Smoking: A Deadly Habit

Studies indicate that smoking kills hundreds of thousands of Americans every year. Almost every day, nearly 5,000 people under the age of 18 smoke for the first time. Unfortunately, many of these young people become smokers for life. In fact, nine out of ten adult smokers started smoking when they were teenagers. Very few smokers develop the habit as adults. Tobacco companies frequently target children in their advertising campaigns. These companies are aware of the fact that once kids become addicted to smoking, they often become smokers for life.

Most teenagers develop a smoking habit for purely social reasons. Many teenagers believe that smoking gives them the illusion of being older or glamorous. Others start smoking because their parents, relatives, or other role models smoke. Some kids pick up the habit in the hopes of being accepted by peers who smoke.

What is it about smoking that is so addictive? Tobacco—the main ingredient in cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco—is a plant that contains nicotine, a highly addictive substance. In fact, nicotine is said to be even more addictive than heroin or cocaine.

Smoking is detrimental to the human body. It raises blood pressure, causes the heart to beat faster, and is a leading cause of coronary heart disease. Smokers have more upper respiratory diseases and a much higher incidence of lung cancer. Smoking also affects a person's brain and leads to an increased risk of stroke. In addition to health risks, smoking causes bad breath, stained teeth, skin wrinkles, and premature aging, and costs a considerable amount of money.

It is advisable to avoid the habit entirely. However, the good news is that smokers who kick the habit can improve their health almost immediately.

Less than 12 hours after quitting, oxygen levels in the body increase to normal levels. At the same time, carbon monoxide levels in the blood decrease to a normal range. After only 24 hours, the chance of having a heart attack is reduced. Within a couple of weeks, the body's circulation improves enough that physical activity becomes easier.

At their one-year anniversary, ex-smokers' excess risk of heart disease is decreased to half that of a smoker. At the five-year anniversary, the stroke risk is that of a nonsmoker. After ten years, the risk of developing lung cancer decreases by half. And, 15 years after quitting, the risk of heart disease and death rate are the same as a nonsmoker.

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