



13th ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON TOBACCO OR HEALTH

APACT 2021

SEPTEMBER 3-4, BANGKOK, THAILAND

ABSTRACT BOOK



TID

Tobacco Induced Diseases





Medical Association of Thailand
1921 - 2021



TRC International
Conference



TID

Tobacco Induced Diseases

An Open Access Scientific Journal

Aims and Scope

Tobacco Induced Diseases encompasses all aspects of research related to the prevention and control of tobacco use at a global level. Preventing diseases attributable to tobacco is only one aspect of the journal, whose overall scope is to provide a forum for the publication of research articles that can contribute to reducing the burden of tobacco induced diseases globally. To address this epidemic we believe that there must be an avenue for the publication of research/policy activities on tobacco control initiatives that may be very important at a regional and national level. This approach provides a very important "hands on" service to the tobacco control community at a global scale - as common problems have common solutions. Hence, we see ourselves as "connectors" within this global community.

The journal hence encourages the submission of articles from all medical, biological and psychosocial disciplines, ranging from medical and dental clinicians, through health professionals to basic biomedical and clinical scientists.

Full Journal Title:
Tobacco Induced Diseases

Abbreviated Title:
Tob. Induc. Dis.

ISSN (electronic):
1617-9625

Publishing model:
Open Access

Society:
The International Society for the Prevention of Tobacco Induced Diseases

Publisher:
EUEP European Publishing

Publisher Address:
Science and Technological Park of Crete, Greece

Peer Review:
Double Blind

Impact factor 2020:
2.6

Licenses:
CC-BY

Publication Frequency:
Continuous

Publication Medium:
Electronic Only

Publication website:
www.tobaccoinduceddiseases.org

Disclaimer: Responsibility for the scientific content of the supplement is allocated to the Scientific Committee of the APACT. All authors are responsible for the content of their abstracts and retain copyright of their abstract under an Open Access, Creative Commons License (CC-BY-4.0). Each abstract is citable and identifiable through its individual Digital Object Identifier (DOI).

Editorial Board

Editors-in-Chief

James Elliott Scott, College of Dentistry, Rady Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Israel Agaku, School of Health Systems and Public Health, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

Associate Editors

Parimal Chowdhury, Department of Physiology and Cell Biology, College of Medicine, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, United States

Taru H. Kinnunen, Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

David Scott, Department of Oral Immunology and Infectious Diseases, School of Dentistry, University of Louisville, Louisville, United States

Xing Li Wang, Texas Heart Institute, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, United States

Athanasios Zavras, Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Boston University, Boston, United States

Editorial Board

Olalekan Ayo-Yusuf, Africa Centre for Tobacco Industry Monitoring and Policy Research, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, Pretoria, South Africa

Sophia S. Chan, School of Nursing, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Gregory Connolly, Northeastern University, Boston, United States

Elif Dagli, Turkish Thoracic Society, Ankara, Turkey

Filippos Filippidis, Faculty of Medicine, School of Public Health, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

Geoffrey Fong, Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Canada

Erika S. Froelicher, School of Nursing, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, United States

Silvano Gallus, Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri IRCCS, Milan, Italy

Wayne Gao, College of Public Health, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan

Charis Girvalaki, European Cancer Patient Coalition, Brussels, Belgium

Stan Glantz, Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, Department of Medicine, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, United States

Giuseppe Gorini, Oncologic Network, Prevention and Research Institute (ISPRO), Florence, Italy

Prakash C. Gupta, Healis - Sekhsaria Institute of Public Health, Navi Mumbai, India

Takashi Hanioka, Department of Preventive and Public Health Dentistry, Fukuoka Dental College, Fukuoka, Japan

Wojciech Hanke, Department of Environmental Epidemiology, Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland

Asgeir R. Helgason, Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

DaeHyun Kim, Department of Family Medicine, Keimyung University Dongsan Medical Center, Daegu, South Korea

Sungkyu Lee, National Tobacco Control Center, Korea Health Promotion Institute, Seoul, South Korea

Christos Lionis, Department of Social Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece

Maria Jose Lopez, Evaluation and Intervention Methods Service, Public Health Agency of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Karl E. Lund, Department Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs, Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway

Toshitaka Nakahara, Department of Public Health and International Health, Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

Rima Nakkash, Department of Health Promotion and Community Health, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

Satomi Odani, Medical School, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece

Evrudiki Patelarou, Department of Nursing, Hellenic Mediterranean University, Heraklion, Greece

Kinga Polanska, Department of Environmental Epidemiology, Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Poland

Lars Ramstrom, Institute for Tobacco Studies, Stockholm, Sweden

Hana Ross, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Kazunari Satomura, Department of Public Health, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

Steve Sussman, Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, United States

Tai Hing Lam, School of Public Health, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Witold Zatonski, Health Promotion Foundation, Warsaw, Poland

Development Editor

Constantine Vardavas, Department of Morphology, School of Medicine, University of Crete, Greece

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL AND GLOBAL NETWORKS	12
Building a model of tobacco control advocacy in the e-learning program: Thailand experience.....	12
Assessing compliance to smoke-free legislation in Kuala Lumpur.....	12
Leveraging to get tobacco control on development agendas in the Pacific Islands.....	12
Networking with rural NGOs for strengthening tobacco control programme at the grassroots level.....	13
Mainstreaming sustainable financing for tobacco control through public budgeting in the Philippines.....	13
The importance of education and health promotion of non-smoking areas on teenagers: A study at north Surabaya area.....	13
Social media: An effective tool for authorized officers to share actions on tobacco control law.....	14
How more than 1000 medical doctors writing for ban on e-cigarettes in India helped.....	14
Voice of Tobacco Victims (VoTV) campaign sensitized more than 21000+ policymakers & enforcers in India on tobacco control in 9 years.....	14
The efficacy of bottom up approach towards 100% smoke free community.....	15
Assessment and projection of burden of cancer due to tobacco in India and its states till 2025.....	15
Tobacco use surveillance among dentists based on WHO- MPOWER strategies.....	16
Educating health risks of tobacco use and smoking cessation technique for physical therapy students: A great start towards tobacco endgame.....	16
Why some dentist still smoke? A qualitative study.....	16
Engaging religious leaders and social influencers for advancing tobacco control and screening among masses visiting Kumbh Mela.....	17
“Smoke-free Run” unites the community to publicize quitting for strength.....	17
Effects of 6 minute walk test and lung function test between smoking and stop smoking in chronic obstruction pulmonary disease patients at Samut Songkhram.....	17
Lesson learnt from the smoking cessation projects supported by the Physical Therapy Network for Smoke Free Thai Society.....	18
Testing the effectiveness of a teacher-training intervention for tobacco-free schools (TFS) in five districts in the state of Maharashtra, India: Results from a quasi-experimental post-only study.....	18
Smoking cessation model among Islamic leaders in Pattani province.....	19
Advocating university undergraduate students on implementing FCTC Article 5.3.....	19
Reduce the tobacco consumption among construction workers by improving the knowledge on tobacco smoking; A community based health promotion approach.....	19
Problem and prospects smoke free public place and public transport: Case of Bangladesh Railways - train and rail stations.....	20
Comparing the use of tobacco among fishermen and non-fishermen population of Pondicherry, India.....	20
A survey of visitor satisfaction on the website developed by the Thai Physical Therapy Against Tobacco Network.....	20
Personal data and privacy violation as new argument for the stronger and broader rights-based partnership in tobacco control.....	21
The 5A's model to proactively stop smoking in the community among the Village Health Volunteers, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand.....	21
What to be done to enhance the role of healthy Nusantara team in tobacco control: Lesson from Ayau Islands.....	22
Effective monitoring for enforcement of tobacco control law: Success from Bangladesh.....	22
The effectiveness of implementing “change4health”, the health-risk behavior modification programs, among primary care units in Bangkok.....	22
Advocacies creates champions for tobacco control through COTPA implementation & achieving sustainable development goal.....	23
Resisting the tobacco fatwa: Strengthening the networking with Indonesian Muslim communities.....	23
Community sector cooperation to determine Ban Chiang World Heritage non-smoking area.....	24
Student opinion on the teaching of smoking cessation and non-communicable diseases to pharmacy students in ASEAN countries.....	24
Advocacy campaign to achieve 100% tobacco-free (government) schools in Maharashtra state in India.....	24
Integration of tobacco control programme in the government system for effective implementation across the state of Maharashtra.....	25
Local government initiatives for tobacco control in Bangladesh: A case study of Savar municipality.....	25
Tobacco: A killer in loose among tobacco factory workers.....	26
Tobacco Control: A leverage to attain sustainable development goals in the Philippines.....	26
Green tobacco sickness: An understudied disease among tobacco harvesters.....	26
Community based interventions to stop or reduce selling of cigarettes and to reduce smoking in Ipalogama Division, Sri Lanka.....	27
Progress of tobacco control activities in Sri Lanka: A study based on the global youth tobacco surveys.....	27
Communities Against Tobacco (CAT): An important initiative in tobacco control in India.....	28
Surveillance of nicotine toxicity and second handed smoke knowledge opinion and practice among Thai veterinarians.....	28
Local resource mobilization: A sustainable and effective financing for Tobacco Control in Bangladesh.....	28

POLICY, INNOVATIONS & THE END GAME.....	29
Tobacco industry interference against the single stick cigarette sales ban.....	29
Vaping among Western Pacific youth: A threat to public health.....	29
E-cigarettes: Gateway to tobacco addiction among adolescents.....	30
Measuring nicotine in ambient air to support expansion of smoke-free public places in Kiribati.....	30
Packaging design analysis to support standardised packaging in ASEAN.....	30
Graphical health warning on bidi packets in Bangladesh: Current gaps and way forward.....	31
The political economy of tobacco control in Thailand and its impacts on tobacco farmers.....	31
A survey of tobacco prices in Surabaya city, Indonesia.....	31
Deconstructing the tobacco tax reform debate in Indonesia utilizing discourse network analysis.....	32
Impact of tobacco tax increase in 2016 and 2019 in retail prices in Vietnam.....	32
Ability to pay and willingness to pay for insurance from tobacco expenditure among non-members of National Health Insurance in Indonesia, 2019.....	33
Price elasticity estimates of cigarette demand in Vietnam using survey data.....	33
Smoking behavior and its impact on quality of life among social assistance recipient in East Java, Indonesia.....	33
Does increase in tax decrease consumption of tobacco?.....	34
Measuring community support for tobacco tax measures: Results from a community survey on support for increased tobacco taxes in Vietnam.....	34
Economic loss due to diseases caused by smoking in the younger generation in Indonesia.....	34
The effect of legal retail price on legal cigarette demand and illicit trade in Southeast Asia.....	35
Effect of district health board intervention on the restricting tobacco access among youths: A four district study in Thailand.....	35
Envisaging a 'smoke-free' world: An exploratory study of Philip Morris International's strategic positioning in Australia.....	36
Tobacco industry targeting political giants in Sri Lanka: Presidential candidates 2019.....	36
Advocacy to stop tobacco industry interference in Bangladesh.....	36
The influence of tobacco companies, delay in overall tobacco control program.....	37
Tobacco advertisement, sales, product displays, and purchase incentives around kindergartens, primary, and secondary schools in Sri Lanka.....	37
Tobacco industry torpedoed standardized packaging plans in Malaysia.....	38
The influence factors of Thai national tobacco control policy response of the tobacco farmers.....	38
Heated global market trends of tobacco products.....	38
Trends of e-cigarettes and tobacco use among secondary and high school students from Poland over three years observation.....	39
Sociodemographic factors associated with use of various tobacco products among Indonesian women: Finding from Indonesia Demographic and Health Surveys 2017.....	39
Tobacco-product use by youths and young adults in India in 2016 and 2017.....	40
Shisha smoking engagement dynamics of Chinese young adults: A constructivist grounded theory study.....	40
Electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS): Threats for youth, challenges and way forward.....	40
Trends and factors related smokeless tobacco use among Thai population.....	41
Positive perceptions of heated tobacco products were associated with weaker support for their regulations: A population-based cross-sectional survey in Hong Kong.....	41
Tobacco free government health care facilities: Compliance scenario of a capital/ metropolitan city.....	42
Factors affecting secondhand smoke exposure avoidance behavior of nursing students.....	42
Policy for sustainable, safe and tobacco smoke-free environment.....	42
Prevalence of tobacco consumption among coal mine workers in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, India.....	43
Patient perception and compliance to tobacco free hospital: An exploratory innovative approach.....	43
Implementation matters: Assessment of Qingdao's smoke-free legislation on hospitalizations and mortality of cardiovascular diseases.....	44
Realization of 100% smoke-free jail facility through will and drive.....	44
Assessing compliance to tobacco control law: A base line survey in 10 districts of Bangladesh.....	44
Tobacco smoke exposed home in different urban settings in capital city of Bangladesh.....	45
Smoking status in a smoke-free home program, Yogyakarta city.....	45
Tobacco control measures of psychiatric hospitals in Kyoto Prefecture before and after the enforcement of the amended Health Promotion Act.....	46
Step towards tobacco free Chattogram city.....	46
Smoke-free and healthy universities in Thailand.....	46
Actions for a healthy environment and tobacco-free health care facilities at one upazilla in Bangladesh.....	47
Passengers views on smoke-free provisions of Tobacco Control Law in trains and rail stations.....	47
"Tobacco free health care facilities"- will it be only in papers? A query of mass people.....	47
Community participating 'smoke free zones' against secondhand smoking in Sri Lanka; present and future.....	48
The lesson learnt from smoke-free restaurant model in Hoan Kiem, Vietnam.....	48
Myths and realities of profitability of tobacco cultivation in Bangladesh.....	49
Effects of smoking on the performance of the IFMA youth muaythai championships, Bangkok 2018.....	49
Smoking increases risk of recurrent tuberculosis: A qualitative study of Bangladesh.....	49
Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use and oral pre-malignant lesions among heavy load truck	

drivers and general male population in Mumbai, India	50
Comparative study of mental and physical health of female small and medium enterprise owners in relation to smoking behavior in Japan and France	50
Knowledge and attitude towards electronic cigarettes among university student smokers in Thailand	50
Influence of graphical health warnings in process of smoking cessation among adult smokers	51
Standard packaging to ensure effective enforcement of graphical health warning on smokeless tobacco products: Current status and gaps in Bangladesh.....	51
Which design is most effective in preventing teenagers from smoking? A survey about cigarette packages among teenagers	52
Innovative policies and practices on warning and plain packaging of tobacco products	52
ASEAN pictorial health warning best practices: Gaps and challenges	52
Role of civil society action committee as a key actor for successfully implementation of bans of Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) under tobacco control laws in the southern coastal areas of Bangladesh	53
Monitoring the interferences of tobacco industry and analyzing situation of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship through implementing an online surveillance system to facilitate enforcement of tobacco control laws in Bangladesh	53
Japanese tea ceremony masters should stop using smoking chest on serving tea	54
The youth's awareness of regulations banning e-cigarette advertising, promotion, sponsorship and their use in educational buildings	54
"Keep calm, it's just vapour": A content analysis of vaping related tweets and associated imagery	54
IAWER- A systematic approach for monitoring of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) violation at the point of sales in Bangladesh	55
Loopholes of total ban of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in Hong Kong	55
Combating tobacco by banning promotional campaign, continue surcharges for protecting public health	56
Compliance scenario of tobacco advertisement or promotion and product display provisions at points of sale in Chattogram city.....	56
A new platform taps ban through child friendly cities	57
Tobacco Industry's tactics promote cigarette advertisement at point of sale in Hanoi, Vietnam	57
Big tobacco, tiny targets in Vietnam	57
Tobacco industry and sponsorship in Indonesia: The use of the concept of economic exploitation for challenging Djarum badminton audition.....	58
Spotting e-cigarette and vapes in social media: A continuing problem to tobacco product advertising and marketing control	58
Factors related to violations of the tobacco control act B.E. 2560 among tobacco retailers in 4 regions, Thailand	59
Investigation on tobacco advertising for tobacco outlets in cities in part of China (2016, 2019).....	59
Lung diseases and smoking: A systematic analysis of big data in the era of artificial intelligence	59
The multi-level factors influencing youth access to tobacco, 4 regions in Thailand.....	60
The first smoking age and smoking cessation age is risk factor in the prevalence of chronic obstruction pulmonary disease	60
Self assessment report of upper elementary school students on access to their 1st cigarette at Ban Dung District, Udon Thani Province, 2019.....	60
Knowledge on oro-dental problems among smokeless tobacco users in an urban area.....	61
The impact of smoking habits on health status related to non-communicable diseases in Indonesia (secondary data analysis of IFLS 4 and 5)	61
Socio-demographic profile of smokeless tobacco use in India	61
Licensing tobacco vendors in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India: Challenges, opportunities and the way forward to implement the new legislation	62
Critical analysis of the tobacco control policies, challenges and opportunities for "Tobacco Endgame" in India	62
Enabling security forces as change agents in empowering and mobilizing local communities towards tobacco control.....	63
Comparison of tobacco use in youth between two South Asian countries for last decade: Analysis from nationally representative GYTS survey.....	63
Overview of Tobacco Control Program in Indonesia, 2018	63
Factors affecting compliance intention on Tobacco Product Control Act among tobacco retailers around school of the 5th regional health in Thailand	64
In-school tobacco control leadership programme for adolescents: A route to tobacco free generation.....	64
A portrait of public interest between cigarettes & e-cigarettes in Indonesia: Google Trends.....	65
Stopping illicit foreign cigarette business in local area of Bangladesh: 'Sirajganj' is a model district.....	65
An assessment of the deterrence effects of nationwide smoking ban based on the perception of thomasian student-smokers	65
Creating smoke free community ensuring smoke free home	66
"Model for police enforcement of "The Cigarette And Other Tobacco Product Act" (COTPA)	66
Smokeless tobacco consumption and its consequences on oral health status among the elderly women in selected slum areas of Dhaka city.....	67
Tobacco use amongst adolescents and youth in India: Evidence from Global Adult Tobacco Survey-2 (2016-17).....	67
IAWER technique to Implement TAPS Ban.....	67
Implementation of the tobacco control law: Ensuring 'smoke free environment' in police stations.....	68

Gap analysis on Thailand's regulatory framework vis-à-vis Framework Convention on Tobacco Control towards the policy development on more comprehensive tobacco control measures	68
Observational study on reduction in tobacco prevalence: Role of smoke free rules implementation in Kerala	68
OFFERING HELP TO QUIT TOBACCO AND NICOTINE ADDICTION	69
A qualitative exploration of Western Australian vapers process of e-cigarette initiation, continuance and cessation	69
Preventing cancers through mobile phones - a potential medium for delivering tobacco cessation intervention for college students: A randomized control trail	69
Proactive community outreach and active referral approaches to motivate hardcore smokers to use smoking cessation services	70
Conformity assessment of Thai Tobacco-Free Healthcare setting standards of 10 public hospitals in Thailand and quit rate	70
Effects of the social support-based smoking cessation program (Bacho model) for the successful quitting smoking at Bacho district, Narathiwat province	71
Efficacy of low frequency transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on smoking cessation	71
The implementation of the quit-calendar for public health system under the 'Quit for King' project, Thailand: Phase II	71
Chat-based instant messaging support with optional combined interventions for Chinese community smokers in Hong Kong: Preliminary analysis of a sequential, multiple assignment, randomized controlled trial (SMART)	72
Helping smokers with non-communicable diseases quit smoking by understanding their risk perception, behavior, and attitudes related to smoking	72
Systematic review on outcomes of transdermal nicotine patches aiding smoking cessation among schizophrenic patients	73
The case for physical activity as an option in the smoking cessation guidelines: Short and long term benefits beyond expectation from regular exercise	73
Serum metalloproteinase and urinary cotinine level in smokeless tobacco chewers	73
Engaging rural mothers to identify and decide measures on most influential determinants to reduce tobacco consumption in Sri Lanka	74
The analysis of mortality age between smoker and non-smoker male patients from the point of the prevalence COPD and malignant tumor	74
Association of tobacco use and male infertility: An exploratory study in Delhi, India	75
Estimation of magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate and pH of pan masala and smokeless tobacco products	75
9 Reasons to stop smoking: A motivation to quit analysis among smokers receiving Thailand National Quitline service	76
A two-year study of the effects of secondhand smoke exposure as measured by a urinary cotinine biomarker concurrent with visual oral examination among university dental hygiene students	76
Raising awareness on economic burden and health impacts of tobacco smoking to reduce smoking behavior among constructing site workers in Anuradhapura district, Sri Lanka	76
Identifying determinants and deciding measures with children to reduce the attraction towards tobacco consumption using community based intervention	77
Association between cigarette smoking and metabolic syndrome in the Royal Thai Army Personnel	77
Effects of abdominal obesity and smoking on lung function: Preliminary data	78
Evaluation of perceptions of tobacco cessation among the individuals attending a tertiary care dental hospital: A mixed methods design	78
Design and validation of a picture storybook about secondhand smoke exposure as smoking media literacy for children	78
Estimation of toxic metals in smokeless tobacco products	79
Initiating a discussion, nourished by health promotion approach, with young adults, in 'Yowunpuraya' national exhibition, Sri Lanka about tobacco smoking	79
Selected factors relating to smoking cessation among Buddhist monks with non-communicable diseases	79
An evaluation of Thailand smoking cessation service program on clinical outcomes for public policy: Protocol for a multicenter prospective observational study	80
Relationship between tobacco craving and quitting smoking using Tobacco Craving Index (TCI) in Japanese smoking cessation therapy	80
The performance and crisis of Taiwan Smokers' Helpline in 2019	81
Effectiveness of two methods of tobacco cessation among tuberculosis patients: Visiting directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS) centers in Delhi, India	81
Conversations, counselling and change making: The quintessential chain to curb tobacco menace	82
The effect of a train-the-pharmacist program for supporting tobacco-nicotine cessation in Japan: A quasi-experimental study	82
Cigarette cessation of novices done in the "buddhist scripture school" (Kusonsamakorn Phrapariyattidhamma School) in Bangkok, Thailand	82
Effect of health literacy for smoking cessation assistance developing program on smoking cessation assistance abilities among village health volunteers	83
The Development of tobacco cessation in public health centers, Health Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	83
Effectiveness of 4T (Tanya, Telaah, Tolong nasehati dan Tindak lanjut) for Quit Smoking Rate in patient with Lung Tuberculosis at Persahabatan Hospital (Preliminary study)	84

Smoking cessation help for cancer patients: Pilot project “Quitting supports treatment!” in National Institute of Oncology	84
Quitline - spice it up! Modern approach to quitline service, example of Poland	84
Effect of brief advice plus foot reflexology therapy for smoking cessation in Thailand	85
Effects of brief smoking cessation counseling at one-stop nursing service center	85
Characteristics of dual user smokers who called Thailand National Quitline	85
Efficacy of a novel program (DUO) for smoking cessation among smokers in Khambon community, Buengkan province.....	86
Pathway to quit: Strategies for smoking cessation in a resource-limited setting, lesson from Thailand.....	86
Tobacco cessation process, systems and services to quit tobacco addiction.....	87
Is tooth stain reduction a motivating factor in nicotine replacement gum therapy among moderately dependent cigarette smokers? An interventional study	87
Impact of tobacco cessation clinic based “brief advice” on quitting among patients of a tertiary cardiac care hospital in Bangladesh	87
Therapeutic based on community in organization program: TCO	88
The success rate of smoking cessation in MSMC COPD clinic patients.....	88
Involving selected Sri Lankan military corps to reduce tobacco consumption within camps: An example for application of health promotion approach	89
Trends of smoking cessation status: The implementation of the 5A’s smoking cessation model among smokers in Pathum Health Promoting Hospital.....	89
Expectations and satisfaction in the use of the smartphone smoking cessation application, Thai Rai Kwan	89
Brief advice combined with nicotine replacement therapy sampling and active referral (BANSAR) for smoking expectant fathers: An interim analysis of an ongoing multicentre, pragmatic randomised controlled trial.....	90
Score level of conformity to Thai tobacco-free healthcare setting standards in view of hospitals and health centers in Thailand.....	90
Exploring perspectives for developing an adaptive chat-based smoking cessation intervention among continuing smokers in Hong Kong: Community-based, qualitative study	91
SHadow Under the Lamp (SHUL): Smoking behavior of the health professionals in Pakistan	91
The implementation of quit-calendar for public health system under the ‘Quit for King’ project, Thailand: Phase I.....	92
Correlation between number of cigarettes per day and intention to quit in smokers participate in smoking cessation program	92
Combine pharmacotherapy and behavior counseling to quit a heated tobacco product: A case report	92
Tobacco cessation services and medications to quit tobacco for NCD patients.....	93
Smoking cessation and glycemic control among type 2 diabetes patients in primary care, Bangkok, Thailand	93
Comparative study of 1- year health outcome related smoking among diabetes patients in primary care, Bangkok, Thailand	93
How does smoking affect dental implants?	94
Assessment of oral health status and nicotine dependency among different types of tobacco abusers: A cross sectional study	94
Developing a two-way short message service (2-way SMS) to quit.....	95
Factors related to smoking cessation behavior among smokers attending Raman Hospital’s smoking cessation clinic	95
The effectiveness of the 5A’s Smoking Cessation Model to the amphetamine users who smoking in the Psychosocial Clinic at Sunpasitthiprasong Hospital, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand 2017.....	95
The cardiovascular disease risk of hypertensive smokers	96
Comparison of the distribution and harms of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) between smokers and nonsmokers	96
Inactive smokers with prolonged sitting: Life expectancy shortened by 15 years	96
CAMPAIGNS, MEDIA & YOUTH IN THE TRANSFORMING WORLD	97
Myanmar’s first integrated social media campaign engaging millions of people in raising awareness on health risks of smokeless tobacco use	97
Results of Myanmar’s 2018 second smokeless tobacco mass media campaign “avoid betel chewing so you don’t regret your life choices”	97
Japan Tobacco’s corporate social responsibility activities	98
Campaign for demanding action against government funded movie for violating TC law.....	98
Identifying effective community-targeted messages to build support for tobacco tax measures: Formative research to test communication messages in Vietnam	98
Experience of China first voice of victim campaign	99
Tobacco legislation perception and barriers: A qualitative insight towards tobacco free schools in Delhi, India.....	99
“Fake smoking” among Chinese youth: A no-man’s-land between “smoker” and “non-smoker”?.....	100
Involving, engaging and enabling selected group of school adolescents to take the leadership in reducing the attraction towards tobacco usage among students.....	100
Jakarta millennials’ perception on smoking cigarette	100
The effectiveness of university-based tobacco cessation program on tobacco consumption behavior of university students: A systematic review and meta-analysis.....	101
Using health promotion approach for increasing knowledge on harms of tobacco smoking and deciding actions to reduce tobacco smoking among undergraduates in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	101

Purchase of cigarette, betel nuts and alcohol behaviors as the mediator between the effects of knowledge, attitudes, family communication patterns and parental substance use on the early adolescents' use of substance in Taiwan.....	102
Reach of media advertisements among youth in India and its role in preventing tobacco initiation among them	102
Intervention through Facebook for reducing the attractiveness of seasonal promotions of tobacco industry via Facebook: A study conducted with university students	102
Artificial intelligence and digital technology: A handy innovation for self screening to detects oral potentially premalignant lesions and oral cancer.....	103
Lungs on the run: 50 million steps towards a tobacco-free Indonesia	103
Myanmar Ministries take the lead in facilitating free broadcast of national mass media campaign on the dangers of smokeless tobacco	103
The effectiveness of smoking cessation website on knowledge and attitude among coronary artery disease patients: Preliminary results	104
Technology solutions help monitor and run youth campaign for tobacco control	104
Digitization of monitoring process	105
Community driven tobacco surveillance system: Engaging communities to monitor tobacco industry using a mobile app	105
Social media campaign for increasing tobacco tax: An advocacy tool for creating awareness and policy influence.....	105
Lesson learned from NoNo Bang-Plama hospital mini-marathon (2019): An effective use of digital platform.....	106
Relationship between Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) and smoking prevention behavior: Planned behavior theory.....	106
Depiction of tobacco in Indian mass media: A content analysis	106
Vape proponent behaviour on Twitter: A content analysis of vaping related tweets	107
"CSR PROJECT of tobacco companies" - no doubt, it is only "a wolf in sheep's clothing"	107
Raising awareness among youths to reduce the positive image and attractiveness towards smoking	108
Shisha No Thanks! Co-designing an intervention with young Arabic-speaking adults to raise awareness of the harms of waterpipe smoking	108
A unique volunteer force spread mass awareness about health hazards of tobacco	109
A government department contributing to a tobacco free generation through 'pledge for life-tobacco free youth' campaign	109
Developing leadership among youth and motivating them to work for tobacco control in Maharashtra	109
Factors influencing tobacco control practice among the registered nurses who used to attend the nursing student smoke-free Thai society club.....	110
Health assembly of young leaders advocating for children's rights for tobacco free environment	110
Tobacco use among adolescents and role of school in influencing this habit.....	111
Empowering university students to take actions to reduce tobacco smoking in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	111
Questionnaire to give information about tobacco to support smoke-free campus	111
"Nico-teen free": A study on the compliance of cigarettes and other tobacco products Act (COTPA) section 6(b).....	112
Current situation of tobacco products selling point beside the educational institution: A case study in Dhaka city	112
The perception of electronic cigarette use in nursing students	113
A school based health promotion intervention to address the smoking behaviors of school children in Walisinghe Harishchandra secondary school, Sri Lanka	113
Using health promotion approach for reducing the attractive image on tobacco smoking among university students in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	113
Improving awareness among teenagers about the "harmful effects of tobacco" and industrial strategies used to promote smoking	114
Tailor-made programme empowers the youth to sustain pioneering role in disseminating smoke-free messages among peers, family and the community.....	114
Prevalence and correlates of tobacco use among Indian students and their knowledge of, attitudes towards, and perceptions about tobacco use	114
The relationship between perception of advantages and disadvantages of electronic cigarette use on frequency of electronic cigarette use among students at University of Indonesia.....	115
Making creative vital contributors over prevention.....	115
Empowering school students to reduce the attractiveness of tobacco use through health promotion principles in Anuradhapura District of Sri Lanka.....	116
Mobile application to establish tobacco-free educational institutes in the district of Puducherry, South-India: A conceptual model.....	116
An anti-tobacco drive during local festivals in Maharashtra	116
"Looking at you makes me want to try": Cigarette ads; exposure and students' smoking onset.....	117
Tobacco industries massive marketing: Target university students.....	117
Youth advocacy smoke-free state Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.....	118
Edutainment procedure to prevent initiation smoking in teenagers	118
Monitoring of tobacco free schools through smart phones.....	118
Capacity building of teachers: A key to success of Tobacco Free School campaign	118
Using effective health promotion interventions to reduce attractiveness for tobacco smoking among school students in Sri Lanka	119
Media campaign for law enforcers for sustained implementation of tobacco control laws in Delhi.....	119

The impact of presence and dearth of mass media campaigns on waterpipe smoking: A case study	120
Mobilizing National Service Scheme (NSS) Volunteers for Tobacco Control in India.....	120
A mobile app based solution for implementing tobacco free educational institutions (ToFEI) guidelines.....	120
Motivating youth to mobilize community to work in tobacco control in Karnataka, India.....	121
Achievement of tobacco free schools in India and its role in preventing tobacco initiation among adolescents	121
Tobacco free public transport campaign by youth leaders: Case story of BEST buses in Mumbai	122
COVID-19 AND TOBACCO CONTROL	122
Feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary effectiveness of a text messaging intervention for smoking cessation in Vietnam.....	122
Inhabitants' attitudes towards smoking and their perceptions of smoking cessation campaign in the communities ..	122
GROUNDBREAKING & EMERGING KNOWLEDGE.....	123
Tobacco industry's elaborate attempts to control a global track and trace system and fundamentally undermine the protocol to eliminate illicit trade of tobacco products	123
Tobacco use among migrant construction workers in Kancheepuram by using GATS India Survey Questionnaire	123
Gender-responsive approach in national smoking cessation services for Korean women smokers.....	123
Associations of tobacco use and consumption with rurality among patients with psychiatric disorders	124
Effectiveness of a multicomponent strategy for implementing guidelines for treating tobacco use in Vietnam commune health centers	124

Strengthening Regional and Global Networks

Building a model of tobacco control advocacy in the e-learning program: Thailand experience

Sunida Preechawong¹, Hatai Chitanond², Siriwan Pitayangsarit³, Ratikorn Pembri⁴, Atiwong Suchato⁵, Ronnachai Kongsakon⁴
¹Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Thailand Health Promotion Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand, ³Bureau of Non-Communicable Diseases, Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁴Tobacco Control Research and Knowledge Management Center, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁵Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
psunida@gmail.com

Introduction

Thailand has implemented a number of strong policy measures to curb the tobacco epidemic. However, the limitation of human resources for tobacco control is still challenging. In 2011, Tobacco Control Research and Knowledge Management Center (TRC), with support from ThaiHealth, initiated the Smoke-free Provinces project in order to strengthen the capacity of tobacco control human resources.

Objectives

To provide an example of capacity building development for tobacco control through TRC E-learning Curriculum.

Methods

A trimester E-learning Curriculum on tobacco control was developed in 2012 and has been implemented since 2014. The curriculum has been divided into four parts: Principal and implantation of tobacco control policies; regulations and measures; properties of tobacco control products; and Achievements of tobacco control in Thailand. Teaching methods included 36 e-learning modules, Facebook/email discussion, & 2.5 days of intensive lecture on selected topics. In the beginning, the e-learning modules were run using Thailand Cyber University's learning management system (LMS). Later, the myCourseVille LMS has been employed.

Results

During the first four years, a total of 127 participants completed the TRC E-learning courses. About seventy percent were females. The participants included public health officers, college/university lecturers, nurses, school nurses, legal officers, etc. Since course completion, they have actively engaged in tobacco control-related activities—e.g. being a Technical Advisor for Provincial Committee on Tobacco Control.

Conclusion(s)

Offering E-learning is essential for having knowledgeable personnel in tobacco control. The TRC E-learning course is an educational resource that fosters the application of the Guidelines for implementation of the WHO FCTC Article 12.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A1

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140811

Assessing compliance to smoke-free legislation in Kuala Lumpur

Norashidah Nor¹, Haslinda Hashim¹, Nor Ismail², Siti Mokhtar¹
¹Faculty of Economics and Management, University Putra Malaysia, Seri Kembangan, Malaysia, ²Department Health & Environment, Kuala Lumpur City Hall, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
norashidah@upm.edu.my

Introduction

Malaysia aims to achieve the endgame target with a smoking prevalence of less than 5% by 2045. Being the capital of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur is a smoke-free city known as "Smoke-free Kuala Lumpur" initiated on 18 May

2019. All public places in Kuala Lumpur are gazetted as smoke-free areas to protect non-smokers from second-hand smoke. The primary challenge for the local authority is a compliance level to the implementation of the legal provision of Smoke-Free Legislation (SFL). Therefore, there is a need to measure the level of compliance among the gazetted areas to strengthen the enforcement of SFL.

Objectives

This study aims to measure the level of compliance to the Smoke-Free Legislation among public places in Kuala Lumpur. The priority scale for implementation and enforcement strategies are also being examined.

Methods

It was an observational study that utilized cross-sectional survey among 400 public places across six categories namely; government buildings, hotels, restaurants, religious places, shopping complex and walkways. The sample numbers based on the probability proportional to size sampling technique and data collection was carried out using the convenient sampling method. The study utilised five indicators of compliances; absence of active smoking, evidence of "No Smoking Signage", smoking aids, odour emanating from cigarettes and cigarette butts.

Results

The average level of compliance among all the public places was 48.4% with the highest observed at restaurants (64%) and the least in walkways (32.5%). The highest priority for enforcement should be at shopping complexes followed by walkways since they have more than a 50% presence of active smokers.

Conclusion(s)

Findings from this study indicated the needs for the authority to impose stricter enforcement since none of these places has fully complied with the smoke-free legislation. However, different enforcement strategies should be considered for different places according to the non-compliance reasons.

Funding

This study is funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies in partnership with Vital Strategies and Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A2

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140812

Leveraging to get tobacco control on development agendas in the Pacific Islands

Ada Moadsiri¹, Annabel Lyman²

¹World Health Organization, Regional Office for Western Pacific, Manila, Philippines, ²Framework Convention Alliance, Geneva, Switzerland

moadsiria@who.int

Introduction

Tobacco use is generally addressed as a health issue and often not perceived as a development challenge. This often results in limited inclusion of tobacco control on national development agendas. Identifying government development priorities and demonstrating ways by which tobacco control may advance development may result in acceleration of tobacco control.

Objectives

To identify methods for advancing tobacco control through leveraging (demonstrating synergistic benefits to) government priorities in the Pacific.

Methods

Methods Common government priorities in the Pacific were identified through review of publicly available national development agendas. Ways by which tobacco control

contributes to achieving each government priority, were identified. Additionally, the agendas were reviewed for lead drafting agency and civil society involvement as well as the mention of key words including “tobacco”, “WHO FCTC”, and “convention”.

Results

Frequently identified government priorities in the Pacific which could be leveraged to accelerate tobacco control include tourism, human rights, climate change and trade. Of the 14 Pacific national development agendas, all had non-health sector leading the drafting process and involved input from civil society; only six agendas/strategies mentioned “tobacco” while only one mentioned “WHO FCTC”.

Conclusion(s)

Development does not need to come at the expense of climate or health. Tobacco control can prevent economic loss by protecting food sources, livelihoods and preventing disease. Demonstrating ways by which tobacco control may support achievement of government priorities such as tourism, human rights, climate change and trade will support its acceleration. Civil society and non-health sectors will play a key role in leveraging to get tobacco control on development agendas in the Pacific Islands.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A3

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140830

Networking with rural NGOs for strengthening tobacco control programme at the grassroots level

Rajashree Kadam¹, Kalpana Pillai¹

¹Salaam Mumbai Foundation, Mumbai, India

rajashree@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Despite a high level of awareness among adults about the hazards of tobacco use, the recent Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2016-2017 showed that in Maharashtra alone, which is one of major tobacco producing states in the country, 13% of adolescent students aged 13 to 15 years, consume tobacco. Almost 4 in 10 tobacco users in India start before the age of 18 years, which makes adolescence a critical and susceptible phase for experimenting with and initiating tobacco-use. Salaam Mumbai Foundation (SMF) aims to fulfill these very aims of raising awareness about and preventing tobacco use among the susceptible group of adolescents and youth.

Objectives

Involving and engaging influential NGOs to conduct tobacco control in rural areas is effective and sustainable for scale up at the grass-roots level.

Methods

Since 2007, SMF has trained 579 NGOs in Maharashtra and seven national-level NGOs, on ill-effects of tobacco use and the effective implementation of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (COTPA) 2003.

Results

By training and working with 579 NGOs in Maharashtra, SMF was able to reach around 3000000 children, youth and community members in the state. In the case of the 7 national-level NGOs, they, in turn, trained around 8000 stakeholders and reached out to 60000 school students. Thirty NGOs were also able to declare their workplaces as tobacco-free and have trained their staff to implement tobacco control activities. Five NGOs have been awarded the prestigious Vyasankti Award by SMF, for their exceptional work in this area.

Conclusion(s)

Trained NGOs have now developed resource materials and independently conducted tobacco control activities and events in their program areas.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A4

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140831

Mainstreaming sustainable financing for tobacco control through public budgeting in the Philippines

Alce Quitalig¹

¹Social Watch Philippines, Quezon, Philippines

alcequitalig@gmail.com

Introduction

The Philippine government carried out major efforts to raise tobacco control among its top priority focus areas, one of which is the enactment of a revenue measure mandating higher excise tax rates on tobacco products. The tobacco tax law has guaranteed billions of pesos to fund the needed resources for the recently passed Universal Health Care (UHC) law albeit with noticeable funding gap, according to the Philippine Department of Finance and the Department of Health. This is a milestone for the government and public health advocates alike given that around 10 Filipino deaths every hour are attributed to tobacco use alone. This is equivalent to ₱210 billion economic costs annually. It is important to frame the passage of the amended tobacco tax law as a health financing measure. This is also consistent with the whole-of-government approach which addresses the social determinants of health. One of the key features of the UHC is the improved Health Promotion services with at least one percent earmarked funding per year under the national budget. With the Local Investment Plan for Health (LIPH) as the point of national-local integration, localizing health needs and priorities with corresponding budgetary allocation is crucial so that tobacco control measures are rolled out in the communities and that public health objectives are directly felt by the people.

Objectives

Presentation of the flow of the allocation and utilization of the tobacco excise tax.

Methods

In-depth desk review/research of the planning and budgeting structures and processes at the national and local levels.

Results

A clear picture of tobacco control financing structures and processes.

Conclusion(s)

Mainstream sustainable financing health programs and services that contribute to the promotion of a tobacco-free community and the attainment of better health outcomes for all Filipinos.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A5

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140832

The importance of education and health promotion of non-smoking areas on teenagers: A study at north Surabaya area

Feri Andriani¹, Wulan Meidikayanti²

¹Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia, ²Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

feri.andriani94@gmail.com

Introduction

Cigarettes are one of the biggest causes of death in the

world. Near 1.7% of smokers start smoking at the age of 5-9 years and the highest start smoking in the age group of 15-19 years (43.35%). The prevalence of smoking increased every day for ages 25-34 years 29% to 31.1%. The increase occurred in the 15-24 years age group from 17.3% to 18.6%. A large number of smokers in their teens make the Surabaya government has an innovation to create a non-smoking area to reduce the effect of smoking on teenagers. The prevalence of non-smoking in the Ampel and Sidotopo districts is still below 60%. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen the no smoking area for teenagers.

Objectives

The aim was to know the knowledge of teenagers before and after health promotions regarding non-smoking area.

Methods

This research method uses descriptive study, before and after (pre and post-test) giving health promotion (counseling and giving posters) regarding areas without smoking. Subjects were high school class students randomly in the Sidotopo and Ampel districts with a total of 30 participants.

Results

The results show that before being given a health promotion regarding non-smoking area, only around 30% got all the questions correctly. However, after being given an intervention, as many as 80% of students have answered correctly.

Conclusion(s)

It is necessary to increase education and health promotion of the local health community and teachers to clarify the role of the non-smoking area for the community, especially teenagers.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A6

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140833

Social media: An effective tool for authorized officers to share actions on tobacco control law

Aminul Sujon¹, Farhadur Reza¹, Khairul Shiekh¹, Syed Mahbul Alam²

¹National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²The Union South East Asia Office, India
aisujon@yahoo.com

Introduction

Tobacco Control Rules 2015 of the 2013 amendment of Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act included number of government officials as authorized officers. District/sub-district Sanitary Inspectors (DSI/SI) working at Civil Surgeon's Offices and Upazila/sub-district health complex also included as authorized officer. One DSI in each 64 districts and around 550 Upazila SI's are working in UHFPO/health-care facilities/hospitals. They are responsible to monitor TC law in bazars (local markets) in their working area (district/sub-district).

Objectives

Ensure visible reporting mechanism of the initiatives taken by SI's on enforcement of the tobacco control law.

Methods

National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) of the Government of Bangladesh provided in-depth trainings on TC law through presentations, role plays, group works, quiz, panel discussions, question and answers, and experience sharing. Training focuses: -Ban on smoking in public place/transport and role of authorities of public places/transport to display no-smoking signage, -Ban on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorships, -Ban on sale to and by minor, -Printing graphic health warnings on

50% surface area of tobacco packets, -Utilize internet and social media to share activities on enforcement of TC law; -Online reporting system.

Results

Every day SI's share their activities on enforcement of TC law through Facebook by tagging NTCC, others SI's and their Facebook friends and send emails. NTCC update top-level officials about SI's activities on TC law enforcement, other SI's, civil societies and mass people through its social networks. NTCC respond SI's questions or suggestions in the social media and linked each-other whenever it is required. Enforcement activities and public health education on TC law has been increase across the country through this process.

Conclusion(s)

Positive competition is started among SI's that strengthened enforcement of TC law across the country.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A7

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140846

How more than 1000 medical doctors writing for ban on e-cigarettes in India helped

Ashima Sarin¹, Pankaj Chaturvedi², Aamir Khan¹, Sanjay Seth¹
¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurugram, India, ²Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, India

ashima.sarin@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

Vaping industry has been promoting Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) or e-cigarettes as a "less harmful" option and especially targeting youth. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India had sent an advisory to all states in India to ban these products. E-cigarettes were becoming popular in India and as state governments and the central government contemplated banning ENDS, the ENDS makers were mounting a counter campaign.

Objectives

Help the Government to ban ENDS in India.

Methods

A letter to the Prime Minister was written where doctors were asked to be signatories. The VoTV network of 400 doctors in 28 states in India reached out to their fellow doctors to support the ban on ENDS and sign the letter. Calls to the doctors and constant messaging in the existing VoTV state WhatsApp groups were made from the team of VoTV.

Results

1061 medical doctors in 6 days gave their assent to the letter against ENDS which was then sent to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health & Family Welfare. The letter was then released to the media and was widely covered in the news. This letter was acknowledged as a support to the Ministry in pushing their case for an Ordinance banning ENDS in India. ENDS were banned in India on 18th September 2019 by an Ordinance.

Conclusion(s)

Such campaigns where doctors, who are the experts, come together to fight for such a cause yield results. As the adage goes, "prevention is better than cure", this has saved India from an epidemic.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A8

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140850

Voice of Tobacco Victims (VoTV) campaign sensitized more than 21000+ policymakers & enforcers in India on tobacco control in 9 years

Ashima Sarin¹, Sanjay Seth¹, Pankaj Chaturvedi²
¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurugram, India, ²Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, India
ashima.sarin@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

Voice of Tobacco Victims (VoTV) is a doctors-led initiative to sensitize policymakers about the dangers of extensive tobacco usage, tobacco industry activities, lack of stringent action against tobacco companies and the growing plight of victims across India. Policymakers are aware that tobacco is harmful but they are usually not introduced to the damage it causes at the personal level.

Objectives

To reduce the tobacco prevalence in India.

Methods

This campaign used a dozen of cancer survivors in Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai in 2009. The campaign aimed to make Tobacco Victims (cancer survivors and their relatives) the public face of the anti-tobacco campaign. When launched in October 2011, it had 23 doctors as volunteers from various states of India. In the last 9 years, the number of doctors has risen to 406 from 25 states across India. These doctors are performing exemplary voluntary advocacy with highest policy makers to reduce prevalence of tobacco in the country.

Results

More than 21000 policymakers and policy enforcers have been sensitized on the issue of tobacco control. Sensitization and advocacy led to many policy changes in the last 9 years such as VAT increase, Gutka Ban, twin-packet smokeless ban, loose cigarettes ban, amendment in JJ Act, 85% pictorial pack warnings from 40% to 85% on both sides, Electronic cigarette ban in India. Also, the Government Department of Education and Police have started taking action against the violations of the Indian Tobacco Control Law.

Conclusion(s)

Doctors are respected individuals in society and experts in the harms caused by tobacco. When they work against their own profession, their credibility is very high and leads to policy change. The Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2017 showed that since 2009 the prevalence of tobacco use fell by an absolute 6% in India, that is, from 34.6% to 28.6%.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A9

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140855

The efficacy of bottom up approach towards 100% smoke-free community

Kaloi Garcia¹, Jinky Celera², Mona Tabuada², Enrico Aditjondro²
¹Vital Strategies, New York, United States, ²Department of Health, Government of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines
kgarcia@vitalstrategies.org

Introduction

Cigarette smoking has become a global epidemic. If we look around today, we can still see some people smoking despite the obvious health risk. This risk does not only endanger the health of persons smoking cigarettes but also compromise the health of non-smokers through second hand smoke. The Local Government Units are in the best position to support our fight against the epidemic. Herein the Municipality of Mlang, we join our hands together as we endeavour to provide a 100% Smoke-free Environment to the people of Mlang...in every village. And extended to other linkages and stakeholders that results to 100% Smoke-free Public and Private Hospitals, Offices and Public and Private Institutions that makes town of Mlang totally a 100% Smoke-free Municipality. Perhaps in

this brand of strategy of Local Government Unit of Mlang that propels and sustains the successful implementation of bottom up approach and allow us to show you how the blood and sweat of all 37 Barangays join together to build One Mlang that is 100% Smoke-free!

Objective

To uplift health empowerment through implementing effective tobacco measures towards a holistic community development.

Methods

Cluster sampling using qualitative survey.

Results

100% effective strategy using the bottom up approach towards 100% smoke-free municipality.

Conclusion(s)

The result will justify the efficacy of the bottom up approach using the cluster sampling with qualitative survey and the wise bottom up approach strategy with collaborative efforts that strengthens the health of community.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A10

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140858

Assessment and projection of burden of cancer due to tobacco in India and its states till 2025

Jang Prasad¹, Murali Dhar²
¹K.L.E. University, Belagavi, India, ²International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India
jbiips12@gmail.com

Introduction

For effective planning and optimum allocation of resources, accurate assessment of burden due to tobacco and its projection is essential. There are number of reports in India during last 3-4 decades, reporting tobacco related cancers (TRC). However, there is no visible study in India attempting to assess cancers due to tobacco (CDT).

Objectives

To assess CDT in India and states by sex and urban/rural and project the same till 2025.

Methods

The basic inputs required were 1) tobacco prevalence, 2) relative risk of cancer due to tobacco, 3) incidence rates of TRCs, and, 4) population. These were obtained respectively from 1) recent five rounds of NSSO, 2) our recently published study, 3) reports of PBCRs, and, 4) projections of Registrar General of India. Our recently published method was applied to assess the CDT and regression method for projection.

Results

The overall burden of CDT in India was estimated to be 169 thousands in 2015 and it was projected to around 236 thousands by 2025, an increase of nearly 39.6%. CDT accounted for nearly half of TRCs. The CDT as percentage of TRC was highest for Tripura followed by Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and West Bengal. Detailed analysis indicated regional diversity in both CDT and TRCs.

Conclusion(s)

Present study reports absolute burden of CDT as well as the same as a percentage of TRC for India and its States till 2025. This may help policy planners and administrators in prioritizing the resources and proactive decisions pertaining to anti-tobacco measures. Non-availability of enough PBCRs to capture regional diversity may also be addressed by competent authorities.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A11

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140861

Tobacco use surveillance among dentists based on WHO- MPOWER strategies

Pramada Prabhakar¹

¹A.J. Institute of Dental Sciences, Mangalore, India
pramadaprabhakar@gmail.com

Introduction

India has the highest rates of oral cancer due to high prevalence of tobacco use. Literature showed that there is inadequate perceptions related to harmful effects of tobacco among dentists. Hence this study aimed to assess the tobacco use surveillance among dentists based on the WHO-MPOWER strategies.

Objectives

To assess the tobacco use surveillance among dentists based on the WHO-MPOWER strategies.

Methods

A rapid need assessment survey using a cross sectional study design was conducted among dentists working in a tertiary care hospital of Mangalore, South India. Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee. After obtaining informed consent the questionnaires were distributed to 120 dentists. The data was collected for a period of 1 month. The questionnaire consisted of 19 questions based on WHO-MPOWER strategies. A total of 90 questionnaires were returned which was statistically analysed using SPSS version 16.

Results

Among the 90 dentists, 95% of them were aware that tobacco consumption is harmful for health. Cigarettes (33.3%) were more commonly used compared to other tobacco products. 23.3% of them have tried quitting smoking in the past 12 months. 75% of them had seen the dangers of smoking in the newspapers and television. 15.6% had people who smoked inside the house and 27.8% people had people smoking in their working area. 15.6% led them to quit smoking after seeing the warning labels on cigarette packs.

Conclusion(s)

The study concludes that the majority of the dentists use smoked form of tobacco compared to smokeless forms. Hence more efforts need to be made to assess them in becoming tobacco free role models so that they can be supporters to promote smoke-free work places and environment. They can add their voice and weight to tobacco control efforts like tax increase campaigns and involve themselves in promoting the WHO framework convention on tobacco control.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A12

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140863

Educating health risks of tobacco use and smoking cessation technique for physical therapy students: A great start towards tobacco endgame

Ekalak Sitthipornvorakul¹, Premtip Thaveeratitham², Prawit Janwantanakul²

¹Department of Physical Therapy, School of Integrative Medicine, Mae Fah Luang University, Chiang Rai, Thailand, ²Department of Physical Therapy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
Ekalak.sit@mfu.ac.th

Introduction

World Health Organization (WHO) reported more than one billion smokers around the world, and 80% of them live in low- and middle-income countries. The tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats today, killing more than eight million people each year¹. More than seven

million of these deaths are the result of direct tobacco use, while 1.2 million are the second-hand smokers¹. Having knowledge about health risks of tobacco use is one important factor for people to avoid smoking and by this way every health professional can play a role in controlling tobacco consumption. Raising awareness of health risks of tobacco use and educating health professional students about smoking cessation technique is essential.

Objectives

This project aimed to educate students in physical therapy about health risks of tobacco use and smoking cessation technique.

Methods

Sixteen universities, which had physical therapy program, were invited to participate in the project. There were 10 universities conducting workshops for their physical therapy students (n=791). The workshops were held in extracurricular time. After training, physical therapy students were asked to apply the skills obtained in the workshop in clinical practice.

Results

The results showed that 1012 smokers were identified by students and received information about health risks of tobacco use and how to quit smoking in a time period as short as 6 months. This project showed that training healthcare professional students about health risks of tobacco use and smoking cessation technique as well as asking them to apply the knowledge in practice was an effective tobacco control.

Conclusion(s)

Further studies should be conducted to validate the findings of this study by assessing a success rate of smoking cessation in these population and duration of student involvement in tobacco control after training.

References

1. Tobacco: Key facts. World Health Organization; 2021. July 26, 2021. Accessed October 25, 2019. <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A13

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140867

Why some dentists still smoke? A qualitative study

Khushbu Sharma¹

¹Public Health Foundation of India, Gurugram, India
khushbu71189@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco control is a multi-sectoral issue which needs the active collaboration of various professions, departments of the government, civil societies and nongovernmental organizations. Health professionals play a pivotal role in tobacco cessation and motivating people not to initiate or withdraw the consumption of tobacco.

Objectives

The objective was to assess the smoking behavior of dentists in terms of their reasons to initiate smoking, barriers to quit, perception as a smoker, attitudes towards tobacco cessation counseling, nicotine replacement therapy and tobacco control policies.

Methods

Smokers were recruited from the dental community comprising of 10 in each, undergraduate and postgraduate categories respectively. In-depth interviews and four focus group discussions were held. These were recorded and various themes were generated depending on the responses. Manual method was used for transcribing the data, and recurrent themes were identified.

Results

The initiation of the habit was between 16-18 years for all the participants. The main reasons to continue smoking were due to peer influence, and smoking was perceived as a stress buster. The undergraduates were in moderate dependence and low motivation state, while the postgraduates in low dependence and high motivation. The knowledge regarding the ill effects, tobacco cessation counseling and methods to use nicotine replacement therapy also seemed to be inadequate. Participants also felt they did not require any professional help to quit smoking. Enforcement of tobacco control laws in the institutions and information regarding the various laws was also lacking.

Conclusion(s)

Dental professionals play a significant role in identifying smokers, earlier than other healthcare professionals. Initiation of the habit from school level needs attention. The negligible attitude towards the habit requires emphasis of the hazards, at health and economical level during the dental course period. The personal behavior change along with tobacco cessation counseling is required to help dentists to play as role models for the community.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A14

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140870

Engaging religious leaders and social influencers for advancing tobacco control and screening among masses visiting Kumbh Mela

Kunal Oswal¹, Mahendra Awhad¹, Neha Gupta¹

¹Tata Trusts, Mumbai, India

oswal.kunal@gmail.com

Introduction

Kumbh Mela (festival of a sacred pitcher) is anchored in Hindu mythology. It is the largest public gathering and collective act of faith, anywhere in the world. The Mela draws tens of millions of pilgrims over approximately 48 days to bathe at the sacred confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, and Sarasvati. Government, NGOs, Ashrams, Private Doctors, Private Hospitals and charitable trusts have their medical camps and hospitals in the Mela area to provide healthcare facilities and engage in health promotion activity.

Objectives

The primary objective was to utilize the setting to integrate tobacco control messages through religious leaders and social influences. Another objective was to utilize the gathering for screening of oral cancer in high risk groups.

Methods

It was decided to collaborate with major akhadas engage them in awareness & prevention program. Religious leaders in akhadas were sensitized to communicate the message for adopting a healthy lifestyle and restraining from any habits in their discourse and undertake screening. A 2 minutes pledge was played at each akhada and painting on the roads to spread awareness.

Results

64 LED displays carried the message of tobacco control, oral cancer and prevention strategy. Main religious leaders encouraged their followers to restrain from any habit and adopt a healthy lifestyle. These messages would easily reach to millions during the Mela. 10 temporary screening clinics, screened the high risk group for oral cancer, diabetes and hypertension. About 10000 people were screened and a significant proportion (50%) were found to have a premalignant lesion. They were referred to the

tertiary care facility.

Conclusion(s)

This study demonstrates that Kumbh Mela presents an opportunity to communicate the message to millions of people and screen a large number of high-risk individuals from a geographically diverse area. Religious leaders and social influencers play a vital role in advancing key health priorities in India.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A15

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140882

“Smoke-free Run” unites the community to publicize quitting for strength

Lawrence Chu¹, Antonio Kwong¹, Vienna Lai¹

¹Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, Hong Kong SAR PRC, China

lawrence_chu@cosh.org.hk

Introduction

In Hong Kong, daily cigarette smokers accounted for 10.0% in 2017. The major reason cited for current smokers who had never tried and did not want to give up smoking is smoking had formed a habit (69.5%). It is essential for smokers to replace smoking by healthy habits such as doing exercises. Running is the most popular exercise among people in Hong Kong while a study also showed that running helped people quit smoking and reduce tobacco consumption.

Objectives

To encourage smokers to quit smoking, a community-based running race cum carnival was launched in collaboration with community and healthcare organizations to promote the importance of a smoke-free lifestyle.

Methods

Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health (COSH) launched the “Smoke-free Run cum Carnival” and corresponding media placement in 2019. Training workshops were organized with successful quitters sharing quit tips. The race was divided into different teams such as family, school, corporate as well as Smoke-free Buddy Team to motivate non-smokers to support smokers to beat the tobacco addiction. A carnival with game and information booths was held to enhance the public awareness on tobacco control.

Results

The event was supported by over 40 community and smoking cessation service organizations. Nearly 1600 runners and citizens joined the “Smoke-free Run cum Carnival”. A series of promotion videos were widely spread in online platforms with smoke-free message disseminated to nearly 86000 members of public.

Conclusion(s)

The result indicated that a community-based sports event is crucial in uniting the community to publicize the benefits of developing healthy habits and quitting smoking for strength.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A16

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140884

Effects of 6 minute walk test and lung function test between smoking and stop smoking in chronic obstruction pulmonary disease patients at Samut Songkhram

Mukda Saetia¹, Kanokwan Puangprachang¹, Pimpaga Semanu¹, Siriphattra Siasirithaworn¹

¹Department of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Medicine, Somdej Phra Phutthlertla Hospital, Samut Songkhram Thailand mukdasaetia@gmail.com

Introduction

Somdej Phra Phutthlertla Hospital reported from 1 October 2017 to 31 August 2018 had 675 OPD-COPD patients and 2585 treatment, 204 IPD-COPD patients and 436 treatment, 39 COPD death=7.59%. Prevent and promote COPD patients to stop smoking is necessary and good fitness.

Objectives

Prevent and promote physical program to COPD patients. Test 6 minute walk test and lung function test to COPD patients. Comparative 6 minute walk test and lung function test between smoking and stop smoking in COPD patients. Send smoking COPD patients to stop smoking clinic.

