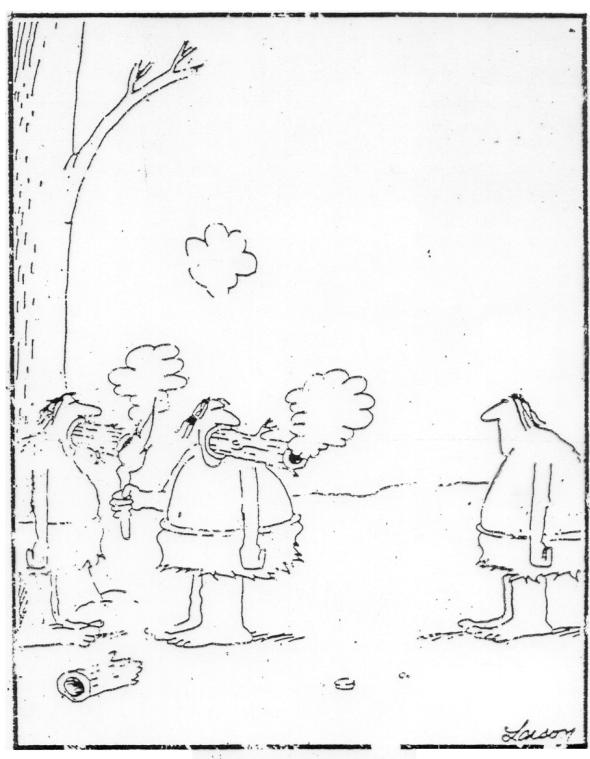
# Chapter 8 Tobacco

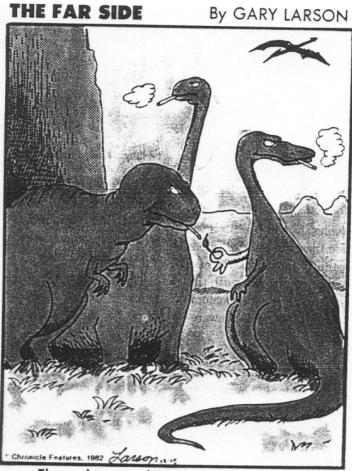


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Primitive peer pressure

#### **EXAMPLE**

Gary Larson is a famous cartoonist who pokes fun at people through his drawings and words. Most of the time he uses animal characters to get his point across.



The real reason dinosaurs became extinct

### **CURTIS**



DURING THAT TIME, EVERYONE FROM THE RICHEST MAN TO THE SCUM OF THE EARTH SMOKED! YOU FELT CONNECTED!







