Health knowledge and perception of risks among Chinese smokers and non-smokers: findings from the Wave 1 ITC China Survey

Jilan Yang,1 David Hammond,1,2 Pete Driezen,2 Geoffrey T Fong,3,4 Yuan Jiang5

ABSTRACT
Background Awareness of health risks of smoking is strongly associated with smoking behaviour. However, there are no population-based studies of smoking-related health knowledge in China.
Objective The aim of current study was to use a population-based sample from the International Tobacco Control China Wave 1 survey to examine variations between current, former and never smokers’ health knowledge about smoking and the impact of health knowledge awareness on smokers’ intention to quit.
Methods A face-to-face interview was conducted with 5986 adult smokers and non-smokers from six cities in China. Respondents were asked whether they believed smoking causes heart disease, stroke, impotence, lung cancer, emphysema, stained teeth, premature ageing in smokers and lung cancer in non-smokers. Current smokers were also asked additional questions on how smoking affects their current and future health as well as whether they had plans to quit smoking and if they believe they would have health benefit from quitting.
Findings The overall awareness of health risks of smoking in China was low compared to developed countries. Current smokers in China were less likely than non-smokers and former smokers to acknowledge the consequences of smoking. Current smokers who were more aware of the health consequences of smoking were more likely to intend to quit smoking.
Conclusion These findings highlight the need to increase awareness about the health effects of smoking in China, particularly among current smokers to increase quitting.

INTRODUCTION
At present, approximately 1.3 billion people smoke and more than 5 million people die globally from smoking each year.1 In contrast to the decline in smoking prevalence among high income countries, tobacco use continues to rise in low and middle-income countries.1 As a consequence, global tobacco consumption is still increasing and smoking attributable death is projected to rise beyond eight million deaths per year by 2050.

Approximately one-third of the world’s smokers—350 million—live in China. Recent estimates suggest that more than a third of Chinese over the age of 15 are smokers, with dramatic differences between genders: approximately 66% of Chinese males smoke compared to only 3% of Chinese females.2 In addition, more than 70% of all Chinese, or over 600 million Chinese people, are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke.3 Given that smoking is a major contributor to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer, both of which are leading causes of death in China, the health burden from tobacco use in China is daunting: tobacco use is estimated to have caused approximately one million premature deaths in 2000 and the death toll is projected to double by 2020 if the present smoking trends continue.4 5 Overall, up to 100 million Chinese smokers currently under 30 years old are projected to die from smoking.1 Thus, the success of global tobacco control relies to a large extent upon reductions of smoking in China.

Tobacco control policies have emerged more slowly in China than in many other countries in the region. Until October 2008, Chinese cigarette packages carried obscure health warnings printed on the side of the pack with the vague text-only message that, ‘Smoking may harm your health’. Although tobacco advertisements have been banned from mass media, such as TV, radio and newspapers, tobacco companies have successfully used sponsorships and promotions to maintain a visible marketing presence.6 To date, China does not have a national law to restrict smoking in workplaces and other indoor public venues, while smoking remains common in healthcare facilities and educational facilities.7 In short, both the state of existing tobacco control regulations in China and their enforcement remain at an early stage.

A primary focus of tobacco control is to raise awareness of the health risks of smoking, and this may be particularly true in low and middle-income countries, most of which have not engaged in campaigns to educate the public on the hazards of smoking. Although increases in perceptions of risk are not always sufficient to reduce smoking on their own, increases in health knowledge are strongly associated with reductions in smoking initiation, increases in cessation behaviour and long-term abstinence from smoking.1 6 8 9 Increases in health knowledge also provide support for other tobacco control measures, such as increases in taxation and more comprehensive workplace smoking restrictions.

In China, as in many other low and middle-income countries, there is little published information about the level of health knowledge about smoking.1 A study conducted among industrial workers in Shanghai two decades ago found that only 53% of smokers and 76% of non-smokers were generally aware that smoking is harmful to health, and only 51% of smokers reported that smoking...
causes lung cancer. A more recent study among Chinese physicians found that a majority knew that smoking causes lung cancer and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, but only two-thirds (67%) that smoking could cause heart disease. These findings are particularly troubling given that smoking is a primary risk factor for heart disease, another leading cause of premature death in China. Similar gaps in knowledge have been identified in other studies with healthcare providers. However, to our knowledge, there are no population-based studies of smoking-related health knowledge in China.

