

REVIEW RATE

2019-20

PROGRAM OVERVIEW & ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

A Complete Guide for Teachers

New Online Viewing!

Log in to manitobastoptobacco.ca
using the password: StopTobacco2020
to view videos and submit results
online.

Manitoba Health, Seniors & Active Living expresses sincere gratitude to the many governments and organizations that graciously allowed their material to be included in Review & Rate 2019-20.

TOBACCO ADS

Christine's Oral Cancer Tip

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, USA*

Don't Wait to Quit Smoking

Health Canada, CAN

Train

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, USA*

Uncle Somkit

Thai Health Promotion Foundation – THAI

Corrective Statements

Cancer Council Western Australia, AUS

Country Legacy

Rescue Agency, USA

VAPING ADS

Get The Vape Off Your Back

School Drama - McCann Global Health, USA

Teardown

Rescue Agency, USA

Consider the Consequences

Health Canada, CAN

Protecting our Kids

Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust, State of Oklahoma, USA

See Through

Rescue Agency, USA

1950's e-cigarette

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, USA*

*Courtesy of the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention Media Campaign Resource Centre

PROGRAM GUIDE

TEACHER'S KIT CONTENTS:

1. Program and Additional Resources Guide **(YOU'RE READING IT)**
2. DVD with 12 outstanding international TV ads
3. Student Ballots
4. Classroom Tally and Evaluation Sheet

You can also download all items and view the ads (password: StopTobacco2020) from our website at:

manitobastoptobacco.ca

If you require an additional DVD, please contact Amy Young by email:

amy.young@gov.mb.ca

or phone:

204-784-3918

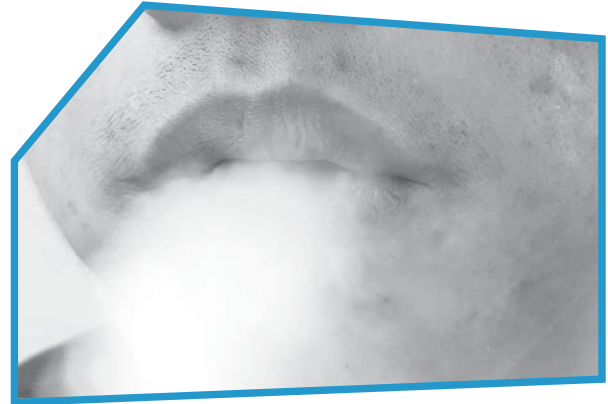
**EASILY & QUICKLY ENTER YOUR TALLY RESULTS
& PROGRAM FEEDBACK ONLINE AT:**

manitobastoptobacco.ca

NICOTINE, TOBACCO & VAPING

WHAT IS NICOTINE?

Nicotine is a highly addictive chemical found naturally in the tobacco leaf and is present in tobacco products and the majority of vaping products. When inhaled, nicotine can reach the brain in as little as 10 seconds causing several reactions including an increase in heart rate and blood pressure, altered brain waves and muscle relaxation. New users of nicotine may experience coughing, dizziness, a dry, irritated throat, nausea, weakness, stomach cramps and headache.



EFFECTS ON YOUTH

Youth are especially at risk to the negative effects of nicotine as it can alter brain development and can affect memory and concentration. It can also lead to dependence and addiction. Children and youth may become dependent on nicotine more rapidly than adults.

In Manitoba, smoking costs \$244 million per year in avoidable health care costs.

