



Welcome! It's great that you are with us again learning more about your health and how to prevent or manage diabetes. Today we will be talking about how smoking affects the body in general, how it affects people with diabetes or at risk of developing diabetes, and we will also give you advice on how to stop smoking, or helping a loved one who needs to. This topic may not apply to your life right now, but it never hurts to know this information so you can help yourself or others.

According to Mayo Clinic Family Health, smoking addiction is defined as the addition to nicotine, which is the main component of the tobacco leaf, which produces pleasant effects in our body. According to the World Health Organization, smoking is a chronic addictive disease and is the leading cause of premature and preventable mortality. It is estimated that 4.9 million people die each year as a result of tobacco use. By 2030, 10 million deaths per year are estimated. It is also important to note that an average of 1 million people, who are called passive smokers, die yearly due to exposure to secondhand smoke.

Although smoking cigarettes is the most common way of consuming tobacco, tobacco is harmful in all its forms. It is also consumed through the pipe, the water pipe or hookahs, cigars, chewing tobacco, and the electronic cigarette that despite having less nicotine also contains toxic substances. The latter is known as vaping. In addition, there are scented and menthol cigarettes as well as snuff, among others, which are also harmful.



Let's start with tobacco.

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There are several risk factors....among them:

Age: the younger you start smoking, the more addicted you become

Parents and friends: children of smoking parents are more likely to be smokers too

Depression and anxiety: these mental illnesses are related to addictions

Alcohol and drugs: drinking alcohol increases the probability of consuming any type of addictive substance

There are some symptoms of smoking or that the person has some level of addiction, such as not being able to quit easily, or the person has withdrawal symptoms or discomfort when they stop smoking for a limited time.



Let's understand something important....do you know how a cigarette is produced or what it contains?

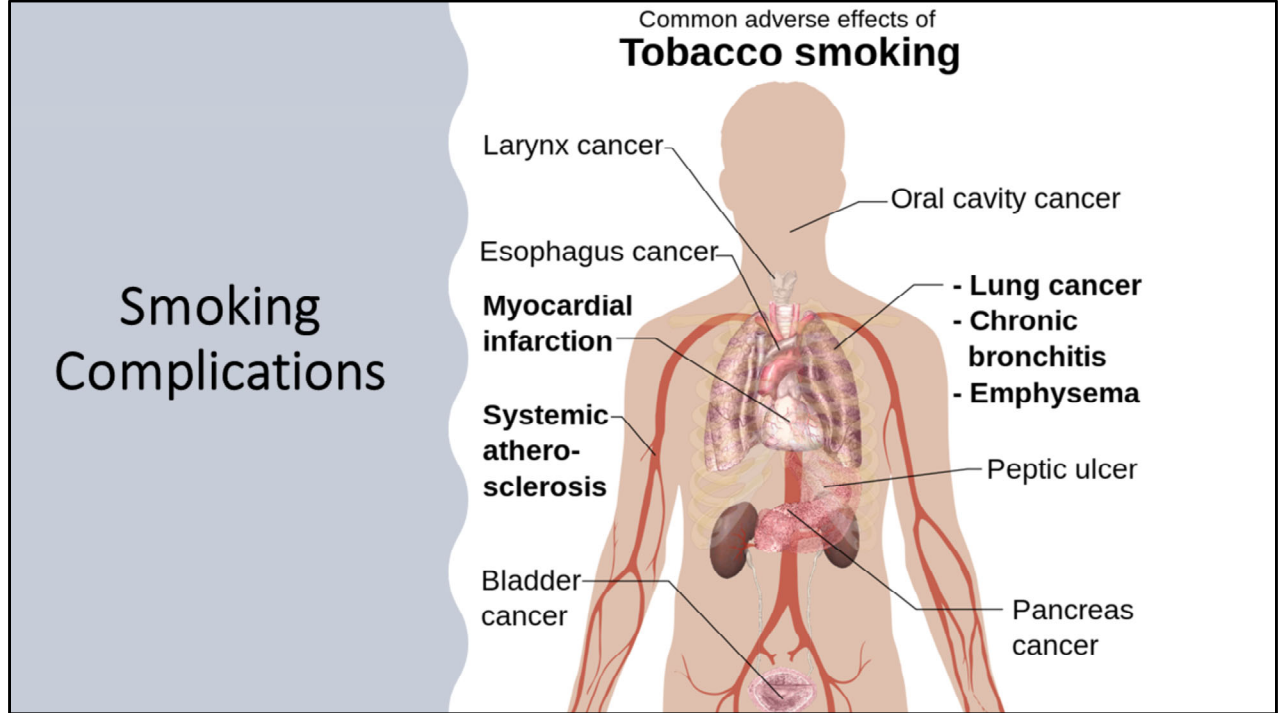
As you can see there are several unhealthy things like:

