



The Requirement of a Tobacco Control Policy

Chris Ellis*

Department of Endocrinology, Tel Aviv University, Israel

DESCRIPTION

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including cancer, account for about 70% of the world's deaths. Tobacco use is a common risk factor for many NCDs. 21st Century Conventions. The launch of the WHO Tobacco Control Framework in 2005 has been a major milestone in this field and has facilitated both a reduction in smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke.

In addition, illegal tobacco packaging has been successfully introduced as a tobacco control policy, a major effort by the tobacco industry to challenge this support in trade and investment law. Still, controlling tobacco remains a major challenge. The frequency of smoking needs to be reduced even more rapidly. Smoky areas should be expanded, and the use of vacant tobacco with large health warnings with images of all tobacco products should be continuously improved in other parts of the world. Some of these steps will require immediate determination and diligence.

For example, bold political decisions are needed to significantly increase the real prices of tobacco products through commodity taxes, to prevent additional ingredients used to increase the attractiveness of tobacco products and to thwart business obligations in the tobacco industry. Finally, the debate over tobacco control strategies needs to be resolved.

Smoking is one of the major causes of preventable death and premature death in Northern Ireland, killing about 2,300 XNUMX people each year. It is also one of the main causes of health inequality, with high levels of smoking among people living in poverty-stricken and economically disadvantaged areas.

Dangerous smoking-related diseases include cancer, heart disease, stroke, and other diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems. Damage from tobacco smoke extends to non-smokers through exposure to tobacco smoke, in which infants and unborn babies are at greater risk.

CONCLUSION

A law banning smoking in the workplace and in public places was introduced in Northern Ireland in April 2007 and has proven to be one of the most popular public health programs in recent years. The main purpose of this law is to protect workers and the general public from harmful exposure to secondhand smoke. Children and young people are at high risk, and regulations to extend the ban on smoking in child transport vehicles were introduced from 1 February 2022. More information can be found in indirect (external link opens a new window / tab). Numerous revisions have been made, from time to time, to assess the impact of the law. There is a limited study of how and how tobacco control policies reach young people and their involvement with these policies from physical, physical, and psychological factors. An analysis of these factors, popular international policies, and creative strategies support the need to review current trends and future strategies to stop teens from using tobacco.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

Received:	26-January-2022	Manuscript No:	IPJHCC-22-12445
Editor assigned:	28-January-2022	PreQC No:	IPJHCC-22-12445 (PQ)
Reviewed:	11-February-2022	QC No:	IPJHCC-22-12445
Revised:	16-February-2022	Manuscript No:	IPJHCC-22-12445 (R)
Published:	25-February-2022	DOI:	10.35248/2472-1654-7.2.70010

Corresponding author Chris Ellis, Department of Endocrinology, Tel Aviv University, Israel; E-mail: elliechris@hotmail.com

Citation Chris Ellis (2022) The Requirement of a Tobacco Control Policy. J Healthc Commun.7:70010.

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