The purpose of this study was to examine beliefs about the health risks of smoking in China among never, former and current smokers. The study also examined sociodemographic differences in the levels of health beliefs, as well as associations with intentions to quit smoking among current smokers.

METHODS

The ITC China Survey is a prospective cohort survey of 800 adult smokers and 200 adult non-smokers in each of six cities in China: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Changsha and Yinchuan. The six cities in the ITC China Survey were selected based on geographical representativeness and levels of economic development. In each city, the ITC China Survey employed a multistage cluster sampling design. Ten street districts (Jie Dao) were randomly selected from each city with probability of selection proportional to the population size of the Jie Dao. Within each of these Jie Dao, two residential blocks (Ju Wei Hui) were selected, again with probability proportional to the population size of the Ju Wei Hui. Within each selected Ju Wei Hui, a complete list of addresses of the dwelling units (households) was first compiled, and then a sample of 300 households were drawn from the list by simple random sampling without replacement in each city.

In the enumeration process, information on age, gender and smoking status for all adults living in these 300 households was collected. The enumerated 300 households were then randomly ordered, and adult smokers and non-smokers were subsequently approached following the randomised order until 40 adult smokers and 10 adult non-smokers were surveyed. Because of low smoking prevalence among women, one male smoker and one female smoker from every selected household were surveyed whenever possible to increase the sample size for female smokers. At most, one non-smoker was interviewed per household. Where there was more than one person in a sampling category to choose from in a household, the next birthday method was used to select the individual to be interviewed. Up to four visits to a household were made in order to interview the target person(s) within that household. All surveys were conducted ‘face-to-face.’

The findings reported here are from Wave 1 of the ITC China Survey, which was conducted between April and August 2006. The Wave 1 cooperation rates, calculated as ratio of completed interviews among the total number of successfully contacts in the initial sample recruitment plan, ranged from 80.0% in Beijing and Guangzhou to 95.0% in Changsha. The response rate, calculated as the ratio of completed interviews among the total number of respondents selected in the initial sample plan, ranged from 59.4% in Yinchuan to 66.0% in Guangzhou. Additional information on survey rates is available in the ITC China technical report.

The enumerators and survey interviewers were organised and trained by China Center for Disease Control (CDC) staff in each city, with supervision from the ITC China Project team at the China National CDC. Several quality control procedures were put in place, including making MP3 recordings for each of the 800 smoker interviews in each of the six cities, with subsequent random monitoring. All materials and procedures used in the ITC China Survey were reviewed and cleared for ethics by the research ethics board at the University of Waterloo and by the institutional review board at China National Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Additional detail on the ITC China survey is described elsewhere.

Measures

Demographic variables

Age, gender, education and income were recorded in the survey. Age was categorised into four groups as ‘18–24; 25–59; 40–54; 55+’. Education level was categorised into ‘low (no education and elementary school); middle (junior high school and high school); high (college and higher)’. Household monthly income was classified as ‘1000 yuan and under; 1001–5000 yuan; 5001 yuan and above’.

Smoking status classification

Respondents who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who were smoking at the time of the survey were classified as current smokers. Smokers who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but who were not smoking at the time of the survey were classified as former smokers. Those respondents who had smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes were classified as never smokers.

For current smokers, intention to quit was measured by ‘Are you planning to quit in the next month, 6 months, beyond 6 months, or not at all?’ and categorised into two groups; 1¼‘In the next month/6 months/beyond 6 month’ and 0¼‘not at all’.

Health knowledge of smoking

Respondents were asked whether they believed smoking causes heart disease, stroke, impotence, lung cancer, emphysema, stained teeth, premature ageing in smokers and lung cancer in non-smokers. Responses were coded as 0¼‘no/don’t know’ versus 1¼‘yes.’ A health knowledge scale was created by summing the number of ‘yes’ responses across the 8 diseases/health effects (range=0 to 8).