Methods

This was a group selective trial. The sixty COPD patients in Samut Songkhram Hospital clinic were recruited and randomly assigned in two groups; Experimental group: 30 smoking COPD patients - 5 female aged 67.4±7.57, 25 male aged 62.58±10.30. BMI=22.98±10.87; and control group: 30 stop smoking in COPD patients - 5 female aged 67.6±12.34, 27 male aged 63.77±11.06, BMI=21.428±4.1. Both groups were tested with 6 minute walk test and lung function test then compared the two groups and instructed physical program to the COPD patients.

Results

Experiment groups were divided female and male. The 6 minute walk test in smoking COPD patients was 305.23 ± 58.36 m. lung function test: FEV1= 1.44 ± 0.56, FVC 2.19±0.89, FEV1/ FVC=66.3±12.73%. Control group- stop smoking: 6 minute walk test=368.87 ± 53.49 m, lung function test-FEV1=1.57 ± 0.77, FVC 2.25±0.77 FEV1/ FVC=69.0±13.18%. Significant of condition (p=0.00) in 6 minute walk test.

Conclusion(s)

The 6 minute walk test of stop smoking COPD patients > smoking COPD patients is significantly. Lung function test between stop smoking COPD patients > smoking COPD patients is not statistically significant. And the smoking COPD can stop smoking 10/30, [33.33%].

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A17

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140886

Lesson learnt from the smoking cessation projects supported by the Physical Therapy Network for Smoke-free Thai Society

Panada Taechasubamorn¹

¹Physical Therapy Department, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand
ptpanada@gmail.com

Introduction

The Physical Therapy Network for Smoke-free Thai Society has a role in supporting physical therapists to develop smoking-cessation projects in 12 regional health services in Thailand. These projects provided smoking-cessation services in population level approach to allow easy access. During 2016-2018, 36 projects had been supported; however, the lesson learnt from implementing these projects had not yet been formulated.

Objectives

This qualitative study aimed to draw lesson learnt from the smoking-cessation project managers' experiences.

Methods

Five project managers were asked to answer two open ended questions including "What were the successful factors?", and "What were the barriers?". Data was analyzed by content analysis. The finding was validated by the 12 regional network coordinators.

Results

The results found that the successful factors were as follows: 1) Physical therapists working as a regional team to develop smoking cessation service systems together and to consistently follow up the measures. 2) Strengthening and empowering the community network such as village health volunteers and smokers' family members. 3) Taking health crisis such as cerebrovascular disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to persuade smokers to quit smoking. 4) Utilizing Line group for efficient communication within the network. The main barriers were lack of time due to high workload, and lack of smoker database that can be used for referral and follow-up by multi-disciplinary team.

Conclusion(s)

Smoking cessation projects developed by regional physical therapy team are more efficient than those developed by individual. The smoker database systems should be developed to serve the utilization of multi-disciplinary team.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A18

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140887

Testing the effectiveness of a teacher-training intervention for tobacco-free schools (TFS) in five districts in the state of Maharashtra, India: Results from a quasi-experimental post-only study

Rajashree Kadam¹, Deepak Patil¹, Nilesh Chatterjee¹

¹Salaam Mumbai Foundation, Mumbai, India
rajashree@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Nearly 267 million adults in India use tobacco; prevalence of tobacco-use is 35% in rural areas and 15% among adolescents 13 to 15 years. Creating a tobacco-free environment vis-à-vis tobacco-free schools is critical for preventing tobacco-use among the youth, who constitute 20% of India's population.

Objectives

This study tested the effectiveness of a tobacco-free schools intervention in Maharashtra state.

Methods

A quasi-experimental post-only study was conducted in five districts in Maharashtra. In three intervention districts, one designated teacher from each of 9797 government schools, received a day-long training intervention each year for five years; discussing the harms of tobacco-use and how to implement eleven TFS criteria mandated by national guidelines. In two similar comparison districts, no such intervention was offered. At the end of five years, trained observers verified adherence to the 11 TFS criteria by visiting randomly selected schools in five districts, including 212 schools in three intervention districts and 86 schools in two comparison districts. A chi-square test checked for differences in the proportion of TFS.

Results

In the intervention districts, 39.2% (83) of schools fulfilled all 11 TFS criteria, 31.1% (66) achieved 7 to 10 criteria, and 29.7% (63) schools completed 6 or less criteria. This was significantly (p<.001) higher than the comparison districts, where no school fulfilled all 11 criteria, 15.1% (13) achieved 7-10 criteria, and 84.9% (73) met 6 or less criteria. Individual criteria difficult to fulfill were: having a copy of the law, connecting with nodal tobacco control officers, and recognizing efforts for tobacco prevention.

Conclusion(s)

The teacher-training intervention helped achieve 100% TFS in two out of five schools; another one in three schools fulfilled 7-10 TFS criteria. The proportion of 100% TFS can be increased and achieved in lesser duration by addressing barriers, which need to be examined in further research.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A19

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140888

Smoking cessation model among Islamic leaders in Pattani province

Ruthaychonnee Sittichai¹, Siriporn Jindarat², Tuannurma Hama³, Keerati Molor⁴

¹Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand, ²Nong Chik Hospital, Pattani, Thailand, ³Pattani Provincial Health Office, Pattani, Thailand, ⁴Mayo Hospital, Pattani, Thailand
ruthaychonnee.s@psu.ac.th

Introduction

High rates of smoking in religious leaders regarded as a challenge in the campaign and control tobacco consumption. They are the role model for society and society that people respect and obey them. Religious principles and cultural characteristics are one of the key factors in creating a health promotion structure. by using religion as the driving force in controlling tobacco consumption especially creating a turning point that began among religious leaders that are the prototype of the Muslim society.

Objectives

This qualitative research aimed to investigate smoking cessation among Islamic leaders in Pattani Province.

Methods

Purposive sampling was used to select a sample of 19 religious leaders from mosques. Data was collected using a questionnaire administered during semi-structured in-depth interviews and the data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis.

Results

It was found that the religious leaders give up smoking by adjusting their mind-set and derived support from, for instance, nurses and their family. They read and listened to the Koran and religious texts repeatedly. Moreover, they applied the words of the Koran to their health problems. Furthermore, their fear of smoking-related disease helped them to modify their behavior and to completely give up smoking. They also sought help by consulting nurses, and learned the skills necessary to resist tobacco, as well as exercising and using herbal remedies to assist the smoking cessation process.

Conclusion(s)

The key reasons for them to success quit smoking were health problem and religion practice.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A20

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140892

Advocating university undergraduate students on implementing FCTC Article 5.3

Sivayini Kandeepan¹, K. Manuja Perera^{1,2}, Hiruni Wijesuriya¹, Chinthika Perera¹, Mahesh Rajasuriya^{1,2}

¹Centre for Combating Tobacco, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ²Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Colombo, Sri Lanka
sathuri92@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco industry uses aggressive strategies to use to make people want to buy their products, especially youths. Therefore It is needed to enhance the knowledge about

industry tactics among the youngsters.

Objectives

Establishment of network with university undergraduates to combat tobacco industry interferences in public health in Sri Lanka.

Methods

Centre for Combating Tobacco (CCT) organized a series of advocacy sessions on Tobacco Industry Impact on Public Health and Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) Article 5.3 targeting the university undergraduates in Sri Lanka. The first session was held on June 23rd, 2019. It was organized by a group of undergraduates currently working as volunteers with CCT to empower their peers in state university science stream faculties of the Western Province. In this session Industry's impact on substance use and public health and direct and indirect promotion strategies, Tobacco industry interference in Sri Lanka, FCTC Article 5.3 and current activities by CCT to monitor tobacco industry interference on public health and implementation of FCTC Article 5.3 in Sri Lanka were discussed. Networking and establishment of action committees to support CCT activities with university undergraduate students were discussed.

Results

Opportunities for best practice strategies for tobacco interference control were identified. Policy adherence and enforcement was improved to raising the awareness with students.

Conclusion(s)

A majority of students supported the advocacy programme. A Network with university students was formed to combat the tobacco industry interference.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A21

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140895

Reduce the tobacco consumption among construction workers by improving the knowledge on tobacco smoking: A community based health promotion approach

Saliika Ruwanmali-Karunaratne¹, Sansfica Young², Galmangoda Duminda-Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka, ²Department of Environmental Technology, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka
ruwanmali.karunaratne@gmail.com

Introduction

Construction workers are more likely to smoke than the general people and have been found that they had a highest pooled prevalence of smoking. Community based health promotion approach was applied to reduce the consumption of tobacco by improving the knowledge on tobacco smoking.

Objectives

The aim of this study was to reduce tobacco smoking among construction workers by giving them the proper knowledge on tobacco smoking through a community based health promotion approach.

Methods

The study sample consists of 48 construction workers and pretesting and post-testing method was applied. The study carried out for three months. Discussions, posters, presentations and success stories were used to improve workers' knowledge on tobacco smoking. Construction workers were made aware about chemicals, possible harms, chemical effects, tobacco industry strategies and social problems regarding tobacco smoking.

Results

Out of the workers 87.5%, 79.2%, 60.4% and 10.4% of

workers have been “ever consumed” betel, cigarettes, bidi and smokeless tobacco respectively. Before the intervention majority of workers were daily consumers which is 34.2%. After the intervention only 17.8% of workers were daily consuming cigarettes. Majority of workers used 4 cigarette buds per day which is 11.0%. After the intervention 17.8% of workers consume 1 cigarette bud per day. Before the intervention there were 2.7% of workers who consumed 10 cigarette buds per day but after the intervention highest number of cigarette buds consumed per day was six buds per day which is 1.4%. Before the intervention majority wanted to reduce the smoking which is 24.7% and after the intervention majority wanted to quit smoking which is 34.2%. After the intervention, 8.2% of the workers responded to reduce the usage and 4.1% has completely stopped smoking.

Conclusion(s)

A community based health promotion approach by providing proper knowledge on tobacco smoking can be applied to reduce tobacco smoking among construction workers.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A22

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140902

Problem and prospects smoke-free public place and public transport: Case of Bangladesh Railways - train and rail stations

Sazia Binte Saleh¹, Aminul Islam Sujon²

¹Madar Baksh-Saleh Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh
sazia.saleh.bd@gmail.com

Introduction

Train is most common, cost-effective, comfortable and environment-friendly public transport that carry more than 70 million annual trips. GATS 2017 found that 44% adults (15+ years) were exposed to tobacco smoke in public transports in Bangladesh. The Railway Act 1890 banned smoking in the train and rail staff are responsible to ensure enforcement of this law. Smoking is banned in various public places (such as rail station) and public transports (such as train) by the Smoking and Tobacco Products Uses (Control) Act. This law included first class officers of Bangladesh Railway as authorized officers. Rail authority is also responsible to display no-smoking signage in the train and stations.

Objectives

Identify gaps and challenges of the enforcement of railways act and tobacco control law that banned smoking in train and stations

Methods

15 key informant interviews were taken among railway staff from top-level management to filed level staff. 2 top level officials from Ministry of Rail was also interviewed those who have magistracy power and operate mobile courts against law violation on spot.

Results

First class officers of Railway are not aware about their roles for the tobacco control law. None of them are informed about this law from top-level management and this law is not included in their training manual. Top-level management is also not much informed about this law. They try to keep smoke-free train and stations as it is included in the Railways Act. Selling tobacco products in station and train is banned by rail guideline itself.

Conclusion(s)

To ensure smoke-free environment in the train and

stations, concerned government agency (such as National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) should collaborate with Bangladesh Railways to include tobacco control law in the training manual and stop selling of tobacco products in train and stations.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A23

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140903

Comparing the use of tobacco among fishermen and non-fishermen population of Pondicherry, India

Murugappan Senthil¹, Shivashankar Kengadaran¹, Divvi Anusha¹, Sivabalakumaran Kengadaran², Kavitha Muthukrishnan¹

¹Indira Gandhi Institute of Dental Sciences, Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth University, Nellikuzhi, India, ²Chengalpattu Government Medical College, Chengalpattu, India

senthil@gmail.com

Introduction

A variety of tobacco habits are prevalent in India which differ from region to region. However use of both smokeless and smoking tobacco prevalence was found to be considerably higher among the rural population and certain marginalized groups like the fishermen community. A fisherman, usually belongs to lower socioeconomic status, captures fish and other animals from water, or sells fish for their livelihood. They have prolonged hours of continuous work, which are found to be correlated with high cigarette and alcohol consumption.

Objectives

To compare the tobacco use and knowledge regarding ill effects of tobacco use among fishermen and non-fishermen population.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 315 fishermen residing at Veerampattinam, Pondicherry. After obtaining ethical approval, the subjects were selected using multistage cluster random sampling. Data regarding tobacco use and oral lesions were collected by 3 trained and calibrated examiners using interview method and ADA type 3 examinations. Data was entered in Microsoft excel spread sheet and analyzed using SPSS software version 21.

Results

Among the fishermen, 64 (78%) had not used any form of tobacco and 18 (22%) had used some form of tobacco. Among the non-fishermen 215 (92%) had not used any form of tobacco and 18 (8%) used some form of tobacco. Among tobacco users 8 (2.5%) had Leukoplakia, 7 (2.2%) had lichen planus and 2 (0.6%) had ulcerations. 11.4% of the study subjects were smokers and 9% were smokeless tobacco users. Only 50% of the study subjects believe exposure to second hand smoke causes serious illness to non-smokers.

Conclusion(s)

Findings of the present study suggest that fishermen had increased tobacco use than non-fishermen residing in the same community. Also fishermen had relatively poor knowledge on the ill effects of tobacco.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A24

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140907

A survey of visitor satisfaction on the website developed by the Thai Physical Therapy Against Tobacco Network

Tadsawiya Padkao¹

¹Exercise and Nutrition Sciences and Innovation Research Unit,

Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Burapha University, Saen Suk, Thailand
tadsawiya@go.buu.ac.th

Introduction

The Thai Physical Therapy Against Tobacco Network has been established since 2005. The objective of the network is to enhance Thai physical therapists' knowledge, awareness, and participation in campaigns against smoking and to sustainably improve Thai people's health. For fifteen years, the network's members have executed many activities against tobacco use. However, due to the lack of a system to assemble the network's activities, its website was only developed in September 2014 with a URL address: <http://www.ptnosmoke.com/>, and broadcasted in January 2015. Contents of the website include "Project plan", "News", "Research papers", "Clinical practice guideline", "Download kits", and other.

Objectives

To survey visitor satisfaction of the website developed by Thai Physical Therapy Against Tobacco Network and its visitor numbers during 2015-2019.

Methods

This survey was carried out during January 2015 to September 2019. Data of visitor satisfaction was collected using "Satisfaction poll" which has a total of 5 scores. The satisfactory scoring ranged from least satisfaction to greatest satisfaction. The least satisfaction equated to 1, while the greatest satisfaction equated to 5. Number of visitors was also collected using an online counter system created by the website's host. The Friedman test, followed by Wilcoxon Sign Rank test, was used to analyze data. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Visitor satisfaction scores significantly increased every year. Mean scores of 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 were 3.98, 4.88, 4.89, and 4.90, respectively ($p < 0.05$). Number of visitors in those years also significantly increased (44811, 165693, 275755, and 291350 visitors, respectively) ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion(s)

This survey shows that the website developed by Thai Physical Therapy Against Tobacco Network has increased in satisfaction. It also has increased in popularity. Furthermore, long-term survey data is still needed.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A25

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140912

Personal data and privacy violation as new argument for the stronger and broader rights-based partnership in tobacco control

Valentina Sri Wijiyati¹

¹Jogja Sehat Tanpa Tembakau, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
valen.wiji@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco industry is well known for its destructive effects on human rights. The current trend shows the new wave of tobacco industry's destructive effect which forms in the shape of e-cig. Several governments took the necessary steps to regulate e-cig while many others slow in protecting the people. One of the e-cig producer is Philip Morris with its iQOS. A report by Reuters which was released May 2018 mentioned that "...the iQOS holds another, less obvious advantage over regular smokes: the ability to harvest personal data about users' smoking habits. ..." The report reveals the new destroyed area by tobacco industry: personal data and privacy.

Objectives

This study aims to assess the tobacco industry move on

personal data and privacy against tobacco control dynamic.

Methods

This qualitative study uses rights-based approach to assess the reported move by Philip Morris before the dynamic of multistakeholders partnership in the field of tobacco control. Rights-based approach emphasizes the vulnerable groups' access, participation, control, and received benefit. In the analysis, this scope of human rights is applied in combination with the models of respect-protection-fulfillment of vulnerable group rights: affirmative action, specific allocation, and mainstreaming. The public policy advocacy framework and the Sustainable Development Goals are added as analysis tool.

Results

This study found tobacco industry move related with personal data and privacy destroys the access, participation, control, and benefit aspects regarding the personal data and privacy. In term of public policy advocacy, the move demonstrates the worst impact toward the layer of public policy culture. The move contributes to the potential failure in achieving the SDG whereas the vulnerable groups will suffered the most.

Conclusion(s)

The entire situation calls the broader and stronger partnership within tobacco control which reaches privacy and personal data protection stakeholders.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A26

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140915

The 5As model to proactively stop smoking in the community among the Village Health Volunteers, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand

Wantanee Thongnun¹, Alisa Suphan², Samran Phulthong³, Sooti Patchapap¹, Chalom Sithibut¹, Maneewan Moolmee¹

¹Sunpasitthiprasong Hospital, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand, ²Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Public Health, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand, ³Pathum Health Promoting Hospital, Pathum Thani, Thailand
wantanee64@gmail.com

Introduction

In the year 2017, Ubon Ratchathani province had a "Non-Smoking Province" project which had the personnel training for 25 hospitals. We found that the number of people who came for the service was little because the smokers were from the community. Therefore, we had training to the Village Health Volunteers (VHV) 500 people to help smoking cessation by applying the 5As model.

Objectives

1) The VHV to have knowledge and skills to help smoking cessation. 2) The VHV to be able to advise and help smokers in community. 3) To build a network of smoking cessation in community.

Methods

1) Meeting those who are in charge of smoking cessation projects from 25 districts. 2) Training of VHV for the 5As. Topic of training - situation/dangers of smoking, why do we need to smoking cessation in community?, the 5As smoking cessation for VHV, foot reflexology massage to help quit smoking, model of sub-district health promoting hospital's nonsmoking. Tools: Pre-Post Test forms, the following up forms. 3) Follow up and evaluation. The analyses were as percentage, mean and content analysis in described.

Results

1) The VHV gain more knowledge about the dangers and how to help quit smoking (pre-test 65% post-test 85%). 2) The VHV gain 100% in the skills of foot reflexology massage

for quit smoking. 3) The results of helping to promote smoking cessation in the community of 25 districts was that 9161 people volunteered to quit smoking; 1 month 3798 people (41.5%) and 3 months 2092 people (22.8%) had quit.

Conclusion(s)

This study found that VHV gained more understanding of how to help people in the community to quit smoking after the seminar by 25%. All acquired skills to do foot reflexology massage to help people quit smoking and there was a network built of proactive smoking cessation in the communities in Ubon Ratchathani province.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A27

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140920

What to be done to enhance the role of healthy Nusantara team in tobacco control: Lesson from Ayau Islands

Wasis Sumartono¹, Emma Rachmawati²

¹Faculty of Medicine, Muhammadiyah University of Prof. Dr. Hamka, South Tangerang, Indonesia, ²Faculty of Health, Muhammadiyah University of Prof. Dr. Hamka, Jakarta, Indonesia
wsumartono@gmail.com

Introduction

Prevalence of smoking among Indonesian male aged ≥ 15 years is 65% (Basic Health Research 2007). Healthy Nusantara Team (HNT) is a team composed of newly graduated health professionals (medical doctor, nurse, midwife, pharmacist, etc.) working for Ministry of Health (MOH) Rep. of Indonesia with the aim to improve the health of Indonesian communities living in IPBA (Isolated, Peripheral and Border Areas) of Indonesia.

Objectives

To explore what should be done by MOH Rep. of Indonesia to make HNTs have an important role in curbing tobacco epidemic in IPBA of Indonesia.

Methods

We observed HNT role in smoking prevention in Ayau Island, Raja Ampat, Papua, during September 2015-September 2017 and took lessons learnt. Knowing that the chairman of Ayau HNT is a smoker, the authors recommended him to quit smoking to become a role model in Ayau Islands. The authors also recommended Ayau HNT to make smoking prevention or quit smoking campaign as one of their working programs. After a year, the authors checked whether they followed the authors' recommendations or not.

Results

After one year, the authors found that Ayau HNT did not follow the authors' recommendation. Ayau HNT's chairman did not quit smoking and his team did not campaign for quit smoking as recommended. Ayau HNT chairman gave a reason why he did not quit smoking and why his team did not campaign for quit smoking, i.e. because he was afraid to be socially unacceptable.

Conclusion(s)

In order to improve the health of Indonesian communities living in IPBA of Indonesia, MOH Rep. of Indonesia should not allow smoker applicants to fill the position of HNT chairman or its members and should only allow non-smokers who have willingness to perform Smoking Prevention Program in IPBA. MOH also should train and facilitate them in smoking prevention and control.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A28

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140924

Effective monitoring for enforcement of tobacco control law: Success from Bangladesh

Aminul Islam Sujon¹, Md. Khairul Alam Shiekh¹, Md. Farhadur Reza¹, Masud Ahmed¹, Syed Mahbulul Alam²

¹National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²The Union South East Asia Office, India
aminulsujon@gmail.com

Introduction

Government amended Smoking and Tobacco Products Usages (Control) Act 2005 in 2013, and rules under this law notified in 2015. Government also formed Taskforce at district and sub district level for enforcement of tobacco control law in which all concerned district and sub-district level officers from different government bodies and NGOs are included. Administrative and health sector heads are president and member-secretary of Taskforce committees, respectively. District administration is also responsible for conducting mobile court to enforce various laws including TC law.

Objectives

This initiative aimed to strengthen monitoring mechanism on enforcement of tobacco control law throughout the country and to activate district and sub-district taskforce meetings.

Methods

National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC), national hub for tobacco control under the Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is working with various ministries/divisions and departments to boost-up enforcement of tobacco control law. NTCC sent regular government orders to all 64 deputy commissioners and civil surgeons, organize trainings and workshops, regularly communicate with concerned GO-NGO stakeholders and trained authorized officers of TC law.

Results

In 2019, based on the official reports from respective district taskforces, total 53 districts Taskforce meetings were organized. Following the decisions of Taskforce meetings, 186 mobile courts were organized in 23 districts by which 323 violation of law were identified and total BDT 210210 BDT (US\$ 1 = 85) were collected as fine. In addition, district administration sent reports of 340 mobile courts throughout the country to ensure enforcement of TC law. By which, 543 cases were filed and 564 violators were identified and total 462490 BDT fine were collected.

Conclusion(s)

Effective monitoring and regular communication, and capacity building trainings with district administration and district taskforces are essential for enforcement of TC law.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A29

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140929

The effectiveness of implementing "change4health", the health-risk behavior modification programs, among primary care units in Bangkok

Amporn Krobthong¹, Suthat Rungruanghiranya², Suwanee Raktham¹, Komgrib Pukrittayakamee¹, Rattiyaporn Thongyourn¹

¹Thai Physician Alliance Against Tobacco, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

Thaihpat@gmail.com

Introduction

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are the important cause of morbidity and mortality in Thailand. To control the diseases, medical treatment and lifestyle modifications

are indicated. However, the effectiveness of lifestyle modification programs is still not clearly revealed.

Objectives

To study the effectiveness of health-risk behavior modification programs, called "Change4Health" on health outcomes.

Methods

Health-risk behavior modification programs, called "Change4Health", was developed to change unhealthy habits, using mnemonic, including A-Avoid alcohol, B-Body movement, C-Cessation, D-Diet. Each behavior carries simplified techniques to make them easy to follow. Workshops were held and materials were given to participants. A total of 1815 participants from 20 primary care units in Bangkok were recruited. Modification of health risk behaviors were followed up at 1 and 3 months at the pilot phase. In addition, other outcomes including body weight, waist circumference, blood pressure, Dextrostix and LDL level were recorded.

Results

After participating in the "Change4Health" programs, 45%, 47.8%, 11.8% and 15.8 % of participants can stop smoking, changed their eating behavior, doing more exercise and reduce alcoholic consumption, respectively. 31.3% of participants can reduce their body weight. 16.3% was able to cut down their waist circumference. These outcomes were associated with eating behavior, and smoking cessation (p-value < 0.01). Blood pressure decreased by 15.3 %, which was associated with smoking cessation and exercise. Dextrostix decreased by 55.2 %, which was associated with eating behavior. LDL level decreased by 31.5%, and was associated with eating behavior and smoking cessation (p-value < 0.01).

Conclusion(s)

Implementing health-risk behavior modification programs, such as, "Change4Health" in the primary care unit settings is effective in promoting health, although smoking cessation and changing diet appeared to be mostly effective.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A30

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140936

Advocacies creates champions for tobacco control through COTPA implementation & achieving sustainable development goal

Devidas Shinde¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurugram, India
devidas.shinde@gmail.com

Introduction

Maharashtra has 26.6% (2.4 crore) adult population (15+) uses tobacco. In India, 5500 children initiate tobacco use every day and 530 in Maharashtra, only 3% to 4% are able to quit. Maharashtra has about 1.07 lac schools both Government & Private schools. Population 12.5 Crores. Districts: 36. Police Station: 1150. Govt. Primary and Secondary High Schools: 108713 COTPA ACT 2003: The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA) 2003 Key Sections: Section 4: Prohibition on smoking in public places, Section 5: Prohibition on direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship, Section 6 (a): Prohibition on sale of tobacco products to minors, Section 6 (b): Prohibition on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational Institutions, Section 7: Mandatory pictorial health warning on packets.

Objectives

Creating awareness & Advocacy to Implement COTPA ACT 2003 by Police Dept. & Education Dept. to make Public places and school campuses tobacco free in Maharashtra.

Methods

Necessary orders released by the Police Department in Feb 2018; Awareness about COTPA Act and implementing it will help reduce tobacco burden. Training and sensitization program for the District Police Officers. Training and advocacy for Police Academy's & Police Training Centre's. Regular & sustainable Challans/fine at the prominent places including around schools and public places in the districts by Police.

Results

Numbers of Police Stations activated for taking actions were 315/408. Total of 3238 Police Officers were trained till July 2019. No. of Challans in activated districts: 21785 till July 2019. Print Media Story released on training & Challan action 282 till August 2019.

Conclusion(s)

Strategic advocacy & sensitization program to the police officers for enforcing the COTPA Law will reduce the prevalence of tobacco usage in the District / State and as well as in the country.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A31

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140942

Resisting the tobacco fatwa: Strengthening the networking with Indonesian Muslim communities

Hafid Algristian¹, Renny Nurhasana², Suci Ratih³, Era Prasetya⁴, Daniel Christanto⁵, Ilham Ridlo⁶

¹Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia, ²School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia, ³Department of Public Health, Faculty of Sports Science, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia, ⁴Green Crescent Indonesia, Surabaya, Indonesia, ⁵Tobacco Control Support Center, Jakarta, Indonesia, ⁶Department of Health Administration and Policy, Faculty of Public Health Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
dr.hafid@unusa.ac.id

Introduction

It has long been known that some Muslim scholars in Indonesia provided fatwas to allow smoking. This fatwa was taken for granted as one of excuse that the Indonesian Government not to be strict with the cigarette industry. This fatwa was not responded positively by some of another scholar, but their voices were rarely heard.

Objectives

This study aims to analyze the attitudes and behavior of Muslim scholars on tobacco counter issues as a background for making a distinct review of the fatwa.

Methods

The population was representative of several Islamic boarding schools (IBS) in East Java Province, which is the basis of Nahdlatul Ulama, one of the largest Muslim organizations in Indonesia. The research consisted of four steps. The first step was conducting mini-seminars to collect a multicultural perspective on tobacco issues including fatwas. The second step was conducting joint in-house seminars with speakers from the highest clerics of two large IBS in East Java (IBS Tebuireng, Jombang, and IBS Lirboyo, Kediri), as a role model for young clerics in smaller IBS. The third step was creating a focused group discussion with young clerics as well as snowballing the tobacco issues at smaller IBS. The last step was to carry out an anonymous survey to measure the impact of the

counter issues.

Results

The overall result was succeeded to conduct a multifactorial analysis and create a predictive formula to assess the level of resistance of the Muslim community to the fatwa on smoking, to look the possibility to make a distinct review of the fatwa.

Conclusion(s)

This research is able to provide a snowball effect on fatwas on cigarettes, thus to ring the bell of the Indonesian Government that the fatwa should be reviewed by involving larger Muslim scholars with the most updated information about tobacco and the most ethical manner.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A32

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140951

Community sector cooperation to determine Ban Chiang World Heritage non-smoking area

Patcharaporn Chaisri¹, Sungkom Suparatanagool¹

¹Department of Health Science, Faculty of Science, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Udon Thani, Thailand
patcharapornch@gmail.com

Introduction

Smoking is still on the rise, Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2560 was enacted. It aims to reduce smoker, especially the new coming smoker, teenager.

Objectives

This research aimed to investigate Ban Chiang World Heritage non-smoking areas with cooperation from stakeholders in community including social sector, local sector, and academic supports from governmental sector.

Methods

Participatory action research (PAR) is applied to create perceptions among stakeholders through seminar, public hearing, public media, and community media.

Results

The results shown that, non-smoking areas needed community's knowledge set and academic supports from governmental sector including of a social capital in community, community culture, problems and obstacles, awareness, community consciousness, beliefs and disciplines in community, and state of knowledge about tobacco control. When knowledge set was identified, perception of social sector was created including networks in community, community committees, entrepreneurs, volunteers in community, and community organizations in order to determine roles and responsibilities among stakeholders. Stakeholders from various sector, thus, were invited to participate in public hearing about public policy that issued by local sector in order to regulate communities as the World Heritage non-smoking areas. Determinants indicated the World Heritage non-smoking areas consisted of community leaders, local leaders, community committees, monks, teachers who quitted smoking, shop owners who stopped tobacco purchasing, schools in communities that conducted anti-smoking activity and had knowledge on tobacco's impacts inserted in learning activity, police station, Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, sub-district health promotion hospital, the Ban Chiang World Heritage museum, sub-district municipality, community market, and public park.

Conclusion(s)

These areas were clarified as the non-smoking area under regulations issued by local sector. Cooperation among stakeholders would provide development and the community seek common patterns and practices to address problems with ongoing activities on the Ban

Chiang World Heritage tourism areas until it became sustainable non-smoking areas.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A33

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140963

Student opinion on the teaching of smoking cessation and non-communicable diseases to pharmacy students in ASEAN countries

Phayom Olson¹, Ekkaphop Sudachan¹, Kunakorn Jantamon¹, Ratre Swangjit¹, Siew Siang Chua², Christine Patramurti³, Chanthanom Manithip⁴

¹Faculty of Pharmacy, Mahasarakham University, Maha Sarakham, Thailand, ²School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Taylor's University, Lakeside Campus, Subang Jaya, Malaysia., ³Faculty of Pharmacy, Sanata Dharma University, Depok, Indonesia, ⁴Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Health Sciences, Vientiane, Laos

phayom.s@msu.ac.th

Introduction

Smoking is a global health concern and smoking cessation program incorporated into pharmacy education will enable future pharmacists to contribute to public health.

Objectives

This study aimed to evaluate pharmacy students' opinions of teaching in smoking cessation and chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Its aim was also to analyze relationships between teaching methods and educational outcomes.

Methods

The study consisted of an online survey on final year pharmacy students from 19 Faculties of pharmacy/pharmaceutical science of six ASEAN countries. Two online questionnaires were developed: Thai and English. The Thai version was validated (Cronbach's alpha = 0.958). The Thai version was translated into English.

Results

Of the 370 students included in the study, 275 were from Thailand and 95 were from 3 other countries. Thai students were most highly satisfied with their knowledge on the topics and their skills in using screening tools for smoking cessation and NCDs. Non-Thai students were most satisfied with their knowledge on smoking cessation and their skills in counseling smokers and selecting the right medicine while for NCDs was with their knowledge on the topic and their skills to interpret laboratory results. Attitudes of Thai students were highest in inspiration for smoking cessation and enjoyment in studying NCDs. For non-Thai students was enjoying the topic of smoking cessation and pharmaceutical care. Study outcomes for smoking cessation and NCDs of Thai students were significantly related to teaching methods, assessments and practice but for non-Thai students, study outcomes for smoking cessation were significantly related to teaching methods and practice but not so for the NCDs topics.

Conclusion(s)

Educational outcomes for smoking cessation can be explained by teaching methods, assessments, and practicums for both Thai and ASEAN students. Further research in professional education collaboration among countries should be encouraged.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A34

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140966

Advocacy campaign to achieve 100% tobacco-free (government) schools in Maharashtra state in India

Rajashree Kadam¹, Deepak Patil¹, Nilesh Chatterjee¹

¹Salaam Mumbai Foundation, Mumbai, India
rajashree@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Each year, tobacco kills more than one million people in India. About 29% of those 15 years or older and 15% of those between 13 to 15 years in the country use tobacco. Tobacco-free schools (TFS) guarantee every child a tobacco-free environment. Indian government, through its Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), prohibits the use and sale of tobacco in and around schools. However, implementing TFS has been challenging. Salaam Mumbai Foundation conducted an advocacy campaign with government actors, to achieve TFS in government schools in Maharashtra state, India.

Objectives

To share lessons from an advocacy campaign to make all government schools in Maharashtra tobacco-free.

Methods

Consultative meetings, interviews with key informants and stakeholders from government and civil society were conducted to design the advocacy campaign primarily targeted to government staff working at the state, district and sub-district-level. Advocacy activities included multiple meetings, one-to-one briefings with decision-makers, presentations, workshops, policy briefs, media articles, student rallies, events and community activities, and published papers.

Results

At the state level, the departments of Education and Sports, and Tribal Welfare passed circulars mandating implementation of tobacco-free school policy in all government education institutions and tribal schools respectively; thus pushing school stakeholders to take action. Additionally, State Council of Education and E-research Training, Maharashtra included tobacco-related chapters in school textbooks from grades five to ten. At the district level, advocacy with district collectors resulted in 5830 tobacco-free schools in four districts; an anti-tobacco pledge taken by 450000 students and villagers in Yavatmal district was entered in the Limca book of records.

Conclusion(s)

Continued advocacy with government actors and adding advocacy efforts at the local community leaders and influencers, supplemented with teacher interventions, can address existing challenges and accelerate the adoption and sustainability of TFS.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A35

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140975

Integration of tobacco control programme in the government system for effective implementation across the state of Maharashtra

Rajashree Kadam¹, Kalpana Pillai¹

¹Salaam Mumbai Foundation, Mumbai, India
rajashree@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Tobacco use is a significant public health risk especially for rural adolescents and youth. India's tobacco control law, the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA 2003), imposes restrictions on the use of tobacco on school campuses and prohibits the sale of tobacco within 100 yards of school grounds. Salaam Mumbai Foundation (SMF) has been continuously working and advocating to get a tobacco-free environment for all children in the country.

Objectives

Creating a sustainable tobacco control programme at

mass level by integrating it through government system.

Methods

In 2007-08, SMF began a tobacco-free schools (TFS) initiative in rural Maharashtra. Awareness meetings were held with the Director of State Education and District Education Officers to build motivation and promote the TFS programme. In order to enforce COTPA at various levels in the community, SMF trained 14000 police functionaries and 90000 teachers in Maharashtra. As a result, SMF has been able to support 14400 schools in Maharashtra in achieving the tobacco-free school status.

Results

Advocacy strategies have included integrating anti-tobacco messages in the state education curriculum from 5th to 10th std. State government also issued GR for making schools tobacco free. In Maharashtra around 2 crore children will be sensitized through school textbooks. The tribal development department also issued a government circular to make all schools, within their jurisdiction, tobacco-free. As part of this integration strategy, SMF has also conducted oath (pledge) activities and disseminated anti-tobacco messages at the gram sabha level. Recognizing this advocacy work, the Social justice ministry in the state has awarded SMF with the Mahatma Gandhi Vyasankti award in 2015.

Conclusion(s)

In order to sustain this programme at mass level, anti-tobacco messages and activities need to be incorporated across the government system to make changes at large scale.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A36

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140976

Local government initiatives for tobacco control in Bangladesh: A case study of Savar municipality

Sharf Uddin Choudhury¹, Md. Abdus Miah², Ataur Rahman², Md. Shariful Alam²

¹Savar Municipality, Savar, Bangladesh, ²Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Washington, United States
nishorgo21@yahoo.com

Introduction

The Government of Bangladesh enacted Tobacco Control (TC) law and smoking has been prohibited in public places and public transports. According to the Global Adults Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017, in Bangladesh 35.3% of adults use tobacco and exposure to secondhand smoking (SHS) is also very high in public places and public transport. In Bangladesh, most of the public places are somehow controlled, regulated, supervised or monitored by local government institutions (LGI). So LGIs have a tremendous role to protect people from SHS at public places.

Objectives

To protect citizens of Savar municipality from tobacco harms in public places and sensitize policymakers to adopt a common guideline for LGIs' to strengthen TC activities in Bangladesh.

Methods

Sensitizing events were held with municipal authorities and officials and public place authorities. Organized awareness programs were held with private hospitals and clinic owner associations, restaurant owner and shop owner associations. "No smoking" signage, poster, leaflet were developed and distributed among stakeholders. Partnerships were made with NGOs while local Members of Parliament were sensitized to tobacco control issues.

Results

Savar municipality allocated funds from its own resources to undertake and implement tobacco control activities. A number of citizens were aware of the harms of tobacco. The municipal building was declared tobacco free. Initiative has been taken to introduce licensing for selling tobacco products. Authorized officers are monitoring TC law compliance. Authorities of public places were aware and "no smoking" signage displayed at public places. Magistrates are conducting mobile courts. The law on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship at points of sale are mostly complied with.

Conclusion(s)

Bangladesh faces the challenge of tobacco use related disease and death every day. As it is a man-made problem, it can be prevented if proper actions are taken by the government. Local government divisions should adopt a common model/guideline for LGIs' for proper implementation of TC law in Bangladesh.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A37

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140977

Tobacco: A killer in loose among tobacco factory workers

Divvi Anusha¹, Shivashankar Kengadaran¹

¹Indira Gandhi Institute of Dental Sciences, Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth University, Nellikuzhi, India
anushadivvi1991@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco use is one of the most important preventable causes of disease and death globally. Even though the prevalence of tobacco use is declining in many countries, the disparity among occupational groups still exists. There is a paucity of literature on patterns of tobacco usage among tobacco factory workers.

Objectives

This study was carried out to assess the prevalence of tobacco use and its associated oral conditions among tobacco factory workers in Guntur city of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was carried among 320 tobacco factory workers in Guntur. A cluster random sampling methodology was used for selecting the study subjects. The data was collected using a questionnaire and performing a clinical examination. The questionnaire gathered information on demographic factors and adverse habits of the study subjects. The subjects were clinically examined to assess their oral health status using WHO Oral Health Assessment Form (2013).

Results

Majority of the workers in the tobacco factory had tobacco chewing habits (47.5%) than smoking (13.8%). Periodontal pockets of 4-5mm depth were found among 30.6% of the subjects and 49.6% of subjects had a loss of attachment more than 3mm. Oral leukoplakia was found among 20.9% of the study subjects and 24.4% had tobacco pouch keratosis and, it was found that buccal mucosa was the most common site for oral mucosal lesions.

Conclusion(s)

The prevalence of periodontal diseases and potentially malignant oral lesions was higher among tobacco factory workers which could be related to the rampant misuse of tobacco. Therefore, integrated curative and behaviour change programs directed especially towards tobacco cessation should be adopted to achieve the optimum level of oral health among these workers.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A38

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140978

Tobacco Control: A leverage to attain sustainable development goals in the Philippines

John Christian Payumo¹

¹Social Watch Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines
jchristianpayumo@gmail.com

Introduction

One of the key elements of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is interconnectivity. As such, much can be said about the direct and indirect relation of one goal to the other. Banking in such connections, assessing the interconnection and interlinkages of goals and targets will be an accelerator to ensure that no one is truly left behind. With the extent of societal harm it produces, tobacco should be labelled as a development issue. Aside from health, the tobacco problem contributes to poverty, gender inequality, and environmental issues, to name a few.

Objectives

Studying the relationships of tobacco control to other SDG targets should be a compelling task for government, advocates, and other stakeholders. In the Philippines, the "Philippine Development Plan" is the primary roadmap towards sustainable development until 2040. However, nowhere in the 297-page document was tobacco control recommended as an accelerator nor a leverage in the implementation of SDGs. This seeks to raise the level of discourse of tobacco control as a development issue to all stakeholders.

Methods

This paper will highlight a meta-synthesis of available data and researches from the Philippines, government, civil society organizations, and other key relevant groups and individuals.

Results

The burdens of tobacco across the SDGs have been identified in the Philippines context, along with potential efforts to accelerate tobacco control for sustainable development. A set of recommendation is proposed to set the direction and mainstream tobacco control initiatives.

Conclusion(s)

The Philippines has some of the best practices in tobacco control initiatives, but is lagging in considering it as a development issue. Data gathering and monitoring in some areas are not regular and the government agencies seem to have silo approaches – hence the need to mainstream tobacco control as a leverage in attaining SDGs.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A39

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140979

Green tobacco sickness: An understudied disease among tobacco harvesters

Kumara Raja¹

¹Tagore Dental College and Hospital, Chennai, India
drkumararaja87@gmail.com

Introduction

Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) is a type of nicotine poisoning caused by the transdermal absorption of nicotine from the surface of wet tobacco plants. Tobacco harvesters, whose clothing becomes saturated from tobacco wet with rain or morning dew, are at high risk of developing GTS. The condition is prevalent in Asian and South American tobacco harvesters. Worldwide there are an estimated 33 million tobacco farm workers, with a substantial proportion living in developing countries.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to systematically review existing literature on the prevalence of green tobacco sickness and to identify the studies that examined green tobacco sickness among tobacco harvesters.

Methods

Boolean search was performed with following keywords to extract articles which were published from 2000 to 2018. Records were retrieved from the various databases such as PubMed, PubMed Central, Cochrane Library, Embase, and Google Scholar.

Results

A total of 68 studies were examined for inclusion criteria and finally 7 articles were analyzed for review with a total population of 1168 tobacco harvesters. The prevalence of green tobacco sickness among tobacco harvesters ranged from 0.082% to 56.9%.

Conclusion(s)

This review shows transdermal nicotine absorption was frequent cause of GTS among tobacco harvesters and these findings emphasizes an urgent need for formulating strict tobacco control policies for tobacco harvesters.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A40

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140982

Community based interventions to stop or reduce selling of cigarettes and to reduce smoking in Ipalogama Division, Sri Lanka

Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Seelaman A. S. G. Samarasinghe², Rajapaksha P. N. R. Rajapaksha², Nishantha Rajakaruna², Galmangoda Najith Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka,

²Ipalogama Divisional Secretariat, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka
nadeeka93rathnayake@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco smoking is a major determinant of higher mortality and morbidity in Sri Lanka. Annually, around 20000 people are died from tobacco in Sri Lanka.

Objectives

The aims of the study were to stop or reduce selling of cigarettes and to reduce smoking in Ipalogama division, Sri Lanka through community based interventions.

Methods

The Interventions were implemented by a group of 27 community members (17 children, 7 males and 3 government officers) trained on health promotion approach. The target group was 480 males, including 25 retail shop owners who sell cigarettes in 08 'Grama Niladhari' (G.N.) divisions in Ipalogama division. Interventions were for one year period. The initial interventions implemented by trained group included, group discussions with target group about real harm of tobacco, higher availability and about company promotions. The specific interventions included, formal and informal discussions with retail shop owners who sell cigarettes and pasting posters about changes in physical appearance due to tobacco use by children in shops where cigarettes are sold. The changes were assessed through interviewer administered questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGDs) and observations.

Results

After 6 months, 25 smokers in target group quit. Out of 25 shop owners who sold cigarettes, 20 (80%) stopped selling cigarettes and 3 (12%) reduced the number of cigarette bundles that they hire for selling after the

interventions. All children (100%, n=17) who implemented the interventions changed positive attitudes related to smoking. According to FGDs with the trained group, they had started to discuss about results and challenges in implementing the decided interventions. Trained group collectively developed strategies and redirected some efforts to improve the effectiveness and the attractive image about public smoking was reduced, especially among children.

Conclusion(s)

The community based interventions were effective in reducing tobacco smoking and mobilizing retail shop owners who sell cigarettes to stop or reduce selling.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A41

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140983

Progress of tobacco control activities in Sri Lanka: A study based on the global youth tobacco surveys

Supun Lahiru Prakash¹, Palitha Abeykoon², Sanjaya Nanayakkara¹, Jayatissa Nanayakkara¹, Upul Rohana¹, Geethani Niwarthana², Bimsara Malshan²

¹Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ²National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

prakashstgsl@gmail.com

Introduction

Sri Lanka has taken several steps in tobacco control efforts in recent years, which was the first country in Asia to ratify the WHO Framework Convention for Tobacco Control. It is also the first country in the Southeast Asian Region to introduce tobacco control legislation.

Objectives

This study measured the success of tobacco control efforts in Sri Lanka using the facts of Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (GYTS) from 1999 to 2015. Special focus was given to youth tobacco use in this study as it reflects the future of tobacco control in the country.

Methods

Data of eleven indicators related to tobacco use, exposure to smoke, media/advertising, cessation, and awareness of GYTS in Sri Lanka conducted in 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, and 2015 were used in this study. The Chi-square test was performed to test for homogeneity of proportions with $P < 0.05$ considered statistically significant. Furthermore, linear regression models were used to study the trend of each indicator over the period.

Results

The study found out that the youth results on ever smoked cigarettes, current cigarette smoker, current use of other tobacco products, being a never smoker likely to initiate smoking in the next year, one or more parents that smoke, being exposed to smoke in public places, having an object with a cigarette brand logo, ever being offered a free cigarette by a cigarette company representative, and wanting to stop smoking now have shown a decreasing trend over the period. Meanwhile, support of banning smoking in public places and having been taught in class about the dangers of smoking in the past year have shown an increasing trend. The homogeneity of proportions showed statistical significance.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco control activities in Sri Lanka have shown significant progress during the study period. However, the decline in wanting to stop smoking as a cessation indicator is doubtful and further studies should be done to understand this finding.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A42
DOI: 10.18332/tid/140984

Communities Against Tobacco (CAT): An important initiative in tobacco control in India

Sanjay Seth¹, Pankaj Chaturvedi¹, Ashima Sarin²

¹Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, India, ²Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurugram, India
sanjay.seth@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

Voice of Tobacco Victims (VoTV) has been a hugely successful campaign for tobacco control advocacy in India. This campaign is a doctors led initiative which had a significant role in bringing many policy changes such as tax increases, gutkha ban, 85% pictorial warning, e-cigarette ban, etc. The same concept was extended to get other segments of society in a campaign called Communities Against Tobacco (CAT) where VoTV sensitized Journalists, Policymakers and senior government officials about the tobacco epidemic and how they could save lives by acting against tobacco.

Objectives

To strengthen communities against tobacco.

Methods

Three groups i) Journalists ii) Government officials and iii) Police were sensitized by the VoTV doctors. Meetings were organized where tobacco-related patients, such as cancer survivors, shared the pain and misery caused by tobacco to them and their families with these groups. In Media: Editors, Sub-Editors, Bureau Chiefs; in Government: Ministers, Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs), Members of Parliament (MPs) and in Police: the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and above were sensitized through VoTV. It moved these communities to take action on tobacco control in their respective areas.

Results

More than 67 Editors in Media, 159 Policymakers, 123 Senior Police Officers were sensitized. Media responded by covering the issue of tobacco through more than 4000 articles in both online and print media over an 18 month period. Policymakers supported tobacco control and brought many policy changes in their respective states while MPs raised many anti-tobacco questions in Parliament. Police enforced the Indian Tobacco control laws effectively in more than 5 states of India.

Conclusion(s)

Systematically sensitizing key groups about the perils of tobacco builds support from these groups to policy change and better enforcement. The stories of tobacco victims touches people's hearts and the doctors lend credibility.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A43
DOI: 10.18332/tid/140985

Surveillance of nicotine toxicity and second handed smoke knowledge opinion and practice among Thai veterinarians

Pratuang Sudsakorn¹, Phornchai Suwannaphirom², Pongsri Srimoragot³, Kanin Ruchisereekul²

¹Thai Veterinary Medical Association, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Veterinary Council of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand, ³Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
pratuang.s@gmail.com

Introduction

Thai veterinarians are active participation in tobacco control.

Objectives

Nicotine and second-handed smoke knowledge, opinion

and practice among Thai veterinarians (VET) was surveyed.

Methods

Self-reported questionnaire developed by the research team after systematic review. Convenience sampling was applied to 151 Thai veterinarians.

Results

Results revealed that most of them were practice in 29 provinces. The majority of them were lived in nearby Bangkok. The average experience was 9.12 years. Minimally was less than 1 year and the maximum was 60 years. Most of them were a none-smoker. Only 10 percent were smokers. Ninety-six percent had no experience to treating dogs and cats those received nicotine poisoning or second-handed smoke (SHS). Among veterinarians who experienced to taking care pets from nicotine poisoning/toxin or second-handed smoke claimed that pet got nicotine by accident or received second handed smoke from the owner or family member (25 persons). In addition, knowledge of VET showed that they had only 4.76 from 13 scores of knowledge (min = 0, max = 13). For VET opinion, they thought that they agreed that VET should protect and take care pets from nicotine toxin and SHS (mean = 59.51, SD = 31.22, min = 0%, max = 100%). From a practical point in the case of treatment for nicotine victims 15.4% (22 person) would like intravenous (IV) fluid and oxygen therapy. Follow by 9.8% prescribed toxin absorbance, IV application, 7.7% will apply 3 interventions included toxic absorbance, IV administration and oxygenation. Additionally, some willing to apply 4 interventions include toxin absorbance, IV, oxygenation and gastric lavage equal to 5 interventions integrated by toxin absorbance, IV, oxygenation, gastric lavage and sedative.

Conclusion(s)

Recommendation: Veterinarians should be educated on nicotine toxicity and raise positive awareness to protect and take care pets from nicotine harmfulness and SHS. Clinical practice guidelines on nicotine toxicity/SHS approaches should be created.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A44
DOI: 10.18332/tid/140989

Local resource mobilization: A sustainable and effective financing for Tobacco Control in Bangladesh

Md. Abdus Salam Miah¹, Nasim Banu², Shariful Alam¹, Md. Sarker Shams Bin Sharif¹, Md. Ataur Rahman¹

¹Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Washington, United States, ²Young Power in Social Action, Chittagong, Bangladesh
asalam@tobaccofreekids.org

Introduction

Bangladesh being among the first countries signing FCTC has been running its tobacco control (TC) programs establishing a National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) within the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Financing from the donor and government revenue remains so far as the major source of supporting the TC in Bangladesh. Apart from it, mobilization of local financing and resources allocation by 12 local government institutes created a huge momentum in implementing TC law.

Objectives

To find out a sustainable approach for Tobacco Control in Bangladesh.

Methods

Conduction of activities including awareness campaigns, advocacy, lobbying, sensitization of the leadership of local government institutes and pressure-group supported activism worked hand in hand with media, created demand

for financial engagement of local government in TC Law implementation.

Results

12 local government institutes: Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka South City Corporation, Chattogram City Corporation and Nine Municipality Corporations in Chattogram Division allocated funds for TC activities from their annual budget amounting to USD 600-24000. They successfully initiated activities using the fund, observed world No Tobacco Day, designed and created anti-tobacco signage, displayed them in hotels, restaurants, public offices and public places. They have been also conducting periodic monitoring and coordination meetings with the concerned authorities such as the civil surgeon, police, law enforcers, owners' associations of hotels, restaurants, and public transport using the fund. The Mayor of Chattogram City Corporation issued a public notice banning sales of tobacco products within 100 meters of schools. The city corporation also assigned authorized officers to conduct enforcement activities under TC law and punished violators.

Conclusion(s)

Allocation of own funds and ownership of Local Government Authorities appears to be an effective way to ensure the sustainability of TC law implementation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A45

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140990

Policy, Innovations & the End Game

Tobacco industry interference against the single stick cigarette sales ban

Saduri Kandeepan¹, Manuja Perera^{1,2}, Hiruni Wijesuriya¹, Chinthika Perera¹, Mahesh Rajasuriya^{1,3}

¹Centre for Combating Tobacco Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ²Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ³Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka
sathuri92@gmail.com

Introduction

Sri Lanka implemented 80% Pictorial Health Warnings and is planning to implement standardised packaging. However, a considerable proportion of smokers buy cigarettes in the loose form. Sale of cigarettes as single sticks promotes smoking among minors, beginners and poor due to high affordability and accessibility. In September 2018, Health Minister proposed to ban sale of single sticks as recommended by the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The proposal failed to gain Cabinet approval preventing its implementation.

Objectives

This study aimed to explore the tobacco industry's tactics in sabotaging the proposed ban on single stick sale of cigarettes in Sri Lanka.

Methods

Investigative research techniques were used. Content analysis was carried out on identified web posts and documents to determine the tobacco industry's strategic involvement, their front groups and arguments used.

Results

First argument, the ban would reduce government tax revenue due to reduction of cigarette sales, was made by three parties: cigarette industry, media and Minister of Finance (MoF). The strongest advocate against the ban was the Tobacco Retailer's Association (TRA), backed by the Ceylon Tobacco Company (CTC). TRA's argued that retail business would be impacted, again because of

reduced sales. TRA directly advocated MoF via a meeting. Third argument, used by the MoF was that the ban would increase beedi use. The cabinet rejected the ban as MoF and three other ministers opposed.

Conclusion(s)

CTC successfully interfered in the ban on single sticks cigarette sale through the TRA, media and the MoF, arguing that resulting reduced cigarette sales would generate a negative impact.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A46

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140834

Vaping among Western Pacific youth: A threat to public health

Elizabeth Dennison¹, Mina Kashiwabara², Ada Moadsiri²

¹Georgetown University, Washington, United States, ²World Health Organization, Regional Office for Western Pacific, Manila, Philippines

emd103@georgetown.edu

Introduction

The use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), or "electronic cigarettes" has skyrocketed among youth. There is an emerging scientific consensus on the harmful effects relating to ENDS use and evidence that ENDS use is a risk factor for future cigarette experimentation. In the Western Pacific Region, only 6 countries have banned ENDS; while, 8 countries have regulated ENDS (as of October 2019).

Objectives

To gauge the awareness of ENDS existence, determine the prevalence of ENDS use, and to explore the relationship between tobacco and ENDS use among Western Pacific youth.

Methods

Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), a nationally representative survey of students aged 13-15, was administered between 2015-2019 in 12 countries/areas in the Western Pacific Region using a globally standardized protocol (Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Macao, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Vanuatu).

Results

Guam had the highest percentage of students who had heard of ENDS (81.2%), followed by Niue (74.5%), and Macao (68.7%); Cambodia had the lowest (7.3%). Niue had the highest percentage of students who used ENDS (37.5%), followed by Guam (34.6%), and Marshall Islands (16.7%); Cambodia had the lowest (2.3%). Tobacco use/smoking was associated with increased ENDS use, compared to non-tobacco use/smoking in the majority of the countries/areas.

Conclusion(s)

Students' use of ENDS varies widely throughout the Western Pacific Region. Interventions targeting ENDS should consider that the majority of youth are dual users (ENDS and tobacco). ENDS are not harmless; therefore, the need to regulate these products is necessary, as highlighted in the WHO Regional Action Plan for Tobacco Control in the Western Pacific (2020-2030). A limitation was the respondents' ability to understand the definition of ENDS. Only 12 out of 37 countries/areas reported data; therefore, results are not representative of the entire region. Further investigation is needed. The authors have no known conflicts of interest.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A47

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140836

E-cigarettes: Gateway to tobacco addiction among adolescents

Tshering Bhutia¹, Abhiram Mehendale¹, Narayan Lad¹, Priti Vaishnav¹

¹Salaam Bombay Foundation, Mumbai, India

Introduction

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) are often a controversial product in tobacco control debates. Previous studies suggest that use of ENDS by youth in numerous countries is rampant, however very limited information on use and access is known for the Indian market.

Objectives

Salaam Bombay Foundation (SBF) conducted cross-sectional study among Mumbai youth to assess the prevalence, knowledge and perceptions of youth about e-cigarettes.

Methods

This study was conducted using both quantitative and qualitative survey methods. Close ended self-administered paper and pencil survey was administered to 306 randomly selected youth followed by personal interviews of around 20 youth using interview schedule. The quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS and qualitative data was coded and analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

Results

'Pen Hookah' was found to be common term for ENDS devices being sold in Mumbai. Out of 306 respondents 73.2% (n=224) admitted to be exposed to it. 33.5% (n=75) of exposed reported its ever use. Ever use (n=75) was higher among 20-25 years (52.7%) compared to 16-19 years (46.7%). Out of ever users, 46.3% (n=63) were males and 13.6% (n=12) were females. Only 20% (n=15) ever users of ENDS were current tobacco users. Participants in this survey reported that youth starts using ENDS out of curiosity and gradually turn towards traditional smoking tobacco products. Continued efforts of SBF and like-minded organizations using this data as evidence resulted in Government of India releasing an ordinance in September 2019 banning sale of e-cigarettes.

Conclusion(s)

Worldwide, there is strong evidence that shows that e-cigarettes are gaining popularity among youth and acting as gateway to tobacco use among youth. Realizing its potential of being gateway to tobacco use and health harms, 25 countries have banned or restricted its use. Worldwide ban on e-cigarettes is the need of the hour to protect youth from falling prey to tobacco products.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A48

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140847

Measuring nicotine in ambient air to support expansion of smoke-free public places in Kiribati

Ada Moadsiri¹, Enoka Arabua², Mina Kashiwabara¹

¹World Health Organization, Regional Office for Western Pacific, Manila, Philippines, ²Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Tarawa, Kiribati

moadsiria@who.int

Introduction

Kiribati is a Pacific island which has smoke-free health care facilities, government facilities, indoor offices by law. However, restaurants, cafes, pubs, and bars are not yet entirely smoke-free.

Objectives

To measure nicotine in ambient air in and near public places not yet smoke-free by law to provide evidence that smoke-free legislation protects the public from dangerous

chemicals in tobacco as measured by nicotine.

Methods

Second-hand smoke was estimated by passive sampling of vapor-phase nicotine using a filter badge treated with sodium bisulfate. These nicotine monitors were placed in various indoor and adjacent outdoor areas of five different restaurants, bars, and shops selling tobacco for 7 days. A control monitor was placed inside a health office where smoking is banned.

Results

The mean nicotine concentration was 2.14 µg/m³ and 0.18 µg/m³ in indoor and adjacent outdoor areas respectively while the nicotine concentration in the control monitor was 0.08 µg/m³. The highest concentration was measured inside a small tobacco retail shop (11.68 µg/m³). The nicotine concentration in the smoking area and non-smoking area in one bar where a voluntary rule was in place was 0.24 µg/m³ and 0.71 µg/m³ respectively.

Conclusion(s)

The results indicate that the public is exposed to nicotine even in outdoor adjacent areas of public places not yet covered by smoke-free laws. The results support the notion that voluntary indoor non-smoking areas do not protect patrons from the dangers of second-hand smoke and emphasize the need for legislation to cover all public places. Limitations of this study include the small sample size and the lack of qualitative data to identify the contributors toward the higher concentration of nicotine in indoor ambient air. In addition, some of the public places monitored are not fully enclosed; therefore, the nicotine concentration is likely to be influenced by wind and other environmental factors.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A49

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140848

Packaging design analysis to support standardised packaging in ASEAN

Tan Lian¹, Yong Yoon²

¹Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, Bangkok, Thailand,

²Consumers Association of Penang, Jelutong, Malaysia

yenlian@seatca.org

Introduction

ASEAN countries should adopt standardized packaging in accordance with WHO FCTC guidelines (11 and 13) to eliminate advertising or promotional elements in tobacco products. Tobacco industry (TI) use unoccupied space left by any health warning on cigarette packs to entice smokers and non-smokers with promotional elements.

