Message from the Guest Editors

Smoking tobacco in pregnancy is known to have adverse health effects on women and infants. Worldwide, 8% of women are current tobacco smokers; however, global trends in tobacco smoking suggest this will increase to 20% by 2025. Although some women quit during pregnancy, many continue to smoke tobacco throughout. Of those women who do successfully quit smoking in pregnancy, up to 75% will return to smoking within the first 12 months postpartum, increasing their own and their children’s risk of smoking-related ill health. More effective interventions to support smoking cessation in pregnancy and postpartum and to prevent return to smoking need to be developed, evaluated, and implemented. Examples might include novel behavioral, tailored or targeted approaches, use of e-health, m-health or other technologies, consideration of better or alternative ways of using nicotine as a cessation aid, and improved training for health professionals. Harm reduction approaches could also be considered.

We invite those of you working in this area to submit articles on these and other themes relating to smoking cessation and preventing return to smoking in pregnancy and postpartum.
Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Discovery and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a scientific basis for decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards. *IJERPH* provides a forum for discussion of discoveries and knowledge in these multidisciplinary fields. Please consider publishing your research in this high quality, peer-reviewed, open access journal.

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