOKING AND RISK OF SARS-COV-2 INFECTION

The available scientific evidence is inadequate to infer an association between cigarette smoking and risk of testing positive for or becoming symptomatic with SARS-CoV-2 infection.

- Studies that reported smoking protects against infection have substantial limitations; most have not been peer-reviewed at this time.
- One study found smoking increased the likelihood of a positive test result for SARS-CoV-2 infection.
 - However, it was an online survey and did not use laboratory or medical record data to confirm SARS-CoV-2 infection.



SECONDHAND SMOKE/AEROSOL AND COVID-19

The available scientific evidence is presently inadequate to infer an association between secondhand smoke exposure or secondhand aerosol exposure and SARS-CoV-2 infection or severity of COVID-19.

However, we know:

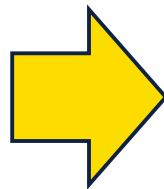
- COVID-19 is a respiratory disease.
- Transmission risk increases when people engage in behaviors that increase the likelihood of transferring respiratory droplets.
- Transmission risk increases when people engage in activities that increase the likelihood of touching their faces or mouths.



GROUPS AT HIGHER RISK FOR SEVERE ILLNESS

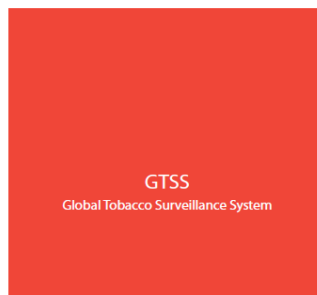
Older Adults

Adults with the following
medical conditions



- Cancer
- Chronic kidney disease
- COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
- Heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies
- Immunocompromised state from solid organ transplant
- Obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 30 to <40)
- Severe Obesity (BMI 40 or higher)
- Pregnancy
- Sickle cell disease
- **Smoking**
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus

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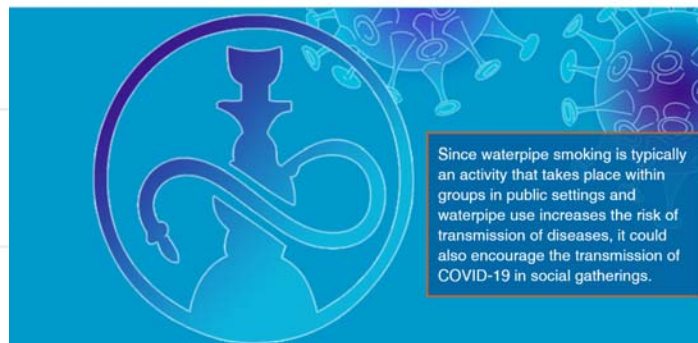
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Using Evidence to Build Future Tobacco Control Efforts

GLOBAL DISCOURSE

Tobacco and waterpipe use increases the risk of COVID-19



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THE LANCET Public Health

Volume 5, Issue 11, November 2020, Page e577

Correspondence

COVID-19 pandemic: an opportunity for tobacco use cessation

Indu B Ahluwalia^a, Matthew Myers^b, Joanna E Cohen^c

Check for updates

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

COVID-19 lockdown and the tobacco product ban in South Africa

Catherine O. Egbe^{1,2}, Senamile P. Ngobese¹

More details

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2020;18(May):39

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18332/tid/120938>

OPPORTUNITIES: INCREASED QUIT RATES

BUSINESS INSIDER LIFE

More than a million people in the UK quit smoking since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, study shows

Sophia Ankel, Business Insider US
Aug 08, 2020, 05:35 PM

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COVID-19 Pandemic Stress Drives Two-Thirds of India's Young Adult Smokers to Quit

NEWS PROVIDED BY
The Foundation for a Smoke Free World
May 10, 2020, 22:50 ET

Videos

HOME / CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK / MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT MAKES SPITTING, SMOKING IN PUBLIC A PUNISHABLE

Maharashtra government makes spitting, smoking in public a punishable offence

ANI / Updated: May 30, 2020, 21:21 IST



Mumbai: In order to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the worst hit state, the Maharashtra government on Saturday made spitting, smoking and consumption of tobacco products in public space punishable in the state.

TOBACCO & COVID-19: PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

■ Public health messaging can:

- Communicate that cigarette smoking increases the severity of illness among COVID-19 patients.

■ Regardless of any association with COVID-19:

- The adverse health effects of smoking are well-documented and irrefutable. Now is a better time than ever to quit.
- Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body, and quitting smoking is beneficial at any age.
- Clean air – free of both secondhand smoke and aerosol – remains the standard to protect health.



Indu B. Ahluwalia, PhD, MPH

**Office on Smoking and Health
iaa2@cdc.gov**

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov



The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



www.cdc.gov/tobacco