A 47

### **Beetle Ralley**





#### **Curtis**









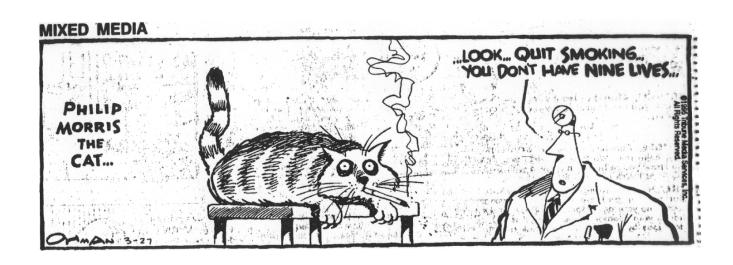
#### **Zits**

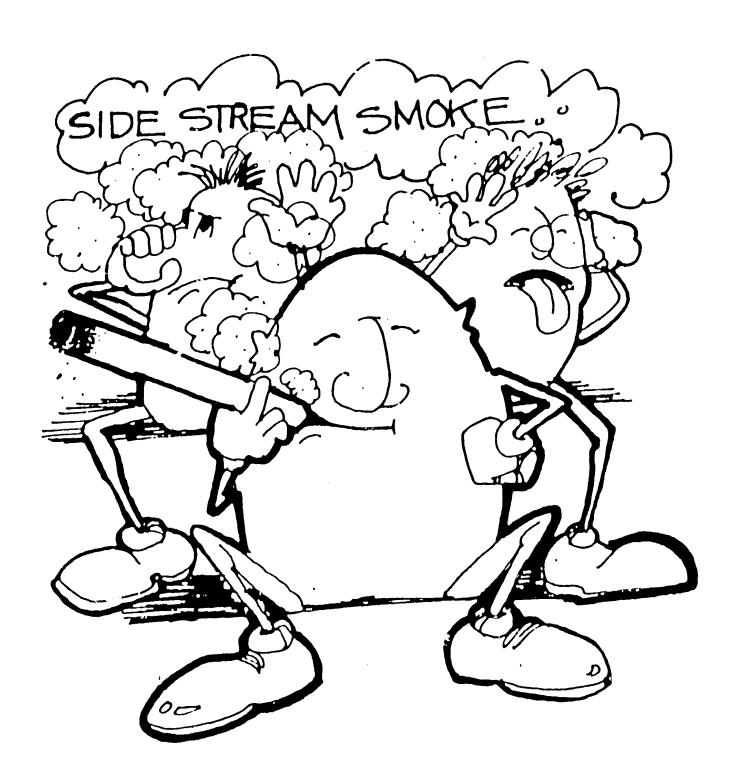


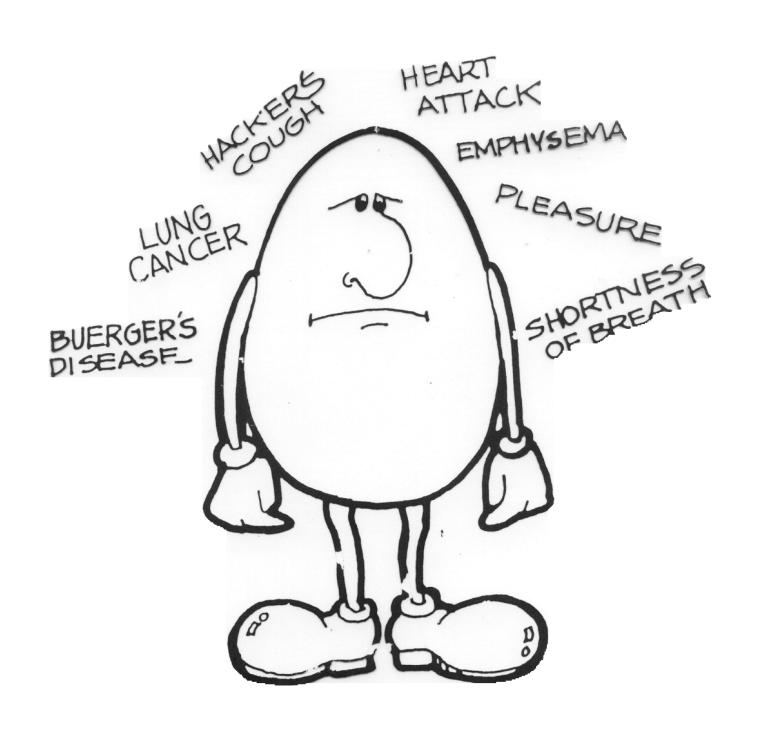






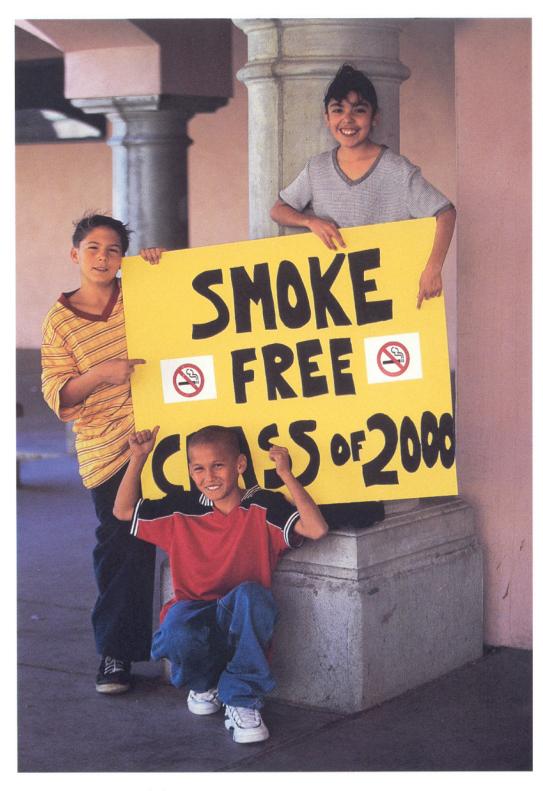












Health of Others Social Studies



### PBase galleries forum search 105mm f/4 15 000 help login Dan all galleries international Beach Clean Up, Nicaragos

http://www.brainpop.com/health/personalhealth/smoking/

### Lesson 1: How Tobacco Affect the Body Words to know:

nicotine- is an addictive, or habit forming drug found in tobaccotar- is a thick, dark liquid that forms when tobacco burnscarbon monoxide- is a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas produced when tobacco burns

**carcinogen-** is any chemical substance that can cause cancer **tobacco-** is a plant grown in the southern U.S.

alveoli- the tiny air sacs in the lungs

**emphysema-** a disease that results in the destruction of the alveol in the lungs.

Chemicals: 4300 chemicals have been identified in tobacco

1200 are poisonous

69 are cancerous (carcinogenic)

Substances found in tobacco

formaldehyde nicotine

cyanide carbon monoxide

methanol tar etc...