**NICOTINE:** It is the most important component that causes addiction. After 20 seconds it enters the brain and binds to the receptors where dopamine is released

**CARBON MONOXIDE:** It is the cause of diseases of the lungs, heart and blood vessels. The carbon monoxide binds to the blood and travels through your veins causing damage. That is why it affects the heart and brain causing heart problems and brain damage.

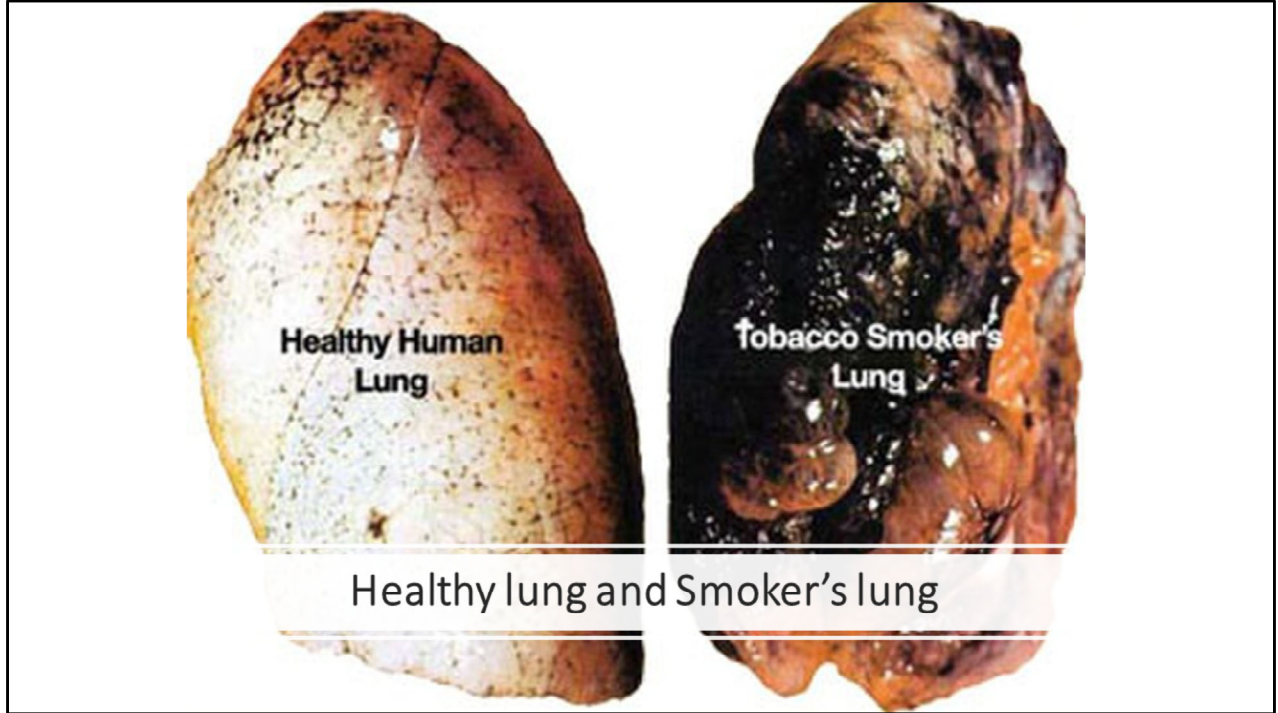
In addition to these two harmful substances, it also contains more than 4,000 toxic substances. These alter cells and cause abnormal growth – this is what causes tumors.

