# Article information:

Full article: Tobacco smoking: Health impact, prevalence, correlates and interventions
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/08870446.2017.1325890>

# Article summary:

1. Tobacco smoking is a major cause of ill health and premature death worldwide, with approximately 6 million people dying from smoking-related diseases each year.

2. Stopping smoking at any age is beneficial compared to continuing to smoke, with smokers who stop before their mid-30s having the same life expectancy as never smokers.

3. Smoking prevalence varies by country and region, with approximately 30% of men and 7% of women worldwide being tobacco smokers.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of tobacco smoking, including its health impacts, prevalence, correlates, and interventions. However, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed.

One-sided reporting is evident in the article's emphasis on the harmful effects of smoking without exploring any potential benefits. While it is widely accepted that smoking has negative health consequences, some studies suggest that nicotine may have cognitive benefits for certain populations. Additionally, the article does not address the potential economic benefits of tobacco production and sales.

The article also lacks evidence for some of its claims. For example, it states that smokers who stop show reduced levels of stress and mood disorders than those who continue but does not provide any sources to support this claim. Similarly, the assertion that smoking harms mental health is based on limited evidence.

There are also missing points of consideration in the article. For instance, it does not explore the role of social factors such as peer pressure or cultural norms in smoking initiation and maintenance. Additionally, while the article notes that exposure to second-hand smoke carries significant risks for non-smokers, it does not discuss potential harm reduction strategies such as designated smoking areas or ventilation systems.

The article's promotional content is evident in its discussion of interventions to combat smoking. While it acknowledges population-level interventions such as taxation and advertising restrictions, it primarily focuses on individual-level interventions such as counseling and pharmacotherapy. This emphasis may reflect a bias towards medicalized approaches to smoking cessation rather than broader policy changes.

Overall, while the article provides a useful overview of tobacco smoking and its impacts, there are several potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be addressed in future research.

# Topics for further research:

* Social factors influencing smoking initiation and maintenance
* Potential benefits of nicotine consumption
* Economic benefits of tobacco production and sales
* Harm reduction strategies for second-hand smoke exposure
* Evidence for the impact of smoking on mental health
* Broader policy changes to combat smoking beyond individual-level interventions

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/ec1f57011e2142b354628a266515e8b8>