Other health beliefs

For current smokers, other health beliefs were measured by asking if respondents agreed with the following statements: (1) ‘Every cigarette you take damages your health’; (2) ‘Tobacco is addictive’; and (3) ‘Your cigarette smoke is dangerous to non-smokers’. Responses were given on a five-point Likert scale where 1¼‘strongly disagree’ and 5¼‘strongly agree’. Current smokers were also asked three additional questions: (1) How much do you think you would benefit from health and other gains if you were to quit smoking permanently in the next 6 months’; (2) ‘To what extent, if at all, has smoking damaged your health’; and (3) ‘How worried are you, if at all, that smoking will damage your health in the future?’ Response categories were ‘not at all’, ‘a little’, ‘very much’ and ‘don’t know’.

ANALYSIS

All statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.1 (SAS Institute Inc). Analyses were weighted on sex and age within each city to account for the sampling design of the ITC China Survey. $\chi^2$ Tests were conducted to examine bivariate differences with smoking status. All odds ratios presented for
the logistic regression model were adjusted for gender, age, income and education.

RESULTS
Sample characteristics
As shown in Table 1, more than 90% of current and former smokers surveyed were male. The majority of respondents (65.6%) were 25–54 years old and 83.9% of current smokers smoked fewer than 20 cigarettes per day.

Health knowledge overall
Table 2 shows the extent to which respondents agreed that smoking was indeed a cause of each of the eight health effects. Overall, respondents were most likely to agree that smoking causes stained teeth and lung cancer, followed by emphysema and lung cancer from secondhand smoke. Only about 40% of respondents agreed that smoking caused all eight of the health effects. Table 2 shows the extent to which respondents agreed that smoking causes CHD, compared to more than half of former and never smokers.

Additional analyses were conducted to examine the association between sociodemographic factors and measures of health knowledge among current smokers. Higher levels of health knowledge were observed among older smokers (40–54 years vs 25–39 years, OR=1.78 p<0.001), with no difference between never and former smokers.

Table 2 Agreement of each knowledge of health effect by smoking status (n=5986)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge of health effect</th>
<th>Never smokers (n=1074)</th>
<th>Former smokers (n=185)</th>
<th>Current smokers (n=4732)</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking causes stained teeth</td>
<td>95.0 1026</td>
<td>96.1 178</td>
<td>85.0 4024</td>
<td>87.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking causes lung cancer in smokers</td>
<td>91.8 996</td>
<td>90.2 162</td>
<td>68.1 3,244</td>
<td>73.0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking causes emphysema</td>
<td>86.9 935</td>
<td>87.2 158</td>
<td>59.4 2,858</td>
<td>65.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in non-smokers</td>
<td>83.2 889</td>
<td>76.9 135</td>
<td>53.2 2,531</td>
<td>59.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking causes premature ageing</td>
<td>76.0 821</td>
<td>74.2 131</td>
<td>47.3 2,268</td>
<td>53.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking causes CHD</td>
<td>54.2 581</td>
<td>59.2 101</td>
<td>36.3 1,737</td>
<td>40.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking causes stroke</td>
<td>35.4 401</td>
<td>37.5 60</td>
<td>16.0 791</td>
<td>20.1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking causes impotence</td>
<td>29.2 320</td>
<td>29.3 46</td>
<td>16.6 814</td>
<td>19.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of all health effects</td>
<td>13.2 151</td>
<td>16.3 26</td>
<td>5.2 261</td>
<td>7.0*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Differences between never, former and current smokers significant at p<0.001.
Table 3 Association between covariates/selected health beliefs and intention to quit among current smokers (n=4673)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health beliefs</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoke is dangerous to non-smokers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.04 (0.16 to 1.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>1.02 (1.04 to 3.21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.37 (0.16, 0.83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco is addictive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.63 (0.39 to 1.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>1.26 (0.90 to 1.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.91 (0.38, 2.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every cigarette damages health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>1.14 (0.70 to 1.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>5.11 (3.32 to 7.86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.64 (0.67 to 4.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worried about future damage from smoking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>4.01 (3.02 to 5.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very much</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>10.44 (7.59 to 14.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.76 (0.99 to 3.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking has damaged health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2.71 (2.19 to 3.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very much</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>5.70 (4.35 to 7.47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>1.13 (0.69 to 1.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much benefit if quit smoking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>3.50 (2.36 to 5.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very much</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>9.66 (6.64 to 14.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>4.63 (1.87 to 7.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of health effects scale (0–8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean among those NOT intending to quit</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean among those intending to quit</td>
<td>4.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR for 1 unit increase in score</td>
<td>1.27 (1.21 to 1.34)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OR, ‘unadjusted’ odds ratio of intending to quit smoking (0, not planning to quit/don’t know; 1, within the next month/within the next 6 months/sometime in the future, beyond 6 months).

