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## The effects of smoking on maternal and child health: Literature review

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Smoking before, during and after pregnancy is not an unusual behavior among the general population and can result in adverse effects on both maternal and child health. According to World Health Organization statistics in 2007, the world's largest tobacco consumption among female smokers is recorded in Greece, where 31.3% of women smoke. Surveys show that pregnant smokers are more likely to experience ectopic pregnancy, endometrial, neonatal death, precursor placenta, premature placental detachment, and premature rupture of the mast, while the odds of eliminating in the first trimester of pregnancy are 46% smokers. As reported in a related publication of the Human Reproduction Update, among about 12 million cases observed, the researchers identified nearly 174,000 malformations, which appear to be due to cigarettes. These have deformities at the extremities, rhabdomyopia, gastrointestinal, but also ocular abnormalities. An additional Dutch survey published in 2007 shows that children of smokers may have a risk of stroke or stroke as adults, while carotid stenosis is also significant. In conclusion, the best thing to do is to stop smoking before the woman attempts to conceive, otherwise if the woman smokes and pregnancy occurs, she should immediately quit smoking for a smoother pregnancy and avoid fetal birth with serious health problems.

### Biography

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