

Table 2. Waterpipe smoking, attitudes, and training among (N = 454) Saudi physicians

Response	Positive response				P-value
	Waterpipe smokers (n = 204)		Waterpipe non-smokers (n = 250)		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Attitude					
Waterpipe sales should be banned	109	53	211	85	≤ 0.001
Complete ban on the advertising of waterpipe products	141	70	225	90	≤ 0.001
Waterpipes should be banned in restaurants	113	55	233	93	≤ 0.001
Waterpipes should be banned in coffee shops	87	43	222	89	≤ 0.001
Waterpipes should be banned in all enclosed public places	149	73	230	92	≤ 0.001
Physicians should get specific training about techniques for cessation of waterpipe smoking	158	78	229	92	≤ 0.001
Physicians serve as role models for their patients and the public	123	60	198	79	≤ 0.001
Physicians should advise their patients who smoke waterpipes to quit	162	80	227	91	≤ 0.001
Physicians have a role in giving advice or information about waterpipe cessation	137	67	211	84	≤ 0.001
A patient's chances of quitting waterpipe smoking are increased if physicians advise him or her to quit	155	76	218	87	≤ 0.003
Medical school curriculum or residency training					
Were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of waterpipe smoking?	108	53	173	70	≤ 0.001
Did you discuss in any of your classes the reasons why people smoke waterpipes?	84	41	141	57	≤ 0.001
Did you learn that it is important to record waterpipe smoking history as a part of the patient's general medical history?	132	65	198	80	≤ 0.001
Have you ever received any formal training in waterpipe smoking cessation approaches to use with patients?	73	36	123	50	≤ 0.003
Did you learn that it is important to provide educational materials to support waterpipe smoking cessation to patients who want to quit waterpipe smoking?	88	43	156	63	≤ 0.001