Objectives

The study aims to analyze packaging designs and promotional elements used by TI to subvert existing regulations on Pictorial Health Warnings (PHWs) and tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship bans implemented in all ASEAN countries.

Methods

A multidisciplinary approach, e.g. semiotics and marketing techniques, is used to analyze 41 empty cigarette packs from eight ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam). Cigarette packs' external and internal surfaces were analyzed for promotional elements.

Results

The findings showed (1) cigarette packaging either in standard (rectangular) or non-standard packaging shapes and sizes, .e.g. slims/super Slims (lipstick pack); (2) flip-top lid versus one that opens like a wallet allowing much space for a lengthy descriptor on the inside; (3) kiddie

packs (<20-stick) that make smoking affordable to the poor and the youth. The analysis revealed that larger PHWs greatly reduced the space for TI to advertise and promote the product on the pack. Observation shows that (1) TI's brand and variant names are often in designer fonts, easily identifying the product; (2) promotional use of different packaging materials and colors combined with attractive graphic designs; (b) logo, colors, and graphics associated with brand identity; and (c) descriptors carrying advertisements in the guise of the company's quality statement. Brand name, logo, trademarks, manufacturer's information, and tar and nicotine levels appear on other panels of the packs.

Conclusion(s)

TI's marketing and promotion tactics shifted to cigarette packaging so as to circumvent a country's tobacco control laws/regulations. As such, governments should immediately address these challenges by adopting standardized packaging.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A50

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140849

Graphical health warning on bidi packets in Bangladesh: Current gaps and way forward

Md. Mohi Uddin¹, Farhana Zaman¹, Aminul Sujon², Md. Bazlur Rahman¹, Syed Alam³, Shameem Patwary¹

¹Tobacco Control & Research Cell, Dhaka International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Service Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³The Union South-East Asia, Tobacco Control, Dhaka, Bangladesh diurasel146@gmail.com

Introduction

Bidi (local handmade non-filtered cigarettes) is low-cost tobacco products in world and more than 150 stick bidis (6 packs, one pack = 25 sticks) for only US\$1 (85 BDT). Poor, ultra poor and illiterate people smoke bidis. 5.3 million Or 5% Adults (15+ years) smoked bidis and, on an average of 13.7 bidis smoked per day [GATS Bangladesh 2017].

Objectives

Graphical Health Warnings (GHW) on both side of all tobacco products including covering 50% or more surface area and "approved for selling only in Bangladesh" were imposed from 19th March 2016 as per amendment of the Smoking and Tobacco Products Uses.

Methods

Samples of bidi packets were collected from 160 wholesale shops situated in the 270 bazars (market area) in the 64 district towns during October 2017 to September 2019. Total 139 samples of different packets were collected owned by 39 brands of 30 companies.

Results

Among all tobacco products available in Bangladesh, GHWs enforcement on the bidi packs are worst. 1. Only 18% packets contains both side of GHWs: - 82% bidi packets has no GHWs in both side which is a clear violation of law. - GHWs in 91% packs are covered by band-roll (tax-stamp). 2. 94% bidi packets doesn't write the sentence "approved for selling only in Bangladesh" that is a legal obligation of tobacco packets. 3. None of bidi packets were found that fully compliance the tobacco control law.

Conclusion(s)

Standard and unique packaging of bidi packets can ensure full compliance of TC law. TCRC initiated sensitizing concerned government agencies with these findings to make standard packaging for tobacco products.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A51

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140851

The political economy of tobacco control in Thailand and its impacts on tobacco farmers

Buapun Promphakping¹, Ninlawadee Promphakping¹, Thanapauge Chamaratana¹, Pornpen Somaboot¹, Kritsada Phatchaney¹
¹Research Group on Wellbeing and Sustainable Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand
buapun@gmail.com

Introduction

With the increasing concerns of the implications of tobacco consumption on health, the national and international governments have orchestrated efforts to control tobacco consumption. Thailand has been praised for its tough promotion of comprehensive measures through tobacco control policies, but these policies are largely focused on demand side. Meanwhile, the extent to which these TCPs have implications for tobacco farmers have not yet fully been recognized.

Objectives

This paper examines the political economy of tobacco control in Thailand, and assesses the extent to which the tobacco control policies are implicated on farmers.

Methods

Data for the analysis was obtained through qualitative methods, interviewed of 12 local authorities and focus groups of 50 tobacco farmers in 4 provinces, i.e. Prae, Petchabun, Roi-et, and Nongkai.

Results

This paper argues that the tobacco state enterprise that evolved before the turning of 1960s and developed further, especially under the 1965 Tobacco Act, play a significant role in protecting farmers from adverse conditions, either driven by tobacco control policies or the world market. Although the new Tobacco Control Act issued in 2018 has made a number of change, but most are directed to demand side (sale and smokers). Farmers will continue to enjoy the protection, the subsidies that made available by Tobacco Authority of Thailand, and these subsidies earn farmers a better off position in compared with their counterparts that subsidies are barely and unreliable.

Conclusion(s)

The alternative livelihoods that tobacco farmers can accept would be only to change to more lucrative crops, and reliable markets, especially in a form of contract farming or in a similar terms that they received from Tobacco Authority of Thailand.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A52

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140859

A survey of tobacco prices in Surabaya city, Indonesia

Daniel Christanto¹, Qonita Rachmah¹, Santi Martini¹, Ilham Aksanu Ridlo¹, Hario Megatsari¹, Sri Widati¹, Kurnia Dwi Artanti¹
¹Tobacco Control Support Center, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Banyuwangi, Indonesia
christantocac@yahoo.com

Introduction

The prevalence of active smokers in Indonesia significantly raising, especially in children and adolescent groups. This has become a major public health problem, considering smoking causes many health consequences. The low price of cigarettes could be the cause of the increasing prevalence of smokers.

Objectives

This study aimed to document tobacco price data in various locations and compare prices between published retail price and actual market retail price in Surabaya city, Indonesia.

Methods

This was a cross-section study assessing market price of three best-selling tobacco brand based on previous survey in 2016. A non-probability convenience sampling method was used to select six difference point-of-sales' (POS) in Surabaya city, Indonesia. Six POSs identified namely traditional market, modern market, street vendor, kiosk, train/bus station, and gas station.

Results

Three widely sold tobacco products were called Sampoerna A Mild 16, GG Surya 12, and Dji Sam Soe with retail price ranged from IDR17000/USD1.22 – IDR26500/USD1.91. Comparing six POSs, the highest price difference of tobacco was found in train/bus station (IDR12925/ USD 0.93), while the lowest price was found in traditional market (IDR4725/ USD0.34). The finding was explainable considering the social economic status of the smokers. However, the lowest selling price in traditional market could increase the possibility of new smokers in low socioeconomic groups. Overall, the price difference between excise stamp price and retail price was only IDR2591/USD0.19. The price difference of excise and retail price was ranged from 6–26%.

Conclusion(s)

This study showed that most of retail price was not much differ from excise price. Having an access of reliable price data across a wide spectrum of tobacco products is important as a baseline to regulate the tax policy of tobacco products.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A53

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140862

Deconstructing the tobacco tax reform debate in Indonesia utilizing discourse network analysis

Lara Rizka¹, Emmy Nirmalasari¹, Nurul N. Luntungan¹, Yurdhina Meilissa¹

¹Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives, Indonesia

lara.rizka@cisdi.org

Introduction

After 4 years of modest tariff increase and 1 year with no increase, in October 2019, Indonesian Government made a quite bold move to increase tobacco tax 23% higher in average. Although this increase might not be considered as significant in international comparison, for Indonesia, this is the highest tobacco tax increase in history. However, the percentage of tariff increase might not translate into reduced affordability as its main objective because of the complex structure of Indonesian cigarette tax which currently comprises of 10 tiers of cigarette product. The effort to simplify the structure was implemented back in 2017, with the inclusion of simplification roadmap in the Minister of Finance regulation on tobacco excise tariff, however, after one year, the roadmap is deleted and not yet included in the newest regulation.

Objectives

This study aims to map the arguments and actors involved in the debate. The final decision made was strongly correlated with the public discourse that can be seen in the media. A wave of statements against the simplification of tobacco tax structure was raised in the media before the regulation was established.

Methods

Utilising database of media monitoring regarding tobacco in Indonesia, we analyse the content of the articles regarding tariff increase and tiers simplification. We categorise the statements on tobacco taxation using Discourse Network

Analysis and from the categorization, we can map out how the discourse constructed.

Results

From the analysis of the argument related to tiers simplification controversies, we learned that this policy change is less publicly discussed in comparison to tobacco tax tariff. However, simplification attracts numerous new actors to take a side on the debates. Some actors that previously gave contra statements on tariff increase actually support the tiers simplification.

Conclusion(s)

This analysis is an important consideration to develop and modify the key messaging of tobacco tax advocacy.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A54

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140865

Impact of tobacco tax increase in 2016 and 2019 in retail prices in Vietnam

Le Thi Thu¹, Tran Thi Tuyet², Tran Thi Nguyet Tu², Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung³

¹Vietnam Office of Health Bridge Foundation of Canada, Hanoi, Vietnam, ²Department of Tax Policy, Vietnam Ministry of Finance, Hanoi, Vietnam, ³Fundamental Sciences Faculty, Hanoi University of Public Health, Hanoi, Vietnam

lethu@healthbridge.org.vn

Introduction

Vietnam revised the Excise Tax ET Law in 2014 resulting in an increase of the cigarette excise tax rates from 65% of ex-factory price to 70% in January 2016, and to 75% in January 2019.

Objectives

The study aims to investigate the impact of ET Law on the cigarette prices at retail market and to compare the prices between locations. The study helps to shape the recommendations to government for its next excise tax reforms in 2019.

Methods

Three rounds of tobacco retail price survey were conducted in 2013 (before tax increase), 2016 (after 1st time tax increase) and 2019 (after 2nd time tax increase). Prices of cigarette from 300 retailers each in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City were collected by a questionnaire in each round. Five types of stores located closely to high schools were chosen, including local convenience store, street drinking establishment, street vendor, café, and restaurant.

Results

The average nominal retail price (without adjust to the inflation rate) of cigarettes increased slightly from 2013 to 2016 were 17500VND (0.76USD) to 18100VND (0.78USD) per pack; then continue raising from 2016 to 2019 to 20000VND (0.87USD) per pack. In 2019, the average nominal retail cigarette prices per pack in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh city, rural and urban areas was 20700VND (0.90USD), 19300VND (0.84USD), 17300VND (0.75USD), and 21600VND (0.93USD), respectively. After adjusted by the inflation rates, the average real cigarette prices were increased by -300VND/pack in 2016 and 500VND/pack in 2019.

Conclusion(s)

In 2019, the average nominal retail cigarette price per pack was higher in Hanoi than Ho Chi Minh City and higher in urban than rural. Despite the increase in excise tax in 2014 ET Law, cigarettes are becoming more affordable. Tobacco taxes should be increased at a higher rate and more frequently at least to keep up with inflation and income growth.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A55

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140868

Ability to pay and willingness to pay for insurance from tobacco expenditure among non-members of National Health Insurance in Indonesia, 2019

Mugi Wahidin¹, Tri Juni Angkasawati¹

¹National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health, Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia
wahids.wgn@gmail.com

Introduction

Indonesia has been implementing universal health coverage on health insurance. As stated in Law of Social Insurance, all Indonesian citizens must be members of National Health Insurance. There are 82% of 260 millions of Indonesian population being members in 2019. After 5 years of implementation, 18% of which have not been members. Ability to pay (ATP) and willingness to pay (WTP) for the insurance can be taken from non-essential expenditure, including tobacco smoking. Among non-members, there is limited information about the extent of ATP and WTP.

Objectives

This study aimed to know ATP and WTP among non-members of National Health Insurance in Indonesia.

Methods

This was a cross sectional study, based on ATP and WTP study in National Institute of Health Research and Development (NIHRD), Ministry of Health (MoH), 2019. Secondary data was collected from NIHRD, MoH. Steps of activities were literature review, data collection, data management and data analysis.

Results

A total number of non-members of National Health Insurance in Indonesia was estimated to be 42168188 persons. ATP from tobacco expenditure was minimum IDR 75000 (USD 5.4) and maximum IDR 117000 (USD 8.4). Meanwhile, WTP was minimum 26000 (USD 1.8) and maximum IDR 284000 (USD 20.2). There was 88.7% of which did not want to pay minimum payment of health insurance for IDR 42000 (USD 3) per month per person. It was only 11.3% who wanted to pay minimum insurance. It indicated that non-members had higher ATP from smoking expenditure than minimum payment, but the WTP was still lower than ATP.

Conclusion(s)

ATP among non-members of National Health Insurance was above minimum payment of insurance, but WTP was still low.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A56

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140871

Price elasticity estimates of cigarette demand in Vietnam using survey data

Nuong Nguyen¹, Anh Ngoc Nguyen¹

¹Development and Policies Research Center, Hanoi, Vietnam
nuongnguyen@depocen.org

Introduction

Excise taxes are widely recognized as the most effective measure to reduce tobacco use. The Vietnamese Government has been working towards a tax reform to put tobacco taxation to its best use in Vietnam.

Objectives

To inform the taxation policy discussion, this study estimated the price elasticity of cigarette demand and investigated differential price-responsiveness among sub-populations by gender, age and income.

Methods

The study used data from Wave 1 (2018) of an ongoing

longitudinal survey within the project "Make Tobacco Taxation Work in Vietnam". It was conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1639 current smokers aged 18 years and above. Along with a smoker questionnaire, a separate questionnaire was designed to collect information on the prices of cigarette brands available on survey sites. The Ordinary Least Squares method was used to estimate the price elasticity of cigarette demand with price data obtained from local tobacco outlets that can alleviate the endogeneity of the price variable.

Results

The estimated price elasticity of cigarette demand was -0.165. By gender, the price elasticity was -0.158 for males and -0.349 for females, but only statistically significant for male group. By age, the price elasticity was statistically significant for two groups, 35-55 and 56 or older, at -0.116 and -0.181, respectively. Also, the price elasticity was statistically significant for only low- and middle-income groups, at -0.251 and -0.180, respectively.

Conclusion(s)

Compared to the estimates of the previous studies in Vietnam using data collected before 2000, our price elasticity estimates of cigarette demand were considerably lower. The potential explanation is that due to the rapid economic growth and weaknesses of an ad valorem tax system, cigarettes have become increasingly affordable over time. Thus, two actions are urgently implemented to reduce tobacco use: (i) to significantly increase tobacco taxes; (ii) to switch to a mixed tax system including specific components.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A57

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140899

Smoking behavior and its impact on quality of life among social assistance recipient in East Java, Indonesia

Renny Nurhasana¹, Suci Puspita Ratih², Rara Warih Gayatri², Tika Dwi Tama², Ni Made Shellasih¹, Aryana Satrya^{1,3}, Fadhilah Rizky Ningtyas¹, Nurul Muhafilah¹

¹School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia, ²Department of Public Health, Faculty of Sports Sciences, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia, ³Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
rennynurhasana@ui.ac

Introduction

Previous studies revealed that smoking behavior was significantly associated with poverty. Surprisingly, a study found that recipients of governmental social assistance tend to have higher cigarette consumption compared to the non-recipients. Smoking behavior among social assistance recipients would lead to inefficiency of the social assistance itself. Rather, it might result in higher poverty level.

Objectives

This study aimed to analyse smoking behavior and its impacts on the quality of life among social assistance recipients.

Methods

This study used a qualitative method with a rapid-assessment-procedure (RAP) study design. The data were collected using in-depth interview to 20 social assistance recipients from 20 households living in East Java Provinces. There were four districts from two cities were chosen as study location.

Results

All informants in this study had at least one family member

who is smoker. Cigarette is one of must-buy things every single day in the households. Cigarette expenditure among the households exceed the half of daily expenditure such as foods and school pocket money. Smoking behavior among the heads of the households replaced important needs such as nutritious foods. Additionally, most of the respondents are still living in a poor condition. Most of the informants stated that the current cigarette price is affordable. Therefore, they kept buying cigarettes although they are in a poor condition.

Conclusion(s)

Smoking behavior among social assistance recipients is common. Affordable price of cigarettes makes the household keep buying cigarettes although the family have to take less nutritious foods due to the shifting. Stronger regulation is needed to prevent the poor especially the recipients of social assistance. One of the recommended policies is by raising tax of tobacco products to optimum.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A58

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140904

Does increase in tax decrease consumption of tobacco?

Shivashankar Kengadaran¹, Divvi Anusha¹, Sivabalakumaran Kengadaran²

¹Indira Gandhi Institute of Dental Sciences, Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Bahour, India, ²Chengalpattu Government Medical College, Tamil Nadu, India

shiva.freee@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco smoking increases the risk of many fatal diseases such as cancer, emphysema, heart disease and other circulatory diseases. If trends in tobacco use continue, approximately 500 million people alive today will die from smoking. There are approximately 120 million smokers in India. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), India is home to 12% of the world's smokers. To reduce over-consumption of tobacco and halt the prevalence of tobacco induced diseases, countries need comprehensive action plans.

Objectives

This study was conducted to assess, one of the strategies developed by WHO, if increasing the taxation of the tobacco products leads to reduction in smoking.

Methods

A cross sectional study was conducted among 340 smokers of Chennai, India. A non-probability convenience sampling was used in selecting the subjects who were further assessed using a pre-tested, structured questionnaire using Interview method. Cronbach's alpha (0.732) and split half reliability (0.822) test was used to test the reliability of the questionnaire. The data were entered in Microsoft excel spreadsheet and analyzed using SPSS software version 20.

Results

Tobacco consumption per day, after increase in taxation was found to be significantly increasing with the age of the study subjects ($b=0.534$, $p<0.001$). Tobacco consumption per day, after increase in taxation was found to be significantly less among females ($b=-0.184$, $p=0.002$). Tobacco consumption per day, after increase in taxation was found to be significantly decreasing with the SES of the study subjects ($b=-0.118$, $p=0.048$) and number of children in the family ($b=-0.228$, $p=0.003$).

Conclusion(s)

The results from current study show that, taxes and prices increases have great potential to stimulate cessation or reduction of cigarette consumption. The results from

the present study also suggest that increase in taxation does not affect male having higher dependence rate and belonging to upper socioeconomic status.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A59

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140908

Measuring community support for tobacco tax measures: Results from a community survey on support for increased tobacco taxes in Vietnam

Tom Carroll¹, Ashish Kumar Gupta², Phan Thi Hai³, Nguyen Thi Thu Huong³, Do Thi Phi⁴, Christina Curell⁵

¹Vital Strategies, Sydney, Australia, ²Vital Strategies, Delhi, India, ³Vietnam Tobacco Control Fund, Hanoi, Vietnam, ⁴Vital Strategies, Hanoi, Vietnam, ⁵Vital Strategies, New York, United States
tcarroll@vitalstrategies.org

Introduction

In Vietnam 45.3 percent of men and 1.1 percent of women currently smoke tobacco (GATS 2015) and cigarette prices are low. Modeling by WHO estimates an increase of 5000 VND (\$0.20 USD) per pack of cigarettes could result in 1.8 million fewer smokers and save 900000 lives.

Objectives

In August 2018, a multi-city survey funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies was undertaken by Vital Strategies in consultation with the Vietnam Tobacco Control Fund to measure levels of support among citizens for increasing taxes on cigarettes in Vietnam.

Methods

Using multi-stage random sampling design, a representative sample was drawn from cities of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Can Tho. Respondents were selected through a household survey resulting in 1104 completed interviews of people aged 18-75 years (508 urban, 506 rural; 462 males, 552 females; 800 non-smokers, 214 smokers). Data were weighted to represent the population of Vietnam.

Results

Almost all respondents agreed smoking was harmful to smokers (97%) and exposure to second-hand smoke (SHS) was harmful to women and children (97%). Most respondents thought cigarette smoking was a serious problem amongst Vietnamese people in general (93%) and amongst Vietnamese youth (95%). Three-quarters of respondents (76%) agreed with increasing tobacco taxes/prices to reduce harm from smoking and from exposure to SHS for women and children. Levels of agreement were relatively consistent between rural (77%) and urban areas (74%), and between males (70%) and females (80%). There was majority support for increasing taxes on cigarettes among non-smokers (82%) and among half of smokers (52%). Two-thirds of respondents (67%) supported increasing taxes by 5000 VND or more per pack (rural 69%, urban 64%; females 72%, males 62%; non-smokers 74%, smokers 42%).

Conclusion(s)

Findings demonstrate majority support amongst Vietnamese citizens for an increase in tax on cigarettes by 5000 VND or more per pack.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A60

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140910

Economic loss due to diseases caused by smoking in the younger generation in Indonesia

Wahyu Pudji Nugraheni¹, Syarifah Nuraini¹

¹Ministry of Health, Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia
nugraheni_wp@yahoo.com

Introduction

The future of the nation is determined by the nation's

qualified young generation. Qualified young people are the productive age population who are healthy, strong and free from the dangers of smoking. Cigarettes cause death threats for Indonesia's young generation. Every year, more than 225700 Indonesians are killed by tobacco-related diseases. However, more than 469000 children (10-14 years old) and 6402700 adults (15+ years old) continue to use tobacco every day. Indonesian basic health research data in 2018 shows that smoking behavior trends have increased significantly in adolescence at 9.1 percent compared to 2013 basic health research at 7.2 percent.

Objectives

This study aims to calculate the burden of diseases caused by smoking at productive age in Indonesia from both an epidemiological perspective and an economic perspective in 2017.

Methods

The research design is a cross-sectional study. The data source used is Indonesia burden of disease data in 2017.

Results

The results of the study showed that the 5 highest cigarette-related diseases that contribute to causing death at productive age in Indonesia are cardiovascular diseases, respiratory infections and tuberculosis, neoplasms, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes and kidney diseases. While, 10 cigarette-related diseases of productive age with the highest DALYs ranking were cardiovascular diseases, respiratory infections and tuberculosis, diabetes and kidney diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, neoplasms, chronic respiratory diseases, sense organ diseases, transport injuries, digestive diseases and unintentional injuries. The country's economic losses due to 10 cigarette-related diseases in the productive age during 2017 are 59.2 trillion IDR, or 56.9% of Indonesia's total national health budget in 2017.

Conclusion(s)

Smoking behavior at productive age in Indonesia needs to be controlled because it has a high potential to harm the country in a significant amount

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A61

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140913

The effect of legal retail price on legal cigarette demand and illicit trade in Southeast Asia

Wency Thinn¹, Norashidah Mohamed Nor²

¹Department of Economics and Corporate Administration, Tunku Abdul Rahman University College, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,

²Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

wency_thinn@hotmail.com

Introduction

About one-tenth of the world's smokers originates from Southeast Asia. Unsurprisingly, annual smoking-attributable deaths (SADs) are estimated at 500000 and worse in the years to come. Recognising the threat of smoking poses to global public health, WHO FCTC introduced Article 6, a tax measure to effectively reduce cigarette demands. Nevertheless, Southeast Asian countries still have lower legal cigarettes' retail prices compared to other high-income countries due to the imposition of lower tax rate which does not correspond with inflation and income growth. Despite the lower taxes imposed among Southeast Asian countries, tobacco industries remain adamant that taxation drives illicit cigarette trade and uses this as a tool to mislead governments in making taxation decisions favourable to them.

Objectives

This study investigated the effects of legal cigarette retail

price on legal cigarette demand and illicit cigarette trade among seven Southeast Asian countries.

Methods

A panel data analysis of seven Southeast Asian countries for ten years from 2008 to 2018 using random-effects-model estimators. Due to data availability constraints, this study only included Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Lao PDR, where these countries have cigarette tax rates that are below WHO recommendation level.

Results

Legal retail price is statistically significant in reducing legal demand among these countries. Hence, the inelastic demand (-0.3625) proves that governments should continuously increase the current tobacco taxes in order to reduce the legal demand while raising a more substantial and consistent revenue stream. Also, the results do not reflect the claims asserted by tobacco industries as increases in retail price is insignificant in driving illicit trade.

Conclusion(s)

Therefore, the respective authorities of the countries should seriously consider tax increments in order to address the threat smoking poses to people. This effort would potentially reduce the high cigarette demand, produce substantial tax revenues, and SADs in Southeast Asia.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A62

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140916

Effect of district health board intervention on the restricting tobacco access among youths: A four district study in Thailand

Chakkrapan Phetphum¹, Supatana Chomson¹, Artittaya Wangwonsin¹, Kanyarat Thawatchaijaroenyong¹

¹Faculty of Public Health, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand

pumanatural@gmail.com

Objectives

This action research aimed to examine the effectiveness of a District Health Board (DHB) intervention on the reduction of law violations of retailers and effects on tobacco access by youths.

Methods

The study conducted in 4 districts, from 4 regions, Thailand consist of: Ban Hong District in Lamphun Province, Sam Ko District in Ang Thong Province, Chaturaphak Phiman District in Roi Et Province, and Na San District in Surat Thani Province. The target group in each district were 30-50 committee of DHB. This action research had 4 research steps. These included the steps in planning, action and observing, reflection, and the evaluation.

Results

The main outcome measures were rate of law violation of retailers as measured through store observations (including: open display of cigarette at the point of sale, selling cigarettes in sticks, and selling cigarettes to minors) and self-reported the perceived ease of access to tobacco among secondary students. Over a six-month period, a diverse activities were implemented in 4 district. These included community education, retailer education, positive reinforcing for tobacco retailers who complete compliance with the laws, and anti-smoke and smoke-free environments operation in the district. The results found that the rate of law violation of retailers for all 4 districts were decreased from the pre-test at statistical significance of 0.05. And the perceived ease of access to

tobacco of students for all 4 districts was significantly lower than pre-test at statistical significance of 0.05.

Conclusion(s)

This results support that the law violation of retailers and tobacco access among youths can be reduced through a DHB -engaging intervention. Therefore, the ministry of public health should develop the potential and support the budget for the DHB. in order to solve the tobacco access and use among youth in their area of responsibility.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A63

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140923

Envisaging a 'smoke-free' world: An exploratory study of Philip Morris International's strategic positioning in Australia

Kahlia McCausland¹, Danielle Cirillo Woodman², Bruce Maycock³, Katharina Wolf⁴

¹Collaboration for Evidence, Research and Impact in Public Health, School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ²School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ³European Centre for Environment and Human Health, College of Medicine and Health, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom, ⁴School of Management and Marketing, Curtin University, Perth, Australia

Introduction

While there has been a gradual reduction in combustible cigarette smoking rates across the developed world, there has been a sharp increase in the popularity and usage of e-cigarettes. Transnational tobacco corporations, including Philip Morris International (PMI), have developed their own e-cigarette and heat-not-burn (HNB) products to retain a foothold over their existing market share.

Objectives

To use framing theory to critically analyse corporate communication materials from leading international tobacco company, PMI, and identify the prevailing themes used to challenge Australia's existing e-cigarette regulations and garner public support for broader access to nicotine-containing e-cigarette products.

Methods

This project utilised a case study research design to examine PMI and the complex interactions between the tobacco industry, policymakers and public opinion. Inclusion criteria for data collection were PMI's communication materials - websites, social media, commissioned reports, submissions and transcripts to Australian e-cigarette inquiries - published between January 2018 and July 2019 relating to PMI's e-cigarettes, HNB products or 'smoke-free' transformation.

Results

Seven themes: 1) Tobacco harm reduction 2) PMI as a 'good corporate citizen' 3) Lobbying Australian Government to legalise nicotine-containing e-cigarettes 4) Advocating for smokers freedom of choice 5) Science and innovation 6) Improved public health outcomes 7) Justifying the presence of nicotine in reduced-risk products; and 19 subthemes emerged from the data.

Conclusion(s)

Developing strong, evidence-based, counter-arguments is critical to challenge PMI's lobbying of Australian politicians, legislators and the public. These counter-arguments also equip legislators with knowledge and evidence to ensure existing e-cigarette regulations remain unchallenged by the interests of PMI and Big Tobacco in general. The public health sector can, therefore, use these findings to inform a decisive stance about these products and provide vital evidence-based information to the public

about the unknown nature of their health risks, including the rationale behind the precautionary principle.

Funding

None to declare.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A64

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140926

Tobacco industry targeting political giants in Sri Lanka: Presidential candidates 2019

Saduri Kandeepan¹, Chinthika Perera¹, Hiruni Wijesuriya¹, Isuru Sampath Dias¹, Dineshkumar Periyannan¹, Manuja Perera^{1,2}, Mahesh Rajasuriya^{1,3}

¹Centre for Combating Tobacco, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ²Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ³Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka
sathuri92@gmail.com

Introduction

The presidential election to elect the 7th Executive President of Sri Lanka was held on November 2019. Ceylon Tobacco Company (CTC), a subsidiary of British American Tobacco (BAT), holds the monopoly of manufacturing and selling cigarettes in Sri Lanka, which has a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship under the National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol (NATA) Act.

Objectives

To explore tobacco industry (TI) engagements of the 2019 presidential election candidates.

Methods

Investigative research techniques were used. Key informant interviews, news reports, online content, industry reports and community-level documentary evidence were used. A deductive data analysis approach was used based on the themes 'type of engagement', 'TI investment' and 'potential impact'.

Results

All three top ranked candidates depicted a positive result. Two had a history of direct engagement with the CTC and the other declared support for beedi industry during the election campaign. The engagements of the candidate who was a former Defence Secretary included accepting sponsorships to construct police stations and Army welfare shops. Police are one of the authorized officers of the NATA Act and Sri Lanka Army distributed tax free cigarettes for its soldiers until recent past. The candidate who was a former Agriculture Minister accepted CTC sponsorships for renovation of water reservoirs. CTC cultivates almost all tobacco they need for manufacturing cigarettes and is accused of exploiting the Sri Lankan farmers during the process. One candidate was the guest of honour of the opening ceremony of a pilgrim's rest in a Buddhist shrine constructed with CTC sponsorship (around 70% of Sri Lankans are Buddhists). All TI engagements of these leading politicians received positive media coverage.

Conclusion(s)

TI engaging main political figures in Sri Lanka has potential to cause serious policy implications, thus, highlights the need for a national policy for implementation of the FCTC Article 5.3.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A65

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140932

Advocacy to stop tobacco industry interference in Bangladesh

Sharmin Akter¹, Syeda Anonna Rahman¹, Syed Mahbul Alam², Aminul Islam Sujon³

¹Work for a Better Bangladesh Trust, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²The Union, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³National Tobacco Control Cell, Dhaka, Bangladesh

sharminarini@gmail.com

Introduction

Bangladesh signed and ratified WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and passed its national law in 2005 that amended in 2013, but there is no guideline on implementation of the FCTC article 5.3. So tobacco control and public health intervention and other concerned government programs are un-protected from interferences of the Tobacco Industries (TI). Violation of the tobacco control law by the tobacco industry's itself is rampant in Bangladesh.

Objectives

To promote the importance of guideline on the implementation of the WHO FCTC Article 5.3 that protect tobacco control, public health and other concerned government intervention from TI's interferences.

Methods

WBB Trust responds quickly as soon as the interference of TI's became public. WBB Trust also ally with various government and non-government experts and activists to track and report the on the TI's violations of law and interferences. Along with anti tobacco organizations, WBB Trust organized human chain programs, demonstrations, letter campaigns, seminars, press conferences and met concerned government officials countrywide to inform about the obligation of WHO FCTC including article 5.3.

Results

Out of total 8 divisions, 5 divisional commissioners (administrative head at divisional level) of Bangladesh issued letter to stop industry interferences. Mayor of Dhaka South City Corporation refused to attend the meeting organized by tobacco industry. The University Grants Commission (UGC, controlling authority of the all public and private university) issued a notice to stop to organize programs to motivate youths to consume tobacco on the banner of BAT's Battle of Mind. And National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) committed to prepare a guideline on FCTC article 5.3 implementation to stop tobacco industry interference.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco industries uses money to interfere tobacco control initiatives and civil societies working with moral courage. This is fundamental distinction. This is necessary to continue track and monitor TI's and their activities.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A66

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140939

The influence of tobacco companies, delay in overall tobacco control program

Syeda Anonna Rahman¹, Aminul Islam Sujon², Saifuddin Ahmed¹, Syed Mahbulul Alam³, Nawshin Bashir¹, Md. Abu Rayhan¹

¹Work for a Better Bangladesh Trust, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³The Union, Dhaka, Bangladesh

anonna@wbbtrust.org

Introduction

As a signatory country of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), and ratified this legally binding international public health treaty, Bangladesh is obligated to follow its Articles. Among others, Article 5.3 is key measure to protect public health from Tobacco Industries (TI) and their collaborators. On the other hand, government of Bangladesh owned about 10% share at the

British American Tobacco Bangladesh (BATB) and 5 top level government officials are sitting Board of Directors of BATB. So, TI interference is massive which derail tobacco control initiatives in Bangladesh.

Objectives

Work for a Better Bangladesh (WBB) Trust aimed at educating, awaking and sensitizing anti-tobacco activists, media, academia, researchers and policy makers. Therefore, WBB Trust chronologically document and expose TI interferences in Bangladesh.

Methods

WBB Trust collected and scanned public documents from 2005 to 2018 from newspapers, TI's annual reports and websites available in Bangladesh. Information regarding direct or indirect influences of TI's were scrutinized and selected. Additionally, key informant interviews were taken from experts working on tobacco control in Bangladesh, civil societies and government.

Results

Some Ministries such as Finance (including National Board of Revenue), Agriculture, Industries, Commerce and Law were known with TI interferences. But this study found TI interferences are beyond imagination. Almost all sectors of the government directly or indirectly, knowingly or unknowingly influenced by the TI's. At least 20 Ministries are hugely influenced by TIs during last 13 years. Particularly, passage of tobacco control law and Rules and its amendment, introducing graphical health warnings were also delayed.

Conclusion(s)

The industry interference is out of imagination. So, we need to track and monitor every issue regularly. Besides, we need to sensitize policy makers and make them aware of the issues. The most important fact is finalization of FCTC guideline and emphasis the fact in national law.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A67

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140944

Tobacco advertisement, sales, product displays, and purchase incentives around kindergartens, primary, and secondary schools in Sri Lanka

Geethani Niwarthana¹, Supun Lahiru Prakash², Palitha Abeykoon¹

¹National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka, ²Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Introduction

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death worldwide and over 20000 people die due to tobacco-related illnesses annually in Sri Lanka. According to the global youth tobacco survey 2015 among youth 3.7% reported current tobacco use, 1.7% (males 3.2% and females 0.2%) reported currently smoking tobacco, 1.5% reported currently smoking cigarettes, and 2.4% reported using smokeless tobacco in the last 30 days. In Sri Lanka, a number of programs have been initiated to raise awareness of the dangers of tobacco smoking directly target the youth, but tobacco company uses many strategies to recruit youth as their customers.

Objectives

This study aims to tackle the tobacco industry strategies targeting youths and use this data for policy measures; especially, to ban all the tobacco products selling within 500m from the school and other primary and secondary educational institutions.

Methods

Tiny Targets field agents were equipped with a mobile reporting form to document instances of tobacco

companies advertising, selling, displaying, or incentivizing the sale of tobacco products within a 500m radius from 500 schools in 10 districts in Sri Lanka. Data gathered from the Kobo Toolbox was then mapped using MapBox, an open-source mapping platform for custom designed maps.

Results

Field Agents recorded 1000 instances of 6 tobacco brands being sold, advertised, or displayed. Of these, brands with the most instances observed near schools and playgrounds were Gold Leaf (156 instances), Dunhill (93 instances), and John player (22 instances). All of these are owned by the multinational tobacco company, British American Tobacco Company.

Conclusion(s)

Sri Lankan children are subjected to a wide array of tobacco industry strategies near their schools that encourage lifelong tobacco addiction. Several laws are in place to help curb the tobacco epidemic in Sri Lanka, but there are several gaps in the law that put Sri Lankan children at risk.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A68

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140949

Tobacco industry torpedoed standardized packaging plans in Malaysia

Tan Yen Lian¹

¹Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, Bangkok, Thailand
yenlian@seatca.org

Introduction

Malaysia planned to strengthen its pictorial health warning (PHW) regulations implemented since 2009 by announcing the standardized packaging (SP) proposal on 24 February 2016. It is to reduce brand recognition with standardized colors and fonts, ultimately reducing overall consumption. However, a month later, the Health Minister withheld the implementation date until public consultations with the tobacco companies on intellectual property rights (IPR) is done. Since then there has been no concrete plan on this policy.

Objectives

The paper aims to analyse common arguments and tactics by TI and its front groups undermining government efforts to adopt SP measure.

Methods

Keywords were used to retrieve all online news articles related to SP measures in Malaysia via Google search engine. A content analysis identifying a thematic agenda was employed to identify pro-TI arguments against the SP proposal.

Results

The analysis found various industry tactics and arguments were used against the SP proposal. These included the Confederation of Malaysian tobacco manufacturers claiming negative impacts on standardized packaging through (1) infringement on Malaysia's obligations under several international agreements; (2) the use of trademarks and intellectual property rights (IPR) in other industries; (3) jeopardising Malaysia as an investment destination; and (4) massive increase in illegal cigarettes trade. On other fronts, the ASEAN Intellectual Property Association lobbied the health minister claiming that SP is a "major curtailment of IPR with negative impacts"; the Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs conducted an international campaign against SP; and the Property Rights Alliance wrote a letter to the editor claiming that SP is a direct attack on economic freedom, preventing TI from using their trademarks on cigarette packs.

Conclusion(s)

The government should stay firm with its decision on SP emulating Thailand (2019) and Singapore (2020) and not succumb to TI pressure, as they will continue to thwart any tobacco control efforts.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A69

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140953

The influence factors of Thai national tobacco control policy response of the tobacco farmers

Thanapauge Chamaratana¹, Buapun Promphakping¹, Ninlawadee Promphakping¹, Pornpen Somaboot¹, Kritsada Phatchaney¹

¹Department of Social Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand
thanacha@kku.ac.th

Introduction

Over two decades of tobacco control policy in Thailand, it is considered a progress and has a clear effect on the national tobacco control. However, most policies have focused on price measures to control the consumers. A study of the effects of tobacco control policy on tobacco industrial and tobacco farmers, who are the headwater of tobacco production, is still limited. This article presents a new aspect of this issue.

Objectives

The objective of this paper was to investigate the influence factors of Thai national tobacco policy response of the tobacco farmer household.

Methods

The survey was conducted using quantitative data with a sample of 400 households of tobacco farmers, who were obtained by clustering sampling and divided by regional groups. The research area was the production sites according to the major varieties of tobacco plants and market sources from Phrae, Phetchabun, Nong Khai and Roi Et. Data collection was conducted using the interview method as per the interview form. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, chi-square and logistic regression.

Results

The results indicated that the area of cultivation, the resident area, and the number of neighbors who are farmers planting tobacco together were the three main factors relating to the level of response to the Thai National Tobacco Policy with statistical significance at the level of 0.05.

Conclusion(s)

The results indicated that the area of cultivation, the resident area, and the number of neighbors who are farmers planting tobacco together are the three main factors relating to the level of response to the Thai National Tobacco Policy with statistical significance at the level of 0.05.

Funding

This paper is a part research titled "Factors of the National Tobacco Control Policies Response of the Tobacco Farmers" and was supported by Tobacco Control Research and Knowledge Management Centre (TRC).

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A70

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140955

Heated global market trends of tobacco products

Deepa Katara¹

¹NCD care foundation, Hyderabad, India
deepakatara500@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco products market is segmented on the basis of type, application, and geography. By type, the market is

segmented into cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, smoking, and others. By application, the market is divided into supermarkets/supermarkets, convenience stores, and small tobacco shops in houses. Geographically, the market is in Altria, Britain, America, Japan, India, North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa.

Objectives

To know the global tobacco products market by pinpointing its many subsegments, to profile the important players and analyze their growth plans, and to examine competitive progress such as expansions, arrangements, new product launches, and acquisitions in the market.

Methods

Methods are very easy just we need to take help of below mentioned peoples and organisation and ask them to give data on market trends of tobacco market players, raw material suppliers and distributors, industrial research consultants, government and regional agencies and other regulatory bodies, technology investors, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), research institutes and organizations.

Results

The research study analyzes the tobacco products industry from 360-degree analysis of the market thoroughly delivering insights into the market for better business decisions, considering multiple aspects some of which are listed below as: recent developments market overview and growth analysis import and export overview volume analysis.

Conclusion(s)

Products market considering competitive landscape, current market trends, and key driving factors. The analysis covers global tobacco products market and its advancements across different industry verticals as well as regions. It targets estimating the current market size and growth potential of the global tobacco products market across sections such as application and representatives.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A71

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140958

Trends of e-cigarettes and tobacco use among secondary and high school students from Poland over three years observation

Dorota Kaleta¹, Kinga Polanska¹

¹Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
dorotakaleta2@gmail.com

Introduction

Since electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) became available on the market, they have gained unexpectedly a large popularity, especially among young people.

Objectives

The aim of current study was to evaluate the trends of e-cigarettes and tobacco use over the 3 years period among youth from Poland.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted between 2014/2015 (N=3552) and 2017/2018 (N=2509) among secondary and high school students from Piotrkowski district. The anonymous, self-administered questionnaire adapted from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey was implemented to collect data.

Results

Despite the amendment of Tobacco Control Act regulating e-cigarette use among youth, the percentages of the secondary school girls who currently use that products has

been increased over 3 years period (from 20.7% to 31.7%; $p < 0.001$). Among high school students that percentages have not been changed significantly ($p > 0.05$). What is more, the prevalence of current smoking of traditional cigarettes was stable among secondary school students and increased among youth from high schools (from 25.1% to 27.9%; $p < 0.05$). Among the younger students the decrement in dual use (smoking of traditional cigarettes and e-cigarettes use) has been noted (from 40.6% to 16.8%; $p < 0.001$) whereas among the older boys the increasing pattern of dual use has been identified (45.7% vs. 56.8% $p < 0.01$).

Conclusion(s)

E-cigarette and tobacco use is widespread in the investigated population. There is a need for further research and preventive measures to protect the youth from that exposure.

Funding

This study was supported by the Local Government of the Piotrkowski District (grant number: AZ-I.033.2.2014), Medical University of Lodz (grant no. 503/6-024-01/503-66-001). The funding bodies had no role in the design of the study and collection, analysis, and interpretation of the data, and in writing the manuscript.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A72

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140961

Sociodemographic factors associated with use of various tobacco products among Indonesian women: Finding from Indonesia Demographic and Health Surveys 2017

Edward Sutanto¹, Maciej L. Goniewicz¹

¹Department of Health Behavior, Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center, Buffalo, United States
edward_sutanto@live.com

Introduction

While there is high diversity of tobacco products across countries, most studies have focused on cigarettes smoking among men in high-income countries. Little is known about patterns of tobacco use, including smokeless form, among women in low- and middle-income countries in Asia.

Objectives

To estimate the prevalence of various tobacco products use among Indonesian women and explore sociodemographic factors associated with tobacco use.

Methods

Data were analyzed from the latest Indonesia Demographic and Health Surveys (2017). We estimated weighted prevalence for different forms of tobacco use among woman in reproductive age aged 15 to 49 ($n=49627$) and compared to estimates among married men aged 15 to 54 ($n=10009$). Weighted multiple logistic regression examined association between sociodemographic factors and tobacco use among Indonesian women.

Results

The prevalence of overall tobacco use among Indonesian women was 2.6% [95%CI 2.4%-2.8%] compared to 72.3% [71.2%-73.3%] among men. Among female tobacco users, as well as male, cigarette was the most commonly used tobacco product [83.8% [81.6%-85.8%] vs. 99.4% [99.2%-99.5%], respectively). Chewing tobacco with betel quid, a form of loose smokeless tobacco, was more popular among female tobacco users than male [13.0% [11.2%-15.0%] vs. 8.1% [5.9%-10.9%], respectively). Female smokers smoked on average 6 (IQR: 3-12) cigarettes per day and most of

them smoked less than daily [57.4% [53.8%–60.9%]]. Older age, lower education, living in poorer household, and urban residence were associated with higher odds of tobacco use among Indonesian women.

Conclusion(s)

In 2017, the prevalence of tobacco use among Indonesian women was lower than men. Chewing tobacco with betel quid was more popular among female tobacco users. Distinct sociodemographic factors identified underscore the need of a tailored approach for tobacco control measures aimed for women.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A73

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140965

Tobacco-product use by youths and young adults in India in 2016 and 2017

Jeby Jose Olickal¹, Palanivel Chinnakali¹, Sitanshu Sekhar Kar¹, Sadhana Subramanian¹, Arunima Sen², Namita Patel¹

¹Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medicine and Research, Puducherry, India, ²Independent researcher drjebyjose@gmail.com

Introduction

Apart from cigarette, noncigarette tobacco products are also getting popularity in India.

Objectives

To estimate the prevalence of different tobacco products used by young Indians.

Methods

We did a secondary data analysis of GATS 2016–17 survey India, to estimate the prevalence of 13 types of tobacco products among youths (<18 years of age) and young adults (18–24 years of age). A total of 74037 individuals participated in the survey; among them, 12105 were aged ≤ 24 years. Participants were asked about their use of cigarettes, rolled tobacco in paper or leaf, bidis, cigar/cheroots/cigarillos, hukkah, electronic cigarettes, water pipe tobacco, betel quid with tobacco, khaini/tobacco lime mixture, mawa (gutka, areca nut-tobacco lime mixture), paan masala, nasal snuffs and oral tobacco use as mishi, qul, gudakhu. The prevalence estimates of use for each tobacco product were assessed based on current use (use in the previous 30 days) and demographic subgroup.

Results

Every one-sixth [15% [95% CI 13.8%–16.3%]] of young adults were current users of at least one type of tobacco product in 2016 and 2017 and 11% of them were daily users. A total of 5.9% [95% CI 3.6%–5.5%] of youths had used a tobacco product in the previous 30 days; 3.5% of youths were daily users. Around 26% [95% CI 22.6%–30.8%] of current tobacco users, young adults, and youths together, used multiple tobacco products. Betel quid with tobacco plus khaini or tobacco lime mixture was the most common combination (14.5%) followed by cigarette plus bidis (11.5%). Young adults, male gender, rural residency, primary or below education and living in northeastern part of India reported significantly higher use of tobacco than their counterparts.

Conclusion(s)

During this study more than one-tenth individuals aged 24 years or less were current users of tobacco; 16% in young adults and 6% in youths. Around one fourth were using multiple products.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A74

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140968

Shisha smoking engagement dynamics of Chinese young adults: A constructivist grounded theory study

Jung Jae Lee¹, Karly Cheuk-Yin Yeung², Man Ping Wang¹

¹School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ²Department of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

leejay@hku.hk

Introduction

Notwithstanding the imposed risks to health, shisha smoking (SS) has gained popularity among the young adults in Hong Kong (HK). According to our previous survey (N=1288), 23.8% of HK university students had ever smoked shisha, while only 21.1% had ever smoked cigarettes. Despite its growing prevalence, SS dynamics amongst Chinese young adults in the HK context are poorly understood.

Objectives

As smoking behaviours are shaped by ethnic and/or socio-cultural contexts, this study aimed to explore Chinese young adults' dynamics of SS engagement using the theoretical framework of Health Brief Model.

Methods

A constructivist grounded theory approach was adopted. Between May and October 2019, 49 Chinese young adults aged from 18 to 28 years and smoked shisha in the past 30 days, were recruited through purposive sampling for semi-structured in-depth interviews. All interview data were analysed using three coding methods; initial, focused, and theoretical coding. NVivo 12 was used for data management.

Results

Three major dynamics of SS engagement were identified: 1) young adult's socio-demographical characteristics (risk-taking behaviour, need for relatedness, need for autonomy, peer influence, and a lack of policy and education); 2) perception on SS (perceived severity [normalisation of SS], perceived susceptibility [misconception of low health risks], perceived barriers [expensive cost of SS and social bias of smoking] and perceived benefits [socialisation, relaxation and sense of adulthood through SS]); and 3) cue to SS engagement (social gathering, drinking at bars, curiosity, and mood). The participants constructed positive perception on SS, based on the socio-demographical characteristics, and the cue factors triggered them to engage SS.

Conclusion(s)

Through understanding of SS engagement dynamics in the HK context, health professionals can develop effective health promotion strategies to improve awareness of SS health risks. Policy makers can additionally initiate shisha-specific regulations to denormalise SS to achieve the tobacco endgame in HK.

Funding

The authors received a research grant from the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health (COSH), for the conduct of the study.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A75

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140998

Electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS): Threats for youth, challenges and way forward

Md. Bazlur Rahman¹, Md. Mohiuddin¹, Shameem Haider Patwary¹, Farhana Zaman¹, Syed Mahbul Alam²

¹Tobacco Control and Research Cell, Dhaka International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Bangladesh

soheltarafardardiu@gmail.com

Introduction

Currently 37.8 million peoples are using tobacco in Bangladesh. Current user of electronic cigarettes in Bangladesh is 0.2 %. Overall 66.2 % adults both men and women current use tobacco but thinking about quitting (GATS-2017). Those who are trying to quite tobacco, tobacco industry are trying to convert or motivate them to use electronic cigarette.

Objectives

The Objectives of the study were to identify the import, promotion & distribution policy and find out the challenges to regulate the e-cigarette in Bangladesh.

Methods

15 big e-cigarette shops in 4 market area in Dhaka city were purposively selected and Semi-structured Questioner was used collect the primary. Observed 25 website and in-depth interview were used to collect qualitative information.

Results

The study results show that: Before 2018 there was no legal order but now the industry import under the Bangladesh Government Gazettes 2018 (edited), Law number 22, Heading No 38.24 (Tobacco industry hide all information intentionally and include in the gazettes) - E-cigarette shops are situated nearby university area that targeted youth. - Two way sales- one is direct sales and secondly they use online shopping system. - Market has been rapidly expanding using aggressive marketing tactics. - Existing law does not properly cover E-Cigarette as a tobacco product. - E-cigarettes and nicotine are regularly promoted as safe to their own web pages and displayed picture and video with details. - Tobacco industry has some fixed doctors, who suggests intentionally to the patient (tobacco user) to use e-cigarette as nicotine replacement therapy.

Conclusion(s)

Bangladesh is the first signatory country of FCTC but still now e-cigarette is un-regulated product and Tobacco Control Law has no specific definition regarding e-cigarette that's why the company aggressively marketing their products. So, Government should ban importing and amendment the law.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A76

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141000

Trends and factors related smokeless tobacco use among Thai population

Saroj Nakju¹, Saranya Benjakul²

¹Faculty of Public Health, Ramkamhaeng University, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

saroj@ru.ac.th

Introduction

All types of tobacco products have not different the health hazards. However, the smokeless tobacco use has ignored from the scope of policy-making, provide information on smokeless tobacco use, and cessation service.

Objectives

The retrospective study aimed to study the situation and trends of smokeless tobacco use and factors related smokeless tobacco use.

Methods

The samples were Thai population aged 15 years and over. Those were interviewed in the smoking and alcohol drinking survey conducted by National Statistical Offices in 2011 and 2018. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sampling design was used to collect data. Complex survey data analysis was performed to obtain the estimate data

and their 95% CI. The multinomial logistic regression was used to explain the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables.

Results

The results showed the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use remained unchanged from 2.2% [95%CI: 2.0, 2.4] in 2001 to 2.1% in 2018 [95%CI: 1.9, 2.4]. The average age at initiation decreased significantly, from 33.7 years [95%CI: 32.8, 34.7] to 30.9 years [95%CI: 29.6, 32.3]. Six variables including sex, age, educational level, region, residence, and socioeconomic status in the 2018 survey were used to explain a smokeless tobacco use 40%. The first three groups with highest opportunity to use smokeless tobacco were those who aged 60 years and over (AOR 20.8, 95%CI: 13.0, 33.2), living in the northeastern region (AOR 5.1, 95%CI: 3.1, 8.3), and graduated at the highest level with less than the junior secondary school (AOR 4.6, 95%CI: 3.3, 6.5).

Conclusion(s)

The findings indicated that smokeless tobacco users were the disadvantaged people and situation of smokeless tobacco use remained the same. Therefore, developing a policy, provide the right information, and help quitting should initiative seriously and well design for increasing accessible to the target group.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A77

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141006

Positive perceptions of heated tobacco products were associated with weaker support for their regulations: A population-based cross-sectional survey in Hong Kong

Yongda Wu¹, Ping Hei Lee¹, Derek Yee Tak Cheung¹, Sai Yin Ho², Antonio Kwong³, Vienna Lai³, Tai Hing Lam², Man Ping Wang¹

¹School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ²School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ³Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC
yongdang@connect.hku.hk

Introduction

Heated tobacco products (HTPs) are promoted as less harmful than cigarettes and helpful for quitting cigarettes, which may erode public support for HTP control policies.

Objectives

To investigate the association of positive perceptions of HTPs with support for HTP regulations.

Methods

A landline survey using random-digit-dialing was conducted in Hong Kong (HK) in 2018. Among 5132 Chinese-speaking respondents aged 15+, perceived relative harm of HTPs (vs. cigarettes) was analyzed as "less/slightly less harmful" vs. "similarly/slightly more/more harmful" ("Don't know" responses were excluded). Perceived HTPs as helpful for quitting cigarettes (yes/no) was recorded. Support (yes/no) for 5 individual policies and a total ban on HTPs was examined. Oversampling of current (N=1712) and ex-smokers (N=1707) were controlled by weighting according to the sex, age, and smoking status distribution of HK adults in 2018. Adjusted odds ratios (AORs) of supporting HTP regulations (individual policies, all 5 policies, at least 1 policy, total ban) in relation to positive perceptions of HTPs were calculated by multiple logistic regressions, adjusting for sex, age, educational attainment, monthly household income, having children, smoking status and ever HTP use.

Results

Among 1368 respondents who were aware of HTPs, 32.3%

perceived HTPs as less harmful and 21.1% perceived HTPs helpful for quitting cigarettes. Support for individual policies (ranged from 74.5% to 96.2%) was higher than that of a total ban (46.9%). Perceived HTPs as less harmful was associated with less support for “ban promotions and ads” (AOR 0.50, 95% CI 0.36-0.68), “ban use in smokefree areas” (0.53, 0.34-0.82), “ban sales to minors” (0.50, 0.25-0.98), all 5 policies (0.69, 0.53-0.92), at least 1 policy (0.11, 0.01-0.95) and “total ban” (0.57, 0.43-0.77). Similar negative associations were observed for perceived HTPs as helpful for quitting cigarettes.

Conclusion(s)

Positive perceptions of HTPs were associated with weaker support for HTP regulations in HK adults.

Funding

Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A78

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141007

Tobacco free government health care facilities: Compliance scenario of a capital/ metropolitan city

Sohel Reza Choudhury¹, Ahmad Khairul Abrar^{1,2}, Mohammad Abdullah Al Mamun¹, Sheikh Mohammad Mahbubus Sobhan¹, Lylun Naher¹, Mahamudul Hasan¹, Sharf Uddin Ahmed Choudhury¹, Shariful Alam³, Aatur Rahman³

¹Department of Epidemiology and Research, National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh,

²Department of Epidemiology, National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Dhaka, Bangladesh

abrar.bd@gmail.com

Introduction

Exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke increases risk of non-communicable diseases. Globally 1.2 million deaths of non-smokers are attributed to secondhand smoking. According to global Adult Tobacco Survey Bangladesh, 2017, 12.7% of adult populations visiting health care facilities (HCF) are exposed to secondhand smoke.

Objectives

This compliance survey was carried out to explain current situation of government HCFs to make them tobacco free.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted in April, 2019 among all of the government HCFs of Dhaka City. Among the facilities under study, 21 were outdoor clinics and 30 were hospitals having inpatient facility. Trained field research assistants observed HCF buildings and premises at pick working hours for evidence of smoking and smokeless tobacco use. They also assessed the display of anti-tobacco signage, provision of support for quitting and presence of tobacco product sell points in and around the HCF.

Results

In one-third of HCFs smoking was observed and in two-third cigarette butt was found. Odor of smoke was found in 18% of HCF. Overall evidence of smoking was observed in 71% of HCFs. Consumption of smokeless tobacco was observed in 45% of HCF. Tobacco consumption was almost three times higher in hospitals having inpatient facilities than outdoor clinics. Anti-tobacco signage were found to be displayed in 55% of HCF. Half of the signage was compliant to existing law. Signage compliance was more in hospitals. Cessation clinic was present in one hospital only, but counseling service is provided from 29% of HCF. Tobacco products were found to be sold in 14% HCF and point of sale was present just outside the boundary of 80%

HCFs. All HCFs were free from tobacco advertisement.

Conclusion(s)

In Dhaka city very few government HCFs are tobacco free. Attention to cessation clinic, increase awareness among staff, patients and attending persons can help to ensure tobacco free HCFs.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A79

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141008

Factors affecting secondhand smoke exposure avoidance behavior of nursing students

Araya Chiangkhong¹, Chet Ratchadapunnathikul², Bootsakon Seaharattanapatum¹

¹Kuakarun Faculty of Nursing, Navamindradhiraj University, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University, Thailand

araya@nmu.ac.th

Introduction

Secondhand smoking is the inhalation of smoke by a nonsmoker. As with most nursing students had been victims of secondhand smoking exposure.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors affecting the avoidance behavior of secondhand smoke among nursing students.

Methods

The theory of triadic influence was used as a research framework. This study was collect the data via questionnaires from 170 nursing students with multi-stage sampling in Dusit district, Bangkok. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis.

Results

The results showed that the majority of samples were female (84.0%), freshman nursing students (22.5%), and secondhand smoke exposure avoidance behavior at a high score (Mean = 3.38). In addition, the multiple regression analysis indicated that intrapersonal influences factors (perceived the benefits of avoiding secondhand smoke, perceived susceptibility of secondhand smoke, and perceived severity of secondhand smoke) (Beta = .187; p = .003), interpersonal social influences factors (smoking control norms, against smoking in society and opinions about the tobacco industry) (Beta = .165; p < 0.05).

Conclusion(s)

The recommendations from this study are the frequency of media information exposure which is the best factor to predict secondhand smoke exposure avoidance behavior of nursing students. Consequently, the future work should develop media information related to secondhand smoke exposure avoidance, such as the benefits of avoiding secondhand smoke, susceptibility of secondhand smoke, severity of secondhand smoke, and also the situation of smoke-free public areas. These will lead to improving secondhand smoke exposure avoidance behavior.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A80

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141009

Policy for sustainable, safe and tobacco smoke-free environment

Deepa Katara¹

¹NCD Care Foundation, Hyderabad, India
deepakatara500@gmail.com

Introduction

As a country, we are committed to providing a safe, clean and healthy working environment for all of our citizens. We are also committed to promoting the health and wellbeing

of our society. Our policy is not meant to "make" anyone quit. If anyone quits, it is a good thing. Our policy has two goals: to ensure that all citizens and person from other country benefit from a smoke-free environment, healthy air environment and stop passive smoking.

Objectives

The smoke-free policy has been developed to ensure that we provide a working environment that is conducive to the health and wellbeing for the general public. Therefore, the policy will apply to all elected members, governors, school visitors, or contractors working on any council owned premises and visitors to premises.

Methods

The policy will apply in all over the country which includes working areas, i.e., offices, buildings, public places, store rooms, commonly shared areas corridors, lifts, stairs, dining areas and toilets, training rooms, meeting rooms, basements/cellars, kitchens, and enclosed areas of building sites. Responsibility for the implementation of the smoke-free policy lies with all line managers including supervisors together with the most senior member of staff and to offer encouragement to employees to access the advice and support facilities available offices. All schools will also be smoke-free.

Results

Smoking cessation. With the support of the public Health and Safety Unit and the Primary Care Trust, smoking cessation therapy is available. Support is offered in a variety of ways from group sessions to one-to-one support. As part of this smoking cessation, support letters are provided for each individual general practitioner to assist in obtaining drug therapy on prescription patches, chewing, to stop passive smoking.

