The Effect of Smoking Education on a Person's Decision to become a Regular Smoker

[redacted]

TITLE and AUTHORS

The title should describe the work to the reader. Include the variables that are manipulated and the author(s)

ABSTRACT

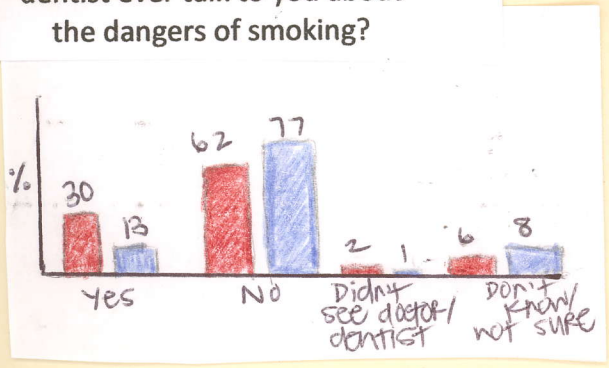
The abstract is a one or two paragraph condensation of the entire article giving the main features and results of the work described more completely in the poster.

In this study, we tested how smoking education has an effect on someone becoming a regular smoker. The investigative question, "Does smoking education have an impact on whether or not a person becomes a regular smoker?" was tested by choosing particular questions that were based on our topic, smoking education, from the Exploring Database website. The results from the reports showed that our hypothesis, "If a person is taught the risks of smoking at the appropriate age (before they start smoking) then they are less likely to become a regular smoker because they have less knowledge of the impact smoking will do to their health," was supported because there was a significance in the odds ratios.

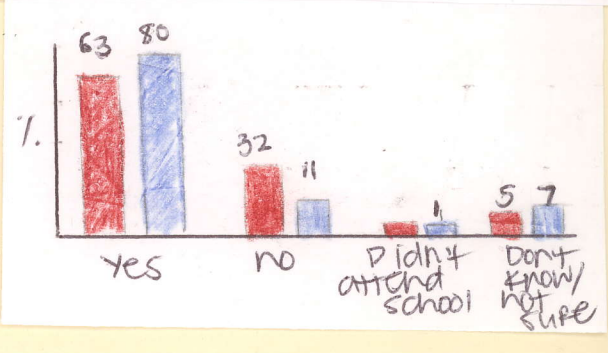
RESULTS

Describe the results clearly. Use graphs, tables and charts to help clarify the results. Include a discussion on the statistics you use to describe or test your data. Save any conclusions for the DISCUSSION

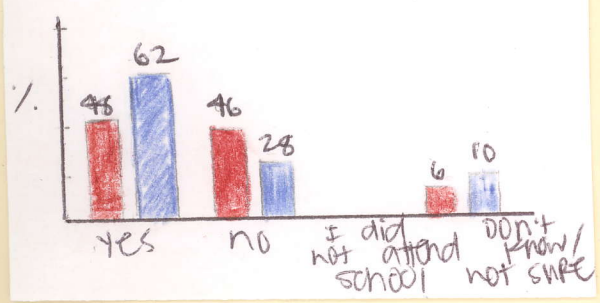
71. When you were a teen, did a doctor or dentist ever talk to you about the dangers of smoking?



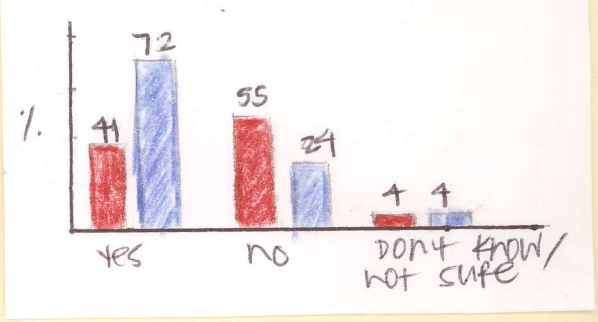
41. When you were in school, were you taught about the dangers of smoking (for example, lung cancer, heart disease, fire hazards)?



43. When you were in school, were you taught about the side effects of smoking, such as making teeth yellow, causing wrinkles, or making smokers smell bad?



