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**Title:** Pattern of cigarette smoking on adolescent students in Tehran  
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**Abstract:** Background and aim: According to World Health Organization (WHO) reports, 80000-100000 young begin to consume the narcotic substances that most of them live in developing countries. Whereas more than 70 % of adolescents (10-19 years) are educating. After family, the school has important role in forming the one's behaviors as first educating social environment. So it has decided to do this survey in schools. This study has been done to assigning the smoking pattern in Tehran students in 2008.  
**Materials and Methods:** This research was a cross-sectional study with a cluster multi stage randomized sampling using the GYTS (Global Youth Tobacco Survey), and demographic questionnaires was conducted in 4523 students in Tehran in 2008. Data analyzing has done by spss16 program and Chi-Square Test.  
**Result:** Overall, 4523 students (50.2 % boys and 49.8% girls) studied. Mean age of the responders was 14.69±2.09 years. 25.5 % of students have ever smoked cigarettes, 54.9 % ever smoked waterpipe. The most common age initiation was 14-15 years (27.6%). 38.8% of user have taken cigarette from store or market. The most location of smoking in present boys were public places (36.6%), and girls were house (51.6%). 22% of user smoked more than 5 cigarettes per day. Almost one in five current smoking had gave up and tried to stop smoking. Present boy users more than girls had gave up the smoking (p<0.01). Most recommend and help for giving up the smoking is declared via friends (63.6%).  
**Conclusion:** The result has congeniality with most of studies in the world. Noticeable incidence of experience and consumption of tobacco, designing and accomplishment of preventive program with first level of approach for lower ages, inspection and execution of tobacco sale prohibition for adolescences and effective usage agents considering, are seem to be need.  
**Presentation:** Poster