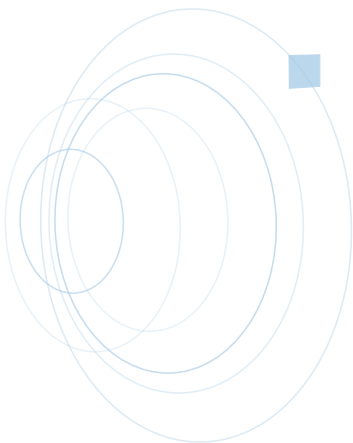
NICOTINE ADDICTION

As you introduce nicotine to your body, you begin to crave it more, which can lead to dependence and addiction. Addiction refers to the problematic use of a substance and can be described by the presence of the 4Cs:

- Craving
- loss of Control of amount or frequency of use
- Compulsion to use
- use despite Consequences

Once addicted to nicotine, going without it for more than a few hours can lead to symptoms of withdrawal such as:

- dizziness and shakiness
- headaches
- anxiety and irritability
- nervousness and restlessness
- difficulty concentrating and sleeping
- increased appetite
- slight depression or feeling down



Current smoking rate for Manitoba youth aged 15 to 19 is 14%.

WHAT IS TOBACCO?

Tobacco in its purest, traditional plant form is used culturally in ceremonies, rituals and prayers by many Canadian Indigenous people and has been an essential sacred medicine for thousands of years. Tobacco from this perspective has a powerful and spiritual purpose in establishing a direct communication with the spiritual world and is used ceremonially to carry prayers, blessings and gratitude to the Creator.

There is an important distinction between the traditional use described above and non-traditional uses of tobacco. Non-traditional uses involve inhaling the smoke, often to satisfy a chemical addiction. Smoking cigarettes, using chewing tobacco or snuff, smoking non-traditional tobacco in non-sacred pipes and smoking cigars are not traditional uses of tobacco.

WHAT IS VAPING?

Vaping is the act of inhaling and exhaling an aerosol produced by a vaping product such as an electronic cigarette. Vaping products have many names

such as e-cigarettes, vape pens, mods, tanks, and e-hookahs. Unlike cigarettes, that require burning, the device turns a liquid into a vapour, which then turns into aerosol. Often, vapour is flavoured and contains nicotine. Vaping devices may also be used for other substances like cannabis.



Vaping is not harmless.

- Vaping can increase your exposure to harmful chemicals,
- Vaping can lead to nicotine addiction.
- The long-term consequences of vaping are unknown.
- It's rare, but defective vaping products (especially batteries) may catch fire or explode, leading to burns and injuries.

Vaping amongst those 16 to 19 years old increased 74% from 2017 to 2018.

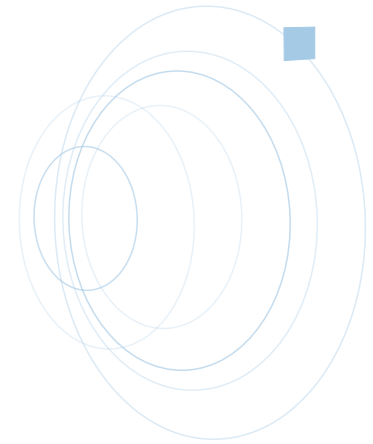
MYTH: VAPING IS JUST HARMLESS WATER VAPOUR

E-cigarettes can contain harmful or potentially harmful substances including nicotine, heavy metals (e.g. lead) and cancer-causing chemicals.

Modifying vaping devices or using them with substances other than what was intended by the manufacturer increases the risk.

DID YOU KNOW?

In August 2019, the first cases of severe lung illness linked to the use of vaping products were reported in the United States?

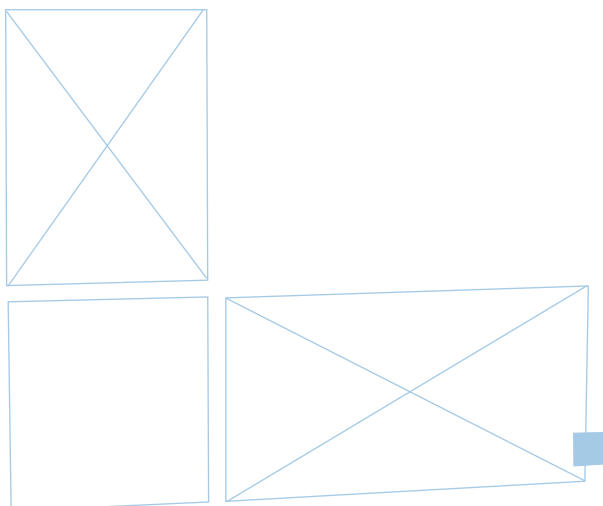


As of September 2019, there were 805 confirmed and probable cases of lung disease and 12 deaths associated with vaping in 46 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands. On September 18, 2019, Ontario reported its first case of severe lung illness due to vaping.