differences were observed among sex, income and health knowledge levels.

Other health beliefs
Current smokers were asked to report additional health beliefs (see table 3). The vast majority of current smokers agreed that smoke is dangerous to non-smokers (88.5%) and tobacco is addictive (83.4%). About three-quarters of current smokers agreed that every cigarette damages health. In contrast, less than one-fifth of smokers agreed that smoking has damaged his/her health, one-third of current smokers (33.7%) reported no worry about the future damage from smoking and approximately 35% of current smokers agreed that they would experience future health benefits very much if they quit smoking within the next 6 months.

Predictors of health belief perception among current smokers
Analyses were conducted to examine the extent to which health knowledge and other health beliefs among current smokers predicted intention to quit. Overall, 31.9% of current smokers intended to quit at some point in the future. Most of the selected health beliefs were significantly associated with intentions to quit in bivariate analyses, except the belief that ‘tobacco is addictive’ (see table 3).

We conducted multivariate analyses to examine the predictive relation of health knowledge and health beliefs on intention to quit in greater detail. Measures of health beliefs and the health knowledge scale were entered in a logistic regression model predicting intention to quit, adjusting for sex, age, income and education (see table 4). The health knowledge scale, and the health beliefs of ‘smoke is dangerous to non-smokers; tobacco is addictive’ were not significantly associated with intentions to quit; however, all other health beliefs significantly predicted intentions to quit among current smokers.

DISCUSSION
The findings of this study shed light onto beliefs about smoking in China—one of the leading public health threats to the country. The results indicate reasonable levels of health knowledge for health effects such as lung cancer, comparable with levels in Western countries. However, the findings reveal major gaps in the knowledge of other health effects. For example, approximately 40% of respondents endorsed smoking as a risk factor for heart disease and only one-fifth acknowledged smoking causes strokes—both leading causes of death in China.

In addition, less than two-thirds of respondents agreed that secondhand smoke can cause lung cancer.

In terms of health knowledge towards smoking among different smoking status groups, the findings indicate that Chinese smokers were less likely to agree to health effects than either never smokers or former smokers. For example, over 90% of never and former smokers agreed that smoking causes lung cancer, compared to only two-thirds of smokers. Similarly, about 85% of never smokers and 77% of former smokers agreed that secondhand smoke causes lung cancer compared to only half of smokers. These differences persisted even after adjusting for sociodemographic factors, which suggests that the lower levels of health beliefs among Chinese smokers may reflect either an optimistic bias, lower exposure to health information or both.

This finding is similar to patterns observed in Western countries, where smokers systematically underestimate their personal risk from smoking, presumably in attempt to minimise cognitive dissonance from smoking and shield themselves from worry.

Compared to historical estimates, the findings suggest that levels of health knowledge about the dangers of smoking may be increasing in China. In particular, data from two decades ago shows that only 51% of smokers know smoking causes lung cancer, although differences in the sample profiles complicate comparisons between studies. In addition, the current study only included respondents living in highly developed, urban areas. One might expect levels of health knowledge to be lower in rural areas of China, where access to health information is typically lower. More generally, levels of health knowledge among Chinese smokers were considerably lower than levels previously reported in Western countries. For example, in Canada and Australia—countries widely acknowledged to be leaders in tobacco control—approximately 90% of smokers agreed that smoking causes heart disease and 80% agreed that smoking causes stroke. In contrast, only 36% and 16% of Chinese smokers in the current study agreed that smoking causes heart disease and stroke, respectively. The knowledge awareness gap also exists in secondhand smoke. In Canada and Australia, over 70% of smokers agreed cigarette smoking causes lung cancer in non-smokers, while only about half of Chinese smokers agree with this statement in current study.