Conclusion(s)

It will continue to monitor the operation of this policy and review this policy every two years.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A81

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141010

Prevalence of tobacco consumption among coal mine workers in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu, India

M. Dinesh Dhamodhar¹, P. D. Madan Kumar², Shyam Sivasamy³, I. Nanda Balan⁴

¹Department of Public Health Dentistry, SRM Dental College, Tamil Nadu, India, ²Department of Public Health Dentistry, Ragas Dental College and Hospital, Tamil Nadu, India, ³Department of Public Health Dentistry, Meenakshi Dental College and Hospital, Tamil Nadu, India, ⁴Madha Dental College and Hospital, Tamil Nadu, India

dr.dineshdhamodhar@yahoo.com

Introduction

Occupational environment has been associated with the tobacco use. Studies have documented the prevalence of tobacco consumption among subjects in various occupation. Though, there is a dearth of literature on prevalence of tobacco consumption among coal mine workers.

Objectives

To assess the prevalence of tobacco consumption among coal mine workers in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India.

Methods

A cross-sectional descriptive survey was conducted among 603 coal mine workers in Cuddalore District. Simple random sampling method was employed to recruit the subjects. Informed consent was obtained from the participants. A pretested questionnaire was used to collect

data on tobacco consumption. The data was entered in Microsoft excel sheet. Descriptive statistics was done using SPSS software version 20.

Results

All 603 subjects were males. The mean age of the participants was 35.01(±8.77). Totally, n=197(32.67%) subjects reported smoking habit. Of those who reported of smoking habit, cigarette smoking was reported by n=172(87.2%) subjects. Bidi smoking was reported by n=25(12.8%) subjects. None of the smokers reported of using smokeless form of tobacco.

Conclusion(s)

High prevalence of tobacco smoking was observed among the workers. Combined and organized initiatives by the health care professionals, management and the people should be taken to reduce the tobacco consumption. Common risk factor approach and behavior counseling can be advocated to change their attitude towards tobacco consumption. To start tobacco cessation clinics to aid the workers in cessation of tobacco consumption. To advertise about the ill effects of tobacco by displaying pictures and information in public area and work places.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A82

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141011

Patient perception and compliance to tobacco free hospital: An exploratory innovative approach

Surbhi Kapoor¹, Vikrant Mohanty¹, Aswini Yb¹, Shivam Kapoor¹

¹Department of Public Health Dentistry, Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, New Delhi, India

surbhikapoor1201@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health problem. The environment is at the mercy of poisonous air pollutants by the cigarette smoke. Smokeless tobacco usage tend to stain the public places by spit and products packet discarded as waste. Healthcare facilities form the backbone of health system. Cleanliness and hygiene in hospitals are critical. We bring an innovative approach to make our hospitals tobacco free.

Objectives

Perception and compliance to tobacco free hospital among tobacco users and key observers visiting a tertiary care dental hospital in India using security guards.

Methods

An exploratory study was conducted in dental hospital for duration of two months; baseline assessment followed by structured training of security guards (n=25) regarding various sections of Cigarette and Other Tobacco Product Act was conducted. All the patients and attendants (key observers) entering hospital premises were screened for tobacco products by security guards. If found carrying any form of tobacco products, they were confiscated. This was followed by a questionnaire based interview of tobacco users (n=223) and key observers who witnessed the event (n=107) regarding this tobacco control measure. The questionnaire included tobacco consumption pattern, appropriateness of the act, tobacco legislations and motivation to quit.

Results

33.6% of those from whom tobacco packet was confiscated and 50% key observers were aware of tobacco control measures in public places. 69.2% of patients of from whom tobacco packets were confiscated and more than three fourth of the key observers felt that the act of taking away of tobacco will deter the use of tobacco leading to reduction in

consumption rates. 40 patients availed tobacco cessation services of the hospital.

Conclusion(s)

Creation of tobacco free public places like parks, bus stops, hospitals is one of the key control measures if implemented well can demonstrate a health promotive environment for all.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A83

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141012

Implementation matters: Assessment of Qingdao's smoke-free legislation on hospitalizations and mortality of cardiovascular diseases

Hong Xiao¹, Xia Wan², Fei Qi³, Xiaorong Jia³, Yani Wang³, Hua Zhang³, Shanpeng Li³, Gonghuan Yang⁴, Mohsen Naghavi¹

¹Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, United States, ²Department of Epidemiology and Health Statistics, Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, People's Republic of China, ³Qingdao Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Qingdao, People's Republic of China, ⁴School of Basic Medicine, Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, People's Republic of China

xiaohong@uw.edu

Introduction

Over 20 cities in China have enacted local smoke-free laws or regulations that prohibit smoking in public places. However, only two of these smoke-free cities, Hong Kong and Tianjin, have examined the health impact of the law. Enacted in August 2013, Qingdao's smoke-free law was stricter than most other municipal smoke-free laws because it closed the loophole allowing designated smoking rooms.

Objectives

To estimate the health impact of the smoke-free legislation in Qingdao and to explore reasons for the disparity in the magnitude of the effect across smoke-free cities in China.

Methods

A study with interrupted time-series design with adjustment for underlying secular trend, seasonal pattern, meteorology factors was conducted to determine the impact of the smoke-free law on acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and stroke events among permanent residents aged 35 years or older in Qingdao, China. Outcome measures were the weekly number of hospitalizations and deaths due to AMI and stroke derived from electronic medical records and an all-cause mortality surveillance system. The study period was from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2015, with a post-ban follow-up of about two and a half years.

Results

Following the smoke-free legislation, an incremental 20% (95% CI: 14%-26%) decrease in the trend per year was observed in AMI admissions. Gradual reductions in AMI admissions were found in both younger and older age groups. A 6% (95% CI: 1%-12%) and 13% (95% CI: 8%-18%) annual decrease in AMI mortality rate and stroke admissions among those aged between 65 and 84 years was observed respectively.

Conclusion(s)

The smoke-free legislation in Qingdao was associated with gradual reductions in fatal and nonfatal AMI and stroke events. Demonstrable but modest effects on stroke admissions and AMI/stroke mortality rate were observed among the older age group after the law had been implemented for about one year. The study indicates the urgent need to strengthen the monitoring and

implementation of the current smoke-free legislation in Qingdao.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A84

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141013

Realization of 100% smoke-free jail facility through will and drive

Marie Charyll H. Jamolo¹, Gilbert D. Peremne¹, Ruth G. Estales¹

¹Bureau of Jail Management and Penology - Region 6, Republic of the Philippines, Iloilo City, Philippines

mch_jamolo@yahoo.com

Introduction

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in Region 6, Philippines is catering an average of 9000 Persons Deprived of Liberty in the custody of its 37 jails in six provinces of the region. Sad to note that 80% of the PDL are smokers. Some are already smoking before their detention and some used and learn to smoke during their detention to counter boredom. In this challenging scenario, the health status of the PDL smokers, even non-smokers, and the personnel is at risk.

Methods

The following strategies were done to address the challenges: 1) Organized the BJMP Anti-Smoking and Wellness Advocacy Task Force and Anti-Smoking and Wellness Advocacy Program. 2) The task force and the program advocates joint efforts to reach out for jail nurses or personnel taking charge of the health concerns of the PDL. They were oriented to align all their efforts and compliance in relation to the MPOWER parameters.

Results

100% compliance of smoke-free environment, broken down as follows: • 1 unit as recipient of Red Orchid Hall of Fame Award (ROHFA) in 2014; • 2 units as recipients of ROHFA in 2016; • Regional Office as recipient of ROHFA in 2017; • 1 unit as recipient of ROHFA in 2018; • 2 units as recipients of ROHFA in 2019; • 21 units as recipients of Red Orchid Award (ROA) for 2nd time in 2019; and • 10 units as recipients of ROA for the 1st time in 2019.

Conclusion(s)

For the BJMP Regional Office VI to attain 100% Smoke-free Jail Facility or 37 out of 37 jails truly complying the DOH MPOWER parameters, with the Regional Office at the forefront being a Hall of Famer in this advocacy, really requires both will and drive.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A85

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141014

Assessing compliance to tobacco control law: A base line survey in 10 districts of Bangladesh

Md. Farhadur Reza¹, Aminul Islam¹, Md. Khairul Alam Shiekh¹, Syed Mahbubul Alam²

¹National Tobacco Control Cell, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²The Union, Dhaka, Bangladesh

nayan.afmc8@gmail.com

Introduction

In Bangladesh, according to 'Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act 2005 (Amendment 2013)' smoking is prohibited in public places & public transports. Owner/caretaker/controller/manager of public places & transports are responsible for proper implementation of this law.

Objectives

To assess the compliance to tobacco control (TC) law in public places of 10 districts and determine effective interventions which can be applied in large scale throughout the country to reduce the usage of tobacco products and

increase the compliance.

Methods

A cross-sectional observational survey was conducted in August '19 in 430 public places of 10 randomly selected upazilas/sub-districts of 10 districts in Khulna division. The public places categorized as educational institutions, offices, healthcare facilities, recreational facilities, eating facilities and transit stations were surveyed. The study tool was adapted from a compliance guide developed by partners of the Bloomberg Initiatives to reduce tobacco use.

Results

The overall compliance rate to TC law was 73.31%. Among public places, highest compliance was seen in healthcare facilities (83.28%) and lowest in transit stations (57%) and recreational facilities (63.74%). No-smoking signage's comply with TC law has been found inadequately (18.60%) in the visited public places. No active smoking was observed in 86.51% of public places. Active smoking behavior has been found to be significantly associated with absence/presence of smoking aids [Fisher's exact test = 16319; $p = 0.001$] and cigarettes/bidi butts [χ^2 test = 131774, $p = 0.000$].

Conclusion(s)

Increasing coverage with no-smoking signage and ensure absence of smoking aids will help in reducing the active smoking and thus increasing the overall compliance to TC law. Furthermore, accentuate effort on enforcing the TC law in transit stations and recreational facilities by law enforcer are mandatory. Additionally, the owner/caretaker/manager of public places needed to be trained & aware and mass media awareness campaign will help to attain higher compliance to TC law in Bangladesh.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A86

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141015

Tobacco smoke exposed home in different urban settings in capital city of Bangladesh

Mohammad Ataur Rahman¹, Kazi Rumana Ahmed², Sharmin Hossain², Shamim Jubayer³, Mohammad Abdullah Al-Mamun³, Mahfuzur Rahman Bhuiyan³, Sohel Reza Choudhury³

¹Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Washington, United States,

²Bangladesh University of Health Sciences, Dhaka, Bangladesh,

³National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ataurmasud80@gmail.com

Introduction

Rapid unplanned urbanization in large cities in Bangladesh causing unhealthy living conditions. Tobacco smoke is one of the components of indoor air pollution and health consequences of exposure to second hand smoke (SHS) are well established. Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2017 Bangladesh reported that 39% adults are exposed to SHS at home. However, characteristics of households with SHS exposure are not well investigated in urban settings of Bangladesh.

Objectives

To find out the extent of tobacco smoke exposed home and their characteristics in different areas of Dhaka city.

Methods

A cross sectional study was conducted in three different urban settings (high, middle and low income areas) of Dhaka city in 2016. Systematic random sampling was used for selection of households from each of the areas. Data were collected from household head by face to face interview using a semi-structured questionnaire. A household was considered as exposed to tobacco smoke if anybody smoked inside home within last 30 days.

Results

Information were collected from a total 441 household heads. Among the respondents 79.6% were male, and mean age (\pm SD) was 47.8 (\pm 13.5) years. About half of the respondents (43.3%) had higher level of education (at least graduate) and 35% were service holder. Among the respondents 27.7% were current smoker. Overall, 23.4% home had tobacco smoking exposure within last 30 days. Tobacco smoking exposed home was higher in low income areas compared to high or middle income areas (20.4%, 35.9% and 43.7% respectively in high, middle and low income areas, $P < 0.001$). Tobacco smoking exposed home was also higher in home with household head with no formal education ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion(s)

The study showed one fourth of home exposed to SHS. Community based intervention and comprehensive awareness programs including smoke-free home campaign is recommended to protect people from SHS at home in urban areas.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A87

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141017

Smoking status in a smoke-free home program, Yogyakarta city

Muchsin Maulana¹, Septian Emma Dwi Jatmika¹, Kuntoro², Santi Martini², Sri Widiarti², Sholikhah Nur Azizah¹

¹Muchsin Maulana Public Health Faculty, Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, ²Public Health Faculty, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

muchsin.maulana@ikm.uad.ac.id

Introduction

Smoking is an adverse behavior, a problem not only for health but also for other aspects of life. The role of the government has not been relied upon in reducing the prevalence of smoking in Indonesia, which is increasing every year, leading to cigarette control program initiatives from various non-government parties. One of them is the Smoke-Free Home program, which is a collaborative program between Quit Tobacco Indonesia (QTI) and the Yogyakarta City Health Office, which has been implemented in several areas in the city of Yogyakarta since 2009. This activity received support from community members who declared their homes smoke-free through a declaration submitted by the community itself and signed by the regional chairperson.

Objectives

To investigate the smoking status of those in the Smoke-free Home area.

Methods

Quantitative research is analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The subjects of the study were heads of the family, who were active smokers in 70 households. The sampling technique used random cluster sampling. Then the results of the study were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Ethical clearance for this research was obtained from the research ethics committee of Ahmad Dahlan University, Indonesia (Letter of Ethical Approval, Number 011807107).

Results

Smoking status of residents in the Smoke-free Homes Program of 70 heads of households who were active smokers was found to affect the majority of respondents who decreased their smoking intensity; smoking reduction by 49 (70%) with two quitting 2 (2.8%).

Conclusion(s)

In the area of the Smoke-Free Home Program, the majority

of heads of households changed their smoking status in a positive direction with 70% of family heads reducing their smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A88
DOI: 10.18332/tid/141019

Tobacco control measures of psychiatric hospitals in Kyoto Prefecture before and after the enforcement of the amended Health Promotion Act

Narito Kurioka¹, Sumiko Kurioka²

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Kyoto Hakuikai Hospital, Kyoto, Japan, ²Department of Education, St. Andrew's University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
smokefree@sd5.so-net.ne.jp

Introduction

Even today, psychiatric hospitals are exempted from smoke-free environment. But with the implementation of the amended Health Promotion Act of the July 1st, 2019, all of the hospital in Japan including psychiatric ones became in principle smoke-free in their premises.

Objectives

To share the information and problems for making hospital smoke-free and to execute the hospital total smoking ban smoothly among the psychiatric hospitals in Kyoto Prefecture.

Methods

We send a questionnaire to psychiatric hospital administrators in Kyoto Prefecture before and after the enforcement of the Act.

Results

Before the implementation, 5 out of 12 (42%) hospitals were smoke-free in their premises, 3 (25%) were smoke-free indoors and 4 (33%) had indoor separated smoking area. After the implementation, 10 out of 16 (67%) hospitals become smoke-free in their premises; and 5 (33%) were smoke-free indoors. Although about half of the hospitals replied that no problem in particular happened, closet smoking and smoking around hospitals remain as challenges. Only two hospitals provided treatment for smoking cessation by health insurance and there was little support system for quitting tobacco.

Conclusion(s)

We reported results of the questionnaire to the surveyed hospitals and could share the information for tobacco control measures of other hospitals. This study contributed to a smooth implementation of the smoking ban of psychiatric hospitals. Support for patients and hospital staffs to quit tobacco is the next agenda.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A89
DOI: 10.18332/tid/141020

Step towards tobacco free Chattogram city

Nasim Banu¹, Mohammed Arifur Rahman¹

¹Young Power in Social Action, Chattogram, Bangladesh
shyamali1609@gmail.com

Introduction

Chattogram is a commercial hub and second biggest city in Bangladesh. Around 60 million people live here. But the city doesn't comply the tobacco control law, so it is impossible to ignore health impact of citizens. Political commitment can provide tobacco free environment in healthy city.

Objectives

To ensure a healthy environment for the people through effective implementation of Tobacco Control law and adoption of innovative local policies by taking combined

and sustainable efforts.

Methods

YPSA has been working with Chattogram City Corporation (CCC) since 2009 for making the CCC smoke-free. Sensitization and motivational meeting were arranged with different stakeholders for ensuring the highest level of commitment. In 2010, CCC endorsed smoke-free guideline and has been allocating budget for Tobacco Control program since 2014. But in 2017, project intervened to make Tobacco Free instead of smoke-free based on the strong commitment of Mayor of CCC. A Memorandum of Understanding signed between YPSA and CCC for making Tobacco Free city. A comprehensive plan was prepared and a focal Point officer was assigned by CCC. A multidisciplinary working committee led by City Corporation was assembled with representatives from relevant stakeholders. The committee discussed the model, defined goal, developed plan and is taking decisions.

Results

CCC expressed its determination to ensure the tobacco free city. CCC has been utilizing budget for Tobacco Control program. Quick decisions are being taken and implemented by the working committee. No of public places displayed signage, different authorities issued circulars and taking policies for implementing Tobacco control law. Action against tactics of tobacco industry was taken by CCC. CCC bans tobacco sale around 100 meter radius of education institutions. CCC is implementing campaign at school level.

Conclusion(s)

Political commitments, collaborative actions, enforcement of TC law, huge campaign, follow up and regular monitoring is necessary for implementing 'Tobacco Free City'.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A90
DOI: 10.18332/tid/141021

Smoke-free and healthy universities in Thailand

Pongsri Srimoragot¹

¹Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Introduction

University is the best sustainable for smoke-free and healthy zone among youth.

Objectives

To evaluate the progress of smoke-free and healthy university establishment in Thailand.

Methods

Methodology cross-sectional descriptive survey was applied. A self-report questionnaire was applied to recruited university data. 41 universities under higher education commission, Ministry of Education were self-evaluated based on standard guidelines.

Results

The 251 professional subjects, 280247 students and 51495 staff. Among them 6353 smoker students and 921 smoker staff. Only 41.5% set smoke-free university committees as a key success factor to mobilizes to smoke-free and healthy universities. Only 28 universities established smoke-free indoor areas. They set the smoke zone for smoker students and staff by varied from 1 area to 20 areas outdoor. For smoker screening, 61% did not screen the new students and 4 universities included screening in the annual check-up and cover only some students. All smokers did not refer to cessation services provided in or out university clinic. For public relations or campaigning. The majority of university 22 set traditional PR in university. Only 4 universities apply modern social media such as

facebook or line as a PR channel. But it is inadequate frequent to raise awareness. The majority of universities attempt to integrate tobacco topics into their curriculum. At the same time, they promote extra-curriculum activities to students as volunteer activists. Most of all they did not apply data-based for smoke-free and healthy universities establishment due to lack of funding and basic strategic knowledge. Based on 7 key guidelines and 15 items of key performance indicators, the best indication reported was KPI3 (mean = 1.48, SD = 1.08). The lowest indicators was 7.4 and 7.5 (mean = 0.60, SD = 1.03, respectively).

Conclusion(s)

The university still under development to be a smoke-free and healthy university. And finally, they need continuous improvement.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A91

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141022

Actions for a healthy environment and tobacco-free health care facilities at one upazilla in Bangladesh

Sayyida Akhter¹, Rashadujjaman¹, Rokeya Begum¹

¹UBINIG-Policy Research For Development Alternative, Ishwardi Upazilla, Pabna District, Rajshahi Division, Bangladesh
sayyidaakhter@gmail.com

Introduction

In Bangladesh, the burden from tobacco is alarming, 35.3% of adults are currently using tobacco either in smoked and/or in smokeless form. Bangladesh ratified the WHO FCTC in 2004, and in 2005, enacted the Smoking and Using of Tobacco Products (Control) Act. The law was amended in 2013. Smoking at public places as defined in the law had been prohibited. But it is seen that there is use of 12.7% smoking in health service center (GATS, 2017) but as per law public space must be 100% tobacco free.

Objectives

An action for tobacco-free healthcare facilities following the TC law for a healthy environment in the centers.

Methods

A baseline study of the situation of tobacco use and sale in the health centers Advocated for discourage tobacco use both by the patients and their attendant's. Encourage and assist current users of stop using. Prevent involuntary exposure to a healthy environment by the non-users. The use prohibition would be enforced through No smoking, "No-spitting", "no tobacco waste" signage as well as strict monitoring by the administration. Shared information about the use of tobacco, harmful effects, type of sickness caused by the use of the products. Distribute leaflet, signage, and poster s for creating awareness.

Results

Developed a best practice example for tobacco-free health facilities that incorporates control of both smoking and smokeless tobacco products.

Conclusion(s)

An important progress over healthy environment and smoke-free public places that is covered under the T.C law. Among the public places, rural-based health facilities can reach people not only for curative health care, but for preventive measures and for health education. Tobacco-free health facilities have incorporated harmful effects of tobacco consumption into the Health education programme.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A92

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141024

Passengers views on smoke-free provisions of Tobacco Control Law in trains and rail stations

Sazia Binte Saleh¹, Golam Mohiuddin Faruque², Md. Masum Billah³, Md. Atiqur Rahman⁴, Samiul Hassan Shajib⁴, Ayesha Akhter⁵, Md. Abu Rayhan⁴, Aminul Islam Sujon⁶, Md. Farhadur Reza⁶, Kamrunnisa Munna⁵

¹Madar Baksh Saleh Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²Bangladesh Cancer Society, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³SIEAM, ⁴Work for a Better Bangladesh Trust, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ⁵Center for Law and Policy Affairs, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ⁶National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh
sazia.saleh.bd@gmail.com

Introduction

According to Bangladesh Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act 2005 (amended in 2013), 'railway station buildings', 'queue to get in the public transports' (i.e.; platform) and 'trains' are smoke-free. First class railway staffs are responsible to ensure enforcement of this law. The Railway Act 1890 banned smoking in train. More than 90 million passengers traveled by train in 2018.

Objectives

This study aimed to find passenger's knowledge and views on smoke-free provisions of law, its implementation and obstacles in relation to railway stations and trains.

Methods

Study was conducted among passengers from rail stations (18 large stations/junctions) and trains (21 inter-city and mail trains). Study questionnaire based on closed-end questions with few open-end used here.

Results

Total of 596 respondents (aged between 18 to 70 years) were interviewed. Among them, 97.5% (n581) observed smoking in rail stations in last 30 days. Smoking were observed highest 97.6% (n567) in platform and lowest in waiting room 4.8% (n28) & office room area 4% (n23). Only 8.4% (n50) respondents observed action against smoking. Among them, smokers warned by railway staff were seen by 12% (n6) respondent and only 4% (n2) respondent observed punishments by mobile courts. At trains, 79.9% (n476) respondents observed smoking in last 30 days. Among them, highest 95.6% (n454) smoking events observed in washroom area and lowest 22.3% (n106) inside compartments. Only 16.3% (n97) respondents observed action against smoking where only 6.2% (n6) respondents observed smokers warned by railway staff.

Conclusion(s)

Effective enforcement of smoke-free provisions of law require capacity building trainings for railway staff, display no-smoking signages and organize awareness campaigns for passengers at all trains and stations. Monitoring and supervision by senior officials of Ministry of Railways those who have magistracy power to conduct mobile courts on enforcement of various laws including TC law.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A93

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141027

"Tobacco free health care facilities"- will it be only in papers? A query of mass people

Sheikh Mohammad Mahbus Sobhan¹, Sohel Reza Choudhury¹, Ahmad Khairul Abrar¹

¹National Heart Foundation of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh
smms_lincoln@yahoo.com

Introduction

It is of huge concern that tobacco causes health debacle for citizens, who have universal right to protect lives. In Bangladesh, by law, health care facilities are 100% smoke-free. In reality, it is yet to attain. It is evident that there is no

risk-free level of secondhand smoke (SHS). Recent Global Adult Tobacco Survey Bangladesh 2017 states that, 12.7% of adults were exposed to SHS who visited health care facilities (HCF). So, quick policy decision is a dire necessity.

Objectives

A government seeks evidence to get the real picture of any problem. So, National Heart Foundation of Bangladesh conducted a compliance survey to explore the latest situation of government HCFs to support in promulgation of necessary actions.

Methods

A cross-sectional study of Quantitative-Qualitative variety was conducted in April, 2019 covering 51 government HCFs of Dhaka City. Of those, 41.2% were outdoor clinics and 58.8% were hospitals. Skilled data collectors took interviews vis-à-vis and assessed HCF buildings and premises at rush hours for evidence of smoking and smokeless tobacco (SLT) use. They also observed whether there was any anti-tobacco signage, provision of support for quitting and presence of point of sale of tobacco product in and around the HCF.

Results

Direct and indirect evidence of tobacco control act violation was observed in HCFs. Smoking was found in 82.4% premises. Butts were found in 68.6% campuses and 43.1% building. Odor of smoking was found in 17.6% HCFs. In 45.1% HCFs, someone was found to use SLT within campus and in 41.2% it was within building. Tobacco consumption was higher in hospitals than clinic. Cessation clinic was present in one hospital only.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco free government HCFs were scarcely found in Dhaka city. HCF personnel, patients, and attendants should be acquainted with law. Precedent emphasis is required to monitor breaches and apply penance. Novel approach is crucial to offer quitting.

Funding

It was funded by CTFK.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A94

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141028

Community participating 'smoke-free zones' against secondhand smoking in Sri Lanka: Present and future

Present and future

Supun Lahiru Prakash¹, Palitha Abeykoon², Geethani Niwarthana², Bimsara Malshan², Sanjaya Nanayakkara¹, Jayatissa Nanayakkara¹, Upul Rohana¹

¹Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ²National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka
prakashhtgsl@gmail.com

Introduction

Secondhand smoking (SHS) causes serious health consequences to the non-smoking men, women, and children all over the world. The National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol of Sri Lanka has taken the initiative in carrying out the National program for establishing 'SFZs' for combating SHS in 2016.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to understand the current distribution of Smoke-Free Zones (SFZs), the enthusiasm of frontline health workers (Public Health Inspectors are the main coordinators of this project at the grass-root level) in establishing SFZs, and sustainability of them.

Methods

Administratively, Sri Lankan health care delivery system is hierarchically divided into nine Provincial Directorates,

27 Regional Directorates (25 districts), and 357 Medical Officer of Health divisions. We gathered data on SFZs established during 2015 – November 2019 from the 27 Regional Directors for this study and analyzed against the districts. Minitab 14 statistical software and Microsoft Excel 2010 were used in statistical analyses and graphical presentation.

Results

There were 253 SFZs established in 102 Medical Officer of Health divisions in 20 districts of nine provinces during the study period. The highest number of SFZs was established in 2018 (95) followed by 2019 (63), 2016 (55), and 2017 (35). The lowest number of SFZs was established in 2015 (5). Ninety-six percent (96%) of SFZs are sustained up to the data collection date.

Conclusion(s)

The project was initiated in only 29% of all Medical Officer of Health divisions in Sri Lanka. The yearly distribution of the number of SFZs showed an increase up to 2018 and a decline in 2019, yet the number is higher than in 2015, 2016, and 2017. However, they have maintained higher sustainability. Therefore, necessary steps should be taken to further spread this concept to new areas in order to protect non-smokers from SHS.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A95

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141029

The lesson learnt from smoke-free restaurant model in Hoan Kiem, Vietnam

Trinh Thu Huong¹, Nguyen Hanh Nguyen¹, Pham Thi Hoang Anh¹, Le Thi Thu¹

¹Vietnam Office of HealthBridge Foundation of Canada, Hanoi, Vietnam

huong@healthbridge.org.vn

Introduction

The Vietnam Tobacco Control Law, effective since May 2013, requires all indoor public places, including restaurants and cafeterias be smoke-free. However, GATS 2015 findings showed the highest prevalence and the most modest reduction of second-hand smoke exposure in restaurants during 2010–2015. The challenges were low political commitment and reluctance of authorities to implement smoke-free policies in restaurants (SFR), the resistance of business, and high public acceptability of smoking. Hoan Kiem is the old center district of Hanoi having many big restaurants and attracting around 2 million international visitors yearly.

Objectives

To improve SFR implementation in Hanoi.

Methods

In 2016–2019, Hoan Kiem People's Committee launched the implementation of SFR model. The approaches were utilized including: i) Advocacy to improve the commitment of local government; ii) Media campaigns to raise awareness and support; iii) Peer education to engage managers of compliant SFR to share their experience and motivation to other restaurant owners; iv) Strengthen the enforcement through supporting the model of monitoring visit of local authorities.

Results

50 members of district/ward tobacco control Steering Committee and 350 Managers/Owners of restaurants were trained on SFR implementation. 65000 leaflets on SFR and tobacco harm prevention, 3000 no-smoking decal sign were distributed. Monitoring visits of interdisciplinary inspection teams to 294 participated restaurants were conducted. In 2017 & 2018, 109 restaurants were recognized for safety

food and SFR (40% of total participated restaurants). Lesson learned: i) Integrating smoke-free and food safety in the model; ii) Strong political commitment and involvement of People Committee leaders at district level; iii) Best practice sharing: Good SFR models shared their real experience through training, workshop, and media; iv) Simple and sustainable enforcement mechanism through the model of monitoring visit of local authorities.

Conclusion(s)

The used approaches have proven to be effective in improving the compliance of implementation of SFR and should be scaled up to other districts in Vietnam.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A96

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141030

Myths and realities of profitability of tobacco cultivation in Bangladesh

AKM Ghulam Hussain¹

¹Department of Economics, Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh
ghussain@econdu.ac.bd

Introduction

The cultivation of tobacco is increasing alarmingly in Bangladesh. Farmers are encouraged by the industry to continue and expand tobacco cultivation by offering various incentives including loans and buyback guarantees. On the other hand, farmers consider tobacco farming profitable in an accounting sense without considering unpaid private cost, social costs, and global warming costs due to deforestation and carbon emissions from wood-burning and carbon sequestration.

Objectives

The objective of this study is to estimate the economic cost of tobacco farming in Bangladesh.

Methods

1549 primary data points were collected from 32 unions in 8 districts. We included five types of farmers: contract and independent current tobacco farmers, former tobacco farmers, never tobacco farmers from tobacco and non-tobacco districts. Secondary data were collected from the scientific literature and government survey data. 320 primary samples of soil and water were collected and tested. Data analysis used descriptive, multivariate and multinomial logistic regression methods for estimating absolute and relative benefit-cost ratios of tobacco cultivation.

Results

Tobacco farming is less profitable when the opportunity cost of family labor, land and environmental costs are included. Farmers lose more than 45 thousand Taka per acre by tobacco cultivation. If we include environmental net social benefit, the loss shoots to BDT -77411 per acre. Based on socio-economic status, tobacco farmers also lagged behind. Child labour use is inescapable in tobacco cultivation. Multivariate and multinomial logistic regression analysis also shows that indebted farmers, and farmers with higher dependency ratios are more likely to participate in tobacco farming.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco cultivation is not as beneficial as popularly perceived. Availability of underemployed family labor; options of advanced credit, and buyback guarantees from tobacco companies attract farmers for tobacco cultivation. Supply-side interventions to curb the tobacco epidemic in Bangladesh need to address these factors to correct illusory incentives and to motivate tobacco farmers to switch to alternative livelihood options.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A97

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141031

Effects of smoking on the performance of the IFMA youth muaythai championships, Bangkok 2018

Anchalee Supopak¹, Saranatra Waikaku¹, Vichai Vanadurongvan¹
¹Vichaivej Yakfaichai Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand
porsupopak@gmail.com

Introduction

Smoking habit in the youth is a new target of most tobacco companies. This habit can retard development and performance in athletes.

Objectives

To find out the prevalence and effects of smoking in the IFMA Youth World Muaythai Championships, Bangkok 2018, we carried out as a short cohort study during the game.

Methods

Seventy five candidates of the game with their ages ranging between 8 and 17 years, 70 males and 5 females, were interviewed and examined as the ordinary regulation. Furthermore, smoking and CO measurement from forceful expiration were also done in these candidates. They were followed up until the end of the game. Correlation among smoking, level of CO and the performance of the candidates were found out.

Results

Forty five of seventy five or 60% of the candidates reported they did smoking. Twenty candidates, 26.6%, did smoking every day ranging from 1 to 15 times a day. CO measurement among the candidates revealed 1 to 9 ppm. On the other hand, CO measurement showed 0 to 1 in the nonsmoking candidates. Two of the candidates in non-smoking group received Gold Medal Award. In the candidates who could not pass the first round 28/32 or 87.5% were in the smoking group with CO in their force expiration over 5 ppm. Furthermore, none in the smoking group could pass the final contest.

Conclusion(s)

Prevalence of smoking habit in candidates of the IFMA Youth Muaythai Championships 2018 was very high. Smoking has negative effect on their performance of the game.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A98

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141032

Smoking increases risk of recurrent tuberculosis: A qualitative study of Bangladesh

Jakir Hossain Bhuiyan Masud¹

¹Public Health Informatics Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh
jakir_msd@yahoo.com

Introduction

Tuberculosis(TB) may recur even after successful treatment. The average reported incidence rates of recurrent TB (per 100000 person/years) worldwide. Recurrent TB is a challenging issue to public health systems of Bangladesh. Previous study reported that smoking tobacco is a risk factor for getting recurrent TB. Sustainable, safe and clean smoke-free environments are necessary to control many diseases including TB. Occupational and environmental harms of tobacco cultivation, production, and consumption are highly associated for getting diseases like TB.

Objectives

We conducted a qualitative study to investigate whether tobacco smoking increases the risk of tuberculosis (TB) recurrence.

Methods

We randomly selected recurrent TB patients who had satisfactorily completed treatment for a previous

TB episode. We conducted our study with 12 health practitioners and 12 follow-up interviews. The study was conducted from August to October 2018 in Bangladesh. An in-depth interview was conducted among the participants after taking informed consent.

Results

Several factors influenced adherence of recurrent TB such as quality knowledge, engagement with appropriate treatment, perceptions of health, self-treatment, quality information, knowledge, and belief. Patients experienced many challenges during and after the treatment and they do not know how to lead their life safer and prevent recurrent infection through health promotion. There is a lack of appropriate health education and promotion to prevent recurrent TB. Our study assessed that the patients had double chance of recurrent TB who smoked more than 10 cigarettes a day.

Conclusion(s)

Our study suggests that smoking cigarette is associated with recurrent TB. We recommend appropriate TB treatment with cessation support center in every clinic to prevent recurrent TB.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A99

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141033

Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use and oral pre-malignant lesions among heavy load truck drivers and general male population in Mumbai, India

Kharodia Neha¹, Oswal Kunal², Gupta Neha¹, Sethuraman Lakshman¹, Sebastian Paul¹

¹Cancer Care Initiative, Tata Trusts, Mumbai, India, ²Cancer Screening and Early Detection, Karkinos Healthcare Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai, India

Introduction

Oro-pharyngeal cancer is the sixth most common cancer worldwide. One of the highest oral cancer incidences is found in India, with India contributing approximately 30% of all new cases globally and accounting for one-third of the global burden of oral cancers. High risk groups, especially truck drivers, pose a challenge for high smokeless tobacco use and addressing the risk factors is a priority.

Objectives

The aim of this study was to understand the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use and oral pre-malignant lesions among Indian heavy load truck drivers and the general Indian population.

Methods

In this study, two subsets of the data collected by the Indian Dental Association (IDA) under their 'National Oral Health Programme' (NOHP) initiative were analyzed. In a community based setting participants undergo a complete dental and oral examination by a dentist. Tobacco users, especially those with oral pre-malignant lesions or conditions, are informed about the pre-cancerous findings and are provided with tobacco cessation counselling along with treatment recommendations. Secondary datasets – one belonging to truck driver population and the other to general population – were obtained from the Indian Dental Association for analysis.

Results

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among truck drivers (n=73) (75.3%) and in the general population (n=56) (28.3%). The prevalence of oral pre-malignant lesions in truck drivers was found to be 17.5% and 15.7% in general population. The odds ratio for presence of oral lesions and smokeless tobacco use was 2.84 [95% CI = 0.578 – 27424,

p-value = 0.22) in truck drivers, and 11.7 [95% CI = 4475 – 32503, p-value= 0.001] in general population.

Conclusion(s)

This study did provide a good insight on the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use and oral lesions among Indian truck drivers. Screening and early detection of high risk groups and addressing smokeless tobacco use through integrated workplace intervention is needed.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A100

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141034

Comparative study of mental and physical health of female small and medium enterprise owners in relation to smoking behavior in Japan and France

Sumiko Kurioka¹, Katsuyuki Kamei², Hiroki Ogyu³, Torres Olivier⁴

¹Department of Education, St. Andrew's University of Education, Sakai-shi, Japan, ²Kansai University, Osaka, Japan, ³Otsu Women's University, Tokyo, Japan, ⁴University of Montpellier, Montpellier, France

sumiko-k@sd5.so-net.ne.jp

Introduction

The smoking rate of Japanese women had temporarily risen to 20%, but has decreased significantly in recent years, and the smoking rate in 2017 was 7.2%. On the other hand, the smoking rate of French women is high at 30.1%.

Objectives

In this study, we compare the smoking behavior of Japanese and French female small and medium enterprise (SMEs) owners with their business stress as well as mental and physical conditions, and consider the social, psychological and cultural background of smoking.

Methods

For Japanese subjects, in 2018, we conducted a telephone interview with 317 SMEs owners who are members of the Welfare Foundation who had agreed to the survey. A total of 169 French subjects participated in an internet survey at the same time. The number and average age (\pm standard deviation) of the subjects were 410 males, 58.60 (\pm 13.2), 76 females, 53.3 (\pm 13.5). The survey items used were lifestyle factors, health status, and job factors, and we compared the Japanese and French results by gender.

Results

The smoking rate of female SMEs owners was 18.5% in Japan and higher than that in France (10.2%). The proportion of respondents who answered "well" and "feel good" was 37.0% and 44.4% respectively in Japan, and 75.5% and 83.7% in France. Job satisfaction and stress were also significantly lower for female SME owners in Japan than for female SMEs owners in France.

Conclusion(s)

The smoking rate of female SMEs owners in Japan was 2.5 times higher than that of general female population in Japan, and was one-third lower in France than that of general female population. The result may be attributed to the complex relation between the age group of Japanese surveyed, social norms on smoking, and differences in women's values and attitudes toward smoking in Japan and France.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A101

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141039

Knowledge and attitude towards electronic cigarettes among university student smokers in Thailand

Surarong Chinwong¹, Kanthaya Saharatchataphong¹, Chantika Kachai¹, Dujrudee Chinwong¹

¹Faculty of Pharmacy, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand
surarong@gmail.com

Introduction

The current information demonstrates that the use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) is increasing among young adults. There is a lot of information in social media about the pros and cons of e-cigarettes, with conflicting results.

Objectives

Therefore, this cross-sectional study aimed to study the knowledge and attitude towards e-cigarettes among students studying at a university in northern Thailand who smoked ordinary cigarettes and/or e-cigarettes.

Methods

The data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire from 408 university students who smoked ordinary cigarettes and/or e-cigarettes between January to April 2019. The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Review Committee, Faculty of Pharmacy, Chiang Mai University. The statistical analyses were performed with the STATA software.

Results

The results showed that regarding the knowledge towards e-cigarettes, the average score was 5.9 ± 2.1 from a total score of 12. The study indicated that 85.5% of the participants understood that nicotine was the cause of e-cigarettes addiction. The 2 most misunderstood questions were e-cigarettes could cause bronchitis, and propylene glycol in e-cigarettes could cause respiratory and eye irritation because only 22.5% and 24.7%, respectively could answer these questions correctly. The health-sciences students had significantly higher knowledge scores than arts/social sciences students and science/technology students. Regarding the attitude towards e-cigarettes, 60.3% believed that e-cigarettes were less dangerous to human health than ordinary cigarettes. However, 51.7% was hesitant that smoking e-cigarettes had a negative effect on human health in the long term. In addition, 40.7% disagreed that smoking e-cigarettes could help smokers to be accepted among friends and to socialize.

Conclusion(s)

In conclusion, the majority of students had insufficient knowledge of e-cigarettes. Most of them believed that e-cigarettes were less dangerous than ordinary cigarettes and uncertain about negative effects on chronic use.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A102

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141040

Influence of graphical health warnings in process of smoking cessation among adult smokers

Ammatul Fardousi Himi¹, Shafia Shaheen¹, Ahmad Khairul Abrar¹

¹National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine, Dhaka, Bangladesh

himi.mmc@gmail.com

Introduction

Smoking is the single most important preventable cause of disability and premature mortality. In Bangladesh around 37.8 million adults are tobacco consumer, of whom 19.2 million are smoker. As a significant control measures of tobacco usage, since 2016 Graphical Health Warnings (GHWs) covering 50% of main display area of tobacco packages came into force in Bangladesh.

Objectives

The aim of this study was to assess the current response of adult smokers towards GHWs in smoking cessation process.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted during the period of January to December 2018 at Dhaka. Conveniently selected 230 adult smokers were interviewed to know their attitude to GHWs and its' influence on them in the process of smoking cessation.

Results

Most of the respondents were young male with mean age of 29.57 (± 8.421) years. Majority of the respondents were found to notice (72.6%), read or look closely (64.8%) the GHWs on cigarette package, which constitutes the salience of GHW. One-third of the respondents discussed about these warnings with fellow smokers and two-third of them thought about the health risks of smoking. About 43% of the respondents reduced their smoking frequency and 61% had attempted to quit during last one year. About two-third of respondents were found to have an intention to quit smoking in future. Measures of salience were significantly associated with thinking about health risks ($p < 0.001$), prior quitting attempt ($p < 0.05$) and quitting intention ($p < 0.05$). Quitting intention in future was significantly associated with reduction of smoking frequency (AOR: 2.589, 95% CI: 1.034–6.479, $p < 0.05$) and prior quitting attempt (AOR: 6.029, 95% CI: 2.835–12.820, $p < 0.001$) after controlling covariates.

Conclusion(s)

GHWs has strong influence on smoking cessation. GHWs should be more specific, vivid and informative covering a large area to draw more attention of the smokers in motivating them to quit smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A103

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141041

Standard packaging to ensure effective enforcement of graphical health warning on smokeless tobacco products: Current status and gaps in Bangladesh

Farhana Zaman¹, Aminul Islam Sujon², Md. Bazlur Rahman¹, Md. Mohiuddin¹, Syed Mahbubul Alam³, Shameem Haider Patwary¹

¹Tobacco Control and Research Cell, Dhaka International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Service Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³The Union, Dhaka, Bangladesh
farhana442@gmail.com

Introduction

Among adults aged 15 years and above, the consumption rate of Smokeless Tobacco products is 20.6% or 22 million that higher than smoking (18.0% or 19.2 million) in Bangladesh (GATS 2017). Graphical Health Warnings (GHW) on both sides of all tobacco products covering 50% or more surface area imposed from 19th March 2016 as per amendment of the Smoking and Tobacco Products Uses (Control) Act 2005 in 2013 and its Rules in 2015. This law made mandatory to write "approved for selling only in Bangladesh" should also be written in all tobacco packs.

Objectives

To identify the gaps on enforcement GHWs (section 10 of tobacco control law) in the most common SLT products; zarda/smashed tobacco with betel leaf and gul/tobacco powder in lower gum.

Methods

Tobacco Control and Research Cell (TCRC) of the Dhaka International University conducted survey from October 2018 to September 2019. Packets of smokeless tobacco products collected from 295 wholesale shops situated in the 131 bazaars (market area) in the 32 district towns. These 295 wholesale shops distributed/sale SLT products in all other local and small shops of these districts.

Results

GHWS enforcement on the SLT products packs are very weak as only 3% zarda (out of 667) and none gul packs comply with the law. - Size vary from 5 gram to 100 grams, the small size of packs doesn't have space for GHWS and written text. 75% of zarda's packs and 85% gul packs doesn't provide the sentences "approved for selling only in Bangladesh". - Packing materials (such as tins, plastics, polythene, paper) is another problem that can address by standard and unique packets.

Conclusion(s)

Standard packaging of SLT products based on size can ensure full compliance of TC law. TCRC initiated sensitizing concerned government agencies with these findings to make standard packaging for tobacco products.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A104

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141042

Which design is most effective in preventing teenagers from smoking? A survey about cigarette packages among teenagers

Mao Yimeng¹, Qi Honglei², Zheng Pinpin¹

¹School of Public Health, Institute of Health Communication, Fudan University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China, ²Laoximen Community Healthcare Center, Shanghai, People's Republic of China

18211020031@fudan.edu.cn

Introduction

Survey data shows that 19.9% of students aged 13-15 had tried smoking and 30.0% of them became addicted in China. Graphic tobacco package warnings are an effective method to raise awareness of smoking dangers among adolescents and non-smokers. However, cigarette packages only include vague text warnings in China. Little domestic research has explored the cigarette package warning effects on teenagers.

Objectives

We hope this study can find which package designs have the best effect to prevent Chinese teenagers from smoking, thus providing evidence to advocate for adopting effective package warnings in China.

Methods

A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted from 1238 students aged 12-18 from 2 schools in Huangpu district of Shanghai. Eight kinds of cigarette packages were shown in the questionnaire with different designs of background and warning labels. The effects such as increasing awareness of tobacco dangers, arousing an emotional response and commitment to not smoke were evaluated through rating for each package and ranking the different designs.

Results

Among 1238 students, 16.96% had tried smoking and 7.84% smoked in the past 30 days. The plain designed package with a picture of a real dying patient and a warning label stating, "Smoking can kill you" had the strongest warning effect on teenagers, and was thought to be the most effective in preventing teenagers from smoking. The current cigarette package design with commercial logo and vague text stating, "Adolescents shouldn't smoke" had the least effectiveness. Meanwhile, 68.99% of students support adopting disease photos on tobacco packages, and 58.72% students thought cigarette packages should include more specific health messages. Also, 81.58% of students support increasing the graphic warning area to over 70% of the total.

Conclusion(s)

The current cigarette package in China has the least

effectiveness in preventing teenagers from smoking. Graphic warning packages with real pictures with clear warning labels in plain design should be adopted in China.

Funding

This study is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China [71573047].

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A105

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141046

Innovative policies and practices on warning and plain packaging of tobacco products

Preeti Gupta¹

¹NCD Care Foundation, Hyderabad, India

preetincdcarefoundation@gmail.com

Introduction

Under plain packaging laws, all tobacco products must: be packaged in a certain colour display brand names in certain ways display the required text and graphic health warnings not display logos, brand images or promotional text.

Objectives

Plain packaging aims to improve public health in the world by reducing smoking rates. Plain packaging discourages people from using tobacco by: reducing the appeal of tobacco products making health warnings more effective removing misleading information on packaging. Health warnings include: statements — such as 'Smoking harms unborn babies' graphics — photos that are related to the warning statements explanatory — more detail about the warning statements information. Plain packaging must be a part of tobacco control activities — policies and programs that aim to reduce tobacco-related harm.

Methods

We administer, enforce and defend tobacco plain packaging laws. To administer the laws, we have to: inform the community about plain packaging laws keep the laws up to date guide and educate tobacco companies on how to meet the laws. To investigate breaches or enforce the laws, we follow our enforcement policy. We also defend the laws against legal challenges and disputes. Cigarette packets warning must include: display a statement and graphic that cover at least 75% of the front display a statement, graphic and explanatory message that cover at least 90% of the back display and an information message on one side.

Results

The plain packaging laws has helped to reduce smoking and passive smoking in the country and is having a positive impact and expected to continue reducing smoking rates.

Conclusion(s)

If you think a tobacco product is in breach of the plain packaging laws, the government has to provide plain packaging complaint form. The government has to consider all complaints, assess each complaint and prioritise them based on the risk, as well as provide updates on the progress or outcome of a complaint.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A106

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141047

ASEAN pictorial health warning best practices: Gaps and challenges

Tan Yen Lian¹

¹Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance, Bangkok, Thailand
yenlian@seatca.org

Introduction

All ten ASEAN countries are among 118 countries and territories in the world that finalized pictorial health

warning (PHW) requirements in accordance to WHO FCTC Article 11. Thailand and Singapore are the first two Asian countries requiring standardized packaging, eliminating all promotional aspects of packaging (including brand colors, logos, and graphics), effective from 10 September 2019 and 1 July 2020, respectively.

Objectives

The paper aims to track countries' progress in implementing effective PHW policies, identify gaps, and areas for improvement in the existing policies of each ASEAN country.

Methods

A self-administered questionnaire was developed according to FCTC Article 11 Guidelines requirements for survey in ten ASEAN countries. Country partners filled the questionnaire based on their current health warning regulations/law.

Results

The analysis showed that (1) PHWs applied to all forms of tobacco packaging but not on the entire range of tobacco products in some countries; (2) four countries require at least 75% PHW warning sizes and the largest warning (Thailand's 85%); (3) all ASEAN countries, except Philippines, require PHW on top front and back panels of the package for maximum warnings visibility; (4) tax stamp partly covers the PHW in some countries despite the law prohibiting obscured health warnings; (5) industry can produce PHWs in only 3 months; (6) PHWs rotation delayed in Lao PDR and Vietnam; (7) misleading descriptors banned in most countries except Brunei; (8) display of emission yield figures prohibited in Brunei, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand but allowed in Indonesia; (9) expiry date of tobacco product labels prohibited in Thailand but mandated in Vietnam; (10) the region shares PHWs images; and (11) PHW required on tobacco products for duty-free sale except in Myanmar, Singapore and Vietnam.

Conclusion(s)

All ASEAN countries must continuously strengthen existing regulations. Governments are encouraged to join Thailand and Singapore in adopting standardized packaging to complement PHWs' effectiveness.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A107

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141048

Role of civil society action committee as a key actor for successfully implementation of bans of Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) under tobacco control laws in the southern coastal areas of Bangladesh

A.K.M. Maksud¹, Khandaker Reaz Hossain¹

¹Grambangla Unnayan Committee, Dhaka, Bangladesh
grambangla@yahoo.com

Introduction

In Bangladesh, use of tobacco is a very alarming situation. 35 percent of adults are currently using tobacco either in smoked in smokeless form (GATS 2017). However, the government of Bangladesh is seriously concerned about this issue and has enacted tobacco control law in 2005 based on FCTC-WHO. Tobacco use is comparatively higher in the southern coastal region. Due to lack of well communication in the riverine coastal region, tobacco industries are more aggressive in advertising and promoting tobacco products and tobacco users are increasing very rapidly.

Objectives

Activating civil society groups especially, community-led civil society action committees to stop Tobacco Advertising,

Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) initiatives take by the tobacco industries and small traders at the point of sales (POS).

Methods

In implementing the TAPS ban initiative, Grambangla prioritized engagements of civil society as key actor to identify and monitor the local point of sales (POS). Grambangla formed Civil Society Action Committees to monitor TAPS violations and conduct media campaign to sensitize the local journalist, arrange cultural events such as, street drama highlighting adverse effects of tobacco use.

Results

Due to efforts of civil society action committee huge number of TAPS violation incidences were identified and documented such as posters, stickers, gift items by the tobacco industries. Civil Society Action Committees facilitated in activating local task force committees and as a result task force committees initiated mobile courts in five areas and warned and fined the tobacco vendors for TAPS violations. As an effect the owners of POSs removed signboards and festoons, discount label of tobacco products etc.

Conclusion(s)

Government has already declared for a "Tobacco free Bangladesh by 2040". In achieving the vision and the SDG Target 3.a, Civil Society Action committees could be key actors for monitoring of TAPS violation towards successfully implementation of tobacco control laws of Bangladesh.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A108

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141049

Monitoring the interferences of tobacco industry and analyzing situation of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship through implementing an online surveillance system to facilitate enforcement of tobacco control laws in Bangladesh

A.K.M. Maksud¹, Khandaker Reaz Hossain¹, Mosammat Tahamina Akter¹

¹Grambangla Unnayan Committee, Dhaka, Bangladesh
akmmaksud@gmail.com

Introduction

Grambangla Unnayan Committee has developed an online surveillance software to monitor incidences of TAPS ban violations and tobacco industry interferences. Tobacco Industry encourages retailers to violate the TAPS bans at the point of sales (POS) through advertisements and reimbursement of the money equivalent to the fines by Executive Magistrate.

Objectives

The purpose of the initiative is to monitor the interferences of tobacco industry and analyzing situation of Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (TAPS) through operationalizing an online surveillance system to facilitate enforcement of tobacco control laws in Bangladesh.

Methods

The data collection mechanism has been performed by the use of customized software used through an android phone, GPS, taking a photo of the POS and filling an online data collection format. The method of data collection was census of POS of 12 towns of Barisal division in Bangladesh. Data was collected from 6025 POS.

Results

The online surveillance team has identified a total of 6025

POS and collected all related data of those POS. Findings of the online surveillance shows 43 types of incidences of violation in relation to TAPS ban and tobacco interferences at POS e.g. stickers (67.0%), shop signage (33.5%), cash box or any box with tobacco sign (23.1%), use of brand name or similar color at POS (26.3%), showcase with tobacco sign (14.0%), big dummy packet (24.2%), leaflet (14.9%), attractive cigarette display shelf (12.6%), advertising on windows (13.0%), poster (2.1%), flyer (1.4%), etc.

Conclusion(s)

Data generated from the online surveillance now made it easy for the District Task Force Committees and Sub-district Task Force Committees to enforce provisions of Tobacco Control Law since data indicate addresses, GPS locations and photos of POS and incidences of TAPS ban violations at the POS. There is no "Conflict of Interest" with the findings of this research with any person or institutions.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A109

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141050

Japanese tea ceremony masters should stop using smoking chest on serving tea

Akinori Kuruma¹

¹Koganji Temple, Tokyo, Japan

kuruma@a.toshima.ne.jp

Introduction

The author blows the whistle on using smoking chest in Tea Ceremony (TC). TC, well known worldwide has been brought by a Buddhist monk and has been an important part of Japanese culture. However, smoking chests "tobacco bon"(sets of smoking supplies including pipes, cut tobacco, lighter and ashtray) are always prepared in formal tea parties. That is because TC masters ~400 years ago started smoking, made it a rule and glorified it. Now smoking chest often plays an important role of a sign of the superior guest seat in tea room rather than mere smoking supplies. Therefore, TC masters nowadays never take it for granted that smoking chest should be removed, even though they do not smoke and they teach children how to serve tea. This trend helps tobacco industry to justify smoking itself as a traditional hospitality, and to make use of the authority of TC for evil purpose. e.g. Japan Tobacco's TV commercial featuring TC was broadcasted nationwide in 2016 (<https://bit.ly/2pru03h>).

Methods

The author had have uploaded an article entitled "put smoking chest away in TC" through JSTC magazine available in the website (<https://bit.ly/20Zwf3w>) that is now easily accessible via Internet search. Also, The author had sent the article to some of TC masters/secretariat.

Results

One school reprinted of the whole article on their annual journal and the head master wrote "it is about time to stop". But it seems to be a long way to go before all the TC school masters stop using smoking chests and put them away in the warehouse of museum.

Conclusion(s)

TC world is extremely feudalistic where "Iemoto (head master)" rules his whole school. The author urge the readers to make a loud voice and keep claiming the use of smoking chest as a wrong way for TC.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A110

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141051

The youth's awareness of regulations banning e-cigarette advertising, promotion, sponsorship and their use in educational buildings

Dorota Kaleta¹, Kinga Polanska¹

¹Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Medical University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland

dorotakaleta2@gmail.com

Introduction

Legal regulations are recognized as one of the most important tools used to prevent the use of nicotine containing products.

Objectives

The study objective was to evaluate the youth's awareness of existing legislation banning e-cigarette advertising, promotion, sponsorship, and use of those products in school building.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted between 2017 and 2018 among 1722 secondary and 787 high school students from Piotrkowski district. An anonymous, self-administered questionnaire adapted from the GYTS was implemented so as to collect information on the e-cigarette use status, awareness of the existing legislation and its enforcement.

Results

About 32% of the youth declared current e-cigarette use. Despite the amendment of Tobacco Control Act banning e-cigarette advertising, promotion and sponsorship, about 4% of the students declared that they had seen e-cigarette advertising on TV, 7% in newspapers, 60% in the point of sale and 70% in the internet. What is more, 43% of the youth declared that they had seen celebrities using such products. Half of the study population was not able to indicate if there was a ban on e-cigarette sponsorship of the youth events. Only 40% of the study participants indicated a ban on e-cigarette use in school buildings or school premises, while the rest did not have such knowledge or indicated that e-cigarette use was allowed in the selected places. Everyday violation of regulations by employees was indicated by 16% of the respondents, while the daily violation of these provisions by students was reported by more than 25% of the youth. There were no significant differences in the percentages of the students being aware of the existing regulations depending on a school grade ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion(s)

More effort should be made to inform young people about legal regulations on e-cigarettes and to enforce the relevant law.

Funding

This study was supported by the Local Government of the Piotrkowski District (grant number: AZ-I.033.2.2014), Medical University of Lodz (grant no. 503/6-024-01/503-66-001). The funding bodies had no role in the design of the study and collection, analysis, and interpretation of the data, and in writing the manuscript.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A111

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141052

"Keep calm, it's just vapour": A content analysis of vaping related tweets and associated imagery

Kahlia McCausland¹, Bruce Maycock², Tama Leaver³, Katharina Wolf⁴, Katherine Thomson⁵, Becky Freeman⁶, Jonine Jancey¹

¹Collaboration for Evidence, Research and Impact in Public Health, School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia,

²European Centre for Environment and Human Health, College of Medicine and Health, University of Exeter, Exeter, United

Kingdom, ³School of Media, Creative Arts and Social Inquiry, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ⁴School of Management and Marketing, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ⁵School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ⁶School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia kahlia.mccausland@curtin.edu.au

Introduction

The sale of e-cigarettes containing nicotine is prohibited in all Australian states and territories, yet the increased availability and convenience of the internet enables promotion and exposure across countries. A central feature of many universal social media platforms is the sharing of images. As a result of the increased pervasiveness of social media, the role of marketing and peer influence in the uptake of smoking has become particularly salient as social media can be a powerful tool used to influence risk behaviours.

Objectives

To investigate how e-cigarettes are portrayed and promoted on Twitter using a content analysis approach of posts containing an image.

Methods

1303 tweets and accompanying images from 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 were analysed, collected through TrISMA (Tracking Infrastructure for Social Media Analysis), a contemporary technical and organisational infrastructure for the tracking of public communication by Australian users of social media, via a list of 15 popular e-cigarette related terms.

Results

Despite Australia's cautious approach toward e-cigarettes and the limited evidence supporting them as an efficacious smoking cessation aid, there is a concerted effort from some Twitter users to promote these devices as a health conducive (7%) smoking cessation product (20%). Twitter is being used in an attempt to circumvent Australian regulation and advocate for a more liberal approach towards personal vaporisers (7%). Twenty-seven percent of posts were dedicated to selling or promoting vape products, and 20% were business listings that used methods to expand their clientele by touting competitions and giveaways.

Conclusion(s)

The borderless nature of social media presents a clear challenge for the enforcement of Article 13 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which requires all ratifying nations to implement a ban on tobacco, advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Countering advertising and promotion of these products will require cross-border cooperation with other WHO FCTC parties.

Funding Acknowledgments

This work was supported by a Healthway Exploratory Research Grant (grant number 32803) and an Australian Government Research Training Program Scholarship. The Scholarship is provided by the Commonwealth of Australia to support general living costs for students (KM) undertaking Research Doctorate studies. This research was also supported by the Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University 2019 Health Sciences Summer Scholarship Initiative. The Scholarship is provided by the Faculty of Health Science, Curtin University to support the general living costs of undergraduate students (KT) to undertake a research project. All funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; and in the decision to present the results. This research was also supported by infrastructure provided through the Australian Research Council-funded project

TrISMA: Tracking Infrastructure for Social Media Analysis (LIEF grant LE140100148).

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A112

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141053

IAWER- A systematic approach for monitoring of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) violation at the point of sales in

Bangladesh

Khandaker Reaz Hossain¹

¹Grambangla Unnayan Committee, Dhaka, Bangladesh reazkh@gmail.com

Introduction

In Bangladesh, the use of smoked and smokeless tobacco products are very high. According to the recent GATS 2017 report, 35.3% people currently use tobacco. Government of Bangladesh enacted `Smoking and Tobacco Usage (Control) Act, 2005 on the basis of WHO FCTC. Despite of enacting law, tobacco industries are violating TAPS ban in the name of CSR. However, these type of advertising and promotional activities can be protected through an effective monitoring system.

