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	<b>Diploma</b>
<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding adverse Effects of second Hand smoking among pregnant women attending Al-Elwiya maternity teaching hospital ,Baghdad 2017.</b>
	<b>2016-2017</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background</b> Tobacco smoke is a complex chemical mixture containing more than 5000 components.Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) results from the mixing of two different sources (types) of tobacco smoke; that which emanates from the burning end of a cigarette (side-stream smoke (SS)) and that which is exhaled by the smoker (exhaled mainstream smoker (EMS). Pregnancy is theorized as a ‘teachable moment’ for women, when their perception of health risk is heightened.Results from studies focusing on maternal exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) during pregnancy suggest that there may be significant adverse effects on fetal and neonatal health as low birth weight at term and small for gestational age status among nonsmoking mothers.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> The aim of this study is to evaluate knowledge, attitude and practice of a sample of Iraqi pregnant ladies toward passive smoking .</p> <p><b>Subjects and methods</b> The present study was conducted in Al-Elwiya maternity teaching hospital, obstetrics and gynecology consultant unit in Baghdad city. The study included 500 pregnant lady, whatever the gestational age was, and extended from the mid of October 2016 through to the mid of January 2017.</p> <p>The study was designed to be a cross sectional study. Data collection was organized in a questionnaire sheets which were distributed to pregnant women after a brief explanation to them and their answers were collected and transformed into electronic software (Microsoft Office Excel). Data included three main fields: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice.</p> <p><b>Results</b> A level of good knowledge was considered at mean score of 40 or more (equal or greater than 50 % of maximum score of 80); it was found that 415 women (83.0%) had good level of knowledge of <math>\geq 40</math>. In addition, mean total questions score was also calculated and it was <math>2.81 \pm 0.20</math> which also reflected good level of knowledge as it is more than half maximum</p>

score of 5. The higher the socioeconomic status, the better is the knowledge of the women is, and the same was applied to the level of education. Mean attitude score of more than or equal to 30 " half maximum score" was recorded in all women (100.0%) indicating that women enrolled in the current study had good attitude level toward second hand smoking hazards. Mean total attitude score was  $43.96 \pm 3.21$  and ranged from 37 to 50. Mean total questions score was  $3.96 \pm 0.68$ . No significant correlation was found between any of the socio-demographic characteristics and total attitude score. Regarding practice domain Women with a total mean score of equal to or more than 11 "half maximum score of 21" accounted for 97.0%, and those with a score of  $< 11$  accounted for 3.0% only. Mean total score was  $13.25 \pm 1.87$  and it ranged from 9 to 19. Mean total questions score was  $1.89 \pm 0.27$ . No significant correlation was found between any of the sociodemographic characteristics and total practice score

**Conclusions**

Despite good knowledge and positive attitude toward avoiding second hand smoking, Iraqi women efforts are much less than optimal in reducing pregnancy related second hand smoking hazards.