The findings of this study indicate that relatively few Chinese smokers intend to quit smoking. Less than a third of smokers indicated that they intend to quit at any point in the future—levels far below Western countries such as Canada and Australia, where approximately three-quarters of all smokers...
findings from China.\textsuperscript{21-24} However, more direct comparisons across studies are precluded by different sample profiles and the use different measures to assess health knowledge.

**LIMITATIONS**

The limitations of this study are common to population-based surveys, including potential biases from non-response. For example, in this study, respondents were usually interviewed at night which resulted in lower proportion of young people, especially in the age group 18–24, in the sample than in the general population. The findings should also be interpreted within the context of the sampling frame: only smokers in large urban areas were sampled in this study and one would expect different results in rural areas. It should also be noted that the measures of health knowledge used in this study—agreement with a list of health effects—represents a fairly low threshold for measuring health knowledge. For example, one might expect lower levels with the use of unprompted questions.

**IMPLICATIONS**

China accounts for approximately one-third of the world’s smokers and China is one of the biggest cigarette production countries in the world.\textsuperscript{1,25} As a result, health knowledge about smoking in China represents an important indicator for tobacco control in China and global efforts to reduce the health burden from tobacco use. Whereas research from high-income countries shows increasing public concern about the health effects of smoking, the current findings suggest that China lags in this key outcome. However, China has ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control—the world’s first treaty devoted to public health—which includes provisions in key areas of tobacco control, including more prominent health warnings, restrictions on tobacco marketing and more prominent public smoking restrictions. Effective implementation of these policy measures will be critically important to increasing perceptions of risk from smoking and helping China to avert the looming public health crisis from tobacco use.

**Funding**

The ITC China Project was supported by grants from the US National Cancer Institute (R51 CA125116) and the Roswell Park Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Center (P50 CA111236). Canadian Institutes of Health Research (79551), Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Ontario Institute for Cancer Research. Additional support was provided by the Propel Centre for Population Health Impact with funds from the Canadian Cancer Society of the National Cancer Institute of Canada/Canadian Cancer Society. The funding sources had no role in the study design, in collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, in the writing of the report, and in the decision to submit the paper for publication.

**Competing interests**

None.

**Ethics approval**

All materials and procedures used in the ITC China Survey were reviewed and cleared for ethics by the Research Ethics Board at the University of Waterloo and by the Institutional Review Board at China National Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Contributors**

All of the authors contributed in each of the following ways: conception and design, in collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the paper for publication.

**Provenance and peer review**

Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**REFERENCES**


Health knowledge and perception of risks among Chinese smokers and non-smokers: findings from the Wave 1 ITC China Survey

Jilan Yang, David Hammond, Pete Driezen, Geoffrey T Fong and Yuan Jiang

*Tob Control* 2010 19: i18-i23
doi: 10.1136/tc.2009.029710

Updated information and services can be found at:
[http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/19/Suppl_2/i18](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/19/Suppl_2/i18)

These include:

**Supplementary Material**

Supplementary material can be found at: [http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/suppl/2011/04/07/19.Suppl_2.i18.DC1](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/suppl/2011/04/07/19.Suppl_2.i18.DC1)

**References**

This article cites 19 articles, 6 of which you can access for free at: [http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/19/Suppl_2/i18#BIBL](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/19/Suppl_2/i18#BIBL)

**Open Access**

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial License, which permits use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and is otherwise in compliance with the license. See: [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/) and [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/legalcode](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/legalcode).

**Email alerting service**

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

**Notes**

To request permissions go to:
[http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions](http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions)

To order reprints go to:
[http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform](http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform)

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
[http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/](http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/)