

タバコの誤飲事故に関する発生の実態と保護者の意識

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Accidental ingestion of tobacco products by children and awareness by guardians of the hazard potential

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ABSTRACT The actual state of the accidental ingestion of tobacco products by children and awareness of guardians against its hazards were investigated through a survey among guardians of kindergarten-aged children.

Self-reporting questionnaires were distributed to the guardians of children enrolled in nurseries and kindergartens. Responses of 417 guardians (response rate, 80.5 %) were analyzed. The total number of children was reported to be 796 of which 72.2% were under 6 years of age.

The survey indicated that 64.3 % of families with preschool-age children had smoking members. Accidental ingestion of tobacco products and the rate including attempted ingestion of tobacco were reported in 15.7% and 28.7% of the families with smokers, respectively. With regard to storage of tobacco and ashtrays, 36.2 % of the families with smokers did not store these out of the reach of children, and 7.5 % were unaware of the need for a separate storage area. 84.0 % of the families with smokers agreed that children should be protected from passive smoking for maintaining good health and growth. However, only 25.0 % of the families with smokers had a guardians who actually protected children from passive smoking.

抄録 保育所及び幼稚園児の保護者を対象としたアンケート調査により、タバコ誤飲事故の実態を把握し、保護者の喫煙に対する意識と行動に起因した誤飲事故発生の要因について考察した。

無記名による自記式調査を実施し、保護者417人から有効回答を得た（回収率80.5%）。子どもの総数は796人で、6歳未満の未就学児童数は全体の72.2%を占めた。

調査対象の家庭の64.3%が喫煙家庭であり、その15.7%でタバコ誤飲事故が実際に発生していた。諸外国に比べてタバコ誤飲事故が多発する要因として、タバコや灰皿の管理が喫煙家庭で適切に行われていない、さらに受動喫煙が問題であるとの認識はあるが、子どもの前で喫煙が行われていること等が推察された。

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