Objectives

To monitor the TAPS violations at the Points of Sales of tobacco products in a very systematic way so that district and sub-district level task forces can easily identify whether any incidence of TAP violation occurs at the POS.

Methods

IAWER is a systematic monitoring approach where a step by step process is followed through Identification, Administrative & Awareness, Warning, Enforcement and Reporting procedures. Through this process, a Point of Sale will be informed about TAPS ban first. Then, awareness raising and later, warning is given whether any violation of TAPS ban occurs. Then, enforcement procedure will be applied and finally, reporting procedure is completed and will be shared with task force committees. Grambangla TAPS ban project is successfully adopting IAWER tool to monitor TAPS violation at POSs.

Results

It brought a remarkable success among the POSs. After the initial visits by the monitoring officers, incidences of TAPS related advertisements have been decreased significantly. Moreover, the owners of the POS were found to be motivated regarding not to use advertising materials for selling any tobacco products.

Conclusion(s)

Monitoring of TAPS ban violation can be successful only by involving civil society groups. But it requires a very systematic approach. However, by using the IAWER approach through a step by step process, TAPS violation can be an effective tool for successful monitoring of TAPS ban violations at the point of sales of tobacco products.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A113

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141054

Loopholes of total ban of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in Hong Kong

Lawrence Chu¹, Antonio Kwong¹, Vienna Lai¹, Man-Ping Wang², Tai-Hing Lam³

¹Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ²School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ³School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC lawrencechu@cosh.org.hk

Introduction

Hong Kong has been regulating tobacco advertising,

promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) since 1982. Tobacco advertising through mass media and tobacco brand name sponsorship have been banned, but not point-of-sale product displays and smoking scenes in mass media, leaving loopholes for tobacco promotion.

Objectives

To examine the exposure to point-of-sale tobacco product displays and smoking scenes from mass media in Hong Kong adults.

Methods

Tobacco Control Policy-related Survey 2017 collected data from adults aged 15 years or above (N=5131) in Hong Kong, including a random subset of respondents (N=1546; mean age 46.4±19.4 years; 43.8% male) who answered questions on past 30-day exposure to point-of-sale tobacco product displays and smoking scenes from mass media. They also answered whether they considered the point-of-sale displays and smoking scenes as pro-smoking to young people, and the displays as advertisements. Data were weighted by age, sex and smoking status.

Results

The subset of respondents contained 287 current smokers, 420 ex-smokers and 839 never smokers. Over half (64.0%) were exposed to point-of-sale tobacco product displays, including 34.6% being often exposed. Overall, nearly half (42.9%) considered the displays as pro-smoking to young people, and majority (74.9%) considered them as advertisements. Exposure to smoking scenes was reported by 63.5% of respondents, including 15.9% being often exposed. The exposure was 52.8% in current smokers and 65.1% in never smokers. Many respondents considered the smoking scenes (70.2%) as pro-smoking to young people.

Conclusion(s)

The loopholes in the TAPS regulations in Hong Kong have left majority of the population directly or indirectly exposed to tobacco promotion. Display of cigarette packs and brand elements at point-of-sale in glamorous light boxes and display racks becomes the strategy of tobacco advertisements. The Government should ban point-of-sale tobacco product displays and smoking scenes in mass media to plug the loopholes and discourage smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A114

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141055

Combating tobacco by banning promotional campaign, continue surcharges for protecting public health

M. Mujibur Rahman¹, Md. Billal Hossain Khane²

¹Nice Foundation, Khulna, Bangladesh, ²Ministry of Public Administration, Khulna, Bangladesh
nicefoundation@gmail.com

Introduction

Last 12 years working on the tobacco control by creating public awareness. The tobacco company changes their position and stand silently to publicity of the new brands and products by using low quality materials. Japan Tobacco International (JTI) silently broken the tobacco laws of Bangladesh using the words "Quality Japan", the hidden publicity of cigarettes. Public awareness raised by involving civil society, journalists, lawyers, local administration and medias. It has contributed in tobacco control ratification, formation of national, district and Upazila Task Force, increasing tobacco tax regularly and implementation of GHW. The challenges of sustainable funding is severe as these activities are managed with the help of WHO.

Objectives

Mobilizing local authority for banning the public ad on promoting cigarettes by using fake words "quality Japan".

Methods

Collecting information from JTI, Tobacco Alliance, Task Forces and WHO, public awareness were created to make movement. Many sessions, workshop, advocacy meeting, rally, Press conference at Upazila and District level were conducted by involving alliances, 23 active national and local NGOs to change the laws. Finally position paper were submitted to Deputy Commissioners who engaged a dedicated 1st class Magistrate for taking actions against the JTI and Tobacco law breakers. The earlier experiences gained through advocacy with policy makers, electronic and print media, executives of the government and political leaders for continuing 2% surcharges on tobacco products.

Results

Given the priority to public health, the Government were asked to continue 1% HDS on all tobacco products The JTI compelled to modify their transport and the penalties are continued if it repeats. The Magistrate engaged one staff to make follow up on the cases. As a result public health are ensured.

Conclusion(s)

The public awareness, advocacy, dedicated Magistrate and electrical and print media compelled JTI to stop open promotion and Govt. to continue surcharge to achieve SDG.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A115

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141056

Compliance scenario of tobacco advertisement or promotion and product display provisions at points of sale in Chattogram city

Mohammad Ataur Rahman¹, Pradip Acharjee², Md. Imran Hossain², Urmi Barua², Md. Shariful Alam¹

¹Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Washington, United States, ²Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts, Chittagong, Bangladesh
ataurmasud@tobaccofreekids.org

Introduction

Bangladesh government enacted tobacco control (TC) law and banned Tobacco Advertisement Promotion & Sponsorship (TAPS) at Points of Sale (POSs). Honorable Prime Minister declared in an international conference that Bangladesh would be tobacco-free by 2040.

Objectives

To assess the current scenario of tobacco advertisement or promotion and product display at tobacco points of sale in Chattogram city

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted at tobacco points of sale in Chattogram city in January 2019. Systematic random sampling was used for the selection of tobacco POSs. Information was collected from tobacco POSs through observation. Trained enumerators collected information using a standardized pre-tested checklist

Results

Information was collected from a total of 1000 tobacco points of sale. Overall, of 97% POSs were found with advertisement, promotion, or display of tobacco products. Among the POSs, 86% were found with tobacco advertisement or promotion, 86% POSs were found with the display of tobacco products, and 75% POSs were found with both advertisement or promotion and display of tobacco products. 64.7% POSs were found Posters/signs/ stickers/ banners as advertisement or promotional materials; 55.7% mockup packs, 48.6% decorated tobacco products selling box, 38.3% paint, umbrellas, logo; 2.8%

POs were found price discounts as advertisement or promotional materials. Tobacco product displays were found at 73.2% POSs using an organized shelf, 42.7% POSs using tray, table, or other surfaces, 7.6% POSs using power wall, and 5.3% POSs using the hanging displays.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco advertisement or promotion and product display are very high at tobacco points of sale in Chattogram city. Tobacco companies are violating the TC law and attracting people to consume tobacco products, and it has been acting as a major barrier to making tobacco-free Bangladesh by 2040.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A116

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141057

A new platform taps ban through child friendly cities

Nahla Jovial Nisa¹, Lisda Sundari¹

¹Lentera Anak, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

nahla@lenteraanak.org

Introduction

Based on Lentera Anak TAPS monitoring conducted in 5 cities, 85% of schools was surrounded by cigarette advertisements (2015). Furthermore, Children's Forum in 10 cities found 2,868 TAPS (2016). One of child right based on convention child rights is right to health. Indonesia has emergency youth smokers, prevalence the age group of 10-14 years keep increasing, doubling in 9 years. Based on national health research (2018), prevalence child smokers increased to 9.1% or 7.8 million children, whereas the National target is 5.4%. In Indonesia, TAPS is not banned by the government. Regulation mandated TAPS in outdoor is banned by the local government. Local government participation is very lack. So, Lentera did another approach to increase participation local government through Child Friendly City (CFC) platform because Indonesia has vision on 2030 become child friendly country.

Objectives

Describe new platform TAPS Ban in Indonesia trough CFC Describe opportunity and threat advocated CFC in Indonesia based on 3 cities cases.

Methods

This research used seconder data from Indonesia's Government Law (PP) 109/2012, Child Protection Law. Also, monitoring and evaluation program through exploratory study.

Results

Since 2016, Lentera Anak has advocated to MoWCEP to included smoke-free law and TAPS ban as an indicator. Until 2019 there have been 435 cities committed to become CFC. However, 103 cities have smoke-free law and only 12 districts / cities have TAPS BAN. Since 2018-2019 we gave technical assistance in 7 cities and 3 of them released regulation. To released this regulation need commitment from mayor, support from technical staff, and encourage from youth and citizen. There also threat from Tobacco Industry Interference through their groups.

Conclusion(s)

In Indonesia, advocating TAPS through new platform CFC is an effective way to encourage local government. Furthermore, Indonesia should have strong regulation about TAPS not only in health law but also in children regulation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A117

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141058

Tobacco Industry's tactics promote cigarette advertisement at point of sale in Hanoi, Vietnam

Nguyen Hanh Nguyen¹, Le Thi Thu¹, Nguyen Thi Thu Hien², Pham Thi Hoang Anh¹

¹Vietnam Office of HealthBridge Foundation of Canada, Hanoi, Vietnam, ²Faculty of Economics-Law, Thuongmai University, Hanoi, Vietnam

nguyen@healthbridge.org.vn

Introduction

Vietnam Tobacco Control Law have been effective since May 2013, prohibits all types of tobacco advertisement, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) and allowed to display only one cigarette pack/carton per brand at point of sale (POS). However, the TAPS ban violations at POS is currently prevalent. According to a survey in 2015 in 11 provinces in Vietnam, 100% of observed POS had tobacco advertising or promotion activities under various forms

Objectives

The study aims to: (1) Get insights into how tobacco companies deliver promotional allowances, special offers, and requirements to retailers, and (2) Describe the types of advertisement that tobacco companies conduct at POS.

Methods

This cross-sectional study uses a structural questionnaire conducted from April to June 2018. Eighty retail shops were selected in Hanoi, using convenient sampling. The interview was conducted with retail store owners or managers.

Results

Tobacco companies maintain sustainable cooperation with retailers in tobacco advertising and promotion programs. Overall, 65% of retail stores joined the partnership through a selection process conducted by sales representatives, and only 8.8% of them are self-enrolled. The three most common requirements TI imposes on retailers are banner installment (86.3%), product placement on display racks (92.5%), and pack display arrangement (72.5%). In return, retailers receive incentives from the TI. Three major incentives are cash (33.8%), discounts (67.5%), and free cigarettes (40.0%). In addition, TI also offers free phone cards, exchanging cigarette packs for cash, or invitations to social events. 68.8% of the retailers said that cigarette sales volume increased after joining partnership programs.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco advertising and promotion at POS are proven effective in increasing tobacco sales. To reduce tobacco consumption, the government needs to enforce the TAPS ban at POS strictly. Retailers who sell cigarettes should be licensed. Pack display at POS should eventually be banned.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A118

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141059

Big tobacco, tiny targets in Vietnam

Nguyen Mai Ha¹, Hoang Minh Tri¹

¹Development and Policies Research Center, Hanoi, Vietnam

maiha@depocen.org

Introduction

Tobacco retailer violation on Tobacco Advertising and Promotion activities have prevented efforts of Vietnam's National Assembly in protecting present and future generations from the devastating health. Although Vietnam's National Assembly issued a variety of laws and legal documents on the tobacco control, there are still no effective sanctions for violations of the points of sale. As a result, these violations have persisted.

Objectives

Our study focused on providing strong evidences on tobacco

retailers' violations to persuade relevant authorities and policy advocates into further changing the regulations, as well as improving law enforcement.

Methods

We performed a wide range of activities in the data collecting period, including: • Conduct the investigation at 210 schools in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. • Use the Global Positioning System to locate retailers within a 100-meter radius surrounding selected schools. • Identify tobacco points of sale (POS) in the designated areas and monitor them by using a KoBoToolbox form integrated with taking pictures.

Results

In general, there was a high proportion of observed retailers who sold tobacco products within 100-meter radius surrounding schools (70.41%), and committing the Article 25 of the Law on Tobacco Harm Prevention. 58.24% POSs displayed tobacco products at a child's eye level. 23.81% POSs sold tobacco products without graphic health warnings, and violating the Article 15 of the Law on Tobacco Harm Prevention. 33.05% POSs contravened the Article 9 of the law when advertising the tobacco products around schools. On the other hand, we found very little evidence that the POSs used price discounts, gifts, and free tobacco products as tobacco purchase incentives.

Conclusion(s)

There was a large share or proportion of tobacco retailers breaking laws on tobacco control. Vietnam's National Assembly should improve law enforcement and strengthen sanctions on violations of tobacco selling, displaying, and marketing to children and young people.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A119

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141060

Tobacco industry and sponsorship in Indonesia: The use of the concept of economic exploitation for challenging Djarum badminton audition

Patricia Rinwigati Waagstein¹

¹Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Jakarta, Indonesia
pwaagstein@TobaccoFreeKids.org

Introduction

Indonesia is not a party of FCTC. TAPS are still allowed with some exceptions depending on the media concerned. In the case of sponsorship, Government Regulation No. 109/2012 still allows any tobacco sponsorship providing that tobacco industry's sponsorship is not exposed by media and it does not contain any logos, brand names and/or images. In other words, sponsorship should be conducted silently. Apparently, this is different from reality. Djarum, one of the biggest tobacco industries in Indonesia, has been sponsoring badminton audition for many years. It targets children from 8 to 18 year-old to join its exclusive national badminton club. During the audition, all children were obliged to wear Djarum's shirt and Djarum logo's were placed almost everywhere in 5 different cities namely Bandung, Purwokerto, Solo Raya, Surabaya, and Kudus. Advertisement of this event with Djarum logo and interviews were nationally conducted. Child exploitation is prohibited under the Law No. 35/2014. This law distinguishes between economic exploitation and sexual exploitation. While the latter is clearly defined as child prostitution, the former was defined as any action without the consent of a child as a victim, which use the energy and/or skill of a child by other party to obtain material gain.

Objectives

The question was whether the sponsorship by Djarum

can be considered as an economic exploitation under the Indonesian law. By doing so, it can limit the intervention of tobacco industry in sport activities.

Methods

This article will use normative approach, focusing on the development of economic exploitation under Indonesian Legal system.

Results

It is argued that although the concept was usually employed to refer to child labor, it is time to expand it to cover various issues including Djarum audition.

Conclusion(s)

Using the concept of economic exploitation should be done carefully.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A120

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141061

Spotting e-cigarette and vapes in social media: A continuing problem to tobacco product advertising and marketing control

Sirach Lapyai Loysmut¹

¹Independent researcher
sirachloysmut@gmail.com

Introduction

E-cigarette, including vapes, are popular in Thailand, although prohibited under several regulation mechanisms and subjected to total ban, but they are smuggled and sold via social media and in markets. Social media are the main venue of e-cigarette and vapes marketing, selling, promotion and advertising in Thailand. Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Line become potential influencers on e-cigarette and vapes experimentation, exposure and purchase.

Objectives

This study monitored 20 Fan pages and 20 Instagram ID which sell, advertise and promote e-cigarette consumption and analyzed marketing content in the selected media.

Methods

A set of social media monitoring tools were conducted to analyze media data, e-cigarette content, advertising appeal and marketing tactics.

Results

Youth groups acknowledged e-cigarette and vapes mostly through Facebook and IG. The purchase was made through Facebook chat box, personal Line chat and IG direct chat. E-cigarette and vapes appear in social media as advertised product, as pleasure and fashionable smoking. E-cigarette and vapes products portrayed in social media were often glamourized as trendy and enticing, suitable for modern teen lifestyle. The broad spread of home delivery logistics and e-money payment system helped to ease e-cigarette purchasing via online media. Product advertising is a tactic used mainly to advertise e-cigarette. Promotional price, free samples and lucky draws are offered in social media to boost sales. Advertising techniques included showing pretty girls as e-cigarette presenters, demonstrate smoking and product review in live streaming, claiming testimonial from customers, opening e-cigarette channels on YouTube and referring to teen idols as endorsers of e-cigarette safety. Social media are venues that teens could buy e-cigarette products, even they are underage.

Conclusion(s)

E-cigarette in social media is a continuous problem to new tobacco product control in Thailand and challenges to the existing regulatory mechanisms and policies.

Funding

This project received support from TRC and Thai Health Foundation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A121

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141062

Factors related to violations of the tobacco control act B.E. 2560 among tobacco retailers in 4 regions, Thailand

Chakkrapan Phetphum¹, Supatana Chomson¹, Artittaya Wangwonsin¹, Kanyarat Thawatchaijaroenyng¹

¹Faculty of Public Health, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand

pumanatural@gmail.com

Objectives

This cross-sectional survey research aimed to study the situation and factors related to the violations of the Tobacco Product Control Act B.E. 2560 among tobacco retailers.

Methods

The samples were 1039 tobacco retailers taken through a multi stage sampling from 12 provinces in 4 regions. The data was collected by using self – administered questionnaires and analyzed by using Chi square statistics and logistic regression.

Results

The results showed that 63.5% of tobacco retailers had the low knowledge about the Act., 51.9% had the low perceived law enforcement, and 51.6% had the negative attitude towards compliance with the law. Moreover, in terms of violations of the Tobacco Control Act B.E.2560 in the past 30 days: 39.4% open display of cigarette at the point of sale, 45.6% selling cigarettes in sticks, and 55.6% selling cigarettes to minors. The factors related to violations of the Tobacco Control Act B.E. 2560 among tobacco retailers at 95% of confidence level such as having a negative attitude towards compliance with the law (ORAdj=3931), no license to sell cigarettes (ORAdj=2576), to be a grocery store type (ORAdj=2520), and low perceived of law enforcement (ORAdj=1504).

Conclusion(s)

These findings suggested that government agencies involved should strictly enforce the law in particular the ban on selling cigarettes in sticks, open display of cigarette at the point of sale, and selling cigarettes to minors, together with enhancing measures to change retailer attitude and their perception towards compliance with the laws.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A122

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141063

Investigation on tobacco advertising for tobacco outlets in cities in part of China (2016, 2019)

Guihua Xu¹, Rongxiu Yin¹, Bing Zhang¹, Tianhong Pei¹

¹Chinese Association on Tobacco Control, Beijing, People's Republic of China

xuguihua@catcprc.org.cn

Introduction

Investigation on tobacco advertising for tobacco outlets in cities in Part of China.

Objectives

To evaluate the situation of tobacco advertising at the point of sale to provide the basis for the government to strengthen the supervision of tobacco advertising.

Methods

In 2016, 1236 tobacco outlets in 11 cities, in 2019 741 tobacco outlets in 8 cities and 10 counties/towns, different types of tobacco outlets(supermarkets, convenience stores, specialty stores) were selected. An observation

form was developed to record the number, relevant tobacco advertising, promotion and signs prohibiting sales cigarettes to minors (prohibition signs) information, the presence of minors in the selected places, and whether to sell e-cigarettes. The methods and contents of the two surveys were the same.

Results

In 2016, tobacco outlets(n=1236): It was observed that nearly 46% of tobacco outlets had tobacco advertisements, 4% had promotional activities, and 30% didn't display "prohibition signs". In 2016, tobacco outlets(n=741): Tobacco advertising was observed in nearly 64% of the observed places; Among them, tobacco advertisements were found in nearly 65% of the observed places in cities and 56% in counties/towns. 30% of the outlets found sales promotion. It was observed that 58% of tobacco outlets did not display "prohibition signs", also found that 4% of tobacco outlets in the city had seen minors entering stores to buy cigarettes; 23% of sales outlets in counties and towns were selling e-cigarettes. In 2019, compared with 2016, the number of tobacco advertisements increased by 19 percentage point; the number of promotions increased by 21 percentage point; the number of banned signs increased by nearly 12 percentages point.

Conclusion(s)

The results of two surveys in 2019 and 2016 showed that advertising, promotion and display of prohibited signs at the point of sale of tobacco showed an upward trend. As many as 23% of tobacco outlets in counties/towns sell e-cigarettes, which brings new hidden dangers to tobacco control.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A123

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141064

Lung diseases and smoking: A systematic analysis of big data in the era of artificial intelligence

Jakir Hossain Bhuiyan Masud¹

¹Public Health Informatics Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh jakir_msd@yahoo.com

Introduction

Cigarette smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer. Tobacco smoke, which consist of solid and liquid particles and gases, has thousands of chemical components, including many well-characterized toxins and carcinogens. Big data, artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning is a promising tool that can predict disease very well.

Objectives

Our aim was to assess the importance of big data and artificial intelligence in tobacco control.

Methods

We used the NCBI PubMed database to search six keywords: COPD, chronic inflammation, lung cancer, smoking, big data and AI in the last six year's research from 2011 to 2017. We found a total of 31 articles. Among these studies, we excluded HIV, CVD, and marijuana studies. A very few studies used the big data, AI concept, that identified these diseases.

Results

Studies included: Multimodal e-Health services for smoking cessation used in the SmokeFreeBrain project and Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies smoking behavior among adults. One study shows ventilation/perfusion (V/P) single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) is recognized as a diagnostic method for the diagnosis

of pulmonary embolism. Another study shows that the strength of hybrid imaging in patients with COPD and long-term tobacco smokers is primarily in detecting tumor-suspected changes and lung cancer.

Conclusion(s)

After reviewing all studies, we conclude that tobacco smoking is a risk factor for lung diseases which can be identified through statistical methods as well as machine learning or AI. These findings have been translated into easily consumable content. Compiling and applying big data techniques in tobacco control may identify more findings that can help in broader aspects for tobacco control.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A124

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141067

The multi-level factors influencing youth access to tobacco, 4 regions in Thailand

Kanyarat Thawatchaijaroenying¹, Chakkraphan Phetphum¹, Supatana Chomson¹, Artittaya Wangwonsin¹

¹Faculty of Public Health, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand

kanya300836@hotmail.com

Objectives

This cross-sectional survey research aimed to analyse the multi-level factors which influence the access to tobacco among youth in Thailand.

Methods

Stratified random sampling was applied to select samples for survey and 12 provinces were selected from 4 regions Thailand. The sample consist of 3600 secondary school students, 3600 student's parents, 360 teachers, 360 community leaders, 1200 tobacco retailers, and 60 provincial tobacco product control committees. The data were collected by self-administered questionnaires and analysed by descriptive statistics and hierarchical linear model using Mplus version 7.11.

Results

The results showed that 20.10% of the secondary school students had smoked in the past 30 days, most of them smoked the manufacturing cigarettes (55.12%), followed by roll-your-own cigarettes and electric cigarettes equally (18.11%). They bought the cigarette themselves from the grocery stores and convenience stores (63.75%). The multi-level factors influencing youth access to tobacco at statistical significance of 0.05 consist of the positive attitude towards smoking ($\beta = 0.109$, $p < .001$), the perceived risk of disease ($\beta = -0.096$, $p < .001$), subjective norms ($\beta = 0.061$, $p = .042$), and the perceived marketing strategies in the tobacco industry ($\beta = -0.060$, $p = .036$), getting social support from parents ($\beta = -0.069$, $p = .002$), getting social support from teachers ($\beta = -0.067$, $p = .029$), getting social support from community ($\beta = -0.094$, $p = .001$), and non-smoking community operation ($\beta = -0.275$, $p < .001$).

Conclusion(s)

The results of this research suggest that government agencies should strengthen law enforcement on restricting access to tobacco of youth under 20 years of age and provide activities to change youth attitude and perception towards smoking by focusing on the participation of parents, teachers and the community.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A125

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141069

The first smoking age and smoking cessation age is risk factor in the prevalence of chronic obstruction pulmonary disease

Kurnia Dwi Artanti¹, Nurul Layly Firdausi²

¹Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, ²Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

kurnia-d-a@fkm.unair.ac.id

Introduction

Indonesia ranks the 7th largest in the world in the number of deaths caused by cigarettes, including those caused by chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships of the first smoking age and smoking cessation age on the prevalence of COPD.

Methods

The method used was analytic with a cross-sectional design, taking the data from the Indonesia Family Life Survey-5 (IFLS-5). Researchers using big data IFLS-5 provided for free research. IFLS-5 was conducted in 2014-2015 by the RAND collaborated with Meter Survey conducted in Indonesia. Samples taken were respondents of IFLS-5 at all ages, amounting to 34262 people risking of COPD. Data analysis was partially conducted with the chi-square to analyze the relationship between variables.

Results

Smoking status was one of risk factors causing COPD, i.e. smoking ($p = 0.014$; PR = 1.22; 95% CI = 1.03 to 1.44), smoking cessation age >40 years ($p < 0.001$; PR = 3.85; 95% CI = 2.83 to 5.25); age >40 years ($p < 0.001$; PR = 3.85; 95% CI = 2.83 to 5.25), the first smoking age <40 years ($p = 0.019$; PR = 1.22; 95% CI = 1.03-1.44)

Conclusion(s)

There are relationships between the first smoking age and smoking cessation age with COPD.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A126

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141071

Self assessment report of upper elementary school students on access to their 1st cigarette at Ban Dung District, Udon Thani Province, 2019

Lakkana Oujirakul¹

¹Department of Dental Public Health, Bandung Crown Prince Hospital, Udon Thani, Thailand

Introduction

In 2017, the dental work group Ban Dung Crown Prince Hospital joined the project to help patients quit smoking at the hospital, The Thai Dentist Against Tobacco Project, And participate in The Project to stop new smokers.

Objectives

The purpose of this report is to show survey results about the risk of the upper elementary school students in order to monitor new smokers at Ban Dung District, Udon Thani Province, 2019.

Methods

Create survey forms through the Google Forms program and publicize through various schools to invite the upper elementary school students take the survey.

Results

Consecutively to the self-responded 2019 be Survey among the upper elementary school students in grade 4, 5 and 6 respondents surveyed 26.4, 30.0 and 30.6 % respectively. 53.2% of the students live in a family that has people who smoke. Family members used to use students to bought cigarettes, up to 37.7 %. Students had friends who smoked 10.4 %. Family or friends who used to use

students to bought cigarettes 25.1%. Student can bought a full pack of cigarettes 59.7% and can bought separate packets 40.3%. Students used to be invited by friends to smoke 11.7%. Students tried to smoke because their friends invited 12.4%.

Conclusion(s)

From the corresponding it shows that there are still a crime in the community, retail stores in the community are also sold cigarettes to children in school age. The main risk factor is the lack of methods /standards to monitor. Regulate the laws governing tobacco consumption. And negative reinforcing factors are family and friends that support the youth to buy cigarettes in a variety of behaviors. Retailers were failure to ask a minor for age or failure to demand a minor for ID card and sale individual cigarette. The challenge issue and need to resolve.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A127

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141023

Knowledge on oro-dental problems among smokeless tobacco users in an urban area

Osman Gani Kabir¹, Jannatul Fardaus Shorna¹, Sumon Shekh¹, Rakesh Sarker¹

¹Tobacco Control Department, Shoccho Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

o.gani91@gmail.com

Introduction

Oral Health reflects the overall health status of people. According to banglapaedia about 90% people has been suffering from a dental problem in Bangladesh. Smokeless tobacco use has increased rapidly in the world. This form of tobacco use has many oral effects, including Leucoplakia, Oral Cancer, loss of periodontium support, and staining of teeth and composite restoration. The systemic effects such as nicotine-takers, transient hypertension, and cardiovascular disease may also result from smokeless tobacco.

Objectives

The objective of this study is to assess the type of knowledge on oro-dental problems among smokeless tobacco users in an urban area.

Methods

A descriptive type of cross-sectional study with 115 respondents was conducted many upazilla at Cumilla district in Bangladesh. Based on the age group, 28.7% respondents age were between 26-31 years and 27% respondents ages were between 44-50 years. The maximum age was 50 years, and the minimum age was 20 years. Their mean age was 33.51-38.584.

Results

According to the information of this study, 40.90% population were businessmen, 27% service holders, 30.90% housewives, 8.70% farmers, and 9.60% other professionals, respectively. These paper shows, 20.84% of smokeless tobacco users suffered cancer, 33.54% suffered gingivitis, 17.02% suffered ulcer, 12.04% suffered periodontitis, 2% suffered dental caries, 5.80% suffered leukoplakia, 5% suffered oral lesion, 2% suffered other problems. Notice that most people who are affected these oro-dental diseases are businessmen & workers and their education level is primary or illiterate and they are live in slum area.

Conclusion(s)

Oral & dental problems among smokeless tobacco use in the urban area were found to satisfactory. Few risk factories were identified and which can be used to guide interventions or to improve oral and dental health among

smokeless tobacco users. Tobacco-free environment, place, transport can be determined by applying existing laws in order to discourage smokeless tobacco used.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A128

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141026

The impact of smoking habits on health status related to non-communicable diseases in Indonesia (secondary data analysis of IFLS 4 and 5)

Santi Martini¹, Asrul Kaimudin¹, Atik Choirul Hidajah²

¹Primary Healthcare, North Maluku, Indonesia, ²Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

santi-m@fkm.unair.ac.id

Introduction

WHO reports early deaths caused by diseases associated with smoking habits, i.e., cancer, heart disease, liver disease, and stroke reach more than 5 million people each year. Meanwhile, ASEAN is an area with 10% of all world smokers and 20% of the causes of global death due to tobacco. The diseases are categorized as catastrophic diseases. At present, Indonesia is the third-largest number of smokers in the world after China and India with, a consumption of 220 billion cigarettes per year.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of smoking habits on health status related to non-communicable diseases and develop models of the risk of health status related to non-communicable diseases among smokers.

Methods

This study uses secondary data from the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS 4 in 2007/2008) and (IFLS 5 in 2014/2015). The population was individuals aged ≥ 18 years recorded in a database of IFLS 4 as smokers and still smoking in IFLS 5, they were 6015 respondents. The data collected included respondents characteristics, smoking habits, and chronic conditions.

Results

Bi-variate analysis obtained eight variables, those variables were age ($p = 0.001$), gender ($p = 0.138$), education level ($p = 0.000$), area of residence ($p = 0.000$), ethnic ($p = 0.029$), duration of smoking ($p = 0.002$), number of cigarettes consumed ($p = 0.028$), and time interval to start smoking ($p = 0.238$). There were five variables influencing health status related to non-communicable diseases and the risk model = $-3,641 + 0,602 * \text{education (college)} + 0,500 * \text{long duration of smoking (} \geq 10 \text{ years)} + 0,419 * \text{age (} > 30 \text{ years)} + 0,374 * \text{residential area (urban)} + 0.202 * \text{ethnic (non-Javanese)}$.

Conclusion(s)

Age, education level, area of residence, ethnicity, and duration of smoking are risk factors for non-communicable diseases among people having smoking habits.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A129

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141025

Socio-demographic profile of smokeless tobacco use in India

Venkitachalam Ramanarayanan¹, Chandrashekar Janakiram¹, K. Vineetha², Vinita Sanjeevan¹

¹Department of Public Health Dentistry, Amrita School of Dentistry, Kochi, India, ²Government Dental College, Goa, India venkitr2006@gmail.com

Introduction

Smokeless tobacco (SLT) use is a major concern in the

South East Asian region, especially India. Indian smokeless products have been reported to be more carcinogenic. The high prevalence of SLT use is generally attributed to ignorance of its detrimental effects on health, low cost and in some instances, religious practices. Hence, socio-demographic factors have a major influence on the use and awareness of dangers from SLT use.

Objectives

To assess the influence of socio-demographic factors on smokeless tobacco use and its predictors in India.

Methods

Data from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India) 2016–17 was used for the study. GATS is a nationally representative household survey using a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection and management procedures. GATS India was conducted in 2017 using multistage stratified cluster sampling. The sample size was 84047 selected households. Independent variables were gender, area of residence, education level, occupation, religion and marital status. Dependent variables were the prevalence and patterns, knowledge and perceptions of use of smokeless tobacco. Data was analysed using appropriate statistical tests using SPSS software.

Results

A total of 74037 completed individual interviews were obtained. Current use of SLT showed significant variation by gender (male > females), area of residence (rural > urban) and education (Illiterate > literate) [$p < 0.001$]. Mean age of initiation of SLT was significantly higher among males, the urban population and illiterates [$p < 0.001$]. Attempts at quitting using various methods was very low [0.4–4.7]. Other tobacco product use was comparatively higher among Christians and Muslims [$p < 0.001$]. Knowledge regarding harmful effects of smokeless tobacco, especially oral cancer, also showed a socio-demographic gradient.

Conclusion(s)

A socio-demographic gradient exists with regard to SLT use and its predictors in India. Low quit attempts points to the poor acknowledgement of SLT as a health hazard. Tobacco control strategies need to be tailored to an understanding this gradient.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A130

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141066

Licensing tobacco vendors in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India: Challenges, opportunities and the way forward to implement the new legislation

Gopal Chauhan¹

¹National Health Mission, Himachal Pradesh, India
dr_gopal7475@yahoo.co.in

Introduction

Himachal Pradesh with a population of about 7 million is the first smoke-free state among all 21 large states in India. The state has achieved substantial progress in implementation of MPOWER policies which resulted in a significant reduction in tobacco use from 21.2 to 16 % since GATS -1. MPOWER policies are mainly focused demand reduction. Hence, tobacco control leaders are advocating for licensing tobacco vendors to reduce easy availability of tobacco products as an effective supply side measure.

Objectives

Keeping in view the rampant availability of tobacco products and huge purchase of loose cigarette (>70%), especially by youth, the Government of Himachal Pradesh enacted new

legislation named Himachal Pradesh Prohibition of Sales of Loose Cigarettes and Biddies and Regulation of Retail Business of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act in the year 2016. This new law provides strict provisions for banning sale of loose tobacco or single sticks of cigarettes and to licence tobacco vendors. Now, it is easy to monitor sales and use of tobacco and to allow a limited number of vendors to sell tobacco with strict regulatory provisions. The new rules are effective from July 30, 2018.

Methods

It is an observational study.

Results

Before enacting this legislation, most of the vendors were selling tobacco with other confectionaries, grocery and daily need items. The provisions of the new law provides licence to vendors to sell tobacco exclusively only with stringent restrictions. The fear of losing business is forcing the vendors not to sell tobacco and to opt for alternate business. Hence, the availability of tobacco products has reduced remarkably.

Conclusion(s)

Licensing tobacco vendors is a cost effective tool to restrict tobacco supplies. The numbers of licences shall be restricted for desired outcomes. A scientific evaluation is needed to guide the future course of action.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A131

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141068

Critical analysis of the tobacco control policies, challenges and opportunities for “Tobacco Endgame” in India

Gopal Chauhan¹

¹National Health Mission, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India
dr_gopal7475@yahoo.co.in

Introduction

Various ‘Tobacco Endgame’ strategies have been suggested to phase out tobacco. Reducing availability of tobacco products to younger age groups are the strong policy recommendations for tobacco endgame. GATS, 2017 shows significant reduction in tobacco use from 34.6% (2010) to 28.6% in India. There is remarkable decline of 54 % and 33 % in the tobacco use in the age group of 15-17 and 15-24 years respectively. The age of initiation has increased from 17.9 to 18.9 years. Youths (15-29 age groups) comprises 27.5% of Indian population. Youths are the potential target of tobacco industry and targeted interventions are needed to protect them.

Objectives

Need for integrated and targeted interventions for protecting youths for achieving tobacco endgame.

Methods

The rationalist model by Carl V. Patton has been used for the policy analysis. The MPOWER policies, Indian Tobacco control laws (COTPA), National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP), Consumer Protection act, Food Safety act (FSSAI), Juvenile Justice act, Tobacco Vendors Licensing act, Municipalities act, Poison act and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) guidelines are analyzed to explore the potential strategies for protecting youths from tobacco use.

Results

MPOWER policies and COTPA provides restrictions on sale of tobacco near educational institutes. NTCP contains specific awareness activities for youth protection. Food Safety act prohibits sale and manufacture of smokeless tobacco. Consumer Protection act and Juvenile Justice

act have the most stringent provisions to protect youths from tobacco. The CBSE has also issued guidelines to protect children from tobacco. Currently, these strategies are implemented in isolations. Despite minimal effort on youth protection, GATS results shows a huge decline in tobacco use among youths.

Conclusion(s)

Currently, there is little attention on protecting youth from tobacco use in India. GATS - 2017 results are motivating in terms of huge reduction in tobacco use among youths.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A132

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141070

Enabling security forces as change agents in empowering and mobilizing local communities towards tobacco control

Hansamali Wickramasooriya¹, Krishani Jayasinghe¹, Saman Kumara¹, G. N. Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
hansamalitharuka@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco epidemic has identified as a major public health issue in Sri Lanka. It causes nearly 20000 mortalities annually in the country. While government and other relevant parties take number of actions to address the issue, this study involved security forces as they have been recognized as key persons with a well-built reputation in the nation by citizens

Objectives

To train and enable security forces personnel as change agents to address tobacco epidemic in local communities.

Methods

Sample was selected purposively and comprised with 550 security forces personnel in North and North Central provinces in Sri Lanka. A series of training programs were conducted with them with the technical support of Rajarata University. Participants were initially educated about the real harm of tobacco usage, myths and conceptions related to tobacco usage and strategies used by tobacco industry to promote tobacco usage. Then several training sessions were conducted to develop their skills and continuous feed backs were given to build them as change agents to take actions in empowering and mobilizing local communities, school children as well as people in working environments towards tobacco control. Video clips of success stories on tobacco control and evidenced based activities which were conducted by different communities were used as supportive materials. Follow up was conducted for three months after the program via telephone conversations and needed data were gathered by written reports once in three months.

Results

27% of participants have took effective actions to empower local communities to address the real harm of tobacco usage, identify and address industrial strategies to promote tobacco usage among youth and school children and address myths and conceptions related to tobacco usage.

Conclusion(s)

Security forces personnel as a recognized party in the nation can be used as change agents to control tobacco epidemic by empowering and mobilizing local communities in Sri Lanka.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A133

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141072

Comparison of tobacco use in youth between two South Asian countries for last decade: Analysis from nationally representative GYTS survey

Md Shehab Uddin Al Abid¹, Sohel Reza Choudhury¹, Md Mostafa Monower¹

¹Department of Epidemiology and Research, National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Shihababid2279@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco which is also known as "Gateway drug" is one of the leading preventable cause of premature death around world. Youths are prime target of tobacco industry because they are the long term user. So, tobacco consumption in youth poses a significant public health problem.

Objectives

This study aimed to analyze and compare prevalence of youth tobacco use, behavior and factors associated in Bangladesh & Sri Lanka in between 2007-2015 utilizing Global youth tobacco survey (GYTS) data.

Methods

GYTS is a nationally representative survey on youth tobacco use. In between 2007-2015, there were 2 GYTS survey conducted both in Bangladesh (2007 & 2013) & Sri Lanka (2007 & 2015). Prevalence percentages of different forms of tobacco use & factors influencing tobacco use were examined using SPSS 23.

Results

In 2007, prevalence of youth tobacco users in Bangladesh & Sri Lanka was 6.8% & 9.6% respectively. Afterwards, in Bangladesh-2013 prevalence percentage was 6.9% and in Sri Lanka-2015 was 3.7%. Cross-tabulations showed that there was significant reduction of smokeless tobacco user in Sri Lanka than Bangladesh; Second-hand smoke exposure both at home and public place significantly reduced in Sri Lanka, anti-tobacco campaign & tobacco education were higher in Sri Lanka, pro-tobacco advertisements were less in Sri Lanka than Bangladesh. It was found that age, gender, second-hand smoke exposure & availability of free tobacco were significantly ($P < 0.001$) associated with tobacco use among youth.

Conclusion(s)

Being in a relatively better position compared to Sri Lanka in 2007, Bangladesh lagged behind them in controlling youth tobacco use. Presence of FCTC compliant law and appropriate policies with strong implementation have influence on youth tobacco behavior as evident from difference of tobacco related indicators in two countries. This study will give a helpful insight regarding influencing factors of youth tobacco use & re-evaluation of tobacco control policies in respective countries.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A134

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141073

Overview of Tobacco Control Program in Indonesia, 2018

Mugi Wahidin¹, Muhammad Sugeng Hidayat²

¹National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health, Jakarta, Indonesia, ²Directorate of Non Communicable Disease Prevention and Control, Ministry of Health, Jakarta, Indonesia

wahids.wgn@gmail.com

Introduction

Indonesia is facing a problem of high smoking prevalence. One third of Indonesian adult population (60 millions) was active smokers, from 34.7% in 2007, 36.5% in 2013 and 33.8% in 2018. Government of Indonesia has been

implementing tobacco control programs, although it did not ratified Framework Convention of Tobacco Control (FCTC).

Objectives

The study aimed to overview the tobacco control program in Indonesia up to 2018.

Methods

This study was descriptive. Secondary data was collected from Directorate of NCD Control and NIHRD, MoH, and other related sources. Steps of activities included literature review, data collection, data management and data analysis.

Results

Ministry of Health conducted regular health research, including variable of tobacco use in 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2018. Government of Indonesia have issued smoke-free areas policies for minimum at 7 public places. All 34 provinces (100%) issued the provincial policy and 345 out of 514 (67%) did so. There was 234 out of 9909 (2.4%) primary health centers, 414 health professionals, and 337 teachers were trained for smoking cessation since 2014. Quiteline was another cessation program with free toll at 0-800-177-6565 from 8am till 4pm since 2016. Pictorial health warning was implemented for tobacco package since 2014 (40% in the package). There was a limitation of promotion and advertisement in television after 9.30pm with strict criteria and access of information technology for tobacco only for adult people (18+ years). Meanwhile, tobacco tax (excise) was average 45% from consumer prize, with increase 10% each year. It still below WHO target at minimum of 75%.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco control program in Indonesia was generally developed following MPOWER-WHO guideline. The program should be increased, strengthened and covered comprehensive aspects of tobacco control to decrease tobacco use.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A135

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141077

Factors affecting compliance intention on Tobacco Product Control Act among tobacco retailers around school of the 5th regional health in Thailand

Nara Thiamkhli¹, Sarunya Benjakul¹, Tharadol Kengganpanich¹
¹Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
nara.ronkub@gmail.com

Introduction

Non – compliance on tobacco products control act of tobacco retailers around schools are able to induce smoking initiation through easy access to cigarette.

Objectives

To describe the intention and factors affecting intention to comply with Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2560 (2017) based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) among tobacco retailers at grocery stores around schools who were not complied with the law.

Methods

The samples were 203 tobacco retailers at grocery stores locating around government high schools within a radius of 1000 meters and in municipal areas of 4 provinces in the 5th Regional Health, Ministry of Public Health. These provinces are in the central region of Thailand. Data were collected by interview questionnaire during July 2019. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used to analyze data.

Results

65.0% of samples have not complied with the law at least 1 article in 1 year ago. Among these, 50.8% was moderate intention to comply with the law. Seven factors were significantly related to intention to comply with the law with statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) composing of receiving an advice or supporting items from cigarette dealers, perception of the law, opening hours of tobacco stores each day, non - compliance issues, attitudes, subjective norm which are government organization and perceived behavioral control towards compliance with the law. Based on the results, three in seven factors could statistically predict intention to comply with the law up to 73.6% (Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.736$) composing of perception of the law, perceived behavioral control and attitude towards compliance with the law.

Conclusion(s)

The recommendations are to strengthen the engagement activities to comply with the law as well as providing incentive by various approach in case of those are in compliance with the law.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A136

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141078

In-school tobacco control leadership programme for adolescents: A route to tobacco free generation

Tshering Doma Bhutia¹, Abhiram Mehendale¹, Anamika Dutt¹
¹Salaam Bombay Foundation, Mumbai, India
tshering@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Creating awareness on harms of tobacco and tobacco control law, building capacities of school going adolescents to enable them to fight for their right of tobacco free environment is the most effective long term solution to counter youth centered marketing strategies of tobacco industry. Salaam Bombay Foundation (SBF) has been implementing In-school Tobacco Control Leadership Programme in 350 Mumbai schools

Objectives

Objectives of In-school Tobacco Control Leadership Programme are, creating awareness on harms of tobacco, tobacco control law and stakeholders in tobacco control, building life skills and leadership skills to transform adolescents into change agents to work as tobacco control advocates demanding tobacco free environment.

Methods

In-school Tobacco Control Leadership Programme is designed for 7th, 8th and 9th graders. The programme involved in-school tobacco control awareness sessions followed by activities to reinforce the information given through the sessions. 7th grade students are involved in anti-tobacco awareness activities and 8th and 9th graders are given opportunities to reach out to stakeholders and policymakers through various platforms to demand stringent implementation of tobacco control law.

Results

The results of outcome assessment show that In-school Tobacco Control Leadership Programme has a long term positive effect on attitude and behavior of adolescents. In recent outcome assessment conducted in 2017-18, 88% adolescents reported that they disseminated anti-tobacco information received through sessions, among peers and family members. 24% admitted that whenever tobacco was offered to them by friends, they refused it and informed the friends about health harms of tobacco. 40% adolescents

admitted that they stay away from tobacco as they are fully aware of magnitude of health harms of tobacco, while 20% reported they avoid tobacco consumers' company.

Conclusion(s)

School based tobacco control programme helps to create tobacco free environment at schools and causes long term impact on adolescents' behavior and equips them to stay away from tobacco throughout life.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A137

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141079

A portrait of public interest between cigarettes & e-cigarettes in Indonesia: Google Trends

Nurbaiti Nurbaiti¹

¹Health Polytechnic Jakarta II, Ministry of Health, Indonesia
nurbaiti.haikal@gmail.com

Introduction

Indonesia is a country with a potential cigarette market in the world. In the past 5 years, e-cigarette products have entered the Indonesian market. With the issuance of a marketing permit for e-cigarette products by the government, the use of e-cigarette products may change the style of smoking in the community. Google Trends is big data that has been widely used to analyze changes in public interest toward smoking.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to analyze changes in public interest in smoking choices using Google Trends. The data is Indonesian Google trends data from 2015 to 2019.

Methods

This research uses Google Trends to analyze people's interest in smoking by using 3 keywords, namely cigarettes, electric cigarettes, and vape. In community the e-cigarette product is widely known as a vape product. Google records and documents people's behavior in searching for information through keywords on the internet. Google Trends data is presented in the form of relative search volume (RSV). The data in the range of values from 0-100. The data were visually analysed.

Results

In Indonesia the public interest towards cigarettes, e-cigarettes and vape products in 2015-2019 is increasing. The interest in vape products is higher than cigarettes and e-cigarettes. There are 5 regions with the highest public interest in vape products, namely the provinces of Bali, Bangka Belitung Islands, North Sulawesi, Jambi and Banten.

Conclusion(s)

The Indonesian market is flooded with e-cigarette products, including vape. Google trends analysis shows the results of the search for e-cigarettes, especially vape products increased in various regions of Indonesia. This condition is an alarming sign for preventing the impact of smoking on people in Indonesia. While the policy on preventing people from e-cigarettes is still unclear.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A138

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141080

Stopping illicit foreign cigarette business in local area of Bangladesh: 'Sirajganj' is a model district

Quazi Md. Sohel Rana¹, Aminul Islam Sujon², Syeda Anonna Rahman³, Advocate Syed Mahbubul Alam⁴, Md. Abu Rayhan³

¹Development of Disadvantage People (DDP), ²National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, ³Work for a Better Bangladesh (WBB) Trust, ⁴The Union

dgp.org_bd@yahoo.com

Introduction

Foreign cigarettes are being sold in different places in Bangladesh for a long. An E-cigarette includes with this which play a role in creating more smokers. Boys and girls of school and colleges were being attracted to foreign cigarettes. In the existing Tobacco control law of Bangladesh, there are provisions to stop selling non-approved cigarettes. The organization Development for Disadvantaged People (DDP) is working on stopping the import and selling of foreign cigarettes at Sirajganj. Sirajganj district is the first where activities are done to implement this particular provision of the act.

Objectives

DDP aimed to aware and sensitized local government, activists, as well as media and general people.

Methods

DDP collected information and pictures throughout the month. Discussed with local media representatives and publish news in the newspaper. Shared and discussed the information in the district task force committee meeting. In the meeting, a decision for conducting mobile court and discussed with the executive magistrate regarding the issue.

Results

Overcoming the obstacles, effective results come out after taking various initiatives. Foreign cigarettes are not sold anywhere in the Sirajganj district. Many are quitting cigarettes due to unavailability of foreign cigarettes as they thought it is less harmful. Thirty-four shopkeepers have been penalized with 800000 Taka and destroyed foreign cigarettes valued at 380000 Taka. Many shopkeepers signed a bonds for never selling foreign cigarettes. The only cigarettes with graphic health warnings is available in the market. Market Monitoring Officer is also seriously monitoring this issue with other products. General people of Sirajganj are now well aware that foreign cigarettes are illegal products.

Conclusion(s)

Despite taking the decision about the mobile court, it doesn't happen due to various reasons. Need to advocate with the local government repeatedly for conducting mobile court to implement TC law.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A139

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141081

An assessment of the deterrence effects of nationwide smoking ban based on the perception of thomasian student-smokers

John Braynel Mago Pural¹

¹University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
johnpurat64@gmail.com

Introduction

This paper is a perceptual deterrence study of the Executive Order No. 26 of 2017 commonly known as Nationwide Smoking Ban Law being implemented in the Philippines. The Executive Order No. 26 is mainly based on the Classical Theory of Criminal law which stresses upon the punishable act rather than the violator himself. For this reason and for the current lax of enforcement of this law, "smoke-free" environment cannot be attained. Still, the penalization aspect of the law is justified as the law itself seeks to punish offenders for the wrong committed.

Objectives

This paper contends that imposing deterrent factors: a. certainty of being caught and b. severity of the punishment offer no credible evidence in reducing cigarette smoking in

public places particularly in urban schools. This paper also contends that the law must treat the smoking phenomena as public health related crime, and not a heinous crime which must be addressed by penalising the violators.

Methods

This study examines the current perceived certainty and severity of the punishment based on the perception of Thomasian student-smokers in public places in the vicinity of University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines through quantitative and qualitative survey with 100 respondents. The data was subjected to statistical based analysis in accordance with perceptual deterrence study.

Results

There is no causal and direct relationship between the extent of smoking and the law being implemented. The data were interpreted in relation to existing literature on the subject.

Conclusion(s)

The findings are not consistent with the Deterrence Theory. Changes in the approach of the law and its current implementation are essential to achieve desired goal. Smoking Ban can only be achieved as long as the government can create a strong impression that violators will be fined/caught. Certainty of being caught must be improved exponentially to achieve a smoke-free school environment.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A140

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141083

Creating smoke-free community ensuring smoke-free home

Mir Abdur Razzak¹, Syeda Anonna Rahman², Aminul Islam Sujon³, Md. Abu Rayhan²

¹Social Advancement Forum (SAF), Kushtia, Bangladesh, ²Work for a Better Bangladesh (WBB) Trust, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bangladesh

saf.razzak@gmail.com

Introduction

Government of Bangladesh has enacted the Smoking and Using of Tobacco Products (Control) Act, 2005 and Amendment in 2013. But, there is no law existing to protect the non-smoker family members from the indirect harm of smoking. Smokers deal a great damage to their lives and their family members willingly or unwillingly. SAF working on tobacco control issue for ensuring good health and well-being of the people.

Objectives

To protect the non-smoker family members from the indirect harm of smoking representative of SAF inform the head of the family about the harmful sides of smoking and taking initiatives.

Methods

SAF is member of Bangladesh Anti-Tobacco Alliance and district tobacco control taskforce committee. SAF adopted two way strategy one is at the family level and other in the community or public sphere. SAF conducted public awareness at the community level through printing of posters, leaflet and stickers on 'Smoking Free Home' or 'Welcome to Smoke-free Home', organizing cultural shows, courtyard meetings with the community groups. Besides, media campaign was conducted using print and electronic media for wider publicity.

Results

SAF tried to convince thousands of families about harmful effect of indirect smoking successfully. Besides, the campaign helped building capacity among the community

people so that they can protest against smoking at the public places or inside the public transport as well as to insist them to change their bad habits. Members of the households are getting benefits from this type of social awareness campaign on bad effect of indirect smoking at home or at public places.

Conclusion(s)

With the single help of tobacco control law, 100% smoking free public places and transports is difficult task. We will be able to protect the families along with outsiders of families from the loss of passive smoking if we initiate the anti-tobacco meeting in addition with family meeting.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A141

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141085

Model for police enforcement of "The Cigarette And Other Tobacco Product Act" (COTPA)

Pramod Kumar¹, Sanjay Seth¹, Somil Rastogi¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurugram, Haryana, India
pramod.kumar@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

COTPA enforcement is inadequate across the country and during 2013-17 only 10154 people had been fined for COTPA violations in Delhi. Police, the main enforcing agency under COTPA, had taken very little action as their priorities are crime and law & order. The major challenge was to engage the Police officials for COTPA enforcement. Sambandh Health Foundation team took up the challenge to involve the police officials in enforcing the Act and institutionalizing it.

Objectives

Our Main objective to protect 82.2% of non smoker from deadly tobacco by using effective enforcement model on public place. In Delhi 17.8% (25 Lac) of adult population (15+ years) consumes tobacco in some or the other form. Nearly 14.6% of the youth (13-15 years) consume tobacco in some form or other (Global Youth Tobacco Survey - 2009). Also we have to reduce initiation of tobacco. now Every day more than 80 children in Delhi initiate tobacco consumption.

Methods

The steps taken to activate the police step1: sensitization and advocacy with the top most officials of Police. Step2: District-wise Training and police station-wise hands-on training on COTPA and how to enforce step3: monitoring and motivating police.

Results

This approach is a sustainable model of enforcement. Before the intervention, Delhi police had done 796 challans (fines) - during FY 2016-17. After SHF team intervened the number of fines rapidly went up to 30334 during FY 2017-2018, 49693 in FY 2018-2019 and 41286 in FY 2019-2020 September 2019. In Delhi I found more than 90% People fined for smoking on public place, which was the main cause for passive smoking in Delhi.

Conclusion(s)

It was difficult to get attention of police officials on regular basis but proper sensitization led to putting COTPA enforcement on police's priority. Proper enforcement of COTPA leads to reduced prevalence of tobacco use and saves lives.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A142

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141086

Smokeless tobacco consumption and its consequences on oral health status among the elderly women in selected slum areas of Dhaka city

Rakesh Sarker¹, Sumon Shekh², Jannatul Fardaus Shorna²

¹MANOBIK, ²Shoccho Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

sarkerrakesh6@gmail.com

Introduction

The consumption of unburned tobacco, in the form of chewing, spitting, dipping, and snuff. Consumers chew tobacco in the mouth and spit out juice that builds up. Nicotine and other constituents are absorbed in the lining of oral cavity. Smokeless tobacco has a disproportionate impact in some countries and subpopulations. For consuming regular smokeless tobacco, there might be seen a physiological changes to the oral cavity as well as oral health of the users.

Objectives

To find out the oral health status of smokeless tobacco users among elderly women in a community (urban slum area).

Methods

Descriptive type of cross sectional study was conducted upon 213 females from slums of Dhaka named Mohakhali Sattola, Begunbari, Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Sabujbagh and Kamrangir Char with an age group between 30 to 80 years who used smokeless tobacco.

Results

Majority of the respondents (78.40%) were muslim. 89.20% were married and around half of them were illiterate. Maximum respondent's (65.73%) monthly income was between 5001-15000 BDT. Mother's habit of 83.57% was smokeless tobacco. Place of taking smokeless tobacco of maximum respondents (60.56%) was at home. The time of consuming smokeless tobacco for 63.85% after meal. 33.33% were using zorda, 15.49% use sadapata, 9.86% use gul, 45.07% start using tobacco for the first time at age of 25-30 years old. One third of respondents regular consumed smokeless tobacco from 6-9 times a day. Only 32.39% who had taken attempt to stop consuming smokeless tobacco. About half of respondents (49.76%) had got advised to stop using smokeless tobacco. Most of them (76.06%) had been facing any oral abnormalities. Among all, 20.37% respondents had gingival problem, 16.05% had both gingival & ulcerative problems, 14.20% had only ulcerative problem.

Conclusion(s)

The data achieved from this study would be helpful in tobacco control and to protect public health.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A143

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141088

Tobacco use amongst adolescents and youth in India: Evidence from Global Adult Tobacco Survey-2 (2016-17)

Tanu Anand¹, Shekhar Grover², Jugal Kishore³

¹Indian Council of Medical Research, India, ²Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, New Delhi, India, ³Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, New Delhi, India

drtanu.hvsu@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco use is a serious public health concern affecting the youth and adolescents world over. A vast majority of tobacco users initiate well before the age of 18 years. Due to enormous psychosocial and health effects of tobacco on adolescence and youth, it is pertinent to understand the burden of tobacco use and its socio-demographic

correlates for formulating effective tobacco control measures.

Objectives

The present study analyzes the Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2016-17 (GATS-2); a) To estimate the prevalence of individual forms of tobacco use among adolescents and youth aged 15-24 years; and b) To assess the association of socio-demographic factors with tobacco use.

Methods

The source of data was a cross-sectional GATS-2 survey in India (analyzed in SPSSv17.0) which utilized a multistage, geographically stratified cluster sampling method. Unadjusted Odds ratio was calculated for evaluation of possible association with socio-demographic factors, and adjusted Odds Ratio (bivariate logistic regression analysis) identified independent factor correlation (adjusted for confounding factors) (95% CI, *p<0.05).

Results

There were 13329 respondents (44.9% boys and 55.1% girls) aged 15-24 years. The calculated prevalence of smoking and smokeless tobacco use were 5% and 10.9% respectively. There were 2% respondents reporting dual use. Overall, 11.9% respondents were using 'any' form of tobacco (one in eight). On comparison with socio-demographic factors, the odds of using 'any' tobacco was significantly higher among respondents aged 20-24 years [OR: 2 (1.76-2.77)], rural areas [OR: 1.36 (1.2-1.54)], and unmarried [OR: 1.56 (1.37-1.88)]. The odds of using 'any' form of tobacco was significantly lower among females [OR: 0.21 (0.19-0.24)], literate individuals [OR: 0.33 (0.29-0.37)] and unemployed/students/retired/homemakers (occupation) [OR: 0.44 (0.39-0.50)].

Conclusion(s)

The overall tobacco use of approx. 12% among 15-24 year olds is a matter of concern. Also, many socio-demographic factors were significantly associated to tobacco use, implying the need for targeted intervention strategies to combat the situation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A144

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141091

IAWER technique to Implement TAPS Ban

Md. Abu Rayhan¹, Aminul Islam Sujon², Samiul Hassan Shajib¹, Syeda Anonna Rahman¹, Syed Mahbubul Alam³

¹Work for a Better Bangladesh (WBB) Trust, Bangladesh, ²National Tobacco Control Cell, ³International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

aisujon@yahoo.com

Introduction

Section 5 of the 2013 amendment of the Smoking and Tobacco Products Uses (Control) Act banned direct and indirect tobacco advertisement and promotions. National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) of the Government of Bangladesh is continuing various efforts to ensure effective enforcement of this law and Tobacco Industries (TIs) are violating law in various ways.

Objectives

Identify gaps and challenges of the enforcement of tobacco control law that banned tobacco advertisements and promotions and TIs tactics.

Methods

Bangladesh Anti-Tobacco Alliance (BATA), national anti-tobacco platform used map, monitor & collect information about TIs activities regarding advertisement, promotion, and sponsorship. Across the country, BATA members followed IAWER techniques (Identification, Administrative and Awareness, Warning, Enforcement, Reporting and

Result). Then the findings with a forwarding letter was sent to the relevant authorities (such as district/sub-district administrations and district/sub-district Task-forces) to take proper action against law violation by TIs. As a part of intervention, various campaigns was organized, meetings to sensitize shop owners and different stakeholders with highlighting TC law that banned TAPS.

