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Smoking Behavior on Fisheries in Kodingareng Island District Sangkarrang Island

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ABSTRACT

Cigarettes are objects that contain more than 4,000 toxic substances and are very healthful for those who consume them actively and those who are exposed to smoke generated from smoking activities. The highest prevalence of smokers every day released by Riskesdas in 2013 was found in workers as farmers/fishermen/laborers at 44.5%. This study aims to explore smoking behavior in fishermen in Kodingareng Island, Sangkarrang Islands District, Makassar City. The method used is qualitative Phenomenology approach to explore smoking behavior on fishermen on Kodingareng Island. Data is collected from August 2018 to February of 2019 in an independent interview. The selection of informants used a Purposive Sampling Technique consisting of 10 fishermen 3 smokers, 3 community leaders and 1 Puskesmas officer. Data analysis with Content Analysis.

The results of the study revealed that in general fishermen did not know the ingredients and content of cigarettes, they only felt pleasure from consuming cigarettes, but there were also those who knew that they were limited to the appearance of reading on cigarette packs. Fishermen think that smoking behavior is not a problem when smokers themselves are able to find good money, a work culture that conditions them to smoke even as a child makes their attitude of thinking that smoking is common on Kodingareng Island. Smoking habits of fishermen based on smoking time, smoking function and intensity of smoking. Conclusion The smoking behavior of fishermen is different from smoking behavior in the general population, so a special approach is needed to control smoking behavior.

Keywords: *Smoking Behavior, Fishermen, Kodingareng Island.*

Introduction

Cigarettes are one of the addictive substances that can be bad if consumed. The effects of tobacco use or consuming cigarettes, not only on health but also on the economy. Studies conducted in America found that a smoker will incur higher costs than non-smokers, in the form of health care costs and death costs from smoking¹.

More than 80% of the 1.3 billion smokers worldwide live in low and middle income countries². Indonesia still ranks third which has the highest number of active smokers after China and India^{2,4}, and ranks first for most male smokers from 22 countries at 67%³. The highest prevalence of smokers every day released by Riskesdas was found in workers as farmers/fishermen/laborers at 44.5%⁴.

The initial survey conducted on Kodingareng Island showed there were 1179 people who were fishermen, 844 fishermen were smokers, namely 19.65% and 63% passive smokers, of which 36.98% were all male sex. The high rate of passive smoking in the Island causes high rates of hypertension and ARI each year⁵.

Smoking behavior is caused by several factors including; lack of knowledge, cigarette advertisements,

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