Symptoms develop over a period of a few days up to several weeks and may include:

- cough, shortness of breath, chest pain
- nausea, vomiting or diarrhea
- fatigue, fever or weight loss

REALITY: THE LONG-TERM HEALTH IMPACTS OF VAPING ARE UNKNOWN, BUT VAPING IS NOT WITHOUT RISK.



TOBACCO

B E H I N D T H E S M O K E

The Tobacco Plant (*Nicotiana*)

Naturally
contains over
2,500
chemicals



including nicotine, the
highly addictive
substance responsible for tobacco addiction.

Anatomy of a Cigarette



Smoking Cigarettes

The burning of the tobacco releases
7,000+ chemicals
including 70+ that are cancer-causing

Toxic chemicals are absorbed through the lungs
into the bloodstream and to the entire body



Exposure to Smoke

Smokers, and everyone around them, are
exposed to toxic chemicals, including:

- Tar
- Carbon monoxide
- Hydrogen cyanide
- Benzene
- Formaldehyde

These can cause a number of adverse
health effects, including:

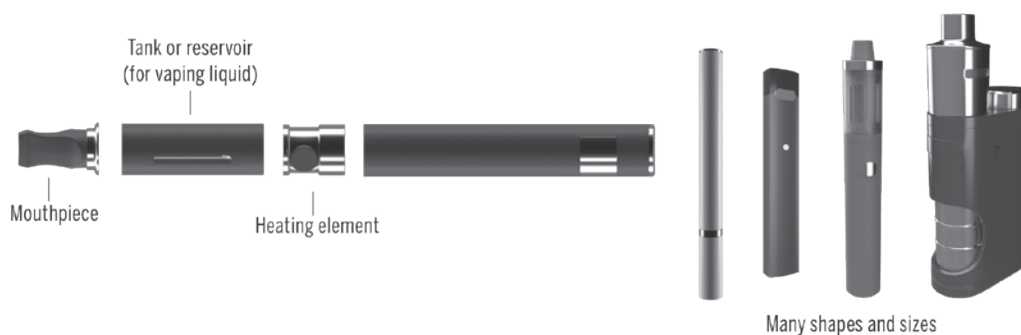
- Cancer
- Respiratory diseases
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Premature death

Take a closer look: Canada.ca/Tobacco

VAPING

T H E M E C H A N I C S

Components of a Vaping Device (e-cigarettes, vape pens, vapes, mods, tanks, e-hookahs)



Contents of Vaping Liquid (e-liquid)



A carrier solvent

Usually propylene glycol and/or glycerol



Flavours

Consists of chemicals



Nicotine (possibly)

Levels can vary

How it Works: From liquid to vapour



1 Vaping liquid, which contains chemicals, is heated to become an aerosol

2 The aerosol is inhaled through the mouth and lungs where it is absorbed into the bloodstream

3 The remaining aerosol is exhaled

Take a closer look: Canada.ca/Vaping

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

If you are unfamiliar with this program, here's how it works:

- Students watch 12 anti-tobacco and anti-vaping television ads.
- Students choose the ads they find most effective.
- Teachers submit student vote results and program feedback.
- We award five \$250 MasterCard Gift Cards. One school in each of Manitoba's five health regions will be randomly selected from classroom tallies received.

REVIEW&RATE Simple Steps

1 Introduce the program

The goal of a Review & Rate session is to encourage young Manitobans to think critically about nicotine, tobacco use and vaping and ultimately to help Manitoba students stay nicotine-free or quit.

We encourage teachers to speak to their class before beginning a session as some of the ads are graphic and emotionally sensitive. Please ensure students are aware of this and allow any student to opt out of the Review & Rate session as appropriate.