Results

Through in-depth observation around the country, this study found that, TIs are advertising tobacco products by using brand color, logo/symbol and sample packets of cigarettes. TIs are setting up decorated points of sale of tobacco products in the public places including in-front of schools, play grounds etc. to attract young people. TIs attracting people (both shop owner & users) by giving them gifts. TIs also sponsor cultural and sport events as part of their Corporate Social Responsible (CSR) activities. Once BATA and member organizations informed authorities about the violation of law then authorities' conducts mobile courts to remove advertisements.

Conclusion(s)

To protect youth from initiation of smoking, implementation of TAPS Ban provision is important. For this purpose, LAWER is an effective technique that provides opportunity to increase awareness and warn people before enforcement.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A145

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141092

Implementation of the tobacco control law: Ensuring 'smoke-free environment' in police stations

RM Faizur Rahman¹

¹Bangladesh Police, Dhaka, Bangladesh
prozzal@gmail.com

Introduction

The warning 'Smoking kills' is used by tobacco companies in the packet of cigarette to make people aware of the related health hazards but it seems that people are still not aware of the dangers. Nearly half (43%) of Bangladeshi adults aged 15 years and older, over 41.3 million are current tobacco users. The proportion of users is double in males (58%) than that of females (29%). Each year in Bangladesh, tobacco kills 57000 people and causes 1.2 million tobacco related illnesses.

Objectives

To ensure smoke-free environment in the Police Stations in Dhaka.

Methods

Primarily DMP Headquarters along with eight police stations from the eight crime zones of Dhaka city has initiated this project to address the problem by using programmatic approaches. Consequently, numerous workshops have been arranged at the police stations and special rewards have been awarded for compliance. Moreover, visualizations of adverse consequences of tobacco consumption are circulated in different media. Accordingly, detrimental health issues of tobacco are published in forms of stickers, booklets and banners

Results

The author has delineated experiences of ensuring smoking free environment at the police stations of Dhaka city which will not only demotivate the smokers but also increase the knowledge of the law enforcers about the Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act 2005.

Conclusion(s)

Continuous monitoring and awareness building among

the police personnel could bring a grand success to the smoke-free initiatives of DMP.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A146

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141093

Gap analysis on Thailand's regulatory framework vis-à-vis Framework Convention on Tobacco Control towards the policy development on more comprehensive tobacco control measures

Kuanruthai Siripatthanakosol¹

¹Independent Scholar, Bangkok, Thailand
kate_kuanruthai@hotmail.com

Introduction

No one can deny that tobacco causes harm to human lives, socio-economic losses and environmental devastation. In Thailand, at least 50000 people killed each year from all forms of tobacco use. Although the overall prevalence of smoking has declined, the number of smokers aged between 19 – 24 years old has been increasing since 2014. Thailand has been actively in controlling tobacco use for over two decades and joined force with international community by ratifying the WHO - Framework Convention on Tobacco Control - WHO FCTC. to enforce the FCTC through its national policy and legal framework and is bound to report progress made under its tobacco control initiatives.

Objectives

This study is to conduct situational and gap analysis of Thailand's tobacco control measures vis-à-vis WHO FCTC and to offer policy direction to strengthening its tobacco control measures.

Methods

This study is a documentary research whereby findings are validated by a group of experts from government and non - government organizations.

Results

The evidence-based review shows that Thailand's tobacco control measures are relatively strong and comply well with the WHO FCTC, in terms of tax measures, health warning on packaging and labelling, advertisement, market promotion and sponsorship. Despite the legislation in place, these measures need a strong monitoring and reporting mechanism to ensure strong compliance. Thailand should also make serious efforts on reduction of demands and supply, including awareness raising programmes, tobacco cessation, prohibition of tobacco sale to underage, smoke-free environment and illicit trade of tobacco products. It is more importantly to note that Thailand urgently needs to improve the progress towards support for economically viable alternatives and protection of the environment and the health of persons.

Conclusion(s)

If these gaps are closed, Thailand 's tobacco control could bring more positive outcomes to saving more lives and driving sustainable development.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A147

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141094

Observational study on reduction in tobacco prevalence: Role of smoke-free rules implementation in Kerala

Somil Rastogi¹, Rajender Kumar¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurugram, Haryana, India
rastogisomildir@gmail.com

Introduction

India with effective tobacco control policies has seen 6%

reduction of tobacco prevalence from GATS-1 (2009-10) to GATS-2 (2016-17) while Kerala, a state in south India with a population of 34.5 million (2018) witnessed 8.7% reduction. India has a tobacco control law called Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) which has provision for smoke-free. Kerala was the best state in term of COTPA implementation with 34.38% of total COTPA cases and only 2.76% population of India.

Objectives

Examining factors responsible for significant reduction of tobacco prevalence in Kerala in relation with implementation of smoke-free rules.

Methods

Data from Kerala Police for action under COTPA from year 2013 to 2018 was collected and examined. GATS-1 and GATS-2 data of Kerala was also screened for tobacco prevalence pattern. It was observed that from GATS 1 to GATS 2, prevalence of any tobacco use has decreased from 21.4% to 12.7% while there was 4.1% points decrease in the prevalence of smoking. As per Kerala Police, total 812654 violators were fined under different section of COTPA between year 2013 to 2018 in Kerala, out of which 96.5% i.e. 784203 were fined for smoking in public places. Year wise details are shared below. Years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 violators fined for public smoking were 57937, 90396, 162151, 201085, 162606, and 110028 respectively.

Results

Due to rigorous and sustained implementation of COTPA in Kerala, there was 40.65% absolute reduction in tobacco prevalence. There was 10% reduction in exposure to SHS at any public place. It also inspired 2.3% more smokers to make a quit attempt.

Conclusion(s)

Sustained enforcement of smoke-free rules by the Kerala Police induced to social behavior changes which lead to reduction in tobacco consumption and ultimately to lesser burden of tobacco induced diseases.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A148

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141097

Offering Help to Quit Tobacco and Nicotine Addiction

A qualitative exploration of Western Australian vapers process of e-cigarette initiation, continuance and cessation

Kahlia McCausland¹, Jonine Jancey¹, Tama Leaver², Becky Freeman³, Katharina Wolf⁴, Bruce Maycock¹

¹Collaboration for Evidence, Research and Impact in Public Health, School of Public Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ²School of Media, Creative Arts and Social Inquiry, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ³School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, ⁴School of Marketing, Curtin University, Perth, Australia
kahlia.mccausland@curtin.edu.au

Introduction

E-cigarettes have become increasingly popular over the last 10 years. These devices represent a new paradigm for tobacco control offering smokers an opportunity to inhale nicotine without inhaling tobacco smoke. To date there are no definitive conclusions regarding the safety and long-term health effects of these devices however the increased uptake and popularity of them suggests that they may be perceived as a healthier alternative to traditional cigarettes.

Objectives

To describe the factors influencing e-cigarette initiation, maintenance and cessation, and determine opportunities for health promotion intervention.

Methods

Participants were recruited through online e-cigarette forums, closed social media groups, and snowball sampling to participate in face-to-face and telephone (only when required) interviews. To be eligible to participate interviewees were required to be current or past (within the last 12 months) e-cigarette users, aged 18 years or older, and reside within the Perth Metropolitan or Peel Region of Western Australia. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim before being imported into NVivo software for analysis.

Results

Thirty-seven interviews were conducted (11 female, 26 male), with data analysis continuing. Preliminary results suggest: Factors influencing initiation: poor health, desire to quit smoking, family, cost of tobacco, influence of other vapers, and the internet/social media. Factors supporting maintenance: improved health, quit smoking, decreased cost, vaping community (online, other vapers and vape stores), enjoyment, hobby, and starting a vaping related business. Factors influencing cessation: relapse to cigarettes, and if new research determined vaping was bad for health and/or worse than tobacco.

Conclusion(s)

The only reason participants said they would cease using e-cigarettes is if research determined vaping was detrimental to their health and/or worse than tobacco. As data analysis continues this study aims to determine where then are our opportunities for health promotion intervention?

Funding

This work was supported by a Healthway Exploratory Research Grant (grant number 32803) and an Australian Government Research Training Program Scholarship. The Scholarship is provided by the Commonwealth of Australia to support general living costs for students (KM) undertaking Research Doctorate studies. All funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; and in the decision to present the results.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A149

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140852

Preventing cancers through mobile phones - a potential medium for delivering tobacco cessation intervention for college students: A randomized control trail

Kumara Raja¹

¹Tagore Dental College and Hospital, Rathinamangalam, India

Introduction

Tobacco kills more than 1 million people each year. Tobacco use is known as a major risk factor for oral and other cancers. Each tobacco product is linked to an increased risk for specific cancers. Thus, it is essential to provide an effective cessation intervention for all tobacco users at earliest. As most of the college students own a mobile phone, it could be utilized to provide an inexpensive tobacco cessation intervention.

Objectives

To find the feasibility of mobile phone text messaging for a smoking cessation program among college students aged 20 - 30 years.

Methods

A two-arm randomized controlled trial with sixty college students, who were intended to quit smoking in the next 30 days were randomized to intervention or control group. Text messages tailored to smoking related variables were sent to the participants of the intervention group and health related messages not tailored to smoking were sent control group at 2 times per day over a period of 3 months. Abstinence from smoking was identified through Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence and urinary cotinine level in the base line by 4th week and 12th week. A descriptive statistics along with the chi-square test was used to test the difference between the two groups.

Results

Twelve weeks after program initiation, the intervention group had a significant reduction in Fagerstrom dependence score when compared to control group from baseline ($P = 0.002^*$). Similarly, participants in intervention group showed negative urinary cotinine results 13(43.3%) compared to control group 03(10%) and the results were statistically significant.

Conclusion(s)

This tobacco cessation intervention significantly reduced smoking rates at end of program, thus providing a potentially efficacious and easily disseminated method to quit smoking among adolescents.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A150

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140853

Proactive community outreach and active referral approaches to motivate hardcore smokers to use smoking cessation services

Lawrence Chu¹, Antonio Kwong¹, Vienna Lai¹, Man-Ping Wang², Tai Hing Lam³

¹Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, Wanchai, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ²School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ³School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC

Introduction

Smoking prevalence in Hong Kong reached its record low of 10.0% in 2017. However, the majority of current smokers (68.8%) had never tried to quit. Less than one-fifth of smokers had tried smoking cessation (SC) services or specified methods to quit. Moreover, very few expressed the intention to use the services.

Objectives

To further reduce smoking prevalence, motivating hardcore smokers to quit is vital. A community-based platform, on top of smoking cessation clinics, should be developed to reach out smokers and enhance the quit intention.

Methods

Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health (COSH) launched the "Quit to Win" contest to utilize a community outreach and proactive approach to encourage smokers to quit by fabulous prizes. Collaborating with district organizations, smokers were recruited in the streets and shopping malls in every district in a mobile way. Smokers were followed up by the contest and actively referred to SC clinics so as to enhance SC service use and success to quit.

Results

Over the decade, totally over 680 community-based recruitment sessions and 450 smoke-free promotion activities were held. About 12200 smokers were recruited and received brief SC advice. Smoke-free message were disseminated to nearly 300000 members of public. Among the smokers recruited in 2009-2017, 77.8% were hardcore smokers who had no quit attempt in one year or above.

Using intention-to-treat analysis, on average 40.9% initiated at least one quit attempt during the contest, self-reported abstinence rate is 14.5% and rate of smoking reduction by half is 33.8% at 6-month follow-up. Since 2015, over 2300 smokers had been referred to SC clinics.

Conclusion(s)

The result indicated that a community outlet, proactive approach and active referral are crucial to motivate SC intention and attempt among hardcore smokers. Community outreach is necessary to enhance the service use and recognition of SC clinics.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A151

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140854

Conformity assessment of Thai Tobacco-Free Healthcare setting standards of 10 public hospitals in Thailand and quit rate

Nanta Auamkul¹, Araya Thongphiew², Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi², Komgrib Pukrittayakamee³, Puan Suthipinittharm², Waranya Preekan², Rattiyaporn Thongyourn², Pawarisa Khongyut⁴, Surachet Thetjai⁵

¹College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Thai Physicians Alliance Against Tobacco, Bangkok, Thailand, ³Medical Association of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁴National Alliance For Tobacco Free Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁵Thai Health Professional Alliance Against Tobacco, Bangkok, Thailand

auamkulnanta@gmail.com

Introduction

Thai Tobacco-Free Healthcare Setting Standards (TTFHS) were issued by the Thai Physicians Alliance Against Tobacco (TPAT) to enhance hospitals and healthcare settings to integrate the prevention and control of tobacco use in their work system and patient care process.

Objectives

To assess conformity to TTFHS and quit rates of public hospitals in Thailand.

Methods

This is a descriptive cross-sectional study using secondary data. Hospital profiles, self-assessment reports of hospitals and the site visit reports of surveyor teams of TPAT were analyzed. This study included 10 hospitals that TPAT visited during September to October 2019.

Results

In all, 2 regional hospitals, 6 general hospitals and 2 community hospitals were visited in all regions of Thailand. These hospitals had 30-1050 beds. All hospitals declared and had written policies on the prevention and control of tobacco use, established tobacco consumption screening process in their routine work system and had tobacco cessation clinics. Some hospitals had strong partnership/networking with the non-health sector and community. Conformity to 8 TTFHS standards which consist of leadership and commitment, two-way communication and public relation for policy enforcement, human resource development, comprehensive tobacco treatment service system, tobacco treatment supportive management, tobacco-free environment, community involvement and results and annual analysis (level, trend and comparison), was rated fair to good. Good compliance to standards were found in 2 regional hospitals and 2 general hospitals. Most hospitals had low scores on routine performance and innovation. The average quit rate for patients who received therapeutic service was 25.9%; the quit rate was highest among stroke patients and lowest in psychiatric patients.

Conclusion(s)

Regional hospitals performed better than community

hospitals. The average quit rate was 25.9%. Appropriate strategies and strategic partners at all levels are needed to increase hospital achievement.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A152

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140856

Effects of the social support-based smoking cessation program (Bacho model) for the successful quitting smoking at Bacho district, Narathiwat province

Hartine Lehsi¹, Sunee Chekabaso², Muhammadzainuden Mingsu¹, Nureehan Maseng³, Thammasin Ingviya⁴

¹Bacho Hospital, Bacho, Thailand, ²Bacho District Public Health Office, Bacho, Thailand, ³Lubo Sawa Health Promoting Hospital, Bacho, Thailand, ⁴Department of Family Medicine and Preventive Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Thailand
Hartinee31@gmail.com

Introduction

Intervention based on the social support-based to quit smoking was essential for successful cessation.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of the social support-based smoking cessation program applying the Bacho mode.

Methods

The Bacho model consisted of three processes of operation. The first process was to explore information relating to smoking in the community and smokers by modeling. The second process was to build the perception on self-efficacy and outcome expectation to quit smoking. The last process was the support-based programs which conducted in smoking cessation clinic services of Bacho district. The sample was divided into 2 groups comprised of 71 the community intervention group and 56 of using medical treatment group. Data were collected by using a general information questionnaire, a quit smoking behavior questionnaire, a Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence and the Motivational Interviewing. Interview data were collected by questionnaires in three phases, pre-intervention phase, post-intervention phase on the 3rd month, and follow up phase on the 6th month. Data analyses by using percentage, mean and standard deviation.

Results

The results revealed that the group of using medical treatment had a higher score on nicotine dependence than the community intervention group. The main reasons to quit smoking of using medical treatment group were regarding to the health problem and being the best model. Whereas, the community intervention group was regarding to the health problem and the family's request to quit smoking. The factors related with successful quit smoking of both groups were personal health situations and the perception on self-efficacy and outcome expectation to quit smoking. After completing the intervention program, 52% of the community intervention group were able to stop smoking and 49 % using the medical treatment group.

Conclusion(s)

In conclusion, the smoking cessation program applying the Bacho model. The intervention program could be applied in smoking cessation services provided in the health centers.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A153

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140860

Efficacy of low frequency transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on smoking cessation

Pavinee Vilaipun¹

¹King Narai Hospital, Khao Sam Yot, Thailand
vilaipun@hotmail.com

Introduction

According to "Action on Smoking and Health Foundation Thailand 2018", smoking was the cause of death for 51651 individuals and costed about 2.2 million THB of medical expenses per person. Based on 2018 census, there were 13973 smokers in Muang district, Lopburi province.

Objective

The objective of this study was to investigate the efficacy of Low Frequency Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation or Lo-TENS on smoking cessation in Muang district, Lopburi province, Thailand.

Methods

Subjects were 62 smokers who were divided into a Lo-TENS stimulation group (n=31) and a control group (n=31). Participants in both groups received behavior-changing programs for smoking abstinence from the Network of Physical Therapists for Smoke-free Thai Society. In addition, participants in the experimental group received an electrical stimulation (Lo-TENS) at Zu-San-Li acupuncture-point for 30 minutes, once a week for 4 weeks. The Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence (FTND), pulmonary test, and 6-minute walk test (6MWT) were assessed at baseline and 6-weeks, 6-months and 12-month follow-ups.

Results

The results showed that 24 of 31 participants (77%) in the experimental group successfully quit smoking, compared to 4 of 31 participants (13%) in the control group. The 6MWT for the experimental group increased significantly from 404.7±79.5 to 484.4±81.3 meters (p<0.001), whereas the 6MWT for the control group was unchanged, i.e. from 402.87±65.59 to 428.81±65.47 meters (p>0.05). The experimental group showed significant improvement in FVC from 1.82±0.83 to 2.81±0.79 liters (p<0.001) and FEV1 from 1.54±0.68 to 2.46±0.67 liters (p<0.001). There were no significant changes in FVC or FEV1 in the control group.

Conclusion(s)

In summary, Lo-TENS in combination with behavior-changing program for smoking abstinence led to greater smoking cessation rate than behavior-changing program for smoking abstinence alone.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A154

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140864

The implementation of the quit-calendar for public health system under the 'Quit for King' project, Thailand: Phase II

Anun Chaikoolvatana¹

¹College of Medicine and Public Health, Ubon Ratchathani University, That, Thailand

Introduction

From Phase I 'Quit for King' Project, the Quit-Calendar was implemented into cessation process via training programs. Next step, the evaluation of the effectiveness of Quit-Calendar was launched.

Objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness of Quit-Calendar regarding smoking cessation.

Methods

A quasi-experimental study was used. Totally there were 111 public health volunteers in the study. They underwent the processes of the combination between 'cold turkey', 5A counseling and Quit Calendar. All volunteers were followed at 2-weeks, 1-, 3-, and 6-month periods. The prevalence

abstinence rate (PAR), continuous abstinence rate (CAR), the relation between Quit-Calendar and numbers of quitters, and etc. were analyzed via both descriptive and analytical statistics.

Results

Overall, there were 107 volunteers enrolled in the program. They mostly aged between 30- 40 years (65%), history of alcohol drinking (35%), history of non-communicable diseases (15%). An average Fagerstrom scores was 4.5. Most volunteers preferred smoking cigarettes (RYO) (50%) rather than factory cigarettes (32%). An average cigarette rolls/day were equal to 10. PAR values at 1-,3-,6-month period were 10, 18.30, and 26.11%, respectively. Regarding CAR, at the end of 6-month period, the value was 26.11% (33 cases). Noticeably, Quit-Calendar was statistically significant related to numbers of quitters ($p= 0.001$; McNemar Test). It meant numbers of quitters were gradually increased between before-and-after Quit-Calendar implementation. Interestingly, a number of cigarettes, history of medical illness, and levels of 'ready-to-quit' were statistically related to the quit success ($p= 0.009, 0.012, 0.037$, consecutively). The overall satisfaction of Quit-Calendar use was 45.25 (50) represented 'high' level. Thus most users are willing to apply it for routine smoking cessation.

Conclusion(s)

Quit-Calendar is promising to enhance the quit success along with 5A counseling. The key factors to help quitters stop smoking successfully include numbers of cigarettes, medical conditions, and readiness of giving up smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A155

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140866

Chat-based instant messaging support with optional combined interventions for Chinese community smokers in Hong Kong: Preliminary analysis of a sequential, multiple assignment, randomized controlled trial (SMART)

Shengzhi Zhao¹, Manping Wang¹, Xue Weng¹, Antonio Kwong², Vienna Lai², Li Cheung¹, Cheung Derek¹, Tai Lam³

¹School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, ²Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, Hong Kong, ³School of Public Health, the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
lubabezz@hku.hk

Introduction

Chat-based support (CBS) via instant messaging was effective in doubling quit rate. But smokers with a low intention to quit may need interventions that can meet their individualized needs.

Objectives

To test the effect of CBS integrated with optional combined interventions (OCI) on quitting using SMART.

Methods

Proactively recruited adult daily smokers to receive brief advice and actively referred to smoking cessation services were conducted from June to September 2019. Participants were individually randomized to receive CBS (Intervention group) or regular instant messages (RIM, Control group). Smoking status was assessed at 1-month and smoking participants were randomized for adaptive interventions. Smoking participants in the Intervention group were randomized to receive OCI, including phone counselling (PC), multi-media messages (MMM), nicotine replacement therapy sampling (NRT-S), financial incentive for active referral (FIAR), and family/peer support group chat (SGC). Smoking participants in the Control group were randomized to receive CBS. Quitters in both groups

received the initial intervention. The primary outcomes were biochemically validated abstinence at 3- and 6-month. Intention-to-treat analyses were adopted.

Results

A total of 844 participants (82.4% men, 65.3% aged 30-59) were randomized (each group 422). Participants smoked 13.9 cigarettes per day on average and 45.2% had no intention to quit within 30 days. We expect to complete the 6-month follow-up in Apr 2020. The retention rate at 1-month was 78.6%. Preliminary results revealed similar quit rates in two groups at 1-month (12.8% vs. 11.8%, $p=0.66$). Smoking participants ($n=368$) in the Intervention group were randomized for OCI ($n=271$) or continuing CBS ($n=97$) at a ratio of 3:1. Among OCI participants, 55.4% chose PC, 50.2% chose MMM, 30.6% chose NRT-S, 10.7% chose FIAR and 0.4% chose SGC. Smoking participants ($n=372$) in the Control group were randomized for CBS ($n=91$) or continuing RIM ($n=281$).

Conclusion(s)

This study will inform the development of adaptive interventions for smoking cessation.

Funding

This study received funding from Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A156

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140869

Helping smokers with non-communicable diseases quit smoking by understanding their risk perception, behavior, and attitudes related to smoking

Ho Li¹, Xia Viveka¹

¹School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC

Introduction

Smokers with non-communicable diseases (NCDs) admitted to hospitals represent an excellent teachable moment for smoking cessation, as they are required to abstain from tobacco use during hospitalisation. Nevertheless, behaviours of smokers with NCDs, and factors that lead to smoking abstinence thereafter, remain relatively underexplored.

Objectives

This study aimed at understanding the risk perceptions, behaviour, attitudes and experiences related to Chinese smokers with NCDs, and exploring factors leading to their abstaining from cigarette use.

Methods

In the first phase of the study, a phenomenological research design was used to develop an understanding of the needs and concerns of 30 Chinese hospitalized smokers with NCDs, including their behaviour, attitudes, risk perceptions and experiences related to smoking and smoking cessation. In the second phase, a retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in three outpatient clinics in different regions in Hong Kong. A total of 382 Chinese smokers with NCDs were recruited.

Results

In the first phase of the study, four themes were generated: 1) associations between perception of illness and smoking; 2) perceived support from healthcare professionals to quit smoking; 3) impact of hospitalization on behaviour, attitudes, and experiences; and 4) perceived barriers to quitting smoking. For the second phase of the study, the results indicated 23.6% of smokers smoked secretly during their hospital stay, and about 76.1% of smokers resumed

smoking after discharge. Multivariate logistic regression analysis found that number of days of hospitalisation admission in the preceding year, patients' perceived correlation between smoking and their illness, withdrawal symptoms experienced during hospitalisation and smoking cessation support from healthcare professionals were significant predictor of smoking abstinence after discharge.

Conclusion(s)

This is the first study to investigate the smoking behaviours of smokers with NCDs. The results indicated the importance of developing an intervention that helps smokers with NCDs demystify misconceptions about smoking so as to achieve more successful smoking abstinence.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A157

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140894

Systematic review on outcomes of transdermal nicotine patches aiding smoking cessation among schizophrenic patients

Parangimalai Kumar¹

¹Department of Preventive and Community Dentistry, Ragas Dental College and Hospital, Chennai, India
madankumar21@yahoo.co.in

Introduction

Literature review shows patient with schizophrenia have higher rates of smoking than in general population and are more refractory to smoking cessation. In addition schizophrenic patients smoke more heavily and extract more from each cigarette. Previous literature evidence have stated that effect of transdermal nicotine patches and usage of Nicotine replacement therapy in conjugation with the pharmacotherapy has a better rate of smoking cessation and reducing dependence among this population.

Objectives

To have a better understanding on which among these would be appropriate therapeutic measures in smoking cessation and reducing nicotine dependence among this population. we systematically analyzed the available literature as it would form the highest level of evidence.

Methods

The review included studies from 2007-2017. Only placebo controlled, Randomized control trials involving human population were considered. The titles and abstracts were independently screened by two authors and identified by the search and decided on the possible reports to be included. We obtained and examined full text reports of all potentially relevant trials, to decide whether the studies fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

Results

Twenty relevant articles were identified (PubMed=12, Google Scholar=7, Trip database=1). Thirteen articles were eliminated after reading the title. One article was eliminated due to duplication. Six articles were selected for the abstract reading. After the abstract reading, one article was included and three were excluded. Four studies which met the inclusion criteria were taken for the present systematic review. Based on the study findings, it could be stated that the combination of Transdermal nicotine patches and sustained release of bupropion (BUP) was well tolerated, and superior to Transdermal nicotine patches and placebo for short term smoking cessation in schizophrenic patients.

Conclusion(s)

This systematic review highlights the importance of combination of transdermal nicotine patches and Bupropion in increasing smoking abstinence rates among

smokers with schizophrenia.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A158

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140897

The case for physical activity as an option in the smoking cessation guidelines: Short and long term benefits beyond expectation from regular exercise

Chi Wen¹, Wayne Gao², Chien Chen³, Jackson Wai⁴, Christopher Wen⁵, Po Lu¹, June Lee¹, Chih Hsu¹

¹Institute of Population Health Sciences, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Taiwan, ²Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan, ³Show-Chwan Memorial Hospital, Changhua, Taiwan, ⁴National Taiwan Sport University, Taoyuan, Taiwan, ⁵Long Beach Veterans Administration Hospital, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, United States
cwengood@nhri.edu.tw

Introduction

Physical activity is currently considered as a desirable behavior for smokers, but a guideline for smoking cessation has never offered it as an option.

Objectives

This study is to see its feasibility by quantifying the short and long term beneficial effects from exercise by smokers.

Methods

This cohort, consisting of 434190 individuals (23.2% smokers and 6.1% ex-smokers), went through standard medical surveillance program(s) from 1996 to 2008. History for smoking and physical activity was collected in the initial visit and subsequent visits. Exercise volume, expressed in MET-hour/week at each visit, classified each individual into inactive (<3.75), low-active (3.75-7.49), or fully active (>7.50) group. Fully active individuals met the current recommendation of 30 minute/day for 5 days or more per week. Hazard ratios (HR) were calculated with Cox model for mortality, adjusted for 10 confounders. Life expectancy was calculated using life table method.

Results

Active smokers reduced all-cause mortality by 23%, and lengthened life expectancy by 4 years. Active smokers also reduced cancer by 14%, heart disease by 49% and stroke by 25%. Quit rate of active smokers improved by 55%-81%, and relapse rate reduced by 25%-30%. Active smokers had 55% increased quit rate. Smokers who quit and stayed active reduced mortality by 43% and gained 5.6 years in life expectancy.

Conclusion(s)

Guideline for smoking cessation should include physical activity as a viable option. Because exercise increased smoker's quit rate and minimized ex-smoker's relapse rate (in the short run) and reduced all-cause mortality and lengthened life expectancy by 4 years or more (in the long run). Not only much of the harms of smoking could be mitigated by regular exercise, exercise also provided overall benefits in extending smoker's life expectancy not seen in current guidelines for smoking cessation treatment.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A159

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140898

Serum metalloproteinase and urinary cotinine level in smokeless tobacco chewers

Anupam Pokhrel¹, Madhab Lamsal¹, Seraj Khan¹, Nirmal Baral¹, Surya Niraula², Prahlad Karki³

¹Department of Biochemistry, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal, ²School of Public Health and Community Medicine, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan,

Nepal, ³Department of Internal Medicine, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal
upam28@gmail.com

Introduction

Matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) plays an imperative role in smoking related illnesses including cardiovascular diseases. The health hazard is basically due to presence of nicotine content in tobacco. Cotinine is the major degradable product of nicotine metabolism and is regarded as a sensitive marker for tobacco exposure.

Objectives

This study was designed to assess and compare the level of serum MMP-9 and urinary cotinine (UC) in smokeless tobacco chewers (STC) and healthy tobacco non-users (controls).

Methods

A Community-based comparative cross-sectional study was conducted in Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City from August 2017 to July 2018. A total of 102 STC and the same number of healthy controls, 18-44 years of age were enrolled in the study. A structured questionnaire was introduced to subjects after informed consent and biochemical tests for lipid profile, MMP-9 and UC were done. Snowball technique was used to enroll tobacco chewers. Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Review Committee of BPKIHS, Nepal.

Results

The findings from the present study revealed that UC was significantly higher in the STC group (1259.20±244.20 pg/ml) compared to the control group (8.86±2.45 pg/ml) (p<0.001). Serum MMP-9 was significantly higher in the STC group (1528.28±544.41 ng/L) compared to the control group (87.77±25.83 ng/L) (p<0.001). A Strong positive correlation was found between MMP-9 and UC in the STC group (p<0.001), while MMP-9 and UC were not significantly different with duration of tobacco use. The STC group had significantly higher MMP-9, UC, Lipid parameters (TC, TG, LDL-C) and lower HDL-C than the control group.

Conclusion(s)

Habitual tobacco chewers were confirmed by the measurement of cotinine in urine which was significantly higher in STC. This finding highlights the importance of cotinine which can be used as a biomarker for tobacco exposure. Significantly raised MMP-9 with UC might be responsible for the increased risk of CVDs as compared to risk in healthy controls.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A160

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140891

Engaging rural mothers to identify and decide measures on most influential determinants to reduce tobacco consumption in Sri Lanka

F.B.N.S Baduge¹, M.W.A.K Airawansa¹, H.D.N Soysa¹, S.R Karunaratne¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, G. Duminda Guruge¹
¹Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
naradhibaduge94@gmail.com

Introduction

One in ten Sri Lankan adult deaths is caused by tobacco. In Sri Lanka, tobacco smoking prevalence among 18-69 years is 15.0%. High Tobacco consumption is a health issue in the selected setting, 'Gammahege wewa' in Anuradhapura District. Rural mother can be empower to address this issue through identifying and deciding measures on influential determinants.

Objectives

To identify determinants and decide measures for addressing most influential determinants effect on

tobacco consumption.

Methods

This community based health promotion intervention was conducted in above rural setting with a sample of 55 mothers above 30 years old. Focus group discussions were facilitated by health promotion facilitators. Initially, perception level of mothers' on tobacco usage were measured based on pre-defined criteria such as 'smokers are heroes', 'smokers are foolish'. Then, identified determinants and prioritized the most influential determinants to address the tobacco usage through the discussions with mothers. They were facilitated to design intervention to reduce tobacco consumption.

Results

Fifteen determinants were identified and six determinants were prioritized with the mothers such as the positive attitudes towards to tobacco consumption of villagers, media influences, peer influences, company promotions, and lack of control over of mothers. Three activities were suggested by them without the guidance of the facilitator namely, poster campaign in shops about not selling cigarettes, conducting awareness programs about harmfulness of tobacco, and calculating expenditure for cigarette consumption and displaying it in houses. Two activities were suggested by them with the guidance of the facilitator namely, displaying physical appearance of smokers and non-smokers through drawings in places of smoking and developing an activity to identify influences of media. Mothers improved perception on real harm of tobacco smoking by 11% through the discussions.

Conclusion(s)

Engaging and empowering rural mothers to identify and address determinants effect on tobacco consumption is effective in community level.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A161

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140900

The analysis of mortality age between smoker and non-smoker male patients from the point of the prevalence COPD and malignant tumor

Chikako Hibino¹, Kazue Sugawara¹, Haruna Saito¹, Akari Chiba¹, Ayako Takayoshi¹, Kayoko Abe¹, Rumi Takahashi¹, Misato Obara¹, Hiroshi Tamura¹

¹Cardiology, Respiratory, and Allergy Department, Hiroshi Tamura's Hilltop Clinic, Kitakami City, Japan
chihi.hilltop.cl@gmail.com

Introduction

According to the Ministry of Health survey in 2016, the 36.5% of male smokers in Iwate prefecture was higher than the average 31.1% of the male smokers in Japan. We know that the average mortality is younger than the non-smokers and also having high probability rate of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and malignant tumor.

Objectives

To show the past records of similar cases to the present Japanese patients as well as to the future ones who are smokers of the prefecture "IWATE" about smoking experience, COPD and malignant tumor.

Methods

The objects came from the patients who died from Nov. 2014 to Mar.2019, and there were 659 people (408 male, 251 female). When they first visited, 297 males (76.4±12.2 years) had known smoking history, and were investigated due to their COPD and malignant tumor based on their medical chart.

Results

Total of 42% were smoker. The average mortality age of the smokers was 86 (72.1±13.3 years), younger than 86 ex-smokers (80.0±9.7 years) and 87 non-smokers (79.1±11.1 years), ($p<0.01$). 29% of them were COPD patients, and the number of the COPD patients in ex-smokers and smokers was more than those of non-smokers ($p<0.01$). The average mortality age of smoker with or without COPD was younger than ex-smokers and non-smokers. 19% of them were malignant tumor patients, and the number of malignant tumor patients wasn't significant in smoking history. The average mortality age of smokers without malignant tumor was younger than ex-smokers and non-smokers.

Conclusion(s)

The experience of male smokers is over 70%. The average mortality age of Smokers is younger compared to ex-smokers and non-smokers, and those of two groups show the same mortality age. This study also shows the smoking experience can be associated with the increase in COPD patients. The average of smokers is still younger without other health complications such as COPD and malignant tumor.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A162

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140905

Association of tobacco use and male infertility: An exploratory study in Delhi, India

Kirti Jain¹, Deepa Singh¹, Swati Jain²

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ashok Multispeciality Hospital, New Delhi, India, ²National Health Mission, Maulana Azad Institute Of Dental Sciences, New Delhi, India
dr.kirti.kj@gmail.com

Introduction

Infertility currently affects about 10 to 14 percent of the Indian population, with higher rates in urban areas where one out of six couples is impacted (Indian Society of Assisted Reproduction). Male fertility is affected by a variety of lifestyle habits that include tobacco use as one of the main causes of preventable morbidity and mortality.

Objectives

The objective of the current study was to assess the relationship between tobacco use and its effect on sperm characteristics and infertility.

Methods

The study used an exploratory analytical design and was conducted on patients who reported to the Infertility OPD of a Multispeciality Hospital in Delhi, India from January 2019 to September 2019. Male infertile patients who were current tobacco users were grouped and evaluated according to the frequency of their tobacco habit: mild (< 3 times/day), moderate (3-6 times/day) and severe (> 6 times/day). Clinical parameters including sperm characteristics of count, motility, morphology, and viability were evaluated. Tobacco cessation counseling was provided for current tobacco users. Data was analyzed using SPSS 21 version. Descriptive and inferential statistics were applied.

Results

A total of 713 infertile couples were evaluated. Male infertility was found in 221(31%) patients. 22.3% (N=159) of the male infertile group were current tobacco users (both smoked and smokeless forms of tobacco). 28.3% (N=45), 41% (N=65) and 30.7% (N=49) patients respectively belonged to the mild, moderate and severe tobacco habit groups. Sperm characteristics were significantly lower in the severe group ($p<0.05$). Comprehensive tobacco cessation counseling along with supportive treatment for male infertility was provided. After one month of

intervention the sperm characteristics improved with reported cessation.

Conclusion(s)

The effect of tobacco use on male infertility was significant when assessed among male infertile patients. Infertile men should be counseled about the adverse effects of tobacco on sperm quality along with co-morbidities due to tobacco at mass level, employing the common risk factor approach.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A163

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140909

Estimation of magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate and pH of pan masala and smokeless tobacco products

R.S. Roshn¹

¹A.J. Institute of Dental Sciences, Mangalore, India
roshnirs1234@gmail.com

Introduction

Smokeless products being relatively economical are easily available and consumed by most of the common people throughout India. Pan masala is a mixture of areca nut, catechu, slaked lime, many artificial flavoring substances usually without tobacco. But tobacco is mixed and consumed along with it. Other than harmful contents already present, manufactures also add magnesium carbonate and calcium carbonate to alter pH and increase addictive potential.

Objectives

To estimate magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate and pH of pan masala and smokeless tobacco products commercially available in Mangalore, India.

Methods

Two samples each of products such as pan masala, khaini, ghutka and zarda commercially available in Mangalore were selected for the study. Two grams of each sample was weighed accurately and ground well. Samples were filtered and collected. pH was measured using a Systronic digital pH meter. Standard methods were followed to quantify calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate using the EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) titration method. Each sample was done in duplicate. The amount of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate present was calculated.

Results

Magnesium carbonate was highest in khaini with a mean value of 69.711mg/g and the least content in pan masala with a mean value of 20.91mg/g. Calcium carbonate was highest in zarda with a mean value of 8.333mg/g and least in khaini with a mean value of 6.781mg/g. pH was highest in khaini with a mean value 9.89 and least in zarda with a mean value of 7.23.

Conclusion(s)

Alkaline pH of smokeless tobacco products leads to rapid and easy absorption of free or unionized nicotine in the oral mucosa thus increasing its addictive potential. The current study shows that there is high content of calcium carbonate and alkaline additives such as magnesium carbonate which contribute to pH. These additives make these products further detrimental to health.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A164

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140914

9 Reasons to stop smoking: A motivation to quit analysis among smokers receiving Thailand National Quitline service

Kamollabhu Thanomsat¹, Jintana Yunibhand¹

¹Thailand National Quitline, Phayathai, Thailand
kamollabhu@webmail.npru.ac.th

Introduction

Thailand National Quitline (TNQ) has provided tobacco cessation via referral system by using electronic referral system the U-refer system. According to the previous studies, motivation to quit is a very crucial factor to stop smoking.

Objectives

To investigate motivation to quit among smokers receiving proactive intensive counseling by the TNQ counselors after being referred through the U-refer system.

Methods

Descriptive research was performed as a research design in this study. Study subjects were 344 smokers receiving proactive intensive counseling by the TNQ counselors after being referred through the U-refer system. Data were collected using interview questionnaire including, demographic data and the motivation to quit by the TNQ counselors from January to March 2019. Descriptive statistic was used to calculate the demographic data and the motivation to quit.

Results

The findings revealed that majority of participants were male (88.37%). One-third of them were in middle adult age group, aged 36-55 years (37.32%), and elderly, aged 60 years and over (22.97%). For the reasons to stop smoking include as follows: 1) health problems (32.85%), 2) family concern (20.35%), 3) fear of health problems / fear of death (19.77%), 4) bad attitude toward smoking (13.37%) 5) wasteful / expensive cigarettes (9.59%) 6) awareness of the danger of tobacco from the media (2.62%), 7) smoking areas are reduced (0.87%), 8) teacher / supervisor ordered to quit (0.26%) and 9) colleagues / clients do not like (0.26%).

Conclusion(s)

The results illustrated the significant reasons to stop smoking include concerning over health consequences of smoking and aware of the hazard of tobacco in the family members. It is believed that current smokers with chronic diseases should be encouraged to stop smoking. Also, awareness of the effect of smoking tobacco in family member should be promoted to quit smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A165

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140918

A two-year study of the effects of secondhand smoke exposure as measured by a urinary cotinine biomarker concurrent with visual oral examination among university dental hygiene students

Koji Inagaki¹, Mari Masuda¹

¹Department of Dental Hygiene, Aichi Gakuin University Junior College, Nagoya, Japan
kojikun@dpcc.agu.ac.jp

Introduction

Research has shown that secondhand smoking (SHS) compromises the periodontal health of non-smoking individuals. However, exposure to SHS is difficult to quantitatively measure.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to measure exposure to SHS among dental hygiene college students, and to find any

association between SHS and oral examination, including gingival melanin pigmentation and inflammation.

Methods

A sample of 103 female college students (18.2 ± 0.8 years), who had enrolled in April 2014 were selected as subjects. Histories of smoking and SHS exposure were obtained from a questionnaire and oral photos were taken in April of 2014, 2015 and 2016 in order to evaluate gingival melanin pigmentation and inflammation. The questionnaire included the Kano test for social nicotine dependence (KTSND), a ten-question test with 30 possible points. Urinary cotinine was also measured in October of 2014 and assessed as u-SHS cases with more than 5ng/mgCre. Gingival melanin pigmentation and inflammation were evaluated from the oral photos taken in April of 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Results

There were no smokers in April of 2014 and 2015, but two students started smoking in April 2016. However about 40% of students had been exposed to SHS at home. The u-SHS was positive for only nine students out of the 103 students (9%) and among these, three had gingival pigmentation. The scores of gingival inflammation gradually decreased ($1.2 \pm 0.3/2014$, $1.0 \pm 0.2/2015$, $0.9 \pm 0.2/2016$, $P < 0.01$). The total KTSND score in 2014, 2015 and 2016 were 9.8 ± 0.8 , 9.4 ± 9.0 and 10.5 ± 5.2 , respectively.

Conclusion(s)

Urinary cotinine was a useful biomarker for identifying exposure to SHS. In non-smoking female students, the u-SHS may depict the effects of the SHS on gingival melanin pigmentation. However, further well-executed studies are required to corroborate these results. This study was supported by Grant-in-Aids (19K10436).

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A166

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140925

Raising awareness on economic burden and health impacts of tobacco smoking to reduce smoking behavior among constructing site workers in Anuradhapura district, Sri Lanka

Mulkotuwe Waidyacharyage Anuradha Kumari Airawansha¹, Hannadige Dilukshi Nawodani Soysa¹, Francis Baduge Naradi Shanuka Baduge¹, Herath Mudiyanseelage Hansamali Nayananjani Tharuka Wickramasooriya¹, Subhani Perera¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Galmangoda Najith Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihinthale, Sri Lanka
anuairawansha@gmail.com

Introduction

A total of 1.5 million people in Sri Lanka smoke 11 million cigarettes daily. In 2015, LKR 106.5 Billion, indicates the economic burden of tobacco on Sri Lankan households. The estimated annual mortality from tobacco related illness is about 20000 deaths in Sri Lanka. Constructing site workers are more vulnerable to tobacco smoking as it is a common practice among them.

Objectives

To reduce smoking behavior among constructing site workers by raising awareness on economic burden and health impacts of smoking through interactive discussions.

Methods

This study was conducted with the purposively selected sample of 51 workers in a construction site in Anuradhapura district, Sri Lanka. Group discussions were carried out with them to improve their understanding on economic burden and health impacts of tobacco smoking. They were facilitated to calculate the annual burden of a person for

cigarette use and it was compared with the amount of their unfulfilled essential basic needs. They were facilitated to compare the difference between lifestyles of cigarette company owners' and tobacco users' through discussions. Discussions were conducted about long term and short term health impacts of smoking using photographs and facilitated them to develop indicators to measure changes of their smoking behavior.

Results

Ten workers out of 51 agreed to initiate intervention to reduce smoking in their work site. They suggested to maintain a "money box" to collect saved money from quitting cigarettes. Twenty people decided to quit their smoking behavior and ten people decided to decrease the number of cigarettes that they smoke daily. Developed indicators included the number of cigarettes they smoke during tea time, number of times forcing others to smoke, amount of money saved from quitting.

Conclusion(s)

Raising awareness on economic burden and health impacts of tobacco smoking through interactive group discussions is effective to reduce smoking among workers in the construction site.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A167

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140927

Identifying determinants and deciding measures with children to reduce the attraction towards tobacco consumption using community based intervention

Eshan Madhumadawa¹, Naradi Baduge¹, H.M.S.C. Sulochana¹, Lakshi Mathanakumar¹, Sonali Gunasekara¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihinhale, Sri Lanka
eshanmadhumadawa93@gmail.com

Introduction

In Sri Lanka, tobacco usage prevalence among 15-24 years is 18.7%. According to secondary data and observations, tobacco usage was high in the selected study setting, Palugaswewa village in Anuradhapura. Children can be empowered to address this issue through reducing attractive image build around the tobacco smoking.

Objectives

To identify determinants and decide measures with children to reduce the attraction towards tobacco consumption using community based intervention.

Methods

The community based study was conducted with 40 children aged between 12 to 18 years in Palugaswewa village for 3 months. A children society was formed to carry out the intervention. Initially, children were facilitated to collect burnt cigarette buds on either sides of the roads in the village within one week to roughly assess indirect indicator of smoking. Cigarette buds were collected by the children. Based on results of that activity, interactive group discussions with children were initiated and conducted by health promotion facilitators. Children were facilitated to identify and prioritize the most influential determinants to address the attractiveness on tobacco. Then they were asked to develop activities address selected determinants.

Results

Children had collected 230 cigarette buds within a week from their village. Nine determinants were identified and six determinants were prioritized including media influences, commercial influences, peer influences, positive image on tobacco and positive perception towards

smokers. Children drew twelve posters that showed the harmfulness of tobacco and hanged at the public places such as near the shop, near bus stands, near the three-wheeler park, near the tuition classes.

Conclusion(s)

Children are capable in identifying determinants which affect for creating attractiveness on tobacco and reducing attractiveness towards tobacco usage is probable through community based approach.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A168

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140933

Association between cigarette smoking and metabolic syndrome in the Royal Thai Army Personnel

Pongpisut Thakhampaeng¹, Boonsub Sakboonyarat¹, Kanlaya Jongcherdchutrakul¹, Panadda Hatthachote¹, Mathirut Mungthin¹, Ram Rangsin¹

¹Department of Military and Community Medicine, Phramongkutklao College of Medicine, Bangkok, Thailand
Bank.pongpisut@gmail.com

Introduction

Cigarette smoking is one of the most common risk factors of non-communicable diseases, especially cardiovascular diseases. Metabolic syndrome (MetS) has been the focus of attention for many years. Little information exists on the prevalence of the MetS among the Royal Thai Army (RTA) personnel.

Objectives

The authors aimed to estimate the prevalence of MetS and associated risk factors especially cigarette smoking among the RTA personnel.

Methods

Data retrieved from the Health Examination in the RTA forces in Bangkok, 2015 was used to determine MetS according to the IDF 2005 criteria. Comparison across variables were made using Chi-square test. Identification of risk factors was performed using univariate and multivariate regression. Results are presented as odd ratios together with 95% CI intervals. P-values less than 0.05 indicate significant difference.

Results

From 16668 RTA personnel records, the average age was 44.3±11.1 years (ranged 18-65) and 81% was male. Prevalence of MetS among the RTA personnel was 21.1%. There were an increasing in trends in prevalence of smoking with lower age (40%, 32%, 27%, 21% for age-group < 30, 30-39, 40-49, and ≥50, respectively) (p-value <0.001). The prevalence of smoking among male and female was not different (p-value >0.05). The significant risks factors of MetS were age (CI 1.01-1.03), female (CI 5.66-6.95), smoking (CI 1.19-1.51) and alcohol drinking (CI 1.00-1.42). Of note, Regular exercise was the potential protective factors for MetS (CI 0.51-0.73) (P<0.0001).

Conclusion(s)

The prevalence of MetS among RTA personnel was 21.1% and it is age-dependent. Age, female, smoking and alcohol drinking are significant risk factors and regular exercise is a protective factor. These findings are important for planning strategies to prevent the MetS in the RTA personnel.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A169

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140940

Effects of abdominal obesity and smoking on lung function: Preliminary data

Premtip Thaveeratitham¹, Rattanaporn Sonpeayung¹, Prawit Janwantanakul²

¹Department of Physical Therapy, Saint Louis College, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Department of Physical Therapy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
premtip.t@chula.ac.th

Introduction

Smoking and obesity are independent risk factors contributing to the global burden of NCDs which are major causes of morbidity and mortality. Smoking and obesity strongly and independently related with lung function. To date, it is unclear about the combined effects of obesity and smoking on lung function.

Objectives

To compare the effects of abdominal obesity, smoking, and the combined of abdominal obesity and smoking on lung function.

Methods

Forty men aged 20-40 years were classified into four groups: control, abdominal obesity, smoking, and abdominal obesity plus smoking groups. Lung function were evaluated by spirometry and compared between groups.

Results

Abdominal obesity plus smoking group evidenced the lowest levels of both lung function including FEV1 and FVC followed by smoking group and abdominal obesity group, relative to the control group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion(s)

The combination of abdominal obesity and smoking showed greater deterioration in lung function (FEV1 and FVC) relative to abdominal obesity or smoking alone, and this is further to develop the risk of respiratory-related non-communicable diseases. Thus, an early prevention, and management in individuals who are abdominal obesity and smoking should be given priority concern.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A170

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140950

Evaluation of perceptions of tobacco cessation among the individuals attending a tertiary care dental hospital: A mixed methods design

Priyanka Ravi¹, Harsh Priya¹, Om Prakash Kharbanda¹

¹Centre for Dental Education and Research, New Delhi, India
priusarav@gmail.com

Introduction

In India every year, an estimated 1 million people die from tobacco-related illnesses, which could have been avoided by stopping tobacco use.

Objectives

This study aimed to determine the perceptions about tobacco cessation among the patients attending a tertiary care dental hospital.

Methods

A mixed-methods study was conducted among the individuals visiting the dental hospital. Self-administered questionnaires were used to record quantitative data on the current and past tobacco history, tobacco dependence, and quit attempts. Face-to-face interviews were conducted to collect qualitative data on the perceptions on tobacco quitting.

Results

About 52% of participants had made an attempt to quit tobacco in the past. The majority of the smokers (82.7%), smokeless tobacco (SLT) users (71.3%), and dual users

(83.1%) reported being in the contemplation phase of quitting tobacco. SLT users (12.3%) reported to have taken action in the past to quit tobacco compared to 9.6% smokers, and 1.4% of dual users. Doctors advise, motivation from family and friends, and spiritual reasons motivated the participants to quit tobacco. The risk perception of tobacco use was reported as death, cancer, dental diseases, systemic diseases like chest congestion, cough, tuberculosis, lung cancer, and generalized body weakness. However, some of the participants were unaware of the methods to quit tobacco, some had misconceptions that shifting to other forms of tobacco and alcohol could help in quitting, and considered SLT to be less harmful than smoking forms.

Conclusion(s)

Majority of the participants were willing to quit tobacco and had taken measures to quit in the past. There is a need to increase the awareness among the tobacco users about the health risk of tobacco use, and motivate them to utilize the existing cessation services available.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A171

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140959

Design and validation of a picture storybook about secondhand smoke exposure as smoking media literacy for children

Septian Jatmika¹, Muchsin Maulana¹, Kuntoro², Santi Martini², Mufidatu Sholihah¹, Mahayu Jayanti¹

¹Public Health Faculty, Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, ²Public Health Faculty, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

septianemma@ikm.uad.ac.id

Introduction

Worldwide, 40% of children are exposed to secondhand smoke. Therefore we need promotive efforts through health education media to improve children's health literacy.

Objectives

The aim is to design health education media about secondhand smoke exposure as smoking media literacy for children.

Methods

This research was designed to develop picture storybooks based on researchers' focus group discussions and interviews. Focus group discussions were held with elementary school students aged 8-10 years to determine students' understanding of secondhand smoke exposure for children and the educational media needed to improve children's health literacy. The results of the analysis form the basis for researchers to design picture storybooks. The next step is to test internally with interviews with experts, including material experts, media experts, and linguists. Data collection instruments include focus group discussion guides and validation sheets. Furthermore, the data obtained is processed and analyzed using descriptive statistics as material for product revisions to make it suitable for use.

Results

The design of a picture storybook entitled "Be Hero to Zero Smoke" was considered suitable for use as health education media for children based on the assessment results from judgment experts, material experts, media experts, and linguists. The contents of the picture storybook material design was according to the information needs of the informant children about secondhand smoke exposure and the steps in preparing children's stories. Furthermore, an internal test was carried out twice to learn if the picture

storybook design is suitable for use. Improvements were made to cover pages, paper, fonts, paper layouts, images, characters, plots, language usage, and messages. Based on expert evaluation criteria, the final score of basic design categories by material experts was 87.8%, media experts 95.46%, and linguists 89%.

Conclusion(s)

Focus group and expert input on the design of picture storybooks about secondhand smoke exposure for children through internal testing with improvements met expert criteria and lays the ground for future external testing.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A172

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140967

Estimation of toxic metals in smokeless tobacco products

Shreshtha Shetty¹, Vijaya Hegde¹

¹A.J Institute of Dental Sciences, Kuntikan, India

shresh8@gmail.com

Introduction

Unlike cigarettes, smokeless tobacco often doesn't get enough attention despite being a serious health hazard. In India smokeless tobacco products (SLT PRODUCTS) are attractively packaged in colorful sachets that are widely retailed at very low cost making them easily affordable, even for children. Tobacco contains over 19 known carcinogens and at least 30 metallic compounds, comprising heavy metals. Areca nut, which is combined with tobacco in several SLT products, is also a confirmed carcinogen. The presence of metals in cigarettes is well known but very few studies have been done on SLT products in India.

Objectives

To estimate the toxic metals present in various forms of smokeless tobacco and areca nut products.

Methods

Commonly used SLT and Areca Nut products were purchased from local shops in Mangalore. The products collected represented the commonly used brands. Brand names have not been disclosed in this paper due to legal requirements. Wet digestion using Concentrated Nitric Acid and 10% per-chloric acid was done. Diluted digest was subjected to analysis of Nickel, Zinc, lead, Copper and cadmium using Atomic absorption spectrometry. Calibration was done using solutions of respective metal salts.

Results

Gutka has the highest level of nickel (6.96ug/g), zinc (111ug/g), cadmium (6.58ug/g), copper (16.41ug/g) and lead (19.82ug/g). Khaini has 7.13ug/g nickel, 10.74ug/g copper and 12.67ug/g lead. Plain tobacco had the highest lead (21.74ug/g). Mawa has 10.29ug/g copper and Supari has 11.83ug/g lead.

Conclusion(s)

The samples were contaminated with the metals studied which constitute a major health risk to the local population. The real issue is repeated exposure which will lead to bio accumulations over time posing a great potential health risk. The presence of such toxic metal contaminants in an already deadly consumer product demonstrates the need for strong regulation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A173

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140969

Initiating a discussion, nourished by health promotion approach, with young adults, in 'Yowunpuraya' national exhibition, Sri Lanka

about tobacco smoking

Udara Kitulagoda¹, Shakila Wijesunda¹, Nadeesha Sewwandi¹, Nadeeka Rathnayaka¹, Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University Of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka

udara.kitulagoda@gmail.com

Introduction

In Sri Lanka 1.5 million people smoke 11 million cigarettes daily. Annually, 20000 – 25000 Sri Lankans die from smoking and smoking related health issues. Therefore we felt that we should intervene against the existing condition. Our target groups were male adults between 18-29 years, from all the districts in Sri Lanka, who participated to 'Yowunpuraya' exhibition in Hambantota.

Objectives

Our objective was, assessing their awareness and merely not only feeding them with knowledge, but empowering them to control over factors which affect smoking.

Methods

The discussions were facilitated as focused groups, with 356 boys that was divided, non-randomly, district wise. To evaluate their awareness about smoking a questionnaire is used, before and after the discussion. This discussions were based on aspects such as distortion of appearance, diseases and sexual impotence related with smoking, media influence and multinational company strategies and how smoking effects on their economic status and family wellbeing. Observations were also important to assess the alteration of their attitudes. Afterwards they were facilitated to suppose that what they are capable to do to reduce tobacco smoking and what are the common welfare services that can be implemented through saved money from cigarettes.

Results

According to the observations, about 90% of them were emotional and sensitive about issues like distortion, impotence and the annual expenses of cigarettes. However in contrast enthusiasm about common issues such as diseases, related with smoking were low. It was witnessed how their involvement was also better since they were free to answer. Comparatively there was a considerable improvement of the quality of answers in post-questionnaire than pre-questionnaire.

Conclusion(s)

After the discussion the awareness about consequences of smoking has been enhanced and also it can be concluded that, health promotion approach has empowered young adults to control over the factors, effect for smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A174

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140980

Selected factors relating to smoking cessation among Buddhist monks with non-communicable diseases

Wiwat Laochai^{1,2}, Sunida Preechawong²

¹The Priest Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Tobacco Control Research Group, Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Wiwatyod99@gmail.com

Introduction

Smoking rate among Buddhist monks, a group of Thai citizens, is as high as 41.3%, and 24.4% of them are at risk for non-communicable diseases. A research conducted by the Priest Hospital found that among their 59000 patients, 18000 of them or approximately 30% smoke cigarettes. Meanwhile, 57.3% of diseases diagnosed in Buddhist monks all over Thailand are caused by smoking

e.g. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Empirical evidence regarding factors related to smoking cessation among Buddhist monks is still limited.

Objectives

To determine factors related to smoking cessation among Buddhist monks with non-communicable diseases.

Methods

A cross-sectional analytical study was conducted from April to August 2019 by using self-reported questionnaires. A total of 136 Thai Buddhist monks were purposively recruited for this study. Inclusion criteria included Thai Buddhist monks smoking at least 1 cigarette per day, having at least one non-communicable diseases related to smoking and having received counselling to quit smoking from health professionals. Data were analyzed using Point-biserial correlations and Chi-square.

Results

Fifty Thai Buddhist monks (36.80%) reported 7-day point prevalence abstinence at 3-month follow-up. About two-thirds of the participants (66.0%) indicated health concern as motivation to quit smoking. Nicotine dependence, self-efficacy for smoking cessation, physical activity, and intention to quit smoking were significantly related to smoking cessation among Buddhist monks with non-communicable diseases. However, education, Dharma education, and depression were not related to smoking cessation among these participants.

Conclusion(s)

Among Thai Buddhist monks, different factors were related to smoking cessation. Population based smoking cessation programs should take these factors into consideration in the design of smoking cessation interventions.

Funding

This study is supported by Graduate School Thesis Grant, Chulalongkorn University.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A175

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140981

An evaluation of Thailand smoking cessation service program on clinical outcomes for public policy: Protocol for a multicenter prospective observational study

Chayutthaphong Chaisai¹, Kednapa Thavorn^{2,3}, Shaun Lee Wen Huey¹, Somkiat Wattanasirichaigoon⁴, Suthat Rungruanghiranya^{5,4}, Araya Thongphiew^{6,4}, Nathorn Chaiyakunapruk^{1,7}

¹School of Pharmacy, Monash University Malaysia, Subang Jaya, Malaysia, ²School of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, ³The Ottawa Methods Center, Ottawa Research Institute, The Ottawa Hospital, Ottawa, Canada, ⁴Thai Health Professional Alliance Against Tobacco, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁵Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University Ongkarak, Nakornnayok, Thailand, ⁶Diabetes Mellitus and Endocrine Center, Paolo Phaholyothin Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand, ⁷Department of Pharmacotherapy, College of Pharmacy, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, United States
chayutthaphong.chaisai@monash.edu

Introduction

Tobacco smoking is the most common preventable cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. The number of individuals who continue to smoke remains high, and 80 percent of tobacco smokers live in low-and middle-income countries (LMIC). Preventing and reducing the number of new smokers as well as helping current smokers to quit smoking is an important global agenda. The SMART Quit Clinic Program (FAHSAL Clinic) provides smoking cessation services to Thai smokers by a multidisciplinary team. To date, 552 FAH-SAL Clinics across all 77 provinces of Thailand

have been established. Although FAHSAL Clinic was launched in 2010, the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the program have never been formally evaluated.

