

**404: NEW APPROACHES TOWARDS ADOLESCENTS TO REACH MORE PROMOTING INTEREST TO QUALITY HEALTH KNOWLEDGE IN PARISIAN SCHOOLS DURING THESE PREVIOUS ELEVEN YEARS**

*Birkui P.J., Dautzenberg B., Paillotet P., Arcival C., Lottin P., Youssif D., Rubal J.*

**Objective:**

Until now, no or few studies on access for young people to safe and quality healthcare in the school period are produced, in spite of the numerous studies on tobacco associated with cannabis and alcohol use among schoolchildren. This approach needs to have a long period of research on adolescent habits, so as to propose new tools adapted to their environment, constantly on the go.

**Methods:**

To access to the relationships between tobacco, cannabis and mobile phones, a cross sectional survey of a Parisian representative sample of 45000 adolescents, using an anonymous questionnaire distributed during the last 11 years by the NGO Paris Sans Tabac, has been conducted each year in April with the help of the official academic authority, to the 2,5% randomly selected classes on Paris area. Schoolchildren class unit in Paris are randomly designed, using the official computer files. The self-administered questionnaire given to each child by the teacher of each designed class unit gets back all spontaneous information on school, family and peer environment. Completed questionnaires are returned to the NGO Paris Sans Tabac, computerized and data are analysed with SPSS software.

**Results:**

The mean percentage of daily tobacco smokers (at least one cigarette by day, regularly) and of occasional hashish smoker (at least one or more, monthly) varies in parallel from 3 % at 13 years to 44 % at 18 years old (mean daily tobacco smoker rate : 26.9 % and mean daily tobacco consumption :  $7.3 \pm 6.6$  cigarettes). The smoking rate of girls is slightly higher than boys, but the number of cigarettes smoked by day is lower. The hashish-smoking rate in girls is lower than reported in boys. The hashish consumption rate was significantly correlated with the daily tobacco-smoking rate, according to the age. The relative risk to be a smoker in mobile phone owners is  $RR = 2.91$  (IC95 % (2.53-3.34);  $p < 0.001$ ). The RR was significantly high for each age from 12 to 19 years old age. In 85.2 %, the mobile phone was bought after the smoking initiation and, in only 5.3 % of the global cases, they start to be a regular smoker after becoming a mobile phone owner. The daily tobacco smoking rate increases with the age in parallel to the hashish monthly-consumed rate, and also to the mobile phone ownership rate. According to these data, we proposed new ways of informing peers, and such new technical supports as CD Rom with the objective to amuse, interest and inform more completely using their own recent customs.

**Conclusions:**

There is an increasing public interest to access quality health information on risks of high daily consumption of tobacco, hashish smoking rate and mobile phones. During the last eleven years, these data have not changed and, as there is a difficulty to teach about human body in another ways than scientific knowledge, we try to use new ways of interest.