In addition, when these substances enter the lungs, they do not allow the correct cleaning of the bronchial tubes and obstruct the airways. This commonly produces the characteristic **COUGH** of the smoker and many other diseases that we will be seeing next.



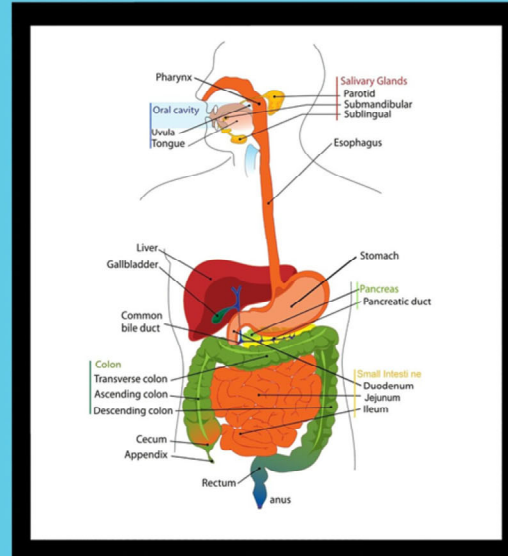
According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, complications from smoking are extensive...but some of them are:

- 1- Chronic lung disease
- 2- Diabetes and increased cholesterol
- 3- Heart diseases
- 4- Brain diseases such as embolism and strokes
- 5- Decreased fertility
- 6- Pregnancy problems such as premature babies and miscarriages
- 8- Cavities, bad breath, dry skin, hair loss, weight loss.
- 9- But also...cancer... But did you know that not only in what we commonly think?



Of course, it is very common for cancer to develop primarily in the lungs in a person who smokes and continually ingests all those toxins that we mentioned before... but that cancer can develop in other parts of the body as well.

Consuming tobacco may cause cancer **THROUGHOUT** the body



Can you see the image? Using tobacco can cause cancer in some of these organs....

- Mouth and throat
- Larynx
- Bone marrow (this cancer is what we know as leukemia)
- Kidneys and renal pelvis
- Cervix
- Urinary bladder
- Esophagus
- Lungs
- Bronchial tubes
- Windpipe
- Liver
- Stomach
- Pancreas
- Colon and rectum

Tobacco is related to 90% of tumors, 75% of chronic lung diseases, and 25% of coronary or heart diseases.

In the end, smoking...can kill you!





monoxide, just to name a few. These dangerous and addictive chemicals cause damage to cells in your body and interfere with their normal function.

In a person with diabetes, the damage caused by the chemicals in a cigarette and nicotine causes chronic inflammation, resulting in insulin resistance and higher blood sugar levels, thus making it more difficult to control diabetes.

All of these problems compound to make diabetes difficult to control and increase the likelihood of complications. For people with diabetes, the health risks of smoking a cigarette are four times higher than for a person without diabetes.

Even more surprising, a 2014 study revealed that smokers are also 30-40% more likely to develop type 2 diabetes, making the relationship between smoking and diabetes a vicious circle.

Smoking is a health hazard for anyone, but for people with diabetes or at high risk of developing the disease, smoking can contribute to serious health complications.

Researchers have long known that diabetic patients who smoke have higher blood sugar levels, which makes their disease more difficult to control and puts them at greater risk of developing complications such as blindness, nerve damage, kidney failure and heart problems. Now a new study offers the most definitive evidence as to why: the nicotine in cigarettes.

The California State Polytechnic University found that nicotine, when added to human blood samples, raises hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) levels by up to 34%. This tells them that there would be a similar effect with diabetic smokers.

Doctors have always known that smoking can make diabetes worse, but through this study we now know why... It's the nicotine!

This study also implies that if you are a smoker and not diabetic, your chances of developing diabetes are higher."

But perhaps more importantly, the results also suggest that nicotine replacement products, such as nicotine-containing patches and e-cigarettes, are also not a safe option for patients with diabetes. Because they still contain nicotine, these products are just as likely to raise A1c levels as cigarettes. "To minimize your chances of developing diabetes or diabetic complications, you should stop smoking," says the doctor in charge of this study. That means – stop doing it immediately and cold turkey.



