

## 審査の結果の要旨

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Tobacco control is a global health priority. To help maintain global progress in tobacco control and reduce country inequities in preventing tobacco-related health burden, quantitative assessments of tobacco use trends and projections are needed to track and evaluate tobacco control efforts and to aid in the development and implementation of tobacco control strategies. This study aimed to provide an up-to-date, comprehensive and consistent assessment of recent trends and projections for four tobacco use indicators and of achievement of tobacco use reduction targets under the World Health Organization global monitoring framework for as many countries as feasible.

The key results are as follows:

1. During the most recent decade (2000–2010), the prevalence of tobacco smoking in men fell in 125 countries (72%), and in women fell in 155 countries (87%).
2. In 2010, estimated prevalences ranged from less than 24% in the first quintile to 48% or greater in the fifth quintile for men, and from less than 2% in the first quintile to 22% or greater in the fifth quintile for women. For men, 24 of the first quintile (67%) were low- or middle-income (LMI) countries in Africa and the Americas with several African nations increasing in prevalence from 2000. For women, the first quintile was comprised mostly (89%) of 31 LMI countries from diverse geographies including 15 (43%) African nations. For both men and women, countries in the fifth quintile were concentrated mainly in Europe and the Western Pacific.
3. Even if global declines continue, only 43 countries (25%) for men and 93 (52%) for women will have  $\geq 95\%$  probability of decline from 2010 to 2025, and 21 countries (12%) will have  $\geq 95\%$  probability of increase among men over the same period.

4. Only 37 (21%) countries are on track to achieve 30% relative reduction in tobacco use targets by 2025 for men and 88 (49%) are on track for women. These trajectories translate to 1.1 billion (700 million to 1.6 billion) current tobacco smokers globally in 2025 due to population growth.
5. If such trends remain unchanged, country inequities in tobacco use would persist and rapid increases in prevalence are predicted in Africa for men and in the Eastern Mediterranean for both men and women.

Globally, smoking prevalence trends are decreasing but tobacco use reduction targets remain out of reach for many countries, especially in the developing world. If immediate, effective and sustained action is undertaken, desirable trajectories may be attained and maintained towards global convergence in tobacco use elimination.