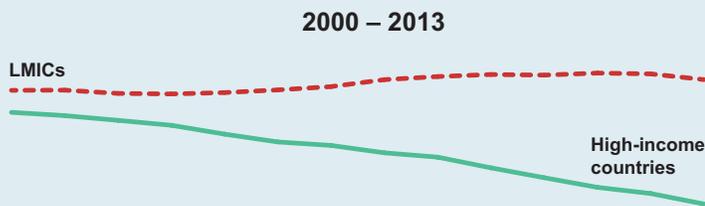


International Research in Tobacco Control

Tobacco use is the leading preventable risk factor for cancer worldwide, responsible for more than 20 percent of global cancer deaths. The number of tobacco-related deaths is projected to increase from 6 million deaths annually to about 8 million deaths annually by 2030, with more than 80% of these occurring in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). NCI's Tobacco Control Research Branch (TCRB) supports and conducts research to build the evidence base needed for global tobacco prevention and control. Research conducted in countries around the world also yields important insights for tobacco control efforts in the United States.

Tobacco Control is a Global Issue

While cigarette consumption has been decreasing steadily among high income countries, it is increasing or remaining steady among LMICs. Moreover, even within countries (both high and low income) tobacco use is consistently higher among lower income segments of the population.



Global Tobacco Control Laboratory



Addressing tobacco use is complicated by the introduction of novel tobacco products, changing economic forces, and evolving social attitudes and tobacco use behaviors.



Many countries are implementing new tobacco control policies, but with different approaches, timelines, and conditions.



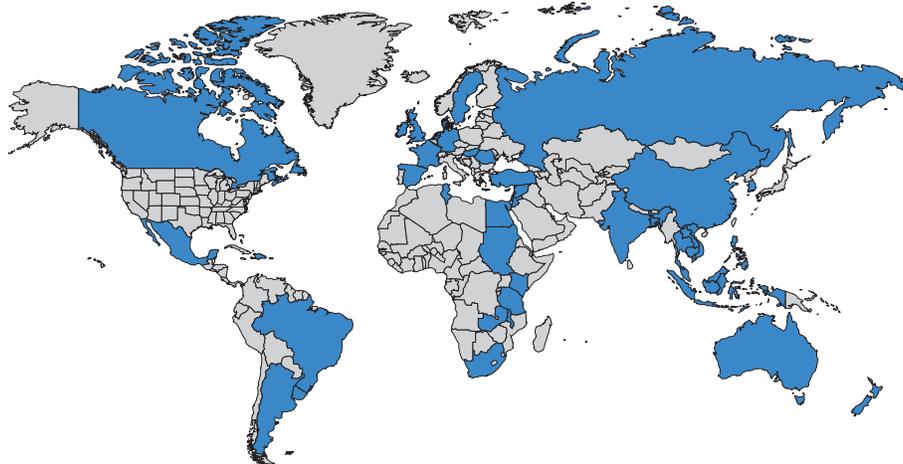
International collaborations provide a unique opportunity to learn what strategies work across different conditions.



Expanding tobacco control research and capacity in LMICs is crucial to reduce the disproportionate burden of tobacco use and cancer.

NIH International Research Grants

NCI has supported tobacco control research grants in more than 40 countries around the world.



Below are two examples of NIH grant initiatives in international tobacco control.

Tobacco Use and HIV in LMICs: This research grant funding opportunity encourages research focused on tobacco use and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in LMICs. In particular, the announcement invites research proposals that develop and evaluate tobacco cessation interventions tailored to HIV positive populations in low-resource settings.

RO1: <https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-18-023.html>; R21: <https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-18-022.html>

International Tobacco and Health Research and Capacity Building Program (TOBAC): The TOBAC program, led by the NIH Fogarty International Center with support from NCI and other partners, funds transdisciplinary research to address the global tobacco epidemic and reduce the global burden of morbidity and mortality caused by tobacco use. The program also seeks to strengthen the research capacity of U.S. and foreign institutions, especially institutions in LMICs.

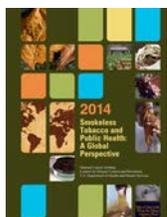
<http://www.fic.nih.gov/programs/Pages/tobacco.aspx>

Reports and Resources



The Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Control: This report, the 21st volume in NCI's Tobacco Control Monograph Series, discusses the current evidence base surrounding the economics of tobacco control and concludes that evidence-based tobacco control interventions make sense from an economic as well as a public health standpoint.

<https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/brp/tcrb/monographs/21>



Smokeless Tobacco and Public Health: A Global Perspective: This NCI-CDC report provides a snapshot of current knowledge and data sources on smokeless tobacco use, characteristics of products, and related policy efforts. <https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/brp/tcrb/global-perspective/index.html>



WHO Recommendations for the Prevention and Management of Tobacco Use and Second-hand Smoke Exposure in Pregnancy: These guidelines aim to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure in pregnant women by providing evidence-based recommendations to health care providers and other related service providers.



Smokefree.gov: Through collaborations with WHO and in-country partners, the Smokefree.gov Initiative has provided technical assistance and mHealth resources to many international tobacco cessation programs. The Smokefree TXT library is available as an open-source resource to support mHealth interventions. Espanol.smokefree.gov also serves as an online resource for Spanish-language cessation content.

Collaborations

TCRB works with a wide range of international partners to build research capacity and disseminate research findings.

TCRB collaborations have a global reach.



NCI Center for Global Health (CGH): CGH aims to advance the mission of NCI by supporting and facilitating cancer research in the U.S. and abroad, building partnerships among cancer research institutions, and training scientists to address global cancer challenges.

<http://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/organization/cgh>



World Health Organization (WHO): TCRB scientists provide input to scientific activities organized by the WHO Tobacco Free Initiative, including the WHO Study Group on Tobacco Product Regulation (TobReg), and the International Agency for Research on Cancer, contributing to monographs on involuntary smoking, smokeless tobacco, and evaluation of tobacco control policies.

The Cost of Tobacco Use Globally

- Tobacco use burdens national economies with more than **US\$ 1 trillion** in health care costs and lost productivity annually.
- This is equivalent in magnitude to **1.8%** of the world's annual gross domestic product (GDP).
- Almost **40%** of this cost occurs in developing countries.

Source: NCI and WHO 2016. NCI Tobacco Control Monograph 21, The Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Control.

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