2 Distribute the ballots

Distribute one ballot to each student in your class and discuss its contents.

Each side of the ballot displays the names and numbers of six ads on the DVD collection, along with corresponding still images to help students remember them. Side one is for tobacco ads and side two is for vaping ads.

Students should ask themselves one important question as they watch the ads:

"Which ad does the best job to help me stay tobacco- or vape-free or quit?"

Students will be choosing two winning ads. One for tobacco and one for vaping. Once the tobacco ads have been viewed, students will record, in their opinion, which of the 6 ads they have just reviewed is the most effective. This process is repeated for the vaping ads. There are no wrong answers. All the ads are outstanding examples of anti-tobacco and anti-vaping messages.

3 Show the DVD or view ads online

PASSWORD
StopTobacco2020

Following a brief introduction of the Review and Rate session, the DVD will launch the ads. Ads are divided into two sections with six anti-tobacco ads that will be played first, followed by six anti-vaping ads.

The ads are automatically played twice to give students a chance to make a clear and critical choice. There will be a built-in PAUSE for students to choose the most effective anti-tobacco ad before the anti-vaping ads begin.

PASSWORD StopTobacco2020

4 Rate the ads

Please remind students to save their comments and discussion until all ballots have been handed in, so as not to influence each other's voting.

Students should rate which ad they think is most effective, and why, on each side of their ballots.

Asking students to briefly articulate why they vote the way they do will give them a better understanding of how they have been affected by the ad they selected. This understanding will be helpful during group discussion.

Collect the ballots and tally the votes. You may wish to enlist the help of a student for the tallying. Use your Classroom Tally Sheet to record the results.

5 Review as a group

Discussing the results as a group allows students the opportunity to think critically about the issue of nicotine use. You might begin the discussion by asking your students to share with the class which ad they rated most effective and why. Then share the classroom tally.

Consider asking:

- Why do they think the classroom's top-rated ads are so effective?
- What do they like or dislike about the top-rated ads?
- Do the ads provide new information? If so, what is it?
- Do students prefer the realistic or humorous ads?
- Can students relate to certain ads more than others? If so, why?
- What messages do students take away from the ads?

You may also wish to discuss the different ways the ads get their messages across, such as shock, humour, fear or graphic effect; and how these approaches influence the viewer's decision to stay tobacco- or vape-free or quit.

Included in this booklet is an additional resource section that is designed to help facilitate meaningful discussion.

6 Submit your results — Enter to win a \$250 MasterCard Gift Card

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT STEP to complete as it also serves as your entry to win one of five \$250 MasterCard Gift Cards.

There are four ways to enter:

1. Visit **manitobastoptobacco.ca** and enter results directly online under the “enter results” tab
OR
2. Fill out the paper form and mail to the address below
OR
3. Fax to **204-948-4748**
OR
4. Scan and email to **amy.young@gov.mb.ca**

We will award five \$250 MasterCard Gift Cards. One school in each of Manitoba’s five health regions will be randomly selected from classroom tallies received. We will email the lucky teachers and mail out the gift cards in April 2020.

Contact us

To send in classroom tallies, program feedback, or if you have any questions:

Manitoba Health, Seniors & Active Living
Health Promotion and Policy
4089 — 300 Carlton St. Winnipeg MB R3B 3M9

Attention: Amy Young
204.789.3918
amy.young@gov.mb.ca

DEADLINE: February 28, 2020

NOTE:

We’ve included one additional set of material (DVD, ballot, Teacher’s Guide) for you to give to ONE OTHER TEACHER. By passing on this additional kit you can help other students share in this learning experience. Thank you very much for helping us spread the learning.