\*365 packs of cigarettes a year will deposit one cup of tar in your lungs

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Growth and Development Science



Immediate effects smoking tobacco has on the body

- a. increased heart rate (20 Beats per min.)
- b. increased blood pressure
- c. increased stomach acid
  - d. decreased skin temperature
- e. decreased lung capacity
  - f. decreased appetite
  - g. decreased physical endurance
- h. carbon monoxide enters the blood
- j. blood vessels constrict
  - k. low birth weight if mother smokes during pregnancy

### Types of tobacco:

#### Smokeless:

- 1. Snuff- a form of powdered tobacco that is snorted up the nose or placed in between the cheek and gums.
- 2. Chewing tobacco: is chopped tobacco leaves, molasses, sugar, and flavoring mix

### Smoking:

- 1. Cigars: made from rolled tobacco leaves and smoked.
- 2. Pipe tobacco: made from shredded tobacco leaves.
- 3. Cigarettes: made from shredded tobacco leaves rolled in paper.
- 4. Herbal cigarettes: made from 60% tobacco, 40% cloves, and other herbs, more dangerous than regular cigarettes.

### What tobacco does to the body

- A. Nervous system: smoking reduces the flow of oxygen to the brain
- B. Respiratory system: tar and other chemicals leave a sticky slime that destroys the cilia in the lungs. Smoking also damages the alveoli (air sacks) preventing the absorption of oxygen. Smokers are 12 to 22 times more likely to develop lung cancer
- C. Circulatory system: Smoking weakens the blood vessels and causes a fatty buildup in the vessel. This buildup increases the chances of a heart attack.
- D. Digestive system: tobacco causes staining of teeth, bad breath, oral and throat cancer. It also can cause stomach ulcers.
- E. Excretory system: Smoking increases the danger of bladder cancer.



### Lesson 2: The respiratory system

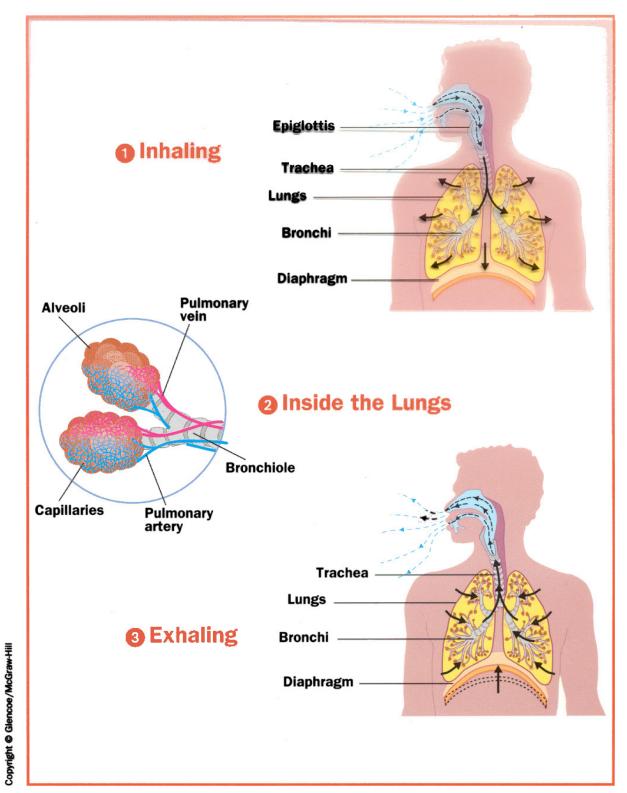
#### Word to know:

**Respiratory system-** is the set of organs that supply your body with oxygen and rid your body of carbon dioxide.

Parts of the respiratory system and their functions

- A. mouth/nose: warms, moistens and filters the air.
- B. trachea (windpipe): is a passageway that takes air in and out of the lungs
- C. epiglottis: is a flap of tissue in back of the mouth that covers the trachea to prevent choking.
- D. cilia: hair like structures in the trachea and nose that help to filter air and clean the lungs.
- E. bronchi: two branches of the trachea leading to the lungs.
- F. diaphragm: A large, dome-shaped muscle below the lungs used to breath.
- G. alveoli: air sacks where carbon dioxide is exchanged for oxygen.