Quitting these bad habits is important for your health.

Shortly after quitting smoking, circulation begins to improve and blood pressure begins to return to normal. Your sense of smell and taste return and you begin to breathe more easily. In the long term, quitting tobacco can help you live longer. Your risk of cancer decreases each year that passes without smoking.

Quitting is not easy. You may have short-term effects, such as weight gain, irritability, and anxiety. Some people try several times before succeeding. There are many ways to quit smoking. Some people stop it all at once. Others take advantage of the benefits of step-by-step manuals, guidance, or medications or products that help reduce nicotine addiction. Some people think that the switch to [e-cigarettes](#) may help you quit smoking, but this has not been proven. Your healthcare provider can help you find the best way to quit smoking. NIH: The National Cancer Institute tells you that you can quit smoking for good, even if you've tried before and failed. Actually, almost all smokers have had to try several times before succeeding. Stay positive, and don't give up.

## Identify your triggers

- Emotional
- Pattern
- Social
- Abstinence



When you start to quit smoking  
[withdrawal](#)

When you talk on the phone / When you watch TV / When you finish eating / When you drink coffee / When you take a break / After having sex / Before going to bed, etc.

How to deal with trigger patterns? One way to overcome trigger patterns is to break the association with the trigger and trade the sensation for another activity.

**Social:** These are times that generally include other people who smoke or drink. For example: Going to a bar/Going to a party or other social event/Going to a concert/Watching someone else smoke or drink alcohol/Hanging with friends who smoke or drink alcohol/Celebrating a big event

How to handle social triggers? Once you've made the decision to quit smoking or drinking alcohol, it's best to avoid places where people do this, and ask your friends not to do it around you. Over time, it will get easier. Tell your friends and family that you have quit smoking. Ask for their support.

**Withdrawal:** If you've been smoking or drinking alcohol for a long time, your body is used to getting a regular dose of nicotine or alcohol. When you quit, withdrawal symptoms will produce cravings. Withdrawal triggers can be:

- Craving the taste of a cigarette or alcoholic beverage
- Smell cigarette smoke
- See people drinking alcohol
- Handling cigarettes, lighters and matches
- Needing to do something with your hands or mouth
- Feeling restless or having other withdrawal symptoms

•All habits, compulsions and addictions are very persistent and therefore, they are difficult to stop, but not impossible. It is a fact that repetitive actions alter the brain, making it more difficult to change a pattern of behavior. However, we can all learn new behavior patterns. If you are a true believer, you have the word of God, the church of Christ and specialized community support groups to support you in changing your life. You also have the Holy Spirit who will give you the power you need from within to change your thinking and persevere in your desire to stop drinking. "For it is God who works in you to will as well as to do, according to his good will." (Philippians 2:13)



**Sources of More Information:**

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: How to Quit Smoking

*NIH: National Cancer Institute*

Smokefree.gov  
<https://english.smokefree.gov/challenges-when-you-quit-smoking/identify-your-triggers>

TIME  
**TOBACCO**  
Why Smoking Is Especially Bad If You Have Diabetes  
<https://healthland.time.com/2011/03/27/why-smoking-is-a-bad-idea-for-diabetics/>

If you want more information on this topic, these are the sources from which we obtained this data. However, your Community Health Worker will always be willing to help you better understand this topic. Call your CHW and they will gladly assist you.



Gracias por escuchar sobre este tema tan necesario. Esperamos que esta información le puede ayudar a usted o algún ser querido.

Hasta luego!



## References

- Maddatu, J., Anderson-Baucum, E., & Evans-Molina, C. (2017). Smoking and the risk of type 2 diabetes. *Translational research : the journal of laboratory and clinical medicine*, 184, 101–107.
- Nicotine dependence - Symptoms and causes. (2022, April 19). Mayo Clinic. Last accessed September 15, 2022. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/nicotine-dependence/symptoms-causes/syc-20351584>
- Health effects of smoking and tobacco use. (2022, July 21). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Last accessed September 15, 2022. [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic\\_information/health\\_effects/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/health_effects/index.htm)