

# Classification of Smokeless Tobacco Products

**CHEWING TOBACCO** - A type of smokeless tobacco that presents as long strands of loose leaves, plugs, or twists of tobacco. These pieces are chewed or placed between the cheek and gum or teeth. It is used in different forms in different parties with added ingredients (Fig.1).

**Common Names:** Zarda/Dokta, Paan or Pan (India), Khilli Paan (Bangladesh), Gutka/Pan masala, Dohra, Tombol, Loose Leaf Chew, Raw Dried Tobacco Leaf/Sada pata/Chadha, Kapoori/Manipuri, Iqmik, Mawa, Twist, Chew/Chaw/Chewing Tobacco/spit tobacco/Plug, Naswar (Pakistan); Niswar (United Arab Emirates); Nass (Iran); Nasway, Nasvay (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan)

**WHO Region\*:** **SEAR:** India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Nepal and Maldives; **EMR:** Pakistan, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Iran and Afghanistan; **WPR:** Lao Democratic People's Republic, Palau, Cambodia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Federal States of Micronesia; **AMR:** United States of America; **EUR:** United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan; **AFR:** South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda

**SNUS** – It is a traditional Swedish smokeless tobacco product. It is made from moist, finely ground tobacco. Used orally and held in mouth (Fig. 2).

**Common Names:** Snus

**WHO Region:** **EUR:** Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Finland and Denmark; **AMR:** United States, Canada and Brazil; **AFR:** South Africa; **SEAR:** available but not popular

**SNUFF Dry** – It is a finely powdered tobacco product produced mainly from Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured tobacco, has moisture content that is less than 10% by weight. Dry snuff is usually used orally, but it may also be inhaled into the nostrils (Fig. 3).

**Common Names:** Khaini, Scotch snuff, Rape



Fig. 1: Chewing Tobacco



Fig. 2: Snus



Fig. 3: Snuff



**MOIST / DIP** – It is a damp, finely ground tobacco product that is more commonly used in Western countries. It contains 20%–60% moisture and often is flavored with wintergreen or various fruit flavors. It is usually held in the mouth for about 30 minutes. Saliva is usually spit out, but it can be swallowed (Fig.4).

**Common Names:** Toombak / Sauté / Sute / Ammari / Saood

**WHO Region:** EMR: Sudan; AFR: Chad and South Africa; AMR: United States, Canada and Mexico;

**TOBACCO PASTE** - It is made from boiled and flavored tobacco leaves. It is chewed, held in mouth or chewed in betel quid (Fig.5).

**Common Names:** Gudakhu, Kiwam, Chimó

**WHO Region:** SEAR: India, Bangladesh and Nepal; EMR: Pakistan; AMR: Venezuela and Colombia

**DISSOLVABLE TOBACCO** - It is completely dissolved during use, with no residual loose tobacco or sachet to discard. Tobacco-coated toothpicks are considered dissolvables because the tobacco portion fully dissolves from the toothpick, which is discarded (Fig.6).

**Common Names:** Tobacco coated tooth picks, strips, sticks, orbs

**WHO Region:** AMR: United States of America (not a party)

**TOBACCO DENTIFRICE** – It is a tobacco containing dentifrice used to clean teeth like regular toothpaste. It is rubbed on the teeth and gums. Available as dry powder or as paste form (Fig.7).

**Common Names:** Mishri, Gul, Creamy Snuff  
**WHO Region:** SEAR: India and Bangladesh

**TOBACCO WATER** – It is tobacco smoke-infused water that is gargled or sipped (Fig.8).

**Common Names:** Tuibur (Mizoram, India); Hidakpha (Manipur, India); Hsaypaung Yay (Myanmar)



Fig.4: Moist / Dip

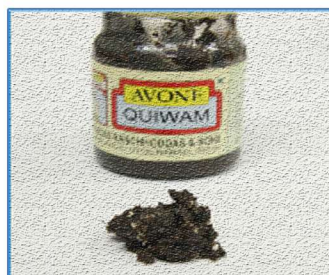


Fig.5: Tobacco Paste



Fig.6: Dissolvable Tobacco



Fig.7: Tobacco Dentifrice



Fig.8: Tobacco Water