VDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

A Project Work

On

A Comparative study between health status of smoker and non-smoker adult male(45-65 years)

This project work is submitted for the partial fulfillment for the award of degree of B.Sc. (Hons) from Vidyasagar University





Submitted by

Shreya Maity

Roll: 1125129; No.: 200121

Regn. No.: 1290762 of session: (2020-2021)

Dept. of Nutrition

Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

Bhupatinagar, Purba Medinipur; Pin-721425

Supervised by -

Dept. of Nutrition

Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

Dept. of Nutrition
Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyaraya Tanmoy Kumar Giri

SACT Teacher, Dept. of Nutrition

Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

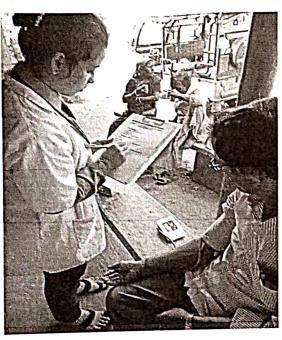
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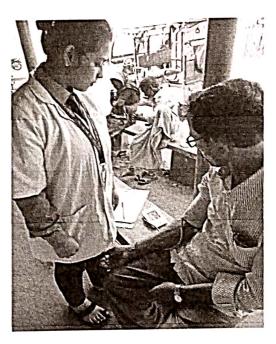
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Roll: 1125129; No.: 200121

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Dept. of Nutrition

Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

Bhupatinagar, Purba Medinipur; Pin-721425

Supervised by -

Prof. Tanmoy Kumar Giri

SACT Teacher, Dept. of Nutrition

Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

MugberiaGangadharMahavidyalaya Dept. of Nutrition

PO-Bhupatinagar; Dist-PurbaMedinipur
West Bengal; Pin-721425
(UGC recognized as College with Potential for Excellence;
Affiliated to Vidyasagar University)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Shreya Maity(Roll:1125129; No.: 200121; Reg. No.:1290762of Session: 2020-2021) a student of B.Sc. Part –III, Dept. of Nutrition, under Vidyasagar University, PurbaMedinipur, has completed herproject work under my guidance on the topics 'A comparative Study on Nutritional and Health Status betweenSmoker and non-smoker adult man'for the partial fulfillment for the award of degree of B.Sc. from Vidyasagar University.

I am satisfied for herperformance. Sheis energetic and up to date inherwork; I wish success in herlife.

Date: 22/12/22

(Prof. Tanmay Kumar Giri)
SACT Teacher
Dept. of Nutrition

MugberiaGangadharMahavidyalaya



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Shreya Maily Sincerely

Date:

ABSTRACT

Smoking is a practice in which a substance is burned and the resulting smoke is typically breathed in to be tasted and absorbed into the bloodstream. Most commonly, the substance used is the dried leaves of the tobacco plant, which have been rolled into a small rectangle of rolling paper to create a small, round cylinder called a cigarette. Smoking is one of the most common forms of recreational drug use. Tobacco smoking is the most popular form, being practiced by over one billion people globally, of whom the majority are in the developing countries. Less common drugs for smoking include cannabis and opium. Some of the substances are classified as hard narcotics, like heroin, but the use of these is very limited as they are usually not commercially available. Cigarettes are primarily industrially manufactured but also can be hand-rolled from loose tobacco and rolling paper. Smoking tobacco is among the leading causes of many diseases such as lung cancer, heart attack, COPD, erectile dysfunction, and birth defects. Diseases related to tobacco smoking have been shown to kill approximately half of long-term smokers when compared to average mortality rates faced by non-smokers. Smoking is one of the leading causes of preventable death globally and is the cause of 15% of all deaths, 2% of which are non-smokers who die due to second-hand smoke. . The risk of dying from lung cancer before age 85 is 22.1% for a male smoker and 11.9% for a female current smoker, in the absence of competing causes of death. The corresponding estimates for lifelong nonsmokers are a 1.1% probability of dying from lung cancer before age 85 for a man of European descent, and a 0.8% probability for a woman. Smoking just one cigarette a day results in a risk of coronary heart disease that is halfway between that of a heavy smoker and a non-smoker. The non-linear dose-response relationship may be explained by smoking's effect on platelet aggregation.

Keywords: smoker adult male, non smoker adult male, Health Comparison, Body mass index, Body surface area, Disease.



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