

Review of: "Tobacco Smoking-Attributable Mortality in Kenya: 2012 –2021"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The article "Tobacco Smoking-Attributable Mortality in Kenya: 2012 – 2021" presents a well-rounded analysis of the impacts of tobacco use on mortality, underpinned by a robust methodological framework that employs a prevalence-based analysis model and Population Attributable Fraction to assess Smoke Attributable Mortality (SAM) rates. Its strengths lie in the comprehensive scope, detailing a decade-long investigation into tobacco-related deaths across various diseases and offering critical insights into age and gender-specific mortality trends. This depth of analysis fills a significant gap in the literature on public health in Kenya and provides valuable evidence for policymakers and healthcare providers aiming to mitigate the public health impacts of tobacco use.

However, the article could be further enriched by incorporating an analysis of national tobacco control policies in Kenya, their implementation, and their impacts on tobacco consumption and related mortality. Additionally, there's a notable opportunity for future research to delve into the effectiveness of curative and preventive measures against tobacco use, encompassing both public health interventions and regulatory policies. Addressing these areas would not only augment the article's contribution to the academic discourse on tobacco control but also enhance its practical relevance to policy formulation and public health strategy development in Kenya. Such an expanded focus would significantly benefit the broader goal of reducing tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, aligning with global health objectives and national public health priorities.