Abstract: Background: A cigarette is a small roll of finely cut tobacco leaves wrapped in a cylinder of thin paper for smoking. All other tobacco products aren't as harmful as cigarette. Over 1.1 billion people smoke cigarette in the world. Prevalence rate is 10 percent in the Iran. Mortality and morbidity rate related to cigarette are a major health problem. Cigarette is a risk factor for cancers, tuberculosis, coronary diseases, periodontal diseases, cataract, and impaired social adaptation. Expenditure of smoking is over 2 billion US$ in the Iran. Cigarette smoking has positive significant correlation with Alcohol and drug abuse. The importance and prevalence of cigarette smoking motivated us to assess adolescents for cigarette smoking.

Method: this paper is a part of PhD theses. We reviewed 79 articles in this paper. Electronic journals were searched in Science Direct, Scopus, PubMed, SID, and Nursing Index databases by qualitative research. Cigarette, smoking, Adolescents, health behavior, phenomenology, and grounded theory were our key words.

Findings: tobacco industry will target adolescents and try to sell their products to them by innovating new methods. The people start cigarette smoking under 18 years. Adolescents' parents usually don't like their children involvement in risky behaviors. Adolescents, who start smoking under 18 years, have low chance for cessation.

Discussion and conclusion: prevention has benefits and priority to treatments, therefore plans and strategies focus on primary prevention. Adolescents should be base of prevention. Planning for community oriented interventions and attention towards starting of cigarette smoking in adolescents are essential. Planning should be performed from childhood and adolescence periods until reducing adolescents' tendency to smoking and promote their healthy performance. Health behaviors are acquired, trainable, and changeable. Health education about cigarette's harmfulness is a suitable way to prevention and reduction of cigarette smoking in adolescents and youths. Confronting with smoking should be systematic and based on national model. Cigarette prevention plans may reduce other health behavior problems such as alcohol consumption and drug abuse.

Keywords: Qualitative research, cigarette, smoking, Adolescents, health behavior

Presentation: Poster