**Growth and Development Science** 



http://lgfl.skoool.co.uk/content/keystage3/biology/pc/learningsteps/ORSLC/launch.html
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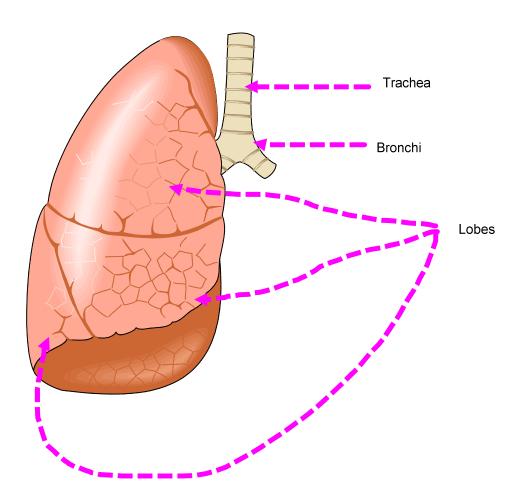
### Problems with the respiratory system

- 1. Colds/flu: caused by viruses
- 2. Pneumonia: caused by a viral or bacteria infection. Symptoms are chest pain, difficulty breathing and a fever.
  - 3. Asthma: A narrowing of the airways, causing wheezing, shortness of breath, and coughing.
  - 4. Tuberculosis: A bacterial infection of the lungs, causing coughing, fatigue and it can be deadly.
- 5. Emphysema: caused by smoking. The air sacks (alveoli) are destroyed.
  - 6. Lung cancer: Uncontrolled growth of tumors in the lungs.
- 7. Mouth & tongue cancer: tumors show up on the cheeks & lips



### Tips for Taking Care of Your Respiratory System

- A. avoid tobacco use
- B. stay away from smokers or smoky places
- C. take care of your body when you have a respiratory illness
- D. drink plenty of fluids
- E. take deep, full breaths often
- F. eat a healthful diet
- G. get outside and breathe fresh air
- H. be physically active on a regular basis
- I. pay attention to allergy alerts, ozone alerts, and pollution



### Lesson 3: Tobacco addiction

#### Words to know:

• -addiction: is a physical or psychological need for a drug or other substance.

-withdrawal: is the unpleasant symptoms that occur when someone stops using an addictive substance.

- -physiological dependence: is a bodily need for a drug
- -psychological dependence: is a mental need for the drug.

### \*\*\*OVER 4000 AMERICAN TEENS BEGIN USING TOBACCO EVERYDAY!!

Why do teens start to use tobacco (10)

1. 6.
2. 7.
3. 8.
4. 9.
5. 10.

### Lesson 3: Tobacco Use and Teens

Words to know:

- **addiction-** a mental or physical need for a drug or other substance
- withdrawal- the unpleasant symptoms that someone experiences when he or she stops using an addictive substance
- **psychological dependence-** a person's belief that he or she needs a drug to feel good or function normally
- **physical dependence-** an addiction in which the body develops a chemical need for a drug.
- **tolerance-** the body's need for larger and larger amoundts of a drug to produce the same effect.
- **target audience-** a group of people for which a product is intended.

**product placement-** when a company pays to show its products in media being used by celebrities.

**media literacy-** the ability to understand the goals of advertising and the media.

Why Teens Use Tobacco

- A. peer pressure
- B. parents of other family members use tobacco products
- C. media
- D. addicition
- E. wanting to look cool or fit in
- F. Wanting to be just like their rolemodels
- G. Wanting to seem more grown-up
- I. Thinking it will help with weight loss

### **Antismoking Efforts**

- A. Anti smoking campaigns (Truth ads)
- B. bans on tobacco advertising on tv and radio
  - -tv & radio 12/31/70 (smoking tobacco ads)
  - -tv & radio 1987 (smokeless tobacco ads)
  - -Billboards, sporting events, cartoon characters, t-shirts, hats etc... 1990s

### Lesson 4: Tobacco Use and Society

Words to know:

**secondhand smoke-** air that has been contaminated by tobacco smoke.

**passive smoke-** nonsmokers who breathe in secondhand smoke.

mainstream smoke- the smoke that is inhaled and then exhaled by a smoker.

