ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to describe the smoking status and identify the relationships between smoking status and general characteristics, family and friend support, and health-related quality of life (HRQOL).

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 276 people aged 20 - 59 years old, living in Hai Chau district, Danang city, Vietnam. A face-to-face interview was conducted by trained interviewers with a structured questionnaire extracted from HRQOL 14 Questionnaire.

The results revealed that 56.1% of males and 4.7% of females were current smokers. Most current smokers (65.2%) attained high school and higher. The family and friend support had a relationship to smoking status (p < 0.05) and HRQOL (p < 0.05).

The association between smoking status and HRQOL was statistically significant in most domains of HRQOL measurement (p < 0.001). Current smokers had the lowest percentage of good self-rated overall health and the lowest mean of healthy days, and the highest means of physically unhealthy days, mentally unhealthy days, and negative HRQOL qualities.

These findings indicate a need for an anti-smoking campaign aimed at children and young adults and a need to limit the negative effects of health behavioral risk factors such as smoking and alcohol consumption on HRQOL by education strategies as well as effective policies and interventions by the government and health sector.