

Maternal Smoking

Why Is This Important?

Tobacco misuse is the non-traditional, recreational and/or habitual use of tobacco products. Smoking cigarettes is the most common form of tobacco misuse. Smoking is one of the biggest threats to mother and infant health and is responsible for a greater risk of low birth weight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and other negative health outcomes. The IHBQ screens mothers after birth for whether they currently smoke. The question does not ask whether the mother smoked while pregnant.

What Is Being Done?

[PACT](#) provides smoking cessation help for individuals, training for health professionals and information about sacred tobacco use.

Canadian Cancer Society offers a [Smokers' Helpline](#).

Saskatchewan Prevention Institute [tobacco](#) information

To Learn More:

[What is Health Equity?](#) A Primer for the Health Care System

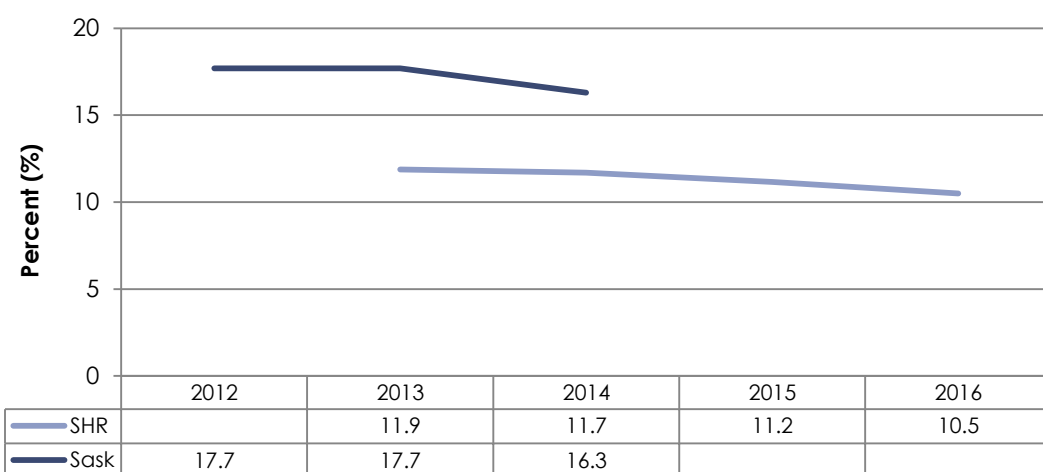
Chief Medical Health Officer's [Call to Action](#)

Highlights

The proportion of mothers reporting cigarette smoking has decreased.

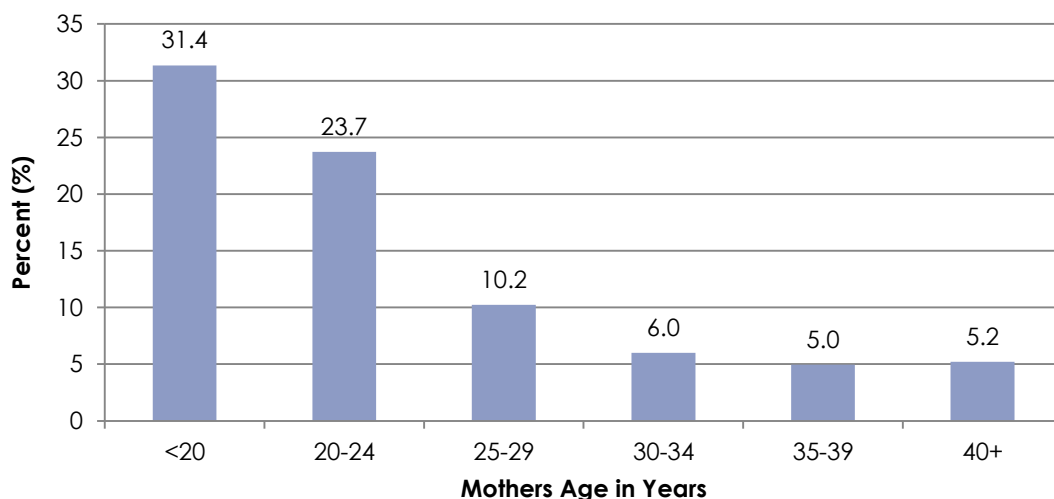
- The percentage of mothers reporting smoking in Saskatoon Health Region is lower than the provincial average (*Figure 1*). The 10.5% of mothers who reported smoking in the Region represents almost 400 mothers.
- Almost one in three mothers less than 20 years of age (31.4%) reported some smoking history; a higher proportion than that seen for mothers from other age groups (*Figure 2*).
- Maternal smoking by geography and socio-economic status is shown [here](#).

Figure 1: Mothers Reporting Smoking in Birth Period, Saskatoon Health Region, Saskatchewan, 2012 to 2016



Source: KidsFirst and Ministry of Education

Figure 2: Mothers Reporting Smoking in Birth Period, by Age Group, Saskatoon Health Region, 2016



Source: KidsFirst and Ministry of Education