72. When you were a teen, do you think you received adequate information about smoking and its risks?



These graphs make up the results from the database questionnaires. Each graph helped support our hypothesis, showing that the cases (regular smokers) answered "no"

INTRODUCTION

The introduction has three parts: 1) The question asked, 2) Background context—where does this question fit with what is known, and 3) Your hypothesis presented in an "If…then" prediction that structures your research.

QUESTIONS:

Does smoking education have an impact on whether or not a person becomes a regular smoker?

BACKGROUND:

Shown in other studies, those with a higher education level smoked less then those with less then a high school diploma (Pierce). It was also shown that students who were taught smoking education from peers were most likely to not smoke, than those taught by adults (Luepker).

HYPOTHESIS:

If a person is taught the risks of smoking at the appropriate age (before they start smoking) then they are less likely to become a regular smoker because they have less knowledge of the impact smoking will do to their health.

METHODOLOGY

This section should include three sections in sufficient detail so that others can repeat your research.

PROCEDURE:

1. Decide on a topic that could have an effect on a person's reason to become a regular smoker.
2. Look up questions that could be of use to finding whether or not your hypothesis could be supported (for smoking education, questions 71, 41, 43, and 72 were used).
3. Sign into the Exploring Database website.
4. On the left-side of the website, click "step 1.2: Exploring Database," and enter the question you want to search.
5. Put in a hypothesis, exposure(s), and non-exposure(s) in the selected areas.
6. Receive report with results (Odds ratio, confidence interval, and significance).

MATERIALS:

-Database Questionnaire

STATISTICAL TESTS:

Question 71:
Odds Ratio- 0.37
Confidence Interval- [0.2, 0.68]
Question 41:
Odds Ratio- 3.21
Confidence Interval- [1.73, 5.94]
Question 43:
Odds Ratio- 2.12
Confidence Interval- [1.28, 3.51]
Question 72:
Odds Ratio- 4.01
Confidence Interval- [2.4, 6.7]

DISCUSSION

What do your results mean when you consider the original question or hypothesis? Point out the significance of your results. If the results are unexpected or contradictory, you should attempt to explain why and point out possible avenues for further research.

The results showed that if someone had knowledge of smoking effects then they would less likely become a regular smoker. Question 71 had an odds ratio of 0.37, with a confidence interval of 0.2-0.68. These results showed regular smokers are 0.37 times more likely to not talk to a doctor/dentist about smoking than non-smokers, which is not a great significance. Question 41 had an odds ratio of 3.21, with a confidence interval of 1.73- 5.94. These results showed regular smokers are 3.21 times more likely to not been taught the dangers of smoking while they were in school than non-smokers. 2.12 was the odds ratio of question 43, which had a confidence interval of 1.28-3.51. These results showed regular smokers are 2.12 times more likely to not learn the side effects of smoking while in school than non-smokers. Question 72 had an odds ratio of 4.01, with a confidence interval of 2.4-6.7. These results showed regular smokers are 4.01 times more likely to not receive adequate information about smoking and its risks than non-smokers. The hypothesis, if a person is taught the risks of smoking at the appropriate age (before they start smoking) then they are less likely to become a regular smoker because they have less knowledge of the impact smoking will do to their health, was supported by the results. The results from the database questions each showed that if a person had the knowledge of the effects of smoking then they would less likely to become a regular smoker.

LITERATURE CITED

Include all published works mentioned in your presentation. List in bibliographic form.

A Handbook of Biological Investigation. Harrison W. Ambrose III and Katharine Peckham Ambrose. 15. Hunter Textbooks.

Pierce, John P, Michael C. Fiore, Thomas E. Novotny, Evridiki J. Hatziandreu, and Ronald M. Davis."Trends in Cigarette Smoking in the United States." Jama (Journal of American Meddical Association). 1989. Web. 13 Dec. 2010. <http://jama.ama-assn.org/content/261/1/56.abstract>.

Luepker, Russell V, C. Anderson Johnson, David M. Murray and Terry F. Pechacek. "Prevention of cigarette smoking: Three-year follow-up of an education program for youth."*SpringerLink*. 1982. Web. 13 Dec. 2010. <http://www.springerlink.com/content/ul7156j15665nm0k/abstract/>.

"Exploring Database." *Sciencemathpartnerships*. 1998-2010. Web. 13 Dec. 2010. <http://www.sciencemathpartnerships.net/webapp/student/vle/vle.html?runId=5&workgroupId=24&closeokay=true>.