**sidestream smoke-** smoke that comes from the burning end of a cigarette, pipe, or cigar.

**thirdhand smoke-** smoke residue on carpets, drapes, & furniture.

Rights of Nonsmokers

A. smoke-free environments

- 1. no smoking in public places
  - a. gov't buildings
  - b. schools
  - c. parks
  - d. stadiums
  - e. planes
  - f. etc...

### Legal Restrictions on Smoking

- A. warning labels on all tobacco products
- B. limit on smoking in the work place

### Hidden Costs to Society

- A. medical costs
- B. environmental costs
- C. insurance costs
- D. increase in taxes

### Lesson 5: Saying No to Tobacco Use

Word to know:

cold turkey- stopping all use of tobacco products immediately.

### Ways to kick the habit

- 1. "cold turkey"- is stopping right that second. You don't do it anymore.
- 2. Gradually- this means cutting back on the amount of tobacco used. This method prolongs the addiction and makes the withdrawal symptoms last longer.
- 3. Medicine- is the use of drugs to help break the addiction (nicapatch, naltrexone, etc...)
- 4. Therapy: a psychologist or therapist teaches you why you smoke and how to stop smoking.
- 5. Hypnosis
- 6. Acupuncture treatments
- 7. Laser treatments



### Benefits of Being Tobacco Free

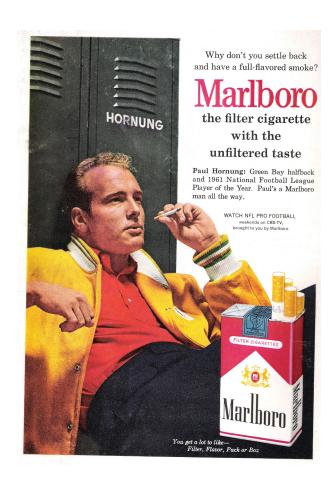
- A. staying healthy
- B. clear, healthy skin
- C. fresh breath
- D. clean fresh smelling clothes and hair
- E. better sports performance
- F. saving money
- G. keeping the environment healthy

#### You Can Quit

- A. list your reasons
- B. set small goals
- C. choose tobacco-free places to spend time
- D. change tobacco-related habits
- E. be physically active
- F. keep trying

Harmful effects of smokeless tobacco:

- 1. Leukoplakia: precancerous cell growth-looks like white patches in the mouth
- 2. Oral cancer
- 3. Cavities
- 4. Receding gums
- 5. Loss of tooth enamel
- 6. Reduction in the senses of taste and smell







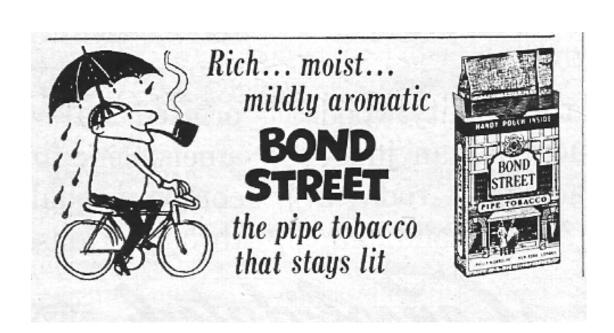


## NOW-ENJOY SMOKING WITHOUT INHALING

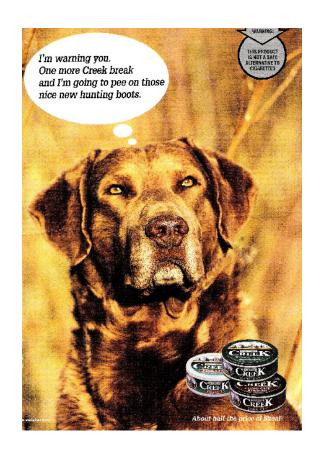


A new concept in smoking.
Cigarette size and
package convenience...
but no paper wrapper.
Cigar tobacco for full flavor.

TREND Mild LITTLE CIGARS
35c pack of 20





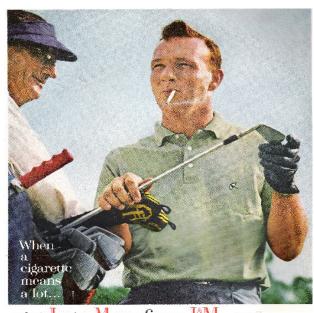




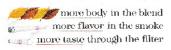








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It's the rich-flavor leaf that does lit! I & M has more rich-flavor leaf than even some uniforced eignetten And L&M's filter is the modern filter—all white-inside and ounside—so only pure white touches your lips.
L&A's rich filter eignette for people who would like to evoke.