

## The Economic Policy for the Smoking Control

Fé Fernández Hernández \*, Efraín Sánchez González

Department of Medical Science, University of Medical Science of Havana, Cuba

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The fiscal policy had been a useful tool for an effective smoking control. Health professionals related with the smoking control need research the fiscal policy incidence over the smoking behavior. Much health professional related with the smoking control haven't sufficient academic formation in economic subjects, especially in the fiscal policy useful for the smoking control.

**Objective:** To design a postgraduate course about the fiscal policy useful in the smoking control for health professionals.

**Materials and methods:** Were used the inductive – deductive and the comparative as theoretical methods. As empiric method was used the bibliographic research.

**Results:** The course has the characteristic that each subject is supported by the previous. Thus the course carries by a logic sequence to straight the learning process.

**Conclusion:** Was designed a postgraduate course about the fiscal policy useful in the smoking control. The course is agreed to general learning needs from health professionals related to the smoking economic control.

**Keywords:** Smoking control; Postgraduate course; Fiscal policy

### BACKGROUND

The fiscal policy had been a useful tool for an effective smoking control. During the two first decades from the present century several countries had adopted several fiscal measures showing an effective smoking control [1-4].

Health professionals related with the smoking control need research the fiscal policy incidence over the smoking behavior. For that it is important that these professionals understand:

- The cigarettes and tobacco domestic market behavior's [5].
- The self-importance from the cigarettes and tobaccos consumption for each smoker [6].
- The smoking incidence over the fiscal account [7].
- The best fiscal authorities role in the smoking control [8].
- The useful from the fiscal policies agree to the smoking epidemiologic step [9].

Experiences from others societies where were applied effective fiscal policies in the smoking control [10-12].

These subjects have a strong supporting in the Health Economy. However, much health professional related with the smoking control haven't sufficient academic formation in economic subjects, especially in the fiscal policy useful for the smoking control [13].

The postgraduate education may contribute to solve these capacitating needs. The available from a postgraduate course about the fiscal policy for the smoking control should be an opportune capacitating form for health professionals related with the smoking control.

### OBJECTIVE

To design a postgraduate course about the fiscal policy useful in the smoking control for health professionals.

**Correspondence Author :** Fé Fernández Hernández, Department of Medical Science, University of Medical Science of Havana, Cuba, Email: fefh@infomed.sld.cu

**Received date:** February 4, 2021; **Accepted date:** February 18, 2021; **Published date:** February 25, 2021

**Citation:** Hernandez F, González ES (2021) The Economic Policy for the Smoking Control. H Care Current Reviews. 9:277.

**Copyright:** © 2021 Hernandez F, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Were used the inductive - deductive and the comparative as theoretical methods. As empiric method was used the bibliographic research.

## RESULTS

According to the previous elements identified the suggested course related subjects as shows the following table.

Course container	Hours		
	Class	Self-Research	Total
Domestic market for cigarettes and tobaccos	4	12	16
Personal spends on cigarettes and tobaccos	4	12	16
The smoking fiscal space	4	12	16
The fiscal authorities role in the smoking control	4	12	16
Tributary policy vs. no tributary policy in the smoking control	4	12	16
Examples of tributary policy for the smoking control	4	12	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>96</b>

**Table :** Course related subjects.

The first subject is about the behavior of the domestic market for cigarettes and tobaccos. In this case the professor must emphasize in the detailed description of consumption and price behavior and the relation between cigarettes and tobacco from different trade market.

The second subject is supported by the previous. In this case the professor must focus the attention in the relevance from the personal spends on cigarettes and tobaccos respect to others products. The subject must appoint to describe how much important is the tobacco products for smokers [6].

The third subject is about the smoking fiscal space in the national economy. This subject must focus the attention of the smoking impact over the fiscal account. In this subject the

professor must appoint to the smoking behavior given a particular fiscal policy.

The fourth subject focuses the attention in the fiscal authorities role in the smoking control. In this case the professor must describe in general terms the best taking decision process from the fiscal authorities for a better smoking control.

The fifth subject introduce a discussion about the better use from tributaries and no - tributaries policies for the smoking control. In this subject the professor must raise the relation between the smoking epidemiologic step and the use of fiscal policies for the best smoking control.

The sixth and last subject shows several examples of tributary policy for the smoking control. In this subject the professor must raise the good and bad results from each fiscal policy analyzed.

The suggested course has the particularity of be contextualized agree to general learning needs from health professionals related to the smoking economic control. The course has the characteristic that each subject is supported by the previous. Thus the course carries by a logic sequence to straight the learning process.

## CONCLUSION

Was designed a postgraduate course about the fiscal policy useful in the smoking control for health professionals related with the smoking economic control. The course is agreed to general learning needs from health professionals related to the smoking economic control.

## REFERENCES

1. Veena Jh, Badri GN, Deepika W, Jean T. Economic and environmental effects of reduction in smoking prevalence in Tanzania. *Tobacco Control*. 2020;29: 24-28.
2. Ben MW, Adam PG. Have higher cigarette taxes in the United States discouraged smoking? A review of data from 1999-2013. *Tobacco Prevention & Cessation*. 2017;3: 15.
3. Mark G, Nigar N, Edouard T. *Tobacco Control*. 2018;27: 58-64.
4. Katherine TH, Katherine ES. Australia's \$40 per pack cigarette tax plans: the need to consider equity. *Tobacco Control*. 2018;27: 229-233.
5. Sánchez GE, Fernández HF. Personal spend on cigarettes and tobaccos in Cuba from 2013 to 2016. *Clin Rev Clin Trials*. 2020;2(2).
6. Sánchez GE, Fernández HF. The smoking fiscal space in Cuba. *J Clin Med Res*. 2019;1(3): 1-5.
7. Sánchez GE, Fernández HF. The fiscal policy and the smoking control in Cuba. *J Clin Res Rep*. 2020;2(4).
8. Kelly BS, Donald RM, Brody M. Disparities in Rural Tobacco Use, Smoke-Free Policies, and Tobacco Taxes. *Western J Nur Res* . 2019;41(8): 1184-1202.
9. Lori D. The Impact of Smoking on Healthcare Provision. *International J Nur Clin Pract*. 2017;4: 258.
10. Boon PC, Cynthia C, Joanne Y. Prevalence-based, disease-specific estimate of the social cost of smoking in Singapore. *BMJ Open*. 2017;7: 14377.

11. Fernández HF, Sánchez GE. The Social Smoking Cost in the National Economy, A Necessary and Applicable Tool. *Comm Med Pub H Care.* 2019;6(052).
12. Fernández HF, Sánchez GE. A postgraduate course for the decision taking in the Public Health context. *J Med Care Res Rev.* 2020;03(08): 413-416.
13. Sánchez GE, Fernández HF. Brief Appointments about Fiscal Policy for the Smoking Control. *J Clin Res Rep.* 2020;2(5).