CLASSROOM DISCUSSION GUIDE

2019-20 TOBACCO ADS



1 Christine's Oral Cancer Tip



2 Don't Wait to Quit Smoking



3 Train



4 Uncle Somkit



5 Corrective Statements



6 Country Legacy

8 REVIEW RATE

2019-20 VAPING ADS



7 Get The Vape Off Your Back



8 Teardown



9 Consider the Consequences



10 Protecting our Kids



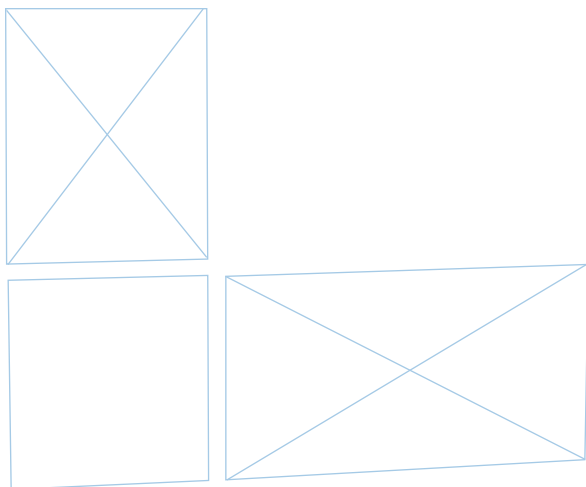
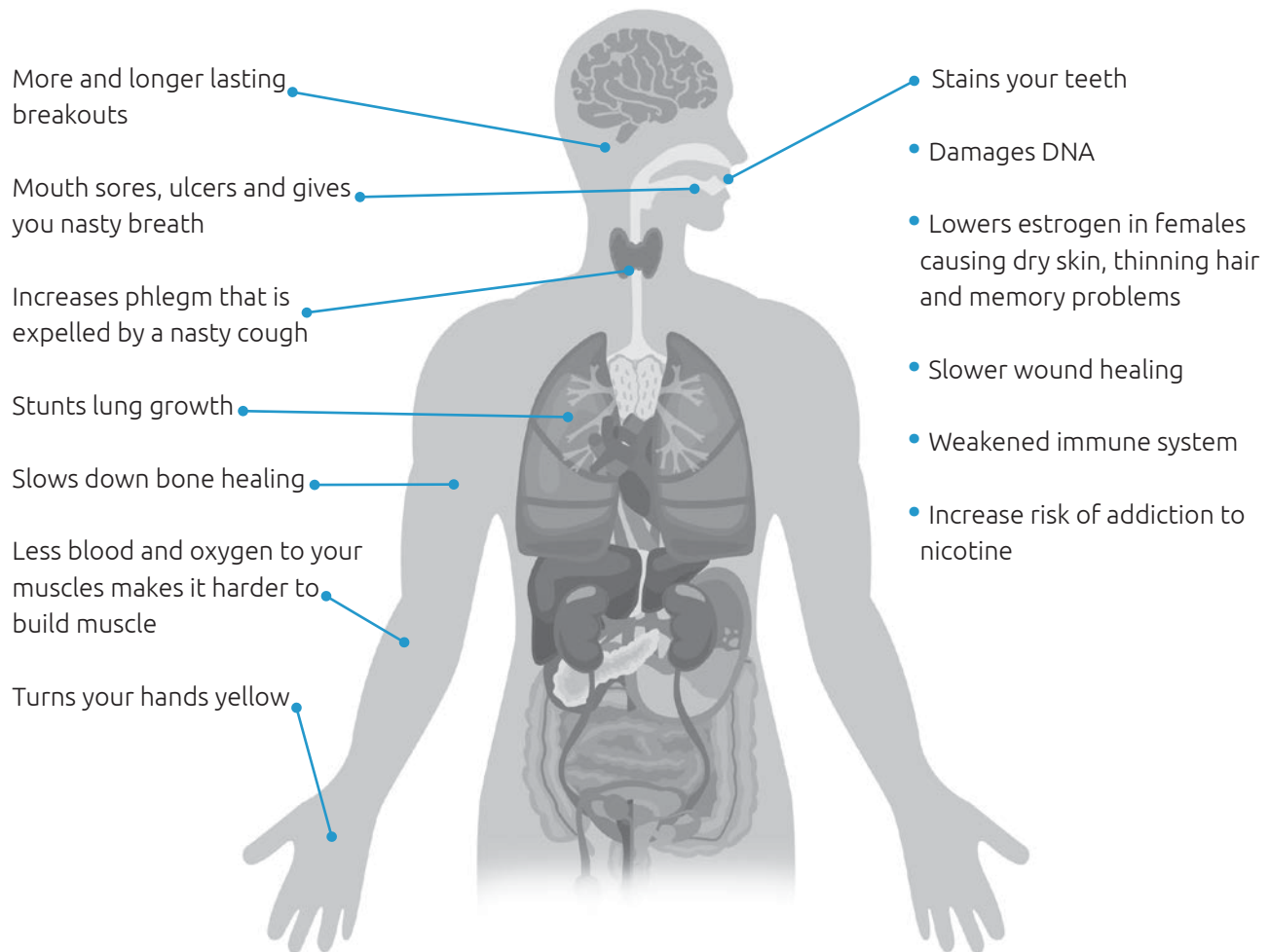
11 See Through