Objectives

We aim to assess the real-world effectiveness of a smoking cessation service program in Thailand in terms of program performance, clinical outcomes, and the program's cost-effectiveness to generate evidence for public policy and improve the service model.

Methods

A multicenter prospective observational study will be performed. This study will focus on 24 FAH-SAL clinics across 21 provinces of Thailand. The primary outcomes are 7-day point prevalence abstinence and continuous abstinence rate (CAR) at 3, 6, and 12 months. The secondary outcomes are the association of socio-demographic and disease-related factors at 3, 6, and 12 months smoking CAR. The outcomes will be measured using two measurement methods: self-reports and exhaled carbon monoxide.

Discussion

This study will be the first that reports the real-world effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a well-established smoking cessation program in Thailand. This study does not include a control group, so care in interpreting its results is vital. Findings from this study can help improve the quality of smoking cessation services by FAHSAL clinics and other smoking cessation services, especially those implemented in LMIC. This study is funded by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation and National Alliance for Tobacco-Free Thailand.

Funding

This study is funded by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation and National Alliance for Tobacco-Free Thailand.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A176

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141357

Relationship between tobacco craving and quitting smoking using Tobacco Craving Index (TCI) in Japanese smoking cessation therapy

Chie Taniguchi¹, Hideo Saka², Masahide Oki², Kazunobu Tachibana³, Yasuhiro Nozaki^{4,5}, Yukio Suzuki⁶, Hideo Tanaka⁷, Isao Oze⁸

¹College of Nursing, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, Japan, ²Department of Respiratory Medicine, National Hospital Organization Nagoya Medical Center, Aichi, Japan, ³Department of Education and Training, Department of Respiratory Medicine, National Hospital Organization Kinki-Chuo Chest Medical Center, Osaka, Japan, ⁴Department of Respiratory Medicine, Japan Community Healthcare Organization Chukyo Hospital and Tokoname Municipal Hospital, Aichi, Japan, ⁵Department of Respiratory Medicine, Kitasato Institute Hospital, Kitasato University, Tokyo, Japan, ⁶Department of Respiratory Medicine, Kitasato University Kitasato Institute Hospital, Tokyo, Japan, ⁷Fujiidera Public Health Center of Osaka Prefecture, Fujiidera, Japan, ⁸Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention, Department of Preventive Medicine, Aichi Cancer Center Research Institute, Nagoya, Japan
c-taniguchi@aichi-med-u.ac.jp

Introduction

Tobacco Craving Index (TCI) and probability of success of quitting smoking was similar to that between the QSU-brief score and probability of success of quitting smoking.

Objectives

To clarify association between TCI and success of quitting smoking in patients who received smoking cessation therapy (SCT) in Japan.

Methods

TCI consists of two axes: one is strength of craving, and the other is frequency of craving. We performed multi-

institutional study and obtained TCI from 889 participants who received SCT in 5 hospitals.

Results

The study participants ranged in age from 17 to 88 years and mean age was 52.8 years. The mean age gradually decreased as the baseline TCI grade increased ($p < 0.001$). Thirty-six percent of participants were defined high nicotine dependence. As the TCI grade increased, the proportion of participants who defined high nicotine dependence were increased ($p < 0.001$). Those who had TCI grade of III were significantly more depressed, less motivated, and less self-efficacy than those who had grade 0, I, or II. As the TCI grade increased, the proportion of participants who failed quitting smoking were increased, that trend became more significant through 5 session. We performed logistic regression analysis to identify the associations between TCI grade at the first to fifth sessions and the success of quitting smoking at the fifth session, while adjusting for confounding factors. When participants whose TCI grade 0 or I as a reference group, whose TCI grade II or III was lower quitting smoking rate particularly after the 2nd session. As the TCI grade increased, the probability of smoking cessation was lower.

Conclusion(s)

These finding demonstrates that TCI is a useful indicator to predict quitting smoking in Japanese SCT.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A177

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141360

The performance and crisis of Taiwan Smokers' Helpline in 2019

Chih-Cheng Hsu¹, Jiang-Hong Chen¹, Sheng-Wen Chen¹

¹National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Taiwan
cch@nhri.edu.tw

Introduction

Quitline is well recognized as one of important tobacco control resources. Evaluating the effectiveness of a Quitline is a crucial concern for its stakeholders. The project of "Evaluation and Monitoring for Taiwan Smokers' Helpline (TSH)" has been funded by the Health Promotion Administration, Taiwan. The external monitoring processes followed the principle of the "INPUT-PROCESS-OUTPUT" model to evaluate the TSH's performance.

Objectives

To evaluate the TSH's required responsibilities which include professionalism, service quality, and outcomes of smoking cessation counseling.

Methods

Quality guidelines that were issued by the US Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) were used as the gold standards to check against performance of the Taiwan Smokers' Helpline. The study used datasets provided by the TSH and a series of telephone surveys to assess smoking rate changes of those who received the TSH's counseling services.

Results

The TSH provided services for a total of 16249 callers in 2019, including 8614 counseling services, and 3379 (39.2%) multi-section proactive counseling services. In the follow-up surveys, 6-month point abstinence rate was 20.1% (intention-to-treat rate) ~41.6% (response rate), and 6-month continuous abstinence rate was 15.7% (ITT rate) ~32.6% (response rate). The overall satisfaction rate of TSH services was 97.5%. For other indicators, 91.4% incoming calls were promptly answered, 95.8% calls were answered in 30 seconds, messages response rate within 24 hours was 100%, and the TSH's net telephone line occupying

rate was 31.2%. In the OUTPUT aspect, the incoming calls volume was decreased from 9180 during the first 9 months in 2018 to 8822 in the same period of 2019.

Conclusion(s)

The TSH's performance was generally satisfactory; however, it also faces an emerging crisis in losing incoming calls. The external evaluation team has delineated the causes and trend of diminishing incoming calls and made an international comparison by reviewing existing literature.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A178

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141372

Effectiveness of two methods of tobacco cessation among tuberculosis patients: Visiting directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS) centers in Delhi, India

Sneha Malhotra¹, Vikrant Mohanty¹, Aswini Balappanavar¹, Ashwani Khanna²

¹Department of Public Health Dentistry, Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, New Delhi, India, ²Chest Clinic, Lok Nayak Hospital, Delhi, India

snehamalhotra16@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco and Tuberculosis (TB) are the world's two greatest public health problems. An estimated 1.3 billion people use tobacco products, the majority of whom live in low or middle-income countries. Exposure to tobacco has been shown to be associated with higher risk of tuberculous infection and adverse outcomes like relapse and TB mortality.

Objectives

1. To assess and compare self-reported tobacco quit status, biochemically verified cotinine levels and nicotine dependence among TB patients at different time intervals among the two study groups. 2. To assess the various predictors of tobacco cessation among Tuberculosis patients visiting DOTS centres.

Methods

The current study is a parallel time series clinical trial on TB patients attending the DOTS centres in Delhi who reported using tobacco in any form. Centers were randomly assigned to two intervention groups: integrated intervention using behavioural counselling with NRT gum and behavioural counselling alone (45 subjects in each in intervention and control group). Prior to initiation of the interventions, TB patients were assessed through a structured questionnaire recording age, gender, body weight and height, BMI. Motivational Ladder and Transtheoretical Model of Stages of Change were used to assess readiness to change subject's tobacco habit. The study subjects underwent motivational interviewing. The subjects will be followed at different time intervals for tobacco cessation. The quit status will be assessed at the 1st week, 1st month, 3rd month and 6th month and biochemically verified urine cotinine levels will be performed at baseline and the 6th month.

Results

Results Awaited.

Conclusion(s)

DOTS with tobacco cessation should be presented to every tobacco user with TB contemplating to quit the habit. Few studies are done in other parts of the world using brief advise and use of other methods only on smokers. Tobacco cessation may be beneficial and confer advantages to future health outcomes of TB patients who quit tobacco use.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A179

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141373

Conversations, counselling and change making: The quintessential chain to curb tobacco menace

Surabhi Somani¹

¹Toxin Taxation Private Limited, Hyderabad, India
somanisurabhi@gmail.com

Introduction

A study on the economics of global tobacco control in 1999, projected that lives saved by preventing youth from tobacco usage are 20 million but if we aid in quitting, 180 million lives could be saved by 2020. So, below framework would aid in quitting tobacco. 3 C framework entails: • Conversation Stage: introduce tobacco addiction and galvanizing them on the long-term benefits of counselling. • Counselling Stage: a customized 12-module plan to quit tobacco. • Change Maker Stage: participant becomes a change agent, motivating others to lead a tobacco-free lifestyle

Objectives

Explore the 3 C framework in aiding to quit tobacco.

Methods

Sample: 25 male respondents with a different occupation, age, economic background consenting to quit tobacco. Post conversation, the participants had one counselling session per week for 3 months. Carbon Monoxide monitor, feedback from family/friends to determine pre and post tobacco usage after 6 months. Tools: Visual reminders, rating scales, handbooks. Mode: Face to face, telephonic/video calls. No drugs were prescribed.

Results

40% of participants completed the entire process, out of which 70 % quit tobacco permanently. 30 % reduced their tobacco usage by 60% to 80%. Conversation Stage made them aware about the ill effects of tobacco usage as well as the benefits of quitting. Counselling Stage motivated them to stay tobacco-free by increasing their confidence through various interventions such as Tobacco usage pattern, Goal setting, Trigger factor and Withdrawal management plans. Finally, Change making stage makes them a part of valuable chain system to aid others in building the entire ecosystem for tobacco cessation. Limitations: Time and financial constraint of the participants

Conclusion(s)

3 C framework is beneficial and is a harm reduction tool for tobacco cessation. Adherence to counselling is the key step to ensure tobacco free lifestyle. Training on the 3 C framework should be conducted for health professionals across geographies so that quitting gets simplified for the tobacco users.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A180

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141375

The effect of a train-the-pharmacist program for supporting tobacco-nicotine cessation in Japan: A quasi-experimental study

Hiroko Tobar¹, Yuji Takahashi², Masaaki Aizawa³, Katsushi Murayama⁴, Kyoichi Miyazaki⁵, Naho Minagawa⁶, Akimi Hasegawa⁷, Yusuke Hori⁸

¹School of Pharmacy, Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences, Hachioji City, Japan, ²School of Life Sciences, Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences, Hachioji City, Japan, ³Department of Pharmacy, Sagamidai Hospital, Zama City, Japan, ⁴Murayama Pharmacy, Niihama City, Japan, ⁵Japan Society for Tobacco Control, Tokyo, Japan, ⁶Co. Ltd. Jyoubuya Medical Pharmacy, Tokyo, Japan, ⁷Kurumi Pharmacy, Tottori City, Japan, ⁸School of Pharmacy, Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Sciences, Hachioji City, Japan
tobar@toyaku.ac.jp

Introduction

Pharmacists should offer tobacco cessation programs as a highly accessible healthcare professional. However, comprehensive tobacco cessation training is not generally offered in pharmacy schools and regional pharmaceutical associations in Japan. We tried to evaluate the effect of a train-the-pharmacists program for tobacco-nicotine cessation.

Objectives

To assess the knowledge and perception of pharmacists in Japan regarding tobacco-nicotine cessation.

Methods

A total of 311 pharmacists participated in a half-day program consisting of a 2-hour lecture and 1.5-hour interactive workshop. Both before and after the program, participants answered a paper-based questionnaire.

Results

A total of 266 participants completed the survey (response rate of 86%). Our study showed low awareness among participants concerning tobacco use as a risk factor for non-communicable diseases, i.e., liver cancer, diabetes, and stroke, 29%, 23%, 65%, respectively. After the program, almost participants answered that those diseases had causally linked to tobacco use (86%, 87%, 95%, respectively, all $p < 0.001$). Although only 13% and 10% of participants responded that heat-not-burn tobacco and e-cigarettes contain nicotine were less harmful than smoked tobacco, 41% of them answered that e-cigarettes without nicotine were less health risk than cigarettes. Participants' knowledge and perception related to new tobacco products significantly increased post-training.

Conclusion(s)

A train-the-pharmacist program significantly improved the knowledge and perception for supporting patients with tobacco-nicotine cessation. As new findings reveal health consequences linked to smoke/secondhand smoke and newer tobacco products continually being developed, there is a need for upgrading the cessation program.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A181

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141376

Cigarette cessation of novices done in the "buddhist scripture school" (Kusonsamakorn Phrapariyattidhamma School) in Bangkok, Thailand

Jantana Charoensuwan¹, Sermsiri Subhakorn¹

¹Priest Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand
no-itoon@hotmail.com

Introduction

An extension of the-more-than-10-years-cigarette cessation program done among Buddhist monk-smokers established in the out-patient NCD clinic of the Priest Hospital, BKK, Thailand to a more preventive oriented multi-disciplinary mobile team led by a dentist had been periodically implemented at the "Buddhist Scripture School" (Kusonsamakorn Phrapariyattidhamma School) during 2560 BE (2017 CE).

Objectives

This study described the success factors of the quit smoking program implemented in the "Buddhist Scripture School" (Kusonsamakorn Phrapariyattidhamma School) during 2560 BE (2017 CE).

Methods

"All informed consented novices" who had been asked to participate in the Quit smoking program with total participants of 97 novices. Key action means implemented

in the PRIEST Hospital included; 1) The collaboration of the team workers from the hospital and the teachers or responsible persons in the Buddhist Scripture School is very important. Because the success of the program depend on the continuous tracking of the smokers or new smokers, too. 2) Promoting of smoking cessation campaign via mobile health units to persuade the smokers in the Buddhist Scripture School to quit smoking and also remained the non-smokers should be done periodically. 3) Intense mass campaign for the recruitment of participants were done in May every years which was the month of the World No-smoking Day. 4) Multi-disciplinary team approach, the team members included a psychologist, a pharmacist, registered nurses and various medical physicians led by a dentist facilitate this program using WHO 5As clinical practice guideline.

Results

All non-smoked Novices remained non-smokers during the implementation period, 80 of 97 (82.47% of total Novices). 15 of 17 smoked Novices (88.24%) could quit smoking without relapsing as indicated by the WHO criteria.

Conclusion(s)

Promoting of smoking cessation campaign via mobile unit by health team and collaboration with the responsible person in school are the keys success in Quit-smoking program in novices in the Buddhist Scripture School.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A182

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141379

Effect of health literacy for smoking cessation assistance developing program on smoking cessation assistance abilities among village health volunteers

Kamollabhu Thanomsat¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

kamollabhu@webmail.npru.ac.th

Introduction

Tobacco use has still been a crucial leading cause of non-communicated diseases. The Village Health Volunteers (VHVs) play a significant role for tobacco control in Thailand, particularly in the primary care system. However, they need to be offered smoking cessation assistance competencies in order to reach the national indicator for tobacco control.

Objectives

This quasi-experimental study aimed to compare the level of smoking cessation assistance abilities among the Village Health Volunteers (VHVs) after participating the health literacy for smoking cessation assistance developing program (HLSCADP).

Methods

The study participants were 64 VHVs in a province located in the central region of Thailand. The participants were trained and equipped with smoking cessations toolkits for providing smoking cessation service in primary care settings by using the HLSCADP. The research instruments consisted of the treatment which is the HLSCADP and the collecting data instruments including demographic data smoking cessation assistance abilities and health literacy for smoking cessation assistance questionnaires. The data were performed during 2019, June. Pair t-test was used to compare level of smoking cessation assistance abilities among the participants between before and after participating the HLSCADP.

Results

The finding illustrates that the level of smoking cessation

assistance abilities among the participants before and after joining the HLSCADP is in the moderate and high, respectively. Interestingly, the level of smoking cessation assistance abilities after participating the HLSCADP is higher than before ($t=2.78$, $p\text{-value} < .05$).

Conclusion(s)

Hence, the result of this study indicates that the level of smoking cessation assistance abilities among the VHVs can be enhanced by the HLSCADP. The HLSCADP can be used as a guideline for developing smoking cessation assistance abilities among the VHVs in order to promote tobacco quit rate in Thailand.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A183

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141388

The development of tobacco cessation in public health centers, Health Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

Kessara Suksabsin¹

¹The Office of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Health Department, Bangkok, Thailand

Kessara_kes@hotmail.com

Introduction

In the past, tobacco cessation services were provided only in 18 Narcotics Clinics, but there were also patient smokers in outpatient clinics of 68 public health centers in Bangkok Metropolitan. Thus in 2019 Health Department had provided the policy to expand these services in outpatient clinics to allow smokers access to tobacco cessation.

Objectives

To examine effectiveness/outcome of a new guideline of tobacco cessation services in public health centers.

Methods

In 2019, The Office of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment established tobacco cessation guidelines and trained the multidisciplinary teams to be able to provide tobacco cessation services as well as integrated this program in general disease clinics, especially non-communicable disease (NCD) clinics. The treatment process consists of screening and assessing the level of nicotine addiction and measuring CO levels in the lungs of all smokers by nurses. The doctor provides treatment and the medication with a brief intervention to quit smoking, as well as sending patients for the chest x-ray and oral health examination then allow the counselor (social worker, psychologist) to interview, make a motivation and appointments to follow up.

Results

The results showed that more patients received treatment for tobacco cessation. In 2017 there were 88440 patients, 1265 smokers who received the treatment, 59 smokers be able to quit smoking for 6 months, 55 smokers quit smoking for a year. But in 2019, there were increased to 219614 patients, 1763 smokers received treatment, 128 smokers quitted smoking for 6 months, and 69 smokers quitted smoking for a year.

Conclusion(s)

This model helped patients to access and increased the probability for tobacco cessation. However, development still needs to strengthen and motivate for admission to quit tobacco.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A184

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141389

Effectiveness of 4T (Tanya, Telaah, Tolong nasehati dan Tindak lanjut) for Quit Smoking Rate in patient with Lung Tuberculosis at Persahabatan Hospital (Preliminary study)

Kolanda Maria Septauli¹, Agus Dwi Susanto¹, Heidy Agustin¹, Tribowo Ginting², Feni Fitriani Taufik¹

¹Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Persahabatan Respiratory Referral Hospital, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia, ²Psychiatry Department, Persahabatan Respiratory Referral Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia
kolanda.maria.dr@gmail.com

Introduction

The challenge that must be faced in lung tuberculosis treatment is patients who are still smoking or smoking again after quitting in few days until months after treatment of the anti-tuberculosis drug. Smoking cessation program in Indonesia is 4T that adapted from 5A (Ask, Advice Assess, Assist, Arrange).

Objectives

Monitoring smoking cessation in lung tuberculosis.

Methods

This study using randomized control trial design. Group case is receiving 4T method and control group receiving a self-help smoking cessation leaflet.

Results

Total recruited patients were 20 males that diagnosed as new cases of lung tuberculosis. In case group, 20% (2) patients have high Brinkman index, 40% (4) moderate Brinkman index, 40% (4) have mild Brinkman index, 20% (2) have high Fargerstorm score, 20% moderate Fargerstorm score, 20% (2) mild Fargerstorm score and 40% (4) haven't addicted to nicotine. In the control group, 10% (1) have high Brinkman index, 30% (3) have moderate Brinkman index, 60% (6) have mild Brinkman index, 60% (6) have mild Fargerstorm score, 30% (3) have high Fargerstorm score and 10% (1) have moderate fargerstrom score. In both groups, 80% (8) patients have stop smoking and 20% (2) are still smoking while in anti-tuberculosis drug therapy.

Conclusion(s)

Patient must receive advice, motivation, and education to stop smoking. Even there is no difference between the two groups, but 4T can reduce total cigarettes in patients who are smoking. This study needed more respondents and a longer observation time to see the effectiveness of 4T method.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A185

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141390

Smoking cessation help for cancer patients: Pilot project "Quitting supports treatment!" in National Institute of Oncology

Magdalena Cedzynska¹, Irena Przepiorka¹, Katarzyna Wnuk¹, Agata Ciuba¹, Pawel Koczkodaj¹

¹Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland
magdalena.cedzynska@coi.pl

Introduction

Tobacco smoking adversely affects the course of cancer with increased incidence of surgery complications, complications after radiation therapy, and also decrease the effectiveness of radio- and chemotherapy. Quitting smoking: (1) reduces the incidence of postoperative complications, reduces the healing time of the postoperative wound, (2) increases the effectiveness of chemotherapy and radiation therapy, (4) reduces the frequency of complications after irradiation (e.g. radiation reaction or mucositis of various organs), (5) reduces the risk of developing another cancer,

recurrence and metastasis, (6) reduces pain and increases the quality of life.

Objectives

To help cancer patients to stop smoking through nurses and proactive service of Quitline.

Methods

The program consists of three stages. Stage 1: all patients admitted to cancer hospital are given the questionnaire about the smoking and willingness to stop. Additionally, all patients receive the leaflet on benefits of quitting smoking after cancer diagnosis. Stage 2: if they are smokers and they declare the willingness to stop smoking, their data are sent to Quitline. The counsellors provide a support call/calls to them. Stage 3: if someone declares smoking but does not want to quit, anti-tobacco minimal intervention (MI) is provided by the nurse on ward. If, as a result of the MI, the patient changes his mind, the Quitline counselors will give him a proactive call.

Results

Between September and December, 296 patients received the Quitline call. Only 40 of them wanted a second call and help in quitting. 65% of them changed their smoking habits – 10 (25%) quit smoking completely and 16 (40%) decreased smoking substantially. The assessment of the long-term abstinence will be done after one year from introducing the program.

Conclusion(s)

Proactive service could be effective in helping people to maintain the motivation to quit. The level of knowledge about quitting benefits after cancer diagnosis is low. Further analysis is needed.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A186

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141391

Quitline - spice it up! Modern approach to quitline service, example of Poland

Magdalena Cedzynska¹, Pawel Koczkodaj¹, Katarzyna Wnuk¹, Agata Ciuba¹, Irena Przepiorka¹

¹Maria Skłodowska-Curie National Research Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland
magdalena.cedzynska@coi.pl

Introduction

Quitline is recommended as one of the approaches to support tobacco users in quitting for implementation of Article 14 of the WHO FCTC. The Polish Quitline was established in 1996 as the first national quitline in CEE.

Objectives

To increase the attractiveness and availability of Quitline, especially for young people.

Methods

Online tools have been developed as a support of traditional Quitline service. They are: (1) website on how to quit smoking adapted to mobile devices, (2) Facebook fanpage and online services, (3) counselling through website form, (4) online requesting for Quitline proactive service. The website structure is divided into a few modules dedicated to different needs of users. The smoking cessation section provides simple tips on how to stop smoking step by step. Other sections are dedicated to relatives of smokers, pregnant women, etc. Self- help materials are also available through the website. Since 2019, smokers can use an online form to ask for a proactive help from Quitline. All the user has to do to obtain a call from Quitline staff is to enter his name and phone number in the form. Smokers can use as well an online form to send a message/question to a specialist.

Results

Website: in the years 2016-2019, there were over 1200000

page views per year. One third of the users visit the website several times. In the years 2018-2019, a vast majority of website visitors accessed it through mobile phones (over 70%). Facebook fanpage: in the years 2016-2019, there were over 11000 views per year. Online service: From 2016-2019, Quitline counsellors replied to 250 letters per year on average. Online request for proactive service from Quitline: in 2019, we received over 840 online requests.

Conclusion(s)

The online service is an attractive and desirable tool to help people quit smoking and it should be a part of modern Quitline service.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A187

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141392

Effect of brief advice plus foot reflexology therapy for smoking cessation in Thailand

Mondha Kengganpanich¹, Tharadol Kengganpanich¹, Thanut Dolumpornpisuth²

¹Department of Health Education and Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand,

²Alternative Medicine Innovation's Association, Bangkok, Thailand
kmondha@yahoo.com

Introduction

Smoking prevalence in Thailand decreased very slowly especially in rural areas where there is a limitation of smoking cessation accessibility. Giving brief advice plus foot reflexology therapy will be studied for providing more alternatives to help smokers to quit.

Objectives

To evaluate the effect of brief advice plus foot reflexology therapy on the success rate of smoking quit among different nicotine dependent smokers in Thailand.

Methods

This quasi-experimental research has been actualized in 462 daily smokers in 4 Sub-district Health Promoting hospitals, Ratchaburi Province, Thailand. Daily smokers have got brief advice only on the first day plus a foot massage for 10 days by village health volunteers and health workers. Data were collected pre-test before the intervention and post-test on day 11 and one month by a scheduled interview. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistic and proportional comparison tested by Z-test.

Results

Almost all of the daily smokers were male (95%) who smoke an average of 15 sticks per day with a period of smoking for 25 years, and more than half were high nicotine dependent. The type of cigarette was different by age. The majority of elderly smoked roll-your-own. Ten days after the intervention, 30% could quit, 31.8% were in the high nicotine dependence group and 29.6% in the low group. There was no significant difference among the different nicotine dependence smokers at the day 11th ($z=0.2$, $p=0.839$). A month after the intervention, the overall smoking rate has increased a little bit to 31.7%, while in the high nicotine dependence group the rate was decreased to 27.3% and in the low group increased to 32.7%. Nevertheless, there was no significant difference among the different nicotine dependence smokers at one month ($Z=0.5$, $p=0.623$).

Conclusion(s)

Applying foot reflexology therapy in addition to providing brief advice help people to quit smoking effectively. It should be routinized into smoking cessation service in Sub-district Health Promoting hospital.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A188

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141393

Effects of brief smoking cessation counseling at one-stop nursing service center

Orasa Panpakdee¹, Apinya Siripithayakunkit², Suda Sormpet³, Suporn Yupapan⁴, Sineenat Nawsuwan⁵, Sarapee Kowan⁶, Orasa Phinitgul⁷, Hatairatana Chaiduang⁸, Supawan Rugmak⁹, Sirin Yangthong¹⁰, Ulaiwan Aksonsri¹¹, Chusri Manirat¹¹, Chutima Jaiaraviboon¹², Yupha Thongpanja¹³

¹Nurse Network on Tobacco Control of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand,

²Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand, ³Bangklam

Hospital, Songkhla, Thailand, ⁴Ranod Hospital, Songkhla,

Thailand, ⁵Singhanakorn Hospital, Songkhla, Thailand, ⁶Namom

Hospital, Songkhla, Thailand, ⁷Somdejpraboroomrachienart

Natawee Hospital, Songkhla, Thailand, ⁸Thepha Hospital,

Songkhla, Thailand, ⁹Pakphayun Hospital, Phatthalung, Thailand,

¹⁰Khuanniang Hospital, Songkhla, Thailand, ¹¹Hatyai Hospital,

Songkhla, Thailand, ¹²Sadao Hospital, Songkhla, Thailand,

¹³Rataphum Hospital, Songkhla, Thailand

orasa.pan@mahidol.ac.th

Introduction

Tobacco use is a major risk factor of Non-Communicable Disease (NCD). Smokers with NCD need to stop smoking in order to reduce their disease complications. Offering help to quit tobacco is one measure to reduce tobacco use. Nurses provide nursing care at Out Patients Department (OPD) have opportunities to help patients quit smoking. To increase accessibility of smoking cessation service, one-stop nursing service centers providing smoking cessation for patients with NCD were developed by Nurse Network on Tobacco Control of Thailand (NNTC) and tested for its effectiveness.

Objectives

To examine the abstinence rate of smokers who received brief smoking cessation counseling at one-stop nursing service center for NCD patients.

Methods

The project was implemented in 10 community hospitals and one tertiary care hospital located in a Southern province of Thailand. Project activities include; 1) obtaining support from hospital chief nurse 2) one day skill training of brief smoking cessation counseling 3) providing brief counseling based on 5As concepts and motivational interviewing technics by nurses at one-stop nursing service center, and 4) coaching by smoking cessation experts. Project was then evaluated at 6 months after its implementation.

Results

There were one-stop nursing service centers at 28 OPDs with 77 nurses provide smoking cessation. Of 65,731 persons with NCD, 6895 were cigarette smokers (10.5%). Most smokers were diagnosed with hypertension (37.5%). There were 53.3% of smoker received brief advice and 22% received brief smoking cessation counseling. Abstinence rate was 11.5% at 6 months follow-up.

Conclusion(s)

One-stop nursing service center for smoking cessation can help patients quit smoking. To increase abstinence rate, tobacco cessation medication should be provided for smokers with NCD.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A189

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141394

Characteristics of dual user smokers who called Thailand National Quitline

Orrawan Khongtor¹, Jintana Yunibhand^{1,2}

¹Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Thailand National Quitline, Bangkok, Thailand

k.orrawan@hotmail.com

Introduction

Presently, smokers use both cigarettes and e-cigarettes

(dual user smokers). The availability of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) has profoundly changed the tobacco product landscape. E-cigarettes were used by smokers has been growing rapidly. It is important to observe and assess patterns in the use of e-cigarettes.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to understand how dual users differ in terms of demographics and nicotine dependence. The characteristic of dual user smokers who called Thailand National Quitline (TNQ) were examined.

Methods

This study used an in cross-sectional research design. Data were obtained from 948 smokers who had received smoking cessation intervention from TNQ. Secondary data from the database of smokers who called TNQ from January 2016 to December 2018 were used. Research instruments consisted of demographic data and smoking-related information such as nicotine dependence, confidence to quit and quit smoking questionnaire. The acquired data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

Results

Demographic data revealed that the subjects had an age range from 14-65 years-old. Almost half of them had an age range from 15-24 years (49.05%). The majority of them were male (90.51%). Compared to general smokers, dual user smokers were younger. Around one-third of them were the student. They have more education, report a history of psychiatric co-morbidity, hypertension, and respiratory disease. Smoking-related information revealed that most of them smoked daily (94.94%), and one-thirds smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day. Half of them smoked within 5 minutes after waking (61.39%) and smoked when sick (58.12%). Half of them reported quit attempt in the previous year (55.70%), they used to cut down technique when the stopped smoking (66.56%), Family was a motivation to cessation. In addition, they report confidence to quit at a high level.

Conclusion(s)

The results revealed that dual users are supplementing their smoking with e-cigarette use. Further research needs to compare the characteristics of single users and dual users.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A190

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141395

Efficacy of a novel program (DUO) for smoking cessation among smokers in Khambon community, Buengkan province

Poohdich Sawigamin¹

¹Physical Therapy Department, Seka Hospital, Seka, Thailand
pt-cmu134@hotmail.com

Introduction

Most smokers cannot stop smoking effectively by himself. Before 2015 Seka Hospital used 1 village health volunteer monitoring smoker 5-10 person, could stop smoking by 5%. Having a network to monitor and support various processes will be the most effective and together with the novel program (DUO).

Objectives

This study aimed to investigate the efficacy of novel program (DUO) for smoking cessation in Khambon community, Buengkan province.

Methods

The study design was pretest-posttest control-group. In total, 1299 smokers were recruited from October 2016 to September 2017. Participants were divided into three groups: a group receiving consultation and exercise twice

a week (n=50), a group receiving consultation and exercise once a month (n=250), and a control group (n=999). A village health volunteer was assigned to each participant in the first two groups, i.e. those receiving consultation and exercise. They provided consultation and exercise focusing on cardiopulmonary system regularly to assigned smokers for 6 months. The control group received normal home visits by village health volunteers. A researcher assessed smoking cessation rate in the groups before and after receiving the 6-month intervention.

Results

After the intervention, all participants (100%) who received consultation and exercise twice a week by village health volunteers quit smoking. Almost one fifth of participants (19%) who received consultation and exercise once a month by village health volunteers quit smoking and 81% of them reported a reduction in a number of smoking cigarettes. Only 2% of participants in the control group quit smoking and 52% of them reduced a number of smoking cigarettes.

Conclusion(s)

In conclusion, the novel program, i.e. having a village health volunteer to provide closely consultation and exercise to each smoker, is a promising intervention to promote smoking cessation. Based on the findings, it seems that the more frequent the consultation and exercise is provided, the more efficacy the intervention become.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A191

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141396

Pathway to quit: Strategies for smoking cessation in a resource-limited setting, lesson from Thailand

Pornanan Domthong¹, Nattapong Boonrod¹, Ampawan Srihawattana², Uthumporn Domthong³

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Khon Kaen Hospital, Khon Kaen, Thailand, ²Smart Quit Clinic, Out-patient Department, Khon Kaen Hospital, Khon Kaen, Thailand, ³Department of Statistics, Faculty of Science, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand
m_domthong@hotmail.com

Introduction

Nicotine-replacement therapy (NRT) and adjunct non-NRT pharmacological treatment are most effective tobacco-control treatments worldwide. Unfortunately, the applicability of these approaches to low- and middle-income countries are limited because of their expenses. According to World Bank information in 1999, there were only 0.4% of smokers in Thailand who could be subsidized NRT (comparing to 25%, 18.5%, 15.6% of smokers in Australia, Finland, and United Kingdom, respectively).

Objectives

We aim to evaluate abstinence rate after setting up Smart Quit Clinic under resource-limited context without providing NRT.

Methods

Smart Quit Clinic in Khon Kaen Hospital in Thailand is a program under resource-limited context to help smoking cessation. This program provides individual extensive counseling by specialty trained providers and intensive support, group behavioral therapy, telephone counseling, and minority of non-NRT pharmacological treatment. The primary objective is to find the continuous abstinence rate (CAR) at a 12-month period. Cross sectional study was conducted for 7 months from April to October, 2016. All eligible participants were prospectively follow up until completing the period. Clinical data collection and descriptive statistical analysis were performed.

Results

The study involved 358 participants, of whom 99.4% were male. About 32.7% of the smokers were between 45-54 years old. Of 32.7% was 11-20 pack-years for a quantification of smoking intensity. About 34.7% of them had 6-7 scores tested with the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence. All participants had attended to various non-pharmacologic strategies in Smart Quit Clinic. Only one-fourth of them received non-NRT with *Vernonia cinerea*. None of them was accessible for other standard non-NRT and NRT. Remarkably, the 12-month CAR was 43.3%.

Conclusion(s)

Although most of pharmacological strategies for smoking cessation programs are less feasible and less affordable in Thailand, a combination of intensive, specialized care, and behavioral modification provided by Smart Quit Clinic achieved considerably high rates of cessation success.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A192

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141397

Tobacco cessation process, systems and services to quit tobacco addiction

Prateek Katara¹

¹Non-Communicable Diseases, NCD Care Foundation, Hyderabad, India

prateeknccdcarefoundation@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco use is one of the leading preventable causes of illness and death. The most powerful predictor of adult tobacco use is smoking during adolescence. Tobacco use is growing fastest in low-income countries. Tobacco Cessation Services must be available. through out the country The first formal tobacco cessation clinics in India were set up in 2002, as a joint initiative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Objectives

Tobacco cessation clinics objectives expanded to include training, awareness and advocacy issues and were re-designated as tobacco cessation centres. The purpose of these clinics is to develop intervention models for tobacco cessation for smoking and smokeless tobacco users, generate experience in the delivery of these interventions, and finally, to study the feasibility of implementing these interventions.

Methods

Following methods are there for efficient and effective tobacco cessation system and services: 1. Tobacco Cessation Clinic (OPD based and community based); 2. Research work is also conducted by different TCCs; 3. Educational Programmes; 4. Display of educational materials. The service model developed by the TCCs can be extended to the community. People must be educated about the availability and benefits of tobacco cessation programmes. Healthcare givers must be trained in with behaviour counselling and pharmacotherapy. It is possible and better to have community bases services for peoples in country.

Results

Believe in Five As (Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist and Arrange) is a five to fifteen minute research based counseling tool that has proven to be successful: Ask - systematically identify all tobacco users at every visit; Advice - strongly urge all tobacco users to quit; Assess - willingness to make a quit attempt; Assist - aid the client to quit; Arrange - schedule a follow-up contact.

Conclusion(s)

It is important to remember the reasons you want to stop

tobacco. The first few days to weeks after quitting will be the hardest.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A193

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141398

Is tooth stain reduction a motivating factor in nicotine replacement gum therapy among moderately dependent cigarette smokers? An interventional study

Saravanan Poorni¹, Parangimalai Diwakar Madan Kumar²

¹Saveetha University, Chennai, India, ²Ragas Dental College, Tamil Nadu, India

poorniis@yahoo.com

Introduction

Though cigarette smoking is associated with a variety of negative health care effects, tooth staining and halitosis are few reversible complications associated with the aesthetic perception of the users, making them an important motivational factor in tobacco cessation practices. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) gums has been traditionally used for moderately dependent smokers to facilitate the transition from smoking to abstinence.

Objectives

The aim of this study was to assess whether quit rates were better with a tooth whitener based NRT gum compared to that of a plain NRT gum among a group of bus drivers who were moderately dependent to cigarette smoking.

Methods

This interventional study was conducted among sixty bus drivers who were current cigarette smokers with a mean use of 5.3 cigarettes per day for a duration of 9.4 years. The study participants were divided into two arms, with the interventional group being administered a sodium bicarbonate based tooth whitener containing NRT gum, while the control group being administered plain NRT gum, after regular tobacco cessation advices. The outcome variable assessed were tooth staining based on the modified Lobene index and subjective assessment of smoking frequency, quit and relapse rate at baseline and 6 weeks after cessation therapy.

Results

At the end of study duration, the mean tooth stain index was reduced significantly in the interventional group from 2.4 to 1.2 ($p < 0.05$, Mann Whitney U Test), while there was no difference in the control group. Self reported complete abstinence was reported among 7 and 5 in the intervention and control groups respectively. Both quit and relapse rates were statistically insignificant between both the groups.

Conclusion(s)

Though the subjects of this study demonstrated a significant reduction in tooth staining with a tooth whitener based NRT gum, its relevance as an additional motivating factor for smoking cessation is questionable.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A194

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141399

Impact of tobacco cessation clinic based "brief advice" on quitting among patients of a tertiary cardiac care hospital in Bangladesh

Shamim Jubayer¹, Zerín Zahed¹, Abdullah Al Mamun¹, Sohél Reza Choudhury¹

¹Department of Epidemiology and Research, National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh bith74@yahoo.com

Introduction

Bangladesh is a country with high tobacco-related disease

burden however clinic-based tobacco cessation services has not evolved accordingly. Tobacco cessation clinic was established at National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute (NHFH&RI) in 2013 and since then the clinic is providing cessation service to its patients.

Objectives

This study was done to evaluate the impact of clinic-based cessation service on quitting among the patients.

Methods

A referral system was established among the doctors of in-patient and out-patient departments to know the history of tobacco use. Doctors would ask the detected tobacco users to refrain from it and query whether s/he needs any further counselling. On the patient's agreement, they were referred to the cessation clinic by filling a form. In tobacco cessation, clinic patients were evaluated for their level of nicotine dependence. Then a trained counsellor explained the health hazard of tobacco use and benefits of quitting. Then patients were followed up over telephone after one and six months to know their status.

Results

661 registered patients were counselled (mostly behavioral counselling). The mean age of the respondents was 40.5 years, all are male and have had a history of smoking tobacco. Among them, 628 had at least one follow-up and 133 patients quitted within this period with a quit rate of 21.3%. 108 of them quitted within six month and other 25 took more than six months. 4 of the patients (0.6%) did agree to take drug varenicline (0.5mg) for 12 weeks but they didn't quiet.

Conclusion(s)

For sustainable cessation service, repeated advocacy with physician's tobacco cessation? needs to be done. As people are more accepting of the advice by health professionals, a systematic cessation intervention may strengthen patients' motivation for quitting tobacco.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A195

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141400

Therapeutic based on community in organization program: TCO

Shaowpicha Techo¹, Akkraset Chawengchinnawong²

¹Psychologist New Step Clinic, Department of Health, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Krubb Bangkok, Bangkok, Thailand

shaowpicha@hotmail.com

Introduction

Nowadays, Accession to health services is neglected as well as drug and substance abuse treatment system, also cigarettes. It's cause serious problems and affect to health. Providing services to reach different target groups in different contexts is therefore a very challenging issue for limited therapists. So that, it's necessary to have a person as an intermediary to reach various target groups, including counseling, screening, following up and understanding referral system through supervision by expert staff continuously.

Objectives

This study aim to study the effect of TCO.

Methods

The samples were employees in an establishment about transportation with various positions. Purposively selected from general staff level to manager level within 1,079 cases. Samples had trained about danger, harm and effects from drugs abuse and cigarettes to find volunteers into treatment system and enroll the volunteers to recruit for being voluntary counselor or called "TCO Gang; TG".

Then TG have to train about basic counseling, screening, following up and motivational talking.

Results

The result show that 27.64% of samples can quit smoking by this program meanwhile the detection of substance testing of population was also decreased to 39.18%. TG can expand the network up 13 other establishments within 1 year (2018). In addition, TG has been extended to other target groups in 2019, including 4 schools/universities called youth counselors; YC, 7 TGs of LGBT and sex workers called TCO+(appended on mental health and STI), 9 TGs through online system by a group of famous online social networks user; Net-idol called TCE.

Conclusion(s)

This model clearly show that having people who have a social context and close contact with the target group as an intermediary in integrating cooperation and reaching that target group the result is satisfactory, beneficial and can reach target groups closer.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A196

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141401

The success rate of smoking cessation in MSMC COPD clinic patients

Sirapat Tulatamakit¹, Kantarat Wattanawinitchai¹, Suthat Rungruanghiranya¹, Pichaya Petborom¹, Kanokwan Preedapornpakorn¹
¹Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center, Nakhon Nayok, Thailand
sirapat.medicine@gmail.com

Introduction

Influence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) has a global economic burden of Noncommunicable Diseases. COPD is increasingly becoming a cause of death in Thailand and trending to be a significant cause of death worldwide. In HRH MSMC hospital indicates that COPD is becoming more common amongst patient in significant scale.

Objectives

COPD clinic is set up in HRH MSMC with contribution from pulmonologists, nurses, pharmacists, physical therapists, nutritionists, and tobacco control team to provide treatment, supervise medication, rehabilitation and counseling. This research aims to study the successful prototype of COPD clinic.

Methods

A retrospective study collects data of patients in COPD clinic from January 2016 to December 2017. The outcome is compared between before and after enrollment in the COPD clinic.

Results

Based on 80 patients data, 75 males, mean age is 72 year-old and the median of BMI is 21.72 (18.59-23.65). The median number of pack-year is 30 pack-year (20-37). The median duration of smoking cessation before enrollment is 7 years (3.25-12.0). The patients are composed of GOLD spirometry stage1 43.75%, stage2 37.5%, stage3 14.5%, and stage4 4.1%. We found that 50% of COPD clinic patients were successful in smoking cessation and 60% continued to stop smoking for at least 1 year (5 out of 10 active smokers that attend COPD clinic stopped smoking and 6 patients continued to stop smoking for at least 1 year). The median of COPD Assessment Test (CAT score) before enrollment is 8 (1.5-11.0) which improve to score 5 (2-10.5) and 4 (1-9) at 6 and 12 months after enrollment. And the 6-minute-walk distance (6MWD) test increased from the median of 276 m. (144-318) before enrollment to

282 m. (168-327) and 288 m. (180-324) at 6 and 12 months after enrollment.

Conclusion(s)

The successful of COPD clinic compound with tobacco control program could be a holistic care model.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A197

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141402

Involving selected Sri Lankan military corps to reduce tobacco consumption within camps: An example for application of health promotion approach

Soysa Dilukshi Nawodani¹, Samantha Kithalawaarachchi², Subani Perera¹, Najith Duminda Guruge¹, Shalika Ruwanmali Karunarathna¹, Naradi Shanuka Baduge¹, Airawansa Kumari Airawansa¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka, ²Presidential Task Force on Drug Prevention, Colombo, Sri Lanka
dilunawo@gmail.com

Introduction

Military corps have a high risk of tobacco consumption because they have a unique susceptible background and a behavioral pattern for tobacco consumption.

Objectives

The main purpose of the study was to discourage tobacco consumption in the selected Sri Lankan military corps using health promotion applications.

Methods

Fifty officers and soldiers who represented different divisions in Sri Lanka participated to the health promotion training for 6 days covering 42 hours. A dream to build a healthy military was developed with the participants and reducing consumption and attraction towards tobacco were identified by them as the key areas which need to be changed. First two days of the training were used to improve their knowledge on real harm of tobacco, industry media strategies to promote consumption and availability of tobacco within camps. Successful evidence was used through photos, video clips. Health promotion facilitators facilitated military groups to identify determinants that affect high tobacco consumption. Then they were trained to change identified determinants within camps while facilitating them through role-plays, field visits at the community level. Action plans to implement within camps were developed together with the participants. Changes were monitored by study participants using observations and interviews.

Results

After the training session, with the improved understanding on real harm of tobacco, industrial strategies and media influence for tobacco promotions, participants suggested to change the behavior of smoking at the parties inside the camp and reducing the attachment of glamor to smoking at parties. Reduced the number of cigarettes that sell in the camp and prevented the initiation of smoking once after joining with the military through empowering them using innovative activities.

Conclusion(s)

Empowering military corps as a group is effective to control over the determinants which affect tobacco usage and giving them the ownership to carry out the process which discourages tobacco consumption.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A198

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141403

Trends of smoking cessation status: The implementation of the 5As smoking cessation model among smokers in Pathum Health Promoting Hospital

Sumrarn Phulthong¹, Wilawan Lakket¹, Supranee Muangkote¹
¹Pathum Health Promoting Hospital, Thailand
yen148@hotmail.com

Introduction

Smoking, passive smoking, and tobacco use are a common risk factor to the main non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including several cancers, and are the leading cause of premature death in Thai population. Several health organizations have adopted the 5As brief intervention model for effective change in smoking cessation.

Objectives

This study aimed to investigate the implementation of the 5As smoking cessation model.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted in the Pathum Health Promoting Hospital. The participants were 60 smokers who received the smoking cessation program and age over 15 years. Demographic data was recorded and documented during face to face interviews with questionnaire. Nicotine dependence was examined by Fagerstrom test. The stages of change model were developed to examine the changes in smoking cessation among smokers at 1, 3, 6 months. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the results

Results

After 1 month in implementation of the 5As smoking cessation model, our results showed that twenty-five smokers reported quit smoking. 32 smokers were reducing smoking and only 3 smokers were still smoking. In addition, we found that 21 smokers were quit smoking after 6 months. Only 4 smokers were repeating smoking. The results suggest that friend smoking behaviors and having family stresses contribute to repeated smoking. We found the factors specifically were involved in successful smoking cessation included health condition of themselves, families' health, and expenses of a pack of cigarettes.

Conclusion(s)

The 5As for smoking cessation model can be finding a motivation to support smokers toward quitting and significantly reduce smoking among smokers. Therefore, the healthcare professionals and healthcare volunteers should be received intensive and interactive workshop based on the 5As to support smokers at varying stages of change toward quitting.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A199

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141406

Expectations and satisfaction in the use of the smartphone smoking cessation application, Thai Rai Kwan

Suwimon Rojnawee¹, Suthat Rungruanghiranya², Surasak Treenai¹, Sunida Preechawong¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

suwimon.r@chula.ac.th

Introduction

The Thai Health Promotion Foundation together with the Health Professional Alliance against Tobacco developed a smartphone program, the Thai-Rai-Kwan application (TRK-App) or Smoke-free Thailand application (SFT-App) for people of all ages to connect with smoking cessation services. Since March 2016, the app has been free for

download on both iOS and Android platforms.

Objectives

This cross-sectional descriptive study aimed to assess the expectations and satisfaction for using the Thai Rai Kwan smoking cessation smartphone application (TRK-App) and to evaluate its effectiveness in encouraging people to quit smoking.

Methods

The participants included 112 smokers, 18 years or older who smoked at least five cigarettes a day and had installed the TRK-App in their mobile phone. Data were collected through self-reported questionnaires answered from March to June 2018.

Results

The participants had highest expectations for provision by the TRK-App of adequate smoking cessation information ($= 4.57$; $SD = 0.56$) and ease of first time use ($= 4.51$; $SD = 0.52$). Afterwards, the participants' satisfaction level was highest for convenience of first time use ($= 4.53$; $SD = 0.51$), but lowest for running the application smoothly. In terms of success in quitting smoking, the 7 day point-prevalence abstinence rate at a one month follow-up was 21.4%.

Conclusion(s)

The TRK-App provided positive results and enabled smokers to quit smoking. Healthcare providers such as nurses and physicians who have significant roles in promoting progressive smoking cessation methods and helping people to quit smoking, should adopt this effective smoking cessation application like TRK-App as a useful new tool for smokers.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A200

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141407

Brief advice combined with nicotine replacement therapy sampling and active referral (BANSAR) for smoking expectant fathers: An interim analysis of an ongoing multicentre, pragmatic randomised controlled trial

Tzu Tsun Luk¹, Wing-Cheong Leung², Kwok-yin Leung³, Ka Wang Cheung⁴, Carina Kwa⁵, Kar-Hung Siong⁶, Kwok-Keung Tang⁷, Kai-Wan Lee⁸, Tai Hing Lam⁹

¹School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ²Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Kwong Wah Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC,

³Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ⁴Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC,

⁵Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, United Christian Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ⁶Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC,

⁷Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ⁸Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Princess Margaret Hospital, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC,

⁹School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC
luktt@hku.hk

Introduction

Pregnancy presents a teachable moment to motivate smoking expectant fathers to quit smoking, but evidence from randomised controlled trials (RCT) is scarce.

Objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness of a brief advice with nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) sampling in increase quitting in smoking expectant fathers.

Methods

This pragmatic RCT recruits male daily cigarette smokers

with a pregnant partner from antenatal clinics at seven public hospitals in Hong Kong. The participants were computer-randomised (1:1) into the intervention or control group. All participants received brief advice to quit (usual care). The intervention group additionally received offers of 1-week free sample of NRT and referral to smoking cessation services. The primary outcome is carbon monoxide-verified 7-day point-prevalence abstinence (PPA) at 6 months post-treatment initiation. Secondary outcomes at 3 months include self-reported 7-day PPA, 24-hour quit attempt, use of NRT and smoking cessation services. The target sample size is 1,148. The primary analyses were by intention-to-treat. Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT03671707).

Results

Participant recruitment began in October 2018 and is expected to end by March 2020. This interim analysis included 777 participants who were randomised (384 in the intervention group and 393 in the control group) and due for 3-month follow-up on December 18, 2019 (retention rate=77.1%). Compared with the control group, the intervention group had higher rates of self-reported 7-day PPA (19.3% vs 13.2%; $OR=1.57$; 95% CI 1.06–2.30; $P=0.023$), quit attempt (41.9% vs 31.6%; $OR=1.57$; 95% CI 1.17–2.10; $P=0.003$), use of NRT (29.4% vs 1.5%; $OR=26.9$; 95% CI 11.7–62.0; $P<0.001$) and smoking cessation services (3.1% vs 1.9%; $OR=2.44$; 95% CI 0.93–6.42; $P=0.071$).

Conclusion(s)

We found preliminary evidence on the effectiveness of the brief cessation intervention. If confirmed by final analysis of all subjects, the trial would yield strong evidence to support such simple and low-cost interventions especially in Asian countries where male smoking predominates and few pregnant women smoke.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A201

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141408

Score level of conformity to Thai tobacco-free healthcare setting standards in view of hospitals and health centers in Thailand

Varabhorn Bhumiswasdi¹, Araya Thongphiew¹, Nanta Auamkul¹, Komgrib Pukrittayakamee¹, Puan Suthipinittharm¹, Nares Wongpittoon¹, Rattiyaporn Thongyoun¹, Waranya Preekan¹, Pawarisa Khongyut²

¹Thai Physician Alliance Against Tobacco, Bangkok, Thailand,

²National Alliance For Tobacco Free Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand
varabhorn@gmail.com

Introduction

Thai Physician Alliance Against Tobacco (TPAAT) has continuously empowered hospitals and health centers, that are smart quit clinic members of TPAAT, to use Thai Tobacco-Free Hospital/Healthcare Setting Standards (TTFHS) as guideline to play active roles in the prevention and control of tobacco use. Eight standards are as follow: leadership and commitment, two-way communication and public relation for policy enforcement, human resource development, comprehensive tobacco treatment service system, tobaccotreatmentssupportivemanagementsystem, Tobacco-free environment, community involvement, and result and analysis. In 2019, 115 hospitals/health centers voluntarily submitted their self-assessment reports (SARs) to TPAAT.

Objectives

To study hospitals/health centers own view of conformity level to TTFHS in 2019.

Methods

115 SARs were analyzed. Total score of conformity to

TTFHS was classified into 5 levels - beginner, fair, good, very good and excellent. Conformity ranking to 8 standards were determined.

Results

115 hospitals/health centers were in Bangkok and other 45 provinces. There were 2 university hospitals, 7 regional hospitals, 24 general hospitals, 46 community hospitals, 5 specialized hospitals, 4 army hospitals 1 private hospital and 26 public health centers. 35.7% of them viewed themselves at very good level. 22.6%, 21.7%, 16.5% and 3.5% were at good, excellent, fair and beginner level respectively. Conformity comparison to each standard using the average score showed that tobacco-free environment had the highest average score and result and analysis had the lowest average score.

Conclusion(s)

Most hospitals/health centers assessed themselves that they conformed rather well to TTFHS standards. Annual self-assessment activity to find out opportunities for improvement should be encouraged. External empowerment visits to confirm their achievement and capacity building to strengthen continuous quality improvement culture for the progression of effective and efficient tobacco cessation service system should be conducted. Scaling up and expansion of TTFHS utilization nationwide is recommended.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A202

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141409

Exploring perspectives for developing an adaptive chat-based smoking cessation intervention among continuing smokers in Hong Kong: Community-based, qualitative study

Xue Weng¹, Shengzhi Zhao¹, Antonio Kwong², Vienna Lai², Tai Hing Lam³, Man Ping Wang¹

¹School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ²Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC, ³School of Public Health, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC
xueweng@hku.hk

Introduction

Mobile phone-based smoking cessation intervention has shown promise in helping people to quit. Many, however, continue to smoke after receipt of chat-based intervention. Adaptive trial design allows modifications of intervention contents based on smoker's needs and preferences.

Objectives

This study aimed to explore the experiences of continuing smokers on using the chat-based support through mobile phone instant messaging apps, to explore their perspectives on what optional supports could help in quitting, and to inform the development of future trials using an adaptive design to maximize practical applicability in the community.

Methods

Purposive sampling was used to recruit community smokers who were unable to quit after participating in our previous chat-based smoking cessation trials. The semi-structured interview guide included: (1) experiences of using chat-based support (2) reasons for continuing smoking and (3) suggestions on the content of optional cessation supports to optimize the proposed adaptive trial. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed using thematic framework analysis.

Results

Thirteen interviews were conducted (11 males and 2 females aged 25-67 years). Participants agreed regular

instant messages from a counselor provided behavioral and psychosocial support for their quit attempts. Busy work and low interest were the main barriers for not engaging in chat-based intervention. Low motivation to quit, high addiction to nicotine and lack of social support were emerged as important factors contributing to continuous smoking. Participants felt their quit attempts would be aided by offering optional cessation supports such as nicotine replacement therapy, personalized referral assistance to smoking cessation service, individual phone counseling, visualized smoking cessation messages and support from family/peer group.

Conclusion(s)

Chat-based smoking cessation support was underused. Continuing smokers may benefit from flexible adaptive trials that providing optional cessation supports according to their preferences. The findings will inform the development of an adaptive chat-based smoking cessation trial in the community.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A203

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141410

SHadow Under the Lamp (SHUL): Smoking behavior of the health professionals in Pakistan

Zohaib Khan¹, Kamran Siddiqi², Muhammad Aziz Rahman³
¹Office of Research, Innovation and Commercialization, Khyber Medical University, Peshawar, Pakistan, ²Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom, ³School of Nursing and Healthcare Professions, Federation University Australia, Ballarat, Australia
ma.rahman@federation.edu.au

Introduction

Smoking cessation is the best option a health professional can offer to the patients for averting the preventable causes of mortality and morbidity.

Objectives

To determine smoking behavior, preferred cessation methods, and attitudes towards smoking cessation amongst health professionals in Pakistan.

Methods

The cross-sectional study is a part of global study including six countries in the Asia Pacific and Middle East, including doctors and nurses working at different hospital settings in Pakistan. Participants responded anonymously to an online questionnaire.

Results

Among 131 participants, 79% were males and 76% were doctors. The mean age was 28(±4) years. Most of them (72%) were never smokers and 5% was a daily smoker. Among 24 current smokers, 67% smoked 2-9 cigarettes per day, 78% perceived it as 'very important' to quit smoking, half of them attempted to quit in the last six months, 33% wanted to have a group cessation program with same health professional cohort as the preferred way to quit smoking. Only 18% had formal training on smoking cessation, but 74% were interested to receive one. Half of the participants (55%) said they 'always' asked patients if they smoked, 95% said they advised to quit, 82% said they assessed intention to quit, 42% said they assisted smokers by referring to cessation program, and 35% said they arranged to follow up for cessation. Compared to the current smokers, never smokers were more likely to assist smokers by discussing medication for cessation (60% vs. 40%, p=0.028, ORs 3.42, 95%CI 1.20-9.69).

Conclusion(s)

Health professionals in Pakistan reported good behavior around advice to smokers, but not on assisting them to

quit. Health professionals who smoke should be both encouraged to quit and to better support their patients to do so.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A204
DOI: 10.18332/tid/141412

The implementation of quit-calendar for public health system under the 'Quit for King' project, Thailand: Phase I

Anun Chaikoolvatana¹

¹College of Medicine and Public Health, Ubon Ratchathani University, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand
 phanunch@gmail.com

Introduction

As the Thai Health Organization, the Council of Community Public Health, and the Thai Society Volunteering Association established 'Quit for King' Project aimed to implement 'public health network and volunteers' to develop action-based activity together with the campaign-based activity related to alcohol and tobacco consumption.

Objectives

1. To drive anti-smoking campaign activities for health behavior changes via public health networks and volunteers. 2. To integrate a Quit-Calendar into routinely-smoking cessation process.

Methods

1. Public Health Supervisor, Region 10 called for the meeting with heads of district health offices (25), sub-district health promotion hospitals (177), Sri-Sa-Ket province regarding the project. 2. All representatives underwent 'basic knowledge and skills' training program held by TRC researchers. 3. The contents of a Quit-Calendar include some crucial knowledge and skills related to dangers of cigarette smoking, quit smoking process, life style modification, and limitations were stated. 4. The health care staffs used a Quit-Calendar to persuade public health volunteers who need to quit smoking. The evaluation of quit rates and satisfaction would be presented to "Phase II Project"

Results

There were 202 officers enrolled into the training program. The trainings were divided into 4 different regions. All screening skills, treatment, and cessation counseling skills were provided. They learnt how to apply a Quit-Calendar to a routinely-smoking cessation process. Patient data based system was developed via 'Google Drive'. A standard operating protocol guidebook (SOP) related to cessation treatment and counseling was also developed as 'handy book'. Finally, website 'www.smileclinic.org' was established to communicate, hand in patient data, exchange ideas and attitudes of both volunteers and health officers.

Conclusion(s)

For Phase I of the 'Quit for King' Project, the preparations included Quit-Calendar development, readiness of public health network and volunteers via cessation trainings, Quit-Calendar uses, and data collection.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A205
DOI: 10.18332/tid/141413

Correlation between number of cigarettes per day and intention to quit in smokers participate in smoking cessation program

Thaniya Klinsophon¹, Prawit Janwantanakul¹, Premtip Thaveeratitham¹

¹Department of Physical Therapy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

sine_bubble_girl@hotmail.com

Introduction

Making a quit attempt is a key step in smoking cessation. Intention to quit has been found to be an important factor which associated with quit attempts. Many factors have been shown to be associated with intention to quit such as socioeconomic factors, positive attitude towards quitting, higher self-efficacy and etc. Identifying factors affecting intention to quit would have potential to improve smoking cessation rate.

Objectives

To examine the correlation of number of smoked cigarette per day and intention to quit.