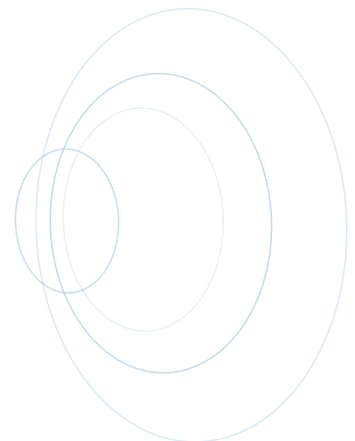
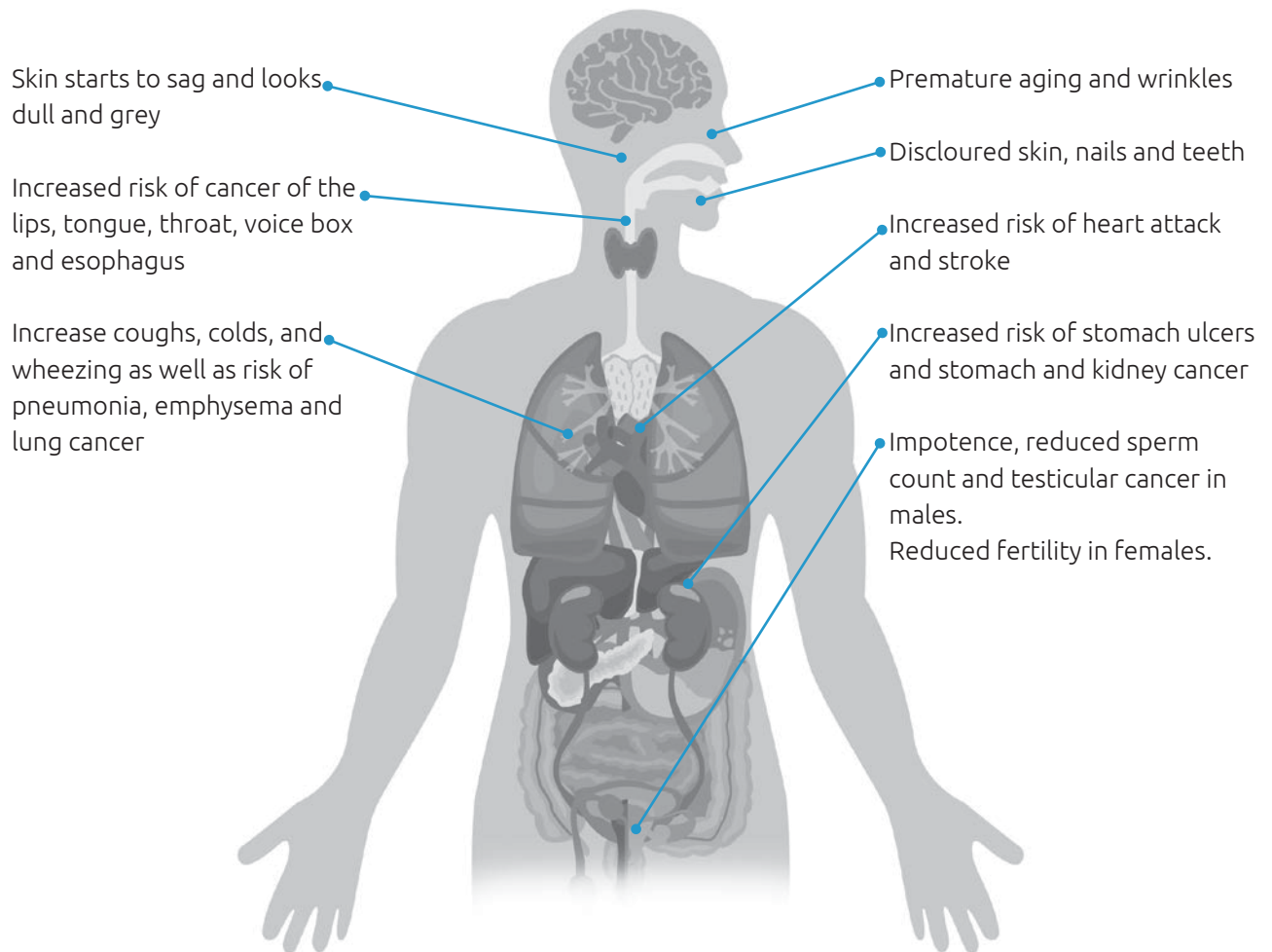
12 1950's e-cigarette

HEALTH IMPACTS

Early Changes (young smokers)



Later Changes (adult smokers)



SECOND & THIRD-HAND SMOKE

What is second and third-hand smoke?

Secondhand smoke is the smoke that comes from the burning end of a cigarette. It is also the smoke that smokers breathe out. More than 80 per cent of secondhand smoke is invisible and odourless.

Third-hand smoke is the invisible tobacco “dust” (or chemical) that settles in the environment on things like clothing and furniture and stays there even after a cigarette has been put out. Third-hand smoke contains more than 250 chemicals.



Why is second and third-hand smoke harmful?

The smoke from the burning end of a cigarette has more toxins than the smoke inhaled by the smoker.

Studies show that a person breathing secondhand smoke is exposed to the same tar, nicotine, cyanide, formaldehyde, arsenic, ammonia, methane, carbon monoxide and other cancer-causing chemicals as the person smoking the cigarette.

Who is impacted by second and third hand smoke?

Children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of secondhand smoke because they breathe more rapidly and have less developed airways, lungs and immune systems.

Children exposed to secondhand smoke experience increased hospital admissions for asthma, serious respiratory infections and ear problems, and are at increased risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) than those not exposed.

When infants, children and nonsmoking adults inhale, ingest or touch substances containing third-hand smoke; they may place themselves at increased risk for tobacco-related health problems.

Animals, too, face health risks when exposed to the toxins in second-hand smoke – from respiratory problems to allergies and even nasal lung cancer in dogs and lymphoma in cats.

In addition, third-hand smoke attaches to animal fur and feathers and then impacts those handling the animal.

How can you reduce the impact of second and third-hand smoke?

Opening windows and doors or smoking in another room in the house will not make it safe for those around you. Harmful cigarette smoke can still blow back inside. And because more than 80 per cent of smoke is invisible, you can't see where it goes, making it impossible to control.

The only way to protect against it is to not allow smoking at home, in the car or wherever non-smokers are present.



QUITTING

Why is quitting so hard?

Tobacco contains nicotine, one of the most addictive substances on earth. Scientists have found nicotine to be as addictive as heroin and cocaine and even more addictive than alcohol. It is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream and reaches the brain in less than ten seconds. Nicotine causes the brain to release chemicals that activate reward pathways and produce feelings of pleasure. When people try to quit using tobacco, they experience withdrawal symptoms, making them want to stop the discomfort and return to smoking.

What are the best approaches to quitting?

The most effective way to quit smoking is to not give up on quitting until you quit for good. Most people go through multiple quit attempts before finally kicking the addiction.

There are many different ways to quit, including:

- **Cold Turkey:** This means stopping completely without cutting down or relying on other supports.
- **Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT):** Using nicotine gum, patches, lozenges, tablets or inhalers to gradually reduce dependency on nicotine.
- **Prescription Drugs:** Prescription medications can help to reduce withdrawal symptoms when you quit, such as cravings, irritability and anxiety.
- **Counseling:** Many phone, online and in-person counseling options exist to help support smokers when they are quitting.

Research shows that using some type of support is more effective than cold turkey and that a combination of NRT or prescription drugs and counseling is the most effective method.

How can you help someone quit smoking?

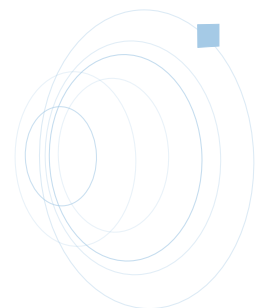
Quitting is different for everyone. So ask how you can be most helpful to them. Tell them you know they can make it – even if they have tried to quit before and were not successful. Tell them how much you admire them for trying to quit and that you are there for them no matter what. Once a smoker has decided to quit, they are more likely to be successful when friends and family offer their help and support.

What are triggers to giving up on quit attempts:

Know the triggers and prepare a plan to deal with these issues BEFORE they arise. Recent research identifies the following triggers for smoking:



- being around friends who smoke (80%)
- stress (78%)
- parties or nights out (76%)
- eating a meal (69%)
- work breaks (60%)
- drinking coffee (45%)
- driving (41%)
- telephone calls (23%)



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

How does the tobacco industry affect the environment?

Tobacco production:

Tobacco is grown in more than 100 countries worldwide, mostly in developing countries. Production causes deforestation, soil nutrient depletion, green tobacco disease in farm workers, and pollution from pesticides and fertilizers. After harvesting, tobacco is dried and cured to preserve it for storage, transport and processing. Indigenous trees are cut down to provide fuel for the curing process and construction of curing barns.



Cigarettes instead of trees:

Cigarettes require large amounts of paper for their manufacturing and packaging. Each year nearly 600 million trees are destroyed to provide fuel to dry tobacco. Put another way, one tree is destroyed for every 300 cigarettes. Modern cigarette manufacturing machines use six kilometres of paper per hour.

Litter:

Litter from cigarettes fouls the environment as well. Internationally, cigarette filters (which are not generally biodegradable) are the single most collected item in beach cleanups. Material that leaches out of these filters is toxic to aquatic life.

What are some issues with tobacco production you may not have thought about?

Child labor

- The International Labour Office reported that child laborers mostly work in agriculture, which is one of the most hazardous types of work.

Smuggling

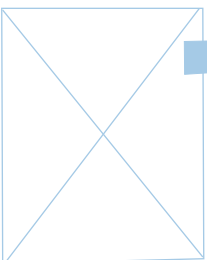
- Tobacco is the most widely smuggled legal product.

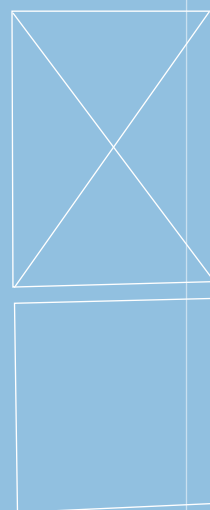
Fires

- Cigarette butts are responsible for countless forest fires. Smoking is the first or second leading cause of fire-related deaths in the USA.

Pesticides

- Tobacco companies recommend up to 16 separate applications of pesticides just in the period between planting the seeds in greenhouses and transplanting the young plants to the field.





Don't forget to EASILY & QUICKLY ENTER YOUR
TALLY RESULTS & EVALUATION FEEDBACK ONLINE
AT: manitobastoptobacco.ca

Many thanks for participating