Methods

40 daily smokers who participate in smoking cessation program were completing baseline data including number of smoked cigarette per day and intention to quit. Intention to quit was assessed by using 10-cm visual analog scale. The Pearson's correlation was conducted for the correlation test.

Results

An average intention to quit of 40 daily smokers was 7.8 ± 1.8 and smoked an average of 9.3 ± 5.5 cigarettes per day. 62.8% of participants have never tried to quit smoking. There was a moderate correlation between the number of smoked cigarette per day and intention to quit ($r = -0.53$, $p < 0.00$).

Conclusion(s)

Number of smoked cigarette per day was significantly associated with quitting and intention to quit among daily smokers. Thus, smokers who smoked higher puff a day may likely to need more intensive support if they are engaged in smoking cessation program.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A206
DOI: 10.18332/tid/141414

Combine pharmacotherapy and behavior counseling to quit a heated tobacco product: A case report

Fei-Ran Guo¹, Hsien-Liang Huang¹, Chyi-Feng Jan¹, Chien-Hsieh Chiang¹, Jaw-Shiun Tsai¹

¹Department of Family Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan
 fjguo1@ntu.edu.tw

Introduction

Heated tobacco products (HTPs) are still harmful though harm reduction is claimed. There is a need to quit HTPs but there are no published studies.

Methods

Case Presentation: A 41 year old male with underline hypertension, presented to our clinic and asked to quit IQOS. He has smoked 40 cigarettes per day for about 20 years. The score of Fagerström test for nicotine dependence (FTND) was 6. He had an ischemic stroke in Jan, 2019, at the time Moyamoya disease was suspected. He changed to use IQOS and stopped combustible cigarettes afterwards. He smoked 20 sticks of IQOS per day. He had an intracranial hemorrhage in June, 2019. During hospitalization, a smoking cessation counselor was consulted. He was suggested to quit IQOS. He visited an out-patient clinic where 105 tablets of 2mg nicotine gum were prescribed for 7 days. He abstained from using IQOS in this week. After discharge, he visited our clinic again and 210 tablets of nicotine gum were given. During a period of 9 weeks, a total of 6 sessions of behavior counseling were provided. He received operation of Moyamoya disease in Aug, 2019. The post-operation condition was stable.

Results

He denied smoking any kind of tobacco product in the telephone follow-up at 3 and 6 months.

Conclusion(s)

The case had strong willingness to quit HTPs due to recurrent stroke. The long term health effects of HTPs are unknown. Therefore, we suggest to quit all tobacco products. We provide a successful experience of quitting HTPs through the combination of pharmacotherapy and behavior counseling.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A207

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141416

Tobacco cessation services and medications to quit tobacco for NCD patients

Prateek Katara¹

¹Non-Communicable Diseases, NCD Care Foundation, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

prateeknccdcarefoundation@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco use is a leading cause of preventable deaths all over the world. In view of mortality and morbidity burden due to tobacco use, it has become imperative to take urgent steps to curb the growing menace of tobacco. Tobacco cessation medications should be a regular part of healthcare delivery system for NCD patients.

Objectives

Comprehensive treatment plans for NCD patients including tobacco smoking cessation interventions are essential, as smoking after the diagnosis of a smoking-related NCD negatively impacts many aspects of treatment in this patient population. The objective was to evaluate, through a systematic review, smoking cessation interventions and cessation rates in NCD patients, discuss the relationship between tobacco cessation and improved outcomes during the NCD treatment, about tobacco dependence evidence-based treatments, reimbursement for these treatments, and tobacco-related resources available for patients and health care professionals.

Methods

Tobacco cessation clinic services are provided regularly at different parts of the country. The clinic activities are: 1. registration and documentation of tobacco use profile in detail, 2. group counselling, 3. individual counseling/relatives counselling, 4. carbon monoxide (CO) monitoring, 5. pharmacotherapy, 6. regular follow up with brief counselling at each visit, 7. telephone counselling for the defaulter. The drugs used for tobacco cessation are chantix, bupropion, habitrol, topomax, commit and nicorelief.

Results

The results of tobacco cessation medications are increased productivity, improved attention and focus, improve quality of life, and 20 minutes after a person quits smoking, he or she may experience a decrease in blood pressure. After two days the person's sense of smell and taste begins to improve, and by nine months, breath shortness, fatigue and coughing by smoking may lessen.

Conclusion(s)

Smoking cessation for NCD patients remain investigating the efficacy of tobacco cessation among this population. However, data suggest that quitting tobacco after the diagnosis of NCD improves survival and quality of life. Although effective tobacco dependence treatments are available to help smokers quit smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A208

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141417

Smoking cessation and glycemic control among type 2 diabetes patients in primary care, Bangkok, Thailand

Suthee Saritsiri¹, Pongsri Panintrarux¹, Sukitta Kuykomoot¹, Chawasri Poonvutikul¹

¹The 67th Public Health Center, Health Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Bangkok, Thailand
big_bossboom@hotmail.com

Introduction

Smoking cessation is the target of diabetes control. In 2018, there are 418 diabetes patients classified to 360 non-smokers, 32 ex-smokers and 26 current-smokers. For 26 current-smokers received 5 A's: Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, and Arrange intervention by healthcare team followed after smoking cessation in 1 year.

Objectives

To compare health outcome change after smoking cessation in 1 year.

Methods

This study was a prospective cohort design and compared between patients who ceased smoking, continued not to smoke at 1 year and patients who continued smoking. The study conducted between year 2018 and 2019 by examined body weight, body mass index, waist circumference, capillary blood glucose, fasting blood sugar, HbA1c, blood pressure, LDL-cholesterol and eGFR in 26 smokers.

Results

25 smokers who completed data were enrolled in study (mean age 57.88 yrs, smoke duration 26.60 yrs and amount of cigarette 9.32 rolls). There are 7 patients who ceased smoking and continued not to smoke at 1 year (mean age 57.43 yrs). 18 patients who continued smoking (mean age 58.06 years). When compared mean of health outcomes change in 1 year between patients who ceased and continued smoking, found that both groups increased in body weight (0.84, 0.69 kg), body mass index (0.24, 0.21 kg/m²), waist circumference (2.29, 0.78 cm.), LDL-cholesterol (1.43, 6.61 mg/dL) and eGFR (6.43, 5.28 ml/min/1.73m²) and decreased in systolic blood pressure (0.14, 2.50 mmHg), diastolic blood pressure (1.86, 2.83 mmHg) and HbA1c (0.79, 0.41%). For fasting blood sugar only increased in current-smokers are 0.39 mg/dL. The capillary blood glucose only decreased in current-smokers is 4.17 mg/dL. Most of 7 patients who quit smoking had body weight increased in 1 month. 5 patients decreased HbA1c 1 year after quitting smoking and 2 patients increased (6.5 to 7.5 and 7.0 to 7.1 %).

Conclusion(s)

Healthcare team should provide diabetes patients for smoking cessation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A209

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141418

Comparative study of 1- year health outcome related smoking among diabetes patients in primary care, Bangkok, Thailand

Suthee Saritsiri¹

¹Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Bangkok, Thailand
big_bossboom@hotmail.com

Introduction

Diabetes who smoke may have poor health outcome more likely than nonsmokers.

Objectives

To compare of a 1-year health outcome related smoking among diabetes patients.

Methods

This retrospective study was done by reviewing medical

records among registered diabetes patients in year 2018 which classified in 3 groups related smoking; non-smoker, ex-smoker and current smoker. This study conducted at the 67th Public Health Center, Department of Health, Bangkok, Thailand.

Results

The total T2DM patients were 442 cases and received diabetes care were included in the study, but 24 patients were discarded because of incomplete data on key variables including results of blood chemistry. The total number of valid patients for the final analysis was 418 subjects were enrolled in the study classified to 360 non-smokers (mean age 62.99 years), 32 ex-smokers (mean age 61.09 years) and 26 current-smokers (mean age 59.85 years). Total mean age was 62.65±10.06 years. To compare between 2017 and 2018, the study found that all groups increased mean in body mass index (0.13 kg/m²), waist circumference (1.42 cm), diastolic blood pressure (0.24 mmHg), Hemoglobin (0.11 g/dL), Total cholesterol (2.54 mg/dL), HDL cholesterol (0.92 mg/dL), Uric acid (0.09 mg/dL), eGFR (1.57 mL/min/1.73m²) and decreased HbA1C (0.24 %) in 1 year. Total mean of systolic blood pressure decreased 0.97mmHg except ex-smokers, Creatinine decreased 0.02 mg/dL except current-smokers. Total mean increased 0.73 mg/dL in fasting blood sugar, 1.66 mg/dL in Triglyceride except ex-smokers and LDL cholesterol increased 0.31 mg/dl except non-smokers. In non-smokers, there were significant differences (p <0.05) increased in waist circumference, eGFR and decreased in HbA1C and Creatinine. In ex-smokers, there were significant differences increased in waist circumference, Hemoglobin and HDL cholesterol. In current-smoker, there were significant differences increased in Uric acid and decreased in HbA1C.

Conclusion(s)

This study found that in non-smoker diabetes patients was HbA1c lower than other groups.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A210

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141419

How does smoking affect dental implants?

Emre Mumcu¹

¹Faculty of Dentistry, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, Turkey

emremum@yahoo.com

Introduction

Smoking affects bone nutrition and gum health by disrupting blood supply. Many studies have shown that smoking is associated with periodontal disease, a condition that causes gums to recede.

Objectives

Dental implants which provide an effective treatment opportunity to replace the teeth lost in the mouth, have been successful for many years. Risk factors for dental implant failure include periodontitis, dental plaque, poor oral hygiene, smoking, alcohol consumption and systemic diseases. Nicotine is the main chemical component that is thought to mediate the hemodynamic effects of smoking and plays a role in the pathogenesis of many diseases. Studies have shown many harmful effects of smoking on oral health.

Methods

Patients who treated between January 2015 January 2020 at Eskisehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Dentistry and completed 3 years with that prosthesis were included in the study. 211 implants were applied to 94 patients were selected. The ages of the patients vary between 28 and 58, (37 ± 4.1). Of the patients (44 men and 50 women) who were included in the study, 62 were non-smokers and 32 were

smokers. The level from the implant circumference to the crestal bone level was determined and recorded on the x-ray, and the diameter of the same implant was measured in vectoral way using a computer program.

Results

In the follow-up performed at beginning and 36th months according to the time period, the marginal bone loss in the distal region was statistically higher (p <0.05). In the follow-up performed at 36th months according to age range, there was no statistically significant difference in smokers averages and marginal bone loss compared to non-smokers (p > 0.05).

Conclusion(s)

Within the restrictive limits of this study, it can be concluded that bone loss occurred around the implant is more at smokers and this situation creates a risk for implant lost

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A211

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141420

Assessment of oral health status and nicotine dependency among different types of tobacco abusers: A cross sectional study

Gayathry S. Menon¹, Vijaya Hegde¹

¹A. J Institute of Dental Sciences, India, Mangalore, India

gayathrymenon96@gmail.com

Introduction

There is a growing recognition that even though effective tobacco control interventions are available they are under utilised in developing countries like India. With 41% population in southern India living in urban areas, upto a fifth of them use tobacco in some form. However, the effect of tobacco use on oral health and the tobacco dependency is less known. This study aims to assess the oral health status among different tobacco users and their dependency to tobacco.

Objectives

This study aims to assess the oral health status among different tobacco users and their dependency to tobacco.

Methods

A cross sectional study was conducted among 122 tobacco abusers visiting a tertiary care hospital in South India. The study participants were categorised as follows: Group A: Subjects using smoked form of tobacco and Group B: Subjects using smokeless form of tobacco. Clinical examination of dentition status, periodontal status and oral mucosal lesions were done based on WHO Oral Health Survey Proforma (2013). Nicotine dependency was assessed using Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence.

Results

The mean caries experience was 4.46±6.134 and 2.89±3.178 for smoked and smokeless forms of tobacco abusers respectively. Prevalence of bleeding and periodontal pocket was significantly higher among smokeless tobacco users with the prevalence of 39.7% and 30.5% respectively. 42.4% of the smokers had smoker's palate and 27% of smokeless tobacco users had tobacco pouch keratosis. 22% and 28.6% of smoked and smokeless tobacco abusers had significant dependence to tobacco.

Conclusion(s)

The results of the study showed detrimental effects in the oral cavity. Significant nicotine dependency was seen irrespective of the tobacco form used. Directing our focus on the psychology of nicotine dependence would enable us in providing efficient tobacco cessation counselling.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A212

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141421

Developing a two-way short message service (2-way SMS) to quit

Jintana Yunibhand¹, Suwimon Rojnawee², Orrawan Khongtor³
¹Thailand National Quitline, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, ³Department of Psychiatric Nursing and Mental Health, Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, Bangkok, Thailand
yuni_jintana@hotmail.com

Introduction

Thailand National Quitline (TNQ) has provided reactive and proactive tobacco cessation counseling for Thai smokers since 2009. The TNQ service has been continuously developed from traditional telephone counseling to cessation service. Interventions delivered via text messaging (short message service, SMS) increase access to educational and support services that promote smoking cessation across diverse populations. In 2019, TNQ began developing a 2-way Short Message Service (2-Way SMS) to Quit. The 2-way SMS is an interactive mobile text messaging service designed to motivate smokers to quit.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to develop a 2-way SMS to Quit for smokers calling TNQ, and protocol for sending 2-way SMS.

Methods

This study was designed to develop and provide initial testing of the 2-way SMS protocol. The 28 experts who expertise in counseling/smoking cessation services and 3 current smokers were recruited to validate the text and protocol.

Results

The messages that the researchers developed were derived from literature review, interview smokers, and experts, which consisted of 49 messages and 2 components, i.e. 1) messages for advice and encouragement to quit smoking in which the smoker can interact with the service provider (admin), and the service provider will send messages for 21 consecutive days with a total of 37 messages (34 messages for quitting smoking and 3 messages for clients respond to TNQ) and 2) relapse prevention SMS is a message of advice and encouragement to prevent a repeat smoking. Service providers will send messages after the smoker receive 2-way SMS monthly for 6 months, consisting of 12 messages (11 messages for suggestions and encouragement, and 1 message for clients respond to TNQ).

Conclusion(s)

Although the 2-way SMS to Quit system has been developed, the initial testing should be explored.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A213

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141422

Factors related to smoking cessation behavior among smokers attending Raman Hospital's smoking cessation clinic

Phuangprapha Phetmee¹, Muhammadfahmee Talek², Teerohah Donroman³, Rassamee Sangthong⁴

¹Smoking Cessation Clinic, Raman Hospital, Yala Province, Thailand, ²Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Province, Thailand, ³The Institute of Research and Development for Health of Southern Thailand, Songkla Province, Thailand, ⁴Epidemiology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla Province, Thailand
p.phetmee@hotmail.com

Introduction

Although the number of people attended the smoking cessation clinic was increasing, only 20 to 38 percent of them could quit. So the method is to find the other factors

affecting patients' motivation to quit.

Objectives

To examine factors related to smoking cessation behavior among patients attending the smoking cessation clinic, Raman Hospital, Yala Province, Thailand.

Methods

A Cross-Sectional study was performed by interviewing 226 patients who finished the 6-month follow-up at the smoking cessation clinic. Seven aspects were interviewed include physical factors, behavioral factors, environmental factors, psychological factors, cognitive factors, obstacles on accessibility to smoking cessation services and social context. Data were analyzed by comparing people who successfully quit with others.

Results

Majorities of the sample were males, self-employed and married. Sample earned income more than 5000 baht per month has a higher probability of quit smoking than those with lower income. The causes of failure to quit smoking were curiosity and imitation. It was also found that their chronic disease has a significant relationship with smoking cessation behavior too. In addition, people who socialize weekly with smoking friends tended to quit smoking more than those staying with smoking individual(s). And the places with house or office smoking prohibited had a significant relationship with smoking cessation. In addition, people who socializes with smoking friends once a week will have the tendency to quit smoking more than who stay with smoking person. In the same way, wherever has the rules of smoking in the home or office, there is a significant relationship with smoking cessation.

Conclusion(s)

Behavioral factors, environmental factors, and social context affect the success of quit smoking. The smoking cessation guidelines should be reviewed to help people by applying the mentioned factors such as modifying family activities, promoting smoke-free in the workplace or community, standardizing the smoking cessation clinic, expanding accessibility to the clinic, and increasing motivation with economic incentives after quitting.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A214

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141423

The effectiveness of the 5As Smoking Cessation Model to the amphetamine users who smoking in the Psychosocial Clinic at Sunpasitthiprasong Hospital, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand 2017

Ratchanee Veerasuksawad¹, Wantanee Thongnun¹

¹Sunpasitthiprasong Hospital, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand
ratchanee26@gmail.com

Introduction

At Psychosocial Clinic found that 95 percent of amphetamine users had smoking behaviors.

Objectives

Was for amphetamines users who smoke to quit smoking by participating in programs that will strengthen their motivation to quit. 45 people voluntarily participated in the program, duration 1 Oct 2016 - 30 Sep 2017.

Methods

This study is by PDCA principles. Plan: For the drug treatment program we found there was no cigarette therapy program, therefore we started using the cigarette therapy program to build motivation to quit smoking, which has 2 phases (Tool:1. Applied Motivation Interviewing Program for smoking cessation 2. Fagerstrom Test for nicotine dependence 3. Assessment form. Data were analyzed

by using percentage, mean and content analysis. Do: Implement Phase 1 group therapy 4 sessions, 45-60 minutes each time, 1 time per week, the 1st session: Assess nicotine addiction. Analyze readiness to quit smoking and create incentives. Session 2 increase motivation by offering an option to quit in those who decided to stop. Session 3-4 currently acting to quit smoking and for those who quit smoking. Phase 2 follow up 4 times within 6 months.

Results

There were 19 people who quit smoking, and the another 26 people who reduced to 5-10 cigarettes/day. Those who didn't quit we found to be because they were addicted to high levels of nicotine, high craving and withdrawal, and had stimulants such as drinking, having smoking friends, using amphetamines, therefore we increased relapse prevention skills by individual counseling and considering medication to help quit smoking. ACT: Introduced a revised program to continue in the group therapy.

Conclusion(s)

The results of the study were that 42.2% quit smoking, 57.8% reduced smoking. The program was able to help people with mild to moderate nicotine addiction to have motivation to quit. The people who couldn't quit were addicted to high level of nicotine addiction.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A215

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141424

The cardiovascular disease risk of hypertensive smokers

Chi Pang Wen¹, Po Jung Lu¹, Wayne Gao², June Han Lee¹

¹Institute of Population Health Science, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Taiwan, ²College of Public Health, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan
cwengood@nhri.edu.tw

Introduction

Nearly half of the smokers belonged to the new hypertension group, according to the 2017 guideline.

Objectives

The objectives of this study is to assess their excess risk and shortened life expectancy for 1) elevated(120-129/<80) 2) stage 1 (130-139/80-89) and 3) stage 2 (≥140/ ≥90) hypertension when compared to <120/80 mmHg.

Methods

A cohort, consisting of 422771 adults, was recruited successively during health surveillance between 1996 and 2008. Data from questionnaire, and results from fasting blood and other screening tests, including blood pressure measurement in sitting position, were collected. Hazard ratios (HR) came from Cox model and life expectancy from life table method.

Results

Nearly half of smokers (48%) fit the new definition of hypertension, with 14% elevated, 19% stage 1 and 16% stage 2, while one quarter were current smokers. HR for CVD mortality increased from 1.41 for smokers to 1.45 for elevated smoker, 2.11 for stage 1 smokers and 4.92 for stage 2 smokers, up to 3 fold increase. HR for heart disease mortality increased from 1.43 for smokers to 1.85 for Stage 1 smokers and 3.56 for stage 2 smokers, and for stroke mortality HR increased from 1.54 to 2.98 for stage 1 smokers and 8.82 for stage 2 smokers, up to 5-fold increase. Life span was shortened by 6 years for smokers and 4 years for stage 2 hypertension, and when combined, 10 years loss of life. Elevated hypertension did not increase mortality, when compared with normal subjects.

Conclusion(s)

Smokers with hypertension could have 3-5 times increase

in CVD mortality, including heart disease and stroke. Life span shortened doubled from 5 -6 years of smokers to 10 years of hypertensive smokers. Unfortunately, most smokers were unaware of their hypertension status that could triple or quintuple CVD risks.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A216

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141425

Comparison of the distribution and harms of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) between smokers and nonsmokers

Chi Pang Wen¹, June Han Lee¹, Chin-Chung Shu², Ta-Chen Su²

¹Institute of Population Health Science, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Taiwan, ²Department of Traumatology, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan
cwengood@nhri.edu.tw

Introduction

COPD is linked with smoking, a habit mainly seen in Asian men. In Asian countries, a large number of nonsmoking COPD existed among women, most likely from secondhand smoking.

Objectives

To compare the harm of COPD between smokers and nonsmokers.

Methods

A cohort of 483603 adults in Taiwan went through health surveillance program between 1994 and 2008, with health data collected including spirometry and medical and lifestyle history. A total of 32535 COPD, 6.7% of the cohort, was defined by GOLD guideline with forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1)/forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio

Results

There were twice as many nonsmoking COPD (10,112) as smoking COPD (4,654). The distribution by the 4 stages of COPD was also similar. Two thirds of nonsmoking COPD came from women with secondhand smoking exposure. Adjusted HRs were similar between smoking COPD and nonsmoking COPD when they were compared with their own group. HRs for smoking COPD and nonsmoking COPD were 1.47 and 1.53 for all-cause mortality, 1.53 and 1.65 for expanded CVD, 1.10 and 1.33 for cancer, and 13.08 and 15.8 for COPD.

Conclusion(s)

There were twice as many nonsmoking COPD than smoking COPD. Most of nonsmoking COPD were women with secondhand smoking. The harm of nonsmoking COPD within nonsmokers was similar to that of smoking COPD within smokers. Reduction of second hand smoke was just as important as in reduction of first hand smoke.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A217

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141426

Inactive smokers with prolonged sitting: Life expectancy shortened by 15 years

Chi Pang Wen¹, Po Jung Lu¹, Wayne Gao², June Han Lee¹

¹Institute of Population Health Science, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Taiwan, ²College of Public Health, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan
cwengood@nhri.edu.tw

Introduction

Prolonged sitters are not necessarily inactive. Smokers could be either physically inactive or found to be prolonged sitters. These behaviors added extra risk to them.

Objectives

The objective of this study is to quantify the excess mortality risks and shortened life span among those either with

inactivity or with prolonged sitting or both.

Methods

A cohort, consisting of 422771 adults, was recruited successively during health surveillance between 1996 and 2008. Data from questionnaire, and results from fasting blood, urinalysis and other screening tests were collected. Hazard ratios (HR) came from Cox model and life expectancy from life table method.

Results

One half of the cohort were either physically inactive (52%) or prolonged sitters (56%) with one third of current smokers (23.2%). HR for all-cause mortality for smoking, 1.51, for inactive, 1.55, for sitters, 1.23 but 1.78 for smoking sitters, 2.29 for inactive smoker and 2.76 for inactive smoking sitters. Life span shortened 6 years for smokers, 5 years for the inactive, 2 years for prolonged sitters, 8 years for inactive sitters, 9 years for inactive smokers, 7 years for sitting smokers, and 15 years for smokers with both inactivity and prolonged sitting.

Conclusion(s)

Inactive smokers, with prolonged sitting, could double the life years loss of smokers by losing as many as 15 years, in contrast to average loss of 6 years for smokers. That inactive sitters doubled the risk of smokers could be used to motivate either smoking cessation or encouraging physical activity.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A218

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141427

Campaigns, Media & Youth in the Transforming World

Myanmar's first integrated social media campaign engaging millions of people in raising awareness on health risks of smokeless tobacco use

Ilona Van De Braak¹, Than Sein², Thein Swe², Kyaw Kaung³, Mya Nwe³, Sandra Mullin¹, Tom Carroll⁴, Hans Hulst⁵

¹Vital Strategies, New York, United States, ²People's Health Foundation, Yangon, Myanmar, ³Ministry of Health and Sports, Naypyidaw, Myanmar, ⁴Vital Strategies, Sydney, Australia, ⁵Young Guns Media, Yangon, Myanmar
ilona.van.de.braak@gmail.com

Introduction

In Myanmar, 18% of women and 59% of men age 15-49 use smokeless tobacco. Its related death toll is higher than in other low-income countries. Recognizing the need, the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) supported the development and implementation of national social media campaign to address this significant health burden.

Objectives

In November 2018, the second national mass media campaign on Smokeless tobacco included an online component to reach out to the 18 million Facebook users in Myanmar in the 15 to 35 age-bracket of which 11 million are male. The aim of the social media campaign was to make the primary audience aware of the hazards of betel chewing and, ultimately, to change behaviour. Female friends and family members, who are in the position to influence their male friends/family members were chosen as a secondary audience.

Methods

The hashtag #StopBetelMyanmar was chosen to organise the online campaign content. Between 7 October and 22 November 2018 a steady stream of posts were posted, including the campaign TV ads, a series of "Did you

know?"-posts on the dangers of smokeless tobacco, and celebrity and social influencer video endorsements.

Results

#Stop-BetelMyanmar scored an average engagement of 11.38%. This is far above the Facebook average of 0.16% (across all sectors and including commercial messaging) and also outscored the non-profit FB average engagement rate of 0.17% (Source: Rival IQ).

Conclusion(s)

Adding social media to the 2018 campaign impacted positively on exposure and recall. With a total of 1,1 million video views and a total reach of 5,1 million the #StopBetelMyanmar Facebook platform managed to present a sizeable Myanmar, pre-dominantly male audience in the 15 to 35 year age bracket with campaign messaging. Reach, post, likes and page likes directly contributed to 89% recall of the campaign ads in urban areas.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A219

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140911

Results of Myanmar's 2018 second smokeless tobacco mass media campaign "avoid betel chewing so you don't regret your life choices"

Ilona Van De Braak¹, Ashish Gupta², Than Sein³, Kyaw Kaung⁴, Mya Nwe⁴, Nandita Murukutla¹, Tom Carroll⁵, Thein Shwe³

¹Vital Strategies, New York, United States, ²Vital Strategies, Haryana, India, ³People's Health Foundation, Yangon, Myanmar, ⁴Ministry of Health and Sports, Naypyidaw, Myanmar, ⁵Vital Strategies, Sydney, Australia
ilona.van.de.braak@gmail.com

Introduction

In Myanmar, 18% of women and 59% of men age 15-49 chew tobacco. Its related death toll is higher than in other low-income countries.

Objectives

The People's Health Foundation Myanmar and Vital Strategies, a global public health organization, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Sports, designed and implemented a mass media campaign consisting of 3 PSAs to discourage smokeless tobacco use in Myanmar. A post campaign evaluation survey was undertaken in 2018 to measure the campaign effectiveness in terms of increase in knowledge, attitudes, behavior and social norms about smokeless tobacco.

Methods

Using multistage stratified probability sampling, 2,624 households were randomly contacted across six townships in Myanmar, out of which 678 respondents were found eligible (18-55 years) and consented for face-to-face interviews of approximately 45 minutes. The majority emerged as men (71%) and those from rural areas (67%). A large proportion (88%) were found as daily smokeless tobacco users.

Results

Overall, 81% recalled any of the public service announcements (PSAs), either on TV, social media or radio when prompted. This proportion was higher in urban areas (89%). Around 70% correctly remembered the campaign's message. The most impacted people were smokeless tobacco users, those who live in urban areas, men, and those in middle and older age groups. The PSAs were effective in terms of their capacity to raise awareness about harms of smokeless tobacco. Nine out of 10, who recalled the campaign, reported that the ads made them stop and think (86-93%). Similarly, 97% reported that ads were easy to understand; and 92% said that ads made

them feel concerned about the effect of smokeless tobacco use on their health.

Conclusion(s)

As proven in Myanmar, adopting an evidence-based approach is critical to maximizing effectiveness of tobacco control mass media campaigns.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A220

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140917

Japan Tobacco's corporate social responsibility activities

Christopher Rathbone¹

¹Temple University, Tokyo, Japan

rathbonetrans@gmail.com

Introduction

Japan Tobacco (JT) is the third largest tobacco multinational company in the world with key brands of Winston's, Camel's, Benson & Hedges and Mevius (Mild Seven). JT conducts numerous corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities including sponsoring sports tournaments, games and cultural activities. The Tobacco and Salt Museum is part owned by the government. JT uses the guise of support for human rights to target vulnerable groups. Recently, JT has created a strong presence in the LGBT community by supporting LGBT groups and having booths at pride parades and visiting LGBT bars and distributing its heated tobacco products samples at such booths and bars. JT conducts many of its CSR through its front group, Green Bird. Initially, Green Bird conducted trash clean-up activities in Japan and then in several other countries with many members in Europe. Now, JT is also using Green Bird to reach into areas that would be off limits to a tobacco company. These areas include charity races, building parks, volunteer activities for children, and renewable energy. From 2018, Japan Tobacco launched Subaco. This group operates under Green Bird and is aimed at youth with activities for culture, human rights and environment.

Objectives

Outlining the above CSR activities so as to have public criticism of such activities particularly as violations of Article 13 of Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and to avoid conflicts in supporting tobacco industry sponsored activities.

Methods

Reviewing the websites and other materials of JT and its front groups and allies to analyze the scope of JT's CSR activities.

Results

JT is involved in wide ranging CSR.

Conclusion(s)

JT is conducting various CSR activities to promote its goals and improve its image and increasingly to mold young people to be its allies in government and NPOs.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A221

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140919

Campaign for demanding action against government funded movie for violating TC law

Mohammad Rahman¹, Sarker Sharif¹, Md. Shariful Alam¹

¹Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Introduction

Bangladesh enacted a Tobacco Control (TC) law and banned all types of tobacco advertisement and smoking scenes in movies and television dramas. But a government-funded movie, 'Devi' which was produced based on a very famous novel and released in cinema halls in October 2018, and premier on a private television channel on 13-

14 February 2019 was observed to be in violation of the law. The central character of the movie was very visibly and frequently smoking and the promotional posters for the movie displayed smoking scenes, both of which were in violation of TC law.

Objectives

To protest against the violation of TC law in the publicly-funded movie "Devi" and to ensure compliance with the law.

Methods

Under the umbrella campaign both online and offline events were organized. Different content against the movie were posted in social media. TC activists and civil society were mobilized through telephone calls, and sent emails. TC activists, organizations and civil society organized human chains, rallies, and petitions across the country including in the premises of the national press club, TV channels in violation and the censor board. Memoranda were given to the minister of health and information and deputy commissioners at district levels. A legal notice was sent to the producer of the movie, censor board and information ministry.

Results

The authorities of the cinema halls removed the illegally displayed posters complying with the law. The producer of the movie submitted a corrected version to the censor board complying with the TC law and TV channels aired the corrected version. Importantly, the Censor Board replied to the legal notice stating that from now on the Censor Board would comply with the TC law while issuing clearance certificates.

Conclusion(s)

The campaign was a combined effort by all TC activists applying multi-dimensional approaches. It was an effective campaign for immediate policy response.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A222

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140921

Identifying effective community-targeted messages to build support for tobacco tax measures: Formative research to test communication messages in Vietnam

Tom Carroll¹, Nalin Negi², Phan Hai³, Nguyen Huong³, Do Thi Phi⁴, Christina Curell⁵

¹Vital Strategies, Sydney, Australia, ²Vital Strategies, Delhi, India, ³Vietnam Tobacco Control Fund, Hanoi, Vietnam, ⁴Vital Strategies, Hanoi, Vietnam, ⁵Vital Strategies, New York, United States
tcarroll@vitalstrategies.org

Introduction

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey conducted in Vietnam in 2015 showed 45.3 percent of men and 1.1 percent of women, currently smoke tobacco. Price for buying cigarettes in Vietnam is very low, yet substantial evidence indicates that increasing taxes on cigarettes is an effective means of reducing uptake of smoking and prompting quitting.

Objectives

A study was undertaken in February 2018 by Vital Strategies in partnership with the Vietnam Tobacco Control Fund to identify effective public education messages about benefits of increasing tobacco taxes and cigarette prices. Funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies, the study was designed to guide development of new videos for television broadcast and dissemination through social media and digital channels to build support for increasing tobacco taxes.

Methods

Six messages were developed to reflect different reasons why people may support increased tax measures. Twelve

focus groups of 18-25 and 26-35 year-old smokers and non-smokers were conducted using a quantitative/qualitative methodology of individual ratings and group discussions to explore responses to these messages. Ratings and group discussions were analyzed to understand which messages were perceived as most personally relevant and effective in generating support for increasing tobacco taxes.

Results

The most highly rated messages among non-smoker and smoker participants were those related to harms of second-hand smoke (SHS) exposure, including a testimonial story of a non-smoker with lung cancer, and to reducing the health burden associated with smoking and harm to smokers and their families. A message about protecting youth from starting to smoke was also rated reasonably high by smokers but to a lesser extent than health burden and SHS harm.

Conclusion(s)

Messages about harms from SHS exposure and about burden of health harms, particularly emphasizing personal stories and impact on families, have potential to build support amongst smokers and non-smokers for increasing taxes to reduce tobacco smoking and SHS exposure.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A223

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140922

Experience of China first voice of victim campaign

Yu Chen¹

¹Vital Strategies, Shanghai, China

wchen@vitalstrategies.org

Introduction

Vital Strategies has been supporting the government of China on national and subnational tobacco control mass media campaigns since 2008, when the 29th Olympic Games were held in Beijing. From the first campaign of Smoke-free Olympics, more than 40 Vital Strategies-supported evidence-based campaigns have been conducted to support passage or implementation of smoke-free policies and other MPOWER efforts. In collaboration with Tobacco Control Office of China CDC, China's first-ever national "Voice of Tobacco Victims" mass media campaign was launched in end 2018 and re-launched around WNTD 2019 through China Central Television, provincial satellite TVs and social media to support national tobacco control policies advocacy.

Objectives

China first ever Voice of Victim campaign aimed to increase the public awareness on the harm of smoking, so as to support the national government's effort on national smoke-free legislation.

Methods

The victim campaign was developed based on a rigorous scientific message testing to ensure the effectiveness among the target audience. And the campaign used an integrated media strategy by combining mass media, earned media, social media, and new digital media.

Results

According to Nielsen's data, the one-month China first Voice of Victim campaign reached around 600 million population through CCTV, supported by impressive social media effort.

Conclusion(s)

Experience from China First Voice of Victim Campaign could help the central and local governments in China develop strategic media communication to support smokefree and other tobacco control initiatives, as well as providing a useful reference for other countries in the Asia

Pacific region. Key experiences:

- Looking for and identify appropriate victims through partners like CDC, hospital, doctors, etc.
- Pre-testing campaign materials to ensure effectiveness of PSAs in communicating with target audiences;
- Implementing strategic media planning: integrating traditional mass media, earned media, new media and social media with community resources;
- Balancing media censorship and hard-hitting public service advertisements (PSAs).

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A224

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140928

Tobacco legislation perception and barriers: A qualitative insight towards tobacco free schools in Delhi, India

Swati Jain¹, Vikrant Mohanty², Shekhar Grover¹

¹National Health Mission, Maulana Azad Institute Of Dental Sciences, New Delhi, India, ²Maulana Azad Institute Of Dental Sciences, New Delhi, India

drswatijain2014@gmail.com

Introduction

Soaring tobacco burden especially among youth is a major public health concern in India. Mean age of initiation of smoking is 18.7 years and prevalence of smoking in school children is 6.1% (Global Youth tobacco survey 2009). Tobacco related perceptions play an important role not only in ensuring abstinence but also compliance and implementation of legislation.

Objectives

To provide a qualitative insight regarding tobacco legislation understanding and their implementation among school students and teachers.

Methods

Phenomenology type of qualitative research design was used among 144 subject of a Government School of Delhi selected through convenience sampling. The study tool was a structured, pre-validated, open-ended, self administered questionnaire, containing 3 sections: a) knowledge of tobacco and tobacco laws in India, b) perceived barriers and lacunae in implementation of these laws and c) their views regarding their role in implementing tobacco preventive strategies at school. Summative content analysis was conducted. Frequency distribution of the observed keywords was then analyzed using SPSS version 21.

Results

Ninety eight school students (mean age 15 + 3.02 years) and 46 school teachers participated in the study. Every participant felt that "tobacco is dangerous to health" and affects the "quality of life". However, only 23.6% (N= 34) were completely aware about the existent tobacco legislations in India. Almost three-fourth participants (N = 107) showed their concern regarding the deficit in strict implementation of these laws. Regarding responses pertaining to perceived barriers "lack of awareness (35.4%)" followed by "ignorant attitude towards tobacco impact on health and economics (25%)" were the most cited reasons. Majority (96.5%) were willing for active participation towards tobacco-free school campaigns after proper training.

Conclusion(s)

The study highlighted the gap in awareness regarding tobacco control measures in spite of incessant efforts by Government. The key for changing the current scenario remains active participation by youth in policy making decisions.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A225

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140934

"Fake smoking" among Chinese youth: A no-man's-land between "smoker" and "non-smoker"?

Gareth Davey¹, Xiang Zhao²

¹College of Arts and Sciences, Webster University, Cha-am, Thailand, ²Yunnan Normal University, Kunming, China
daveyg@webster.ac.th

Introduction

Our research shows that Chinese youth begin smoking by pretending to smoke among peers (not inhaling or exhaling smoke from a lit cigarette; this process is termed "fake smoking"), and then learn how to inhale and exhale cigarette smoke ("real smoking"). However, "fake smoking" has been neglected in research even though it could have important implications for tobacco control.

Objectives

To explore the meanings of "fake smoking" among young people in China, and to identify strategies for tobacco control.

Methods

Twenty-four Chinese late adolescent smokers (ages 18–19) were interviewed in Kunming, Southwest China, to understand the meanings and identities that were associated with smoking. The qualitative data were analysed with inductive thematic analysis.

Results

"Fake smoking" incentivised beginner smokers to perceive benefits of smoking (e.g., coolness, social interaction with smoker peers) while avoiding its pernicious effects (e.g., addiction, ill-health, physical discomfort of cigarettes). Disapproval of "fake smoking" by smoker peers, based on a hierarchy of smoking technique (wherein fakers had the lowest status and were not regarded as "true smokers", and "real smoking" was a means to judge smoking as authentic), encouraged newcomers to learn how to inhale and exhale cigarette smoke. "Real smoking" epitomised an identity change from "non-smoker" to "smoker", and permitted admittance into peer smoker groups. The transition from "fake smoking" to "real smoking" also involved reinterpreting the meanings of smoking, addiction, increased cigarette consumption, regret about smoking, and learning appropriate social smoking-related behaviors in smoking scenarios.

Conclusion(s)

Fake smoking seems to be a no-man's-land in-between the opposing identities of "smoker" and "non-smoker", an unexplored terrain in tobacco research. Yet it is critical in smoking initiation and smoker identity formation, and should be considered in tobacco control for adolescent populations.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A226

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140941

Involving, engaging and enabling selected group of school adolescents to take the leadership in reducing the attraction towards tobacco usage among students

Sonali Gunasekara¹, Anushka Wanninayake¹, Hansamali Wickramasooriya¹, Salika Ruwanmali Karunaratne¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Nalika Gunawardena², Najith Duminda Guruge¹

¹Health Promotion Division, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka, ²World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Colombo, Sri Lanka
psdgunasekara93@gmail.com

Introduction

Nearly 3.7% adolescents in the age of 13-15 are tobacco

users in Sri Lanka. Tobacco usage is initiated primarily during adolescence as tobacco industry uses different tactics to make it more appealing to this age group.

Objectives

Purpose of the study was to involve, engage and enable selected group of school adolescents to reduce attraction among students towards tobacco usage.

Methods

Male and female students (n=571) between 13-18 years was purposively selected from 05 schools in Anuradhapura district, Sri Lanka. The level of perceived attraction among students towards tobacco usage was measured as groups on a scale of +10 (highly attractive) to -10 (least attractive) before and after the intervention. This scale was developed together with the students based on pre-determined criteria. Intervention comprised with interactive group discussions on short and long term physical harms due to tobacco usage and industrial strategies to make tobacco products more appealing to adolescents. Group discussions were facilitated by trained health promotion facilitators using videos, posters, photographs, success stories. Students developed plans to reduce attractiveness of tobacco usage inside and outside of schools. One month was given to implement their plans and to report the progress.

Results

Attraction towards tobacco usage was reduced averagely from +5.5 to -3 as a group, while 21% (n=119) of students themselves had taken actions to address the issue. Those actions included conducting informal discussions about short and long term harms of tobacco usage with their school friends (n=80), mocking smoking as a stupid behavior (n=58), sharing Facebook posts and videos to reduce attraction towards tobacco usage (n=10) and hanging posters, distributing hand-made leaflets by students on harms of tobacco inside schools and near shops (n=17).

Conclusion(s)

School adolescents can be empowered to play an active role for reducing attractiveness towards tobacco usage through giving them ownership to carry out actions by themselves.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A227

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140943

Jakarta millennials' perception on smoking cigarette

Ida Kusumaningtyas¹

¹Al Azhar Indonesia University, Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia
ayu.amelia@gmail.com

Introduction

The prevalence of young people who smoke cigarette in Indonesia continues to grow with the age of new smokers are getting younger.

Objectives

This study aims to determine perceptions of millennials in Jakarta on smoking cigarettes and factors that influence them to smoke.

Methods

This is a descriptive analytical study with quantitative approach using a self-assessment questionnaire. The total respondents were 670 students of High School 109 Jakarta who presented at the school during data collection.

Results

A total of 35 students, including one female student were smoking cigarette every day. More than 30% of them has started smoking since they were 14 years old. One student

started smoking at the age of 8. Peer pressures and role models have caused more than half of the Millennials smoking cigarette. The majority of them buying cigarettes per stick but some by collected money. Small stores and street vendors are the most popular spots to buy cigarettes. The majority of students exposed cigarette advertisements on TV. Some 60% of them became passive smokers at home. More than 90% of them supported the increasing price of cigarette up to Rp50000- (US\$3.6) per pack. Most of the smoking students would like to stop smoking if the price increase.

Conclusion(s)

This study proposes adults for not smoking near children and millennials. Schools as non-smoking areas should be applied with strong law enforcement. The sale of cigarettes must be limited to 18+ and impose sanctions for violation. Total ban on advertisements, promotions and sponsorship along with increasing price of cigarettes as high as possible is a must. Immediate FCTC accession to protect children from the effects of cigarette consumption and exposure to cigarette smoke is a mandatory.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A228

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140947

The effectiveness of university-based tobacco cessation program on tobacco consumption behavior of university students: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Kanyaphat Setchoduk¹, Punyarat Lapvongwatana², Nutkamol Chansatitporn²

¹Faculty of Nursing Science, Assumption University, Bangkok, Thailand, ²Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand
Phatchareecht@au.edu

Introduction

The overall trend of Thai national tobacco smoking has steadily declined in the past decade except among youths aged between 19 – 24 years old. The implementation of a suitable program for university students is an essential strategy to enhance the success rate of smoking cessation.

Objectives

To explore the effectiveness of university-based tobacco cessation program on tobacco consumption behavior of university students.

Methods

The searching of 236 studies found in both published and unpublished sources from 2009 until present. After screening for eligibility and quality of the studies with PICO and two independent reviewers, 13 studies met the inclusion criteria. The Population (P) was university/college students, Intervention (I) comprised of the tobacco cessation program conducted as setting-based at university/college, Comparison (C) was usual care or control group and Outcomes (O) consisted of the change in tobacco consumption behaviour measured by self-report of abstinence, intention to treat, quit attempt, and biochemical verification of abstinence.

Results

The effective interventions to change the tobacco consumption behavior among university students were quit and win contest, contingency management, Text-based smoking cessation intervention, self-help program, Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET), motivational interview, educational intervention, and mobile mindfulness-based approach. The meta-analysis with limited studied (3 studies) revealed that the quit and win contest is the most effective program to abstain from tobacco use verified by biochemical among university

students [OR = 0.83, 95% CI 0.69, 1.00, I² = 0].

Conclusion(s)

The university student is a group of population who need a special intervention for tobacco cessation. Quit and win contest, originated in USA, offered a large grand prize to abstain from tobacco smoking which might not be appropriate in Thai context. Thus, the application of combined interventions may effectively change and sustain university student tobacco consumption behaviour in a longer term.

Funding

This research was supported by Thai health professional alliance against tobacco.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A229

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140952

Using health promotion approach for increasing knowledge on harms of tobacco smoking and deciding actions to reduce tobacco smoking among undergraduates in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka

Walagedara Gamage Nadeesha Sewwandi¹, Dilini Ranasinge¹, Asinsala Madhumali Wijerathne¹, Nimesha Dulanjalee Karunarathne¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Subhani Perera¹, Galmangodage Najith Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka
nadeeshaswgamage@gmail.com

Introduction

In Sri Lanka evidence shows the mean age of initiation of smoking as 20.5 years and taking actions to reduce the burden of smoking among adults is essential.

Objectives

To improve knowledge about harms of tobacco smoking and empower undergraduates to decide actions to reduce tobacco smoking using health promotion approach in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka (RUSL).

Methods

A program was conducted with first year undergraduates (n=135, 80 girls and 55 boys) in Faculty of Applied Sciences, RUSL. A team of health promotion undergraduates in RUSL facilitated the whole program. Participants were divided into groups according to their preferences. Focus group discussions were conducted to enable undergraduates to identify tobacco consumption as a problem. Further discussions were taken to improve knowledge about short and, long term harms and about, second and thirdhand smoking. Success stories, a health promotion innovative tool called 'Mirror tool' which enables students to identify their own face as a smoker or non-smoker using a mirror, were used to facilitate discussions. Participants suggested some actions to address this issue. Data were collected by facilitators through focus group discussions and analyzed pre and post data using thematic analysis and descriptive statistics.

Results

Participants' knowledge about short term harms, long term harms and second and thirdhand smoking were improved by 70%, 20% and 75% from the current level respectively. They suggested to discuss about harms of smoking with others informally, aware about the expenditure for cigarettes, and to display 'mirror tool' in hostel wash rooms.

Conclusion(s)

Most of the youths have low knowledge about short term harms, second hand and third hand smokers rather than the knowledge of long term harms of smoking. Health

promotion is a novel concept to improve knowledge about harms of smoking and it empowers youths to take actions to reduce smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A230

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140954

Purchase of cigarette, betel nuts and alcohol behaviors as the mediator between the effects of knowledge, attitudes, family communication patterns and parental substance use on the early adolescents' use of substance in Taiwan

Ying-Ying Tsai¹, Tsung-Cheng Hsieh², Ching-Yuan Chang³

¹Department of Communication Studies, Tzu Chi University, Hualien, Taiwan, ²Institute of Medical Sciences, Tzu Chi University, Hualien, Taiwan, ³Graduate Institute of Education, Tzu Chi University, Hualien, Taiwan

yytsait41@mail.tcu.edu.tw

Introduction

Much less was known about early adolescents' purchasing substance for parents and others and its association with their substance use.

Objectives

This study aimed at examining the protective and risk factors for adolescents' substance use and identifying if early adolescents' purchase of substance for others mediated the effects of knowledge, attitudes toward substance use, family communication patterns and parent-early adolescent use of alcohol, betel nuts and cigarettes.

Methods

The investigators performed a stratified and random sampling by interviewing 519 dyads of parents and early adolescents by asking a self-reported questionnaire from an eastern county in Taiwan. The total of 379 dyads was analyzed after excluding missing values and invalid answers.

Results

The evidences support that early adolescents purchasing betel nuts for others mediated both effects of pro-substance attitude ($p < 0.001$) and parents ever used betel nuts ($p < 0.01$) on the use of betel nuts. Similarly, early adolescents' ever bought alcohol for others significantly mediated the attitudes toward pro-substance on their drinking alcohol ($p < 0.01$). Specially, the findings illustrate that early adolescents have purchased cigarettes for others significantly mediated the effect of parents' betel nut use ($p < 0.01$) on the early adolescents' cigarette use.

Conclusion(s)

We concluded that early adolescents purchased substance for others rather than their parental substance use and family communication patterns impacted on their attitudes and substance use in high risk communities. The findings could be considered for developing substance preventive campaigns by targeting at early adolescents and their parents.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A231

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140956

Reach of media advertisements among youth in India and its role in preventing tobacco initiation among them

Murali Dhar¹, Mayanka Ambade¹

¹International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India
m.dhar@iips.net

Introduction

Adolescent was gateway not only for many physiological, psychological changes but also for substance abuse including the initiation of tobacco habits. In this view

and increasing prevalence of tobacco use towards end of twentieth century, the WHO came out with Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in 1999. The ultimate goal of GYTS was to monitor extent and pattern of tobacco use among youth age 13-15 years and thereby adding to the policy planning towards elimination of tobacco menace. In India, three rounds of GYTS conducted in 2003, 2006, and 2009 provided estimates only at national level. Fourth round currently under way and expected to complete by Marh, 2020 was the comprehensive one and designed to provide the estimates at state level by urban/rural and sex. During past two decades, there have been many policy initiatives by Government of India using media for prevention of tobacco initiation among youth.

Objectives

To assess the extent of reach of media advertisements among youth and its role in prevention of tobacco initiation in India.

Methods

Data collection was self-administered questionnaire based using multiple choice questions relating to tobacco use among the students and also on the reach of different media advertisements. Confidentiality and anonymity was ensured. Appropriate bi-variate and multiple regression methods will be applied to achieve objectives.

Results

Preliminary analysis of partial data has shown good reach of at least one source and sharp decline in almost all forms of tobacco use among youth. However there was weak association between the two indicating the role of socio, psychological and family background related variables.

Conclusion(s)

Need of the hour was to enforce the anti - tobacco policies in totality and more aggressively and also to focus on the role of other socio, psychological and family aspects of youth population that may be contributing to tobacco initiation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A232

DOI: 10.18332/tid/140960

Intervention through Facebook for reducing the attractiveness of seasonal promotions of tobacco industry via Facebook: A study conducted with university students

Anushka Wanninayake¹, Lalith Senarathna¹, Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
anushkawanninayake123@gmail.com

Introduction

Social media provides a wide platform to promote tobacco products. Young people are more responsive to seasonal promotions delivered through social media as they are more active within social media networks. There are no studies implemented with the online community to reduce the attractiveness of tobacco promotions.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to enable university students to identify determinants of tobacco promotions through Facebook and to reduce the attractiveness of seasonal tobacco promotions via Facebook.

Methods

The sample comprised 97 students from the Faculty of Applied Sciences in the Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. Participants were categorized and added to messenger groups based on academic year and gender. Online discussions were conducted with students. They

were asked to observe their Facebook walls on tobacco promotions. They were enabled to identify and prioritize determinants of tobacco promotions delivered through Facebook. Understanding on industrial influences of tobacco promotions, the attractive image created for tobacco use within Facebook and the short term, long term hams of tobacco use were improved among study participants through online discussions.

Results

Participants identified determinants of the attractive image created through tobacco promotions. The majority of participants (40%) identified "trend raised with tobacco promotional posts which aim seasons such as Christmas, new year and valentine's day" as the most influential determinant affect for tobacco promotions. Students identified seasonal promotional posts on tobacco and created against posts to reduce those tobacco promotions. Actively engaging with online discussions, participants built 08 posts and one video which were capable of reducing the attractive image of tobacco promotion and shared on their Facebook walls targeting seasons mentioned above.

Conclusion(s)

It is a successful approach to involve university students and give ownership by empowering them as an online community to identify determinants of tobacco promotions and reduce the attractiveness of seasonal tobacco promotions through Facebook.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A233

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141074

Artificial intelligence and digital technology: A handy innovation for self screening to detects oral potentially premalignant lesions and oral cancer

Surbhi Kapoor¹, Vikrant Mohanty¹, Aswini Yb¹

¹Department of Public Health Dentistry, Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences MAMC Complex, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi, India
surbhikapoor1201@gmail.com

Introduction

Oral cancer (OC) is a big public health problem. 84% oral cancers can be avoided by detecting potentially premalignant oral epithelial lesions (PPOELS). Self screening may assist with early detection. An innovative approach of self examination by incooperating artificial intelligence in the mobile based application for detection of oral lesion was developed.

Objectives

Development and evaluation of a proto type mobile based application for self screening of PPOELS and OC 1. Assess the current apps for OC and PPOELS 2. To develop a prototype of mobile based application for PPOELS and OC 3. To validate and assess the prototype app by public health dentist, oral medicine radiologist, oral pathologist and patients

Methods

Information was gathered about oral cancer screening apps in India and other countries by various data bases. The prototype apps was designed with the help of app developers. The various sections of apps included risk assessment tool, method of examination with a phone camera and referral centers. Prototype app was validated.

Results

A total of 12 apps are developed for oral cancer. 33.3 % applications are for patient education, 66.7 % are adjunct for health care professionals. None of the apps had the component of self screening

Conclusion(s)

Oral cancer self screening will become handy. The app will help the person to actively engage self as a stakeholder in early diagnosis and development of referral chain.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A234

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141082

Lungs on the run: 50 million steps towards a tobacco-free Indonesia

Enrico Aditjondro¹, Yosef Rabindanata¹, Rachfiansyah Rachfiansyah¹, Dane Svenson¹, Stephen Hamill¹, Rebecca Perl¹, Sandra Mullin¹, Tracey Johnston¹, Stevie Go², Yomi Wardhana³
¹Vital Strategies, New York, United States, ²99 Virtual Race, Jakarta, Indonesia, ³IndoRunners, Jakarta, Indonesia
eaditjondro@vitalstrategies.org

Introduction

According to the Tobacco Atlas, Indonesia has one of the highest smoking rates in the world (57.1% men / 41% boys / 3.5% women) and has been described as "Disneyland" for big tobacco firms. There are limited tobacco control policies in Indonesia.

Objectives

To enforce the TAPS (advertising) ban and smoke-free regulation in 5 cities in Indonesia: Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Surabaya, and Denpasar. To promote sports events free from tobacco industry sponsorship.

Methods

Vital Strategies initiated the #LungsOnTheRun campaign on World No Tobacco Day (WNTD) 2019. We managed the virtual run event and collaborated with online platform "99 Virtual Race". The event raised awareness about health harms of tobacco while encouraging physical fitness. Participants signed up online, committing to run 50 km between May 1 and May 30 at organized events in the cities or at a time, pace and place convenient to them. Their cumulative run distance was tracked using their own phones over the 30 day period, through the "99 Virtual Race" run tracking app. Our target was to reach a collective 20 million steps by all participants.

Results

The initiative engaged the IndoRunners community, which had never participated in any tobacco control initiative - Mayors and department heads attended the public event in five cities. - 1,000 runners reached a total of more than 50 million steps, 30 million over the target - On social media, the campaign reached 3 million people - 63 earned media hits with US\$137768 PR value.

Conclusion(s)

#LungsOnTheRun initiative is a new creative way to engage with tobacco control supporters through combining the digital campaign and offline, public event. With a small budget, the campaign reached millions of people online and offline to raise awareness about the health harms of tobacco.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A235

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141084

Myanmar Ministries take the lead in facilitating free broadcast of national mass media campaign on the dangers of smokeless tobacco

Ilona Van De Braak¹, Than Sein¹, Thein Swe¹, Kyaw Kan Kaun², Mya Lay Nwe², Sandra Mullin³, Tom Carroll⁴, Hans Hulst⁵
¹People's Health Foundation, Yangon, Myanmar, ²Ministry of Health and Sports, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, ³Vital Strategies, New York, United States, ⁴Vital Strategies, Sydney, Australia, ⁵Young Guns Media, Yangon, Myanmar
ilona.van.de.braak@gmail.com

Introduction

In Myanmar, 18% of women and 59% of men age 15-49 chew tobacco (betel quid). Its related death toll is higher than in other low-income countries.

Objectives

In 2018, recognizing the need to address smokeless tobacco use, the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) supported the development and implementation of national campaigns to address this significant health burden.

Methods

Through advocacy efforts the National NGO the People's Health Foundation (PHF), the MoHS and Ministry of Information (MoI) played a critical role in negotiating free and discounted broadcasting time for campaigns on national television and radio. In October 2018, Myanmar launched the country's second national mass media campaign to warn people about the harms of using smokeless tobacco. The six-week campaign, featured stories of real smokeless tobacco victims in Myanmar and was developed by PHF with technical support from Vital Strategies and media agency Young Guns.

Results

With excellent political support, the campaign launch was presided over by both Ministers. Most media outlets covered the launch and the campaign. The ministries' direct involvement granted access to discounted and free broadcasting time, adding up to almost \$100,000, matching the available media buy budget. Earned media coverage valued \$34,000. Both ministries showed impressive leadership in endorsing the campaign and reiterating their commitment to follow through to contribute to public health and enforcing legislation on tobacco control, including enforcement of the 2016 law prohibiting smokeless tobacco in government offices, schools and hospitals.

Conclusion(s)

Impact research shows that through MoHS requests to state media channels to provide free broadcasting time for health messages, an 89% campaign message recall among people living in urban areas was reached, and that state-owned radio and tv channels are a dominant source of information for rural Myanmar citizens. Increased leadership and support from authorities in contributing media broadcast time is critical to sustainability of these campaigns.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A236

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141087

The effectiveness of smoking cessation website on knowledge and attitude among coronary artery disease patients: Preliminary results

Orrawan Khongtor¹, Supaporn Krutdam¹

¹Royal Thai Navy College of Nursing, Bangkok, Thailand
k.orrawan@hotmail.com

Introduction

Smoking is the leading preventable cause of death around the world. Several studies have shown a strong association between cigarette smoking and atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction and death from coronary artery disease. Social media encompasses interactive web and mobile platforms. Popular social media can extend the reach of smoking cessation efforts.

Objectives

This quasi-experimental research; one group pre-post-test design aimed to compare knowledge and attitude on smoking cessation among coronary artery disease patients after cardiac catheterization before and after the program.

Methods

The study subjects were 7 patients with coronary artery disease who current smoked and admitted at Coronary Critical Care Unit. The subjects were purposive sampling. The subjects received the smoking cessation website which divided into 5 parts: 1) toxic and effects of cigarette on coronary artery disease, 2) mechanism of smoking, 3) withdrawal symptoms and management, 4) smoking cessation and herb, and 5) smoking cessation services. The subjects completed the self-administered questionnaires before and after receiving the website. The questionnaires consisted of demographic data, the data related to smoking, the Heavy Smoking Index (HSI), the Knowledge of smoking cessation questionnaire, and the attitude of smoking cessation questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and Pair t- were used to analyze the data.

Results

The results indicated that after received the program, the subjects had knowledge in high level (\bar{x} = 16.71, SD =.76) higher than pretest (\bar{x} = 12.57, SD =1.40). Most of the subjects had attitude in moderate level (\bar{x} = 3.47, SD =.50) as pretest (\bar{x} = 3.64, SD =.68). The major findings were as follows: 1. Knowledge of coronary artery disease patients after the received the smoking cessation website was significantly higher than that of the pretest phase (t = -5.879; p < 0.01). 2. An attitude of coronary artery disease patients after the received the smoking cessation website was not significantly (t = -1.162; p .289).

Conclusion(s)

The result suggests that the smoking cessation website can increase smoking cessation knowledge in persons with coronary artery disease smokers.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A237

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141098

Technology solutions help monitor and run youth campaign for tobacco control

Pransu Rana¹, Arvind Mathur¹, Sanjay Seth¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurgaon, India
pranshu.rana@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

Typically tobacco users start in the age group 13 to 20 years and once addicted find it very difficult to quit – the quit rate in India is less than 5%. The Pledge for Life Campaign – tobacco free youth is focused on getting youth to participate in anti-tobacco activities which leads to protecting them from initiating tobacco. To start with school students take an anti-tobacco pledge. Monitoring and reporting from thousands of schools was a challenge since there is a tendency to over-report activities.

Objectives

To develop a technology solution which would enable monitoring of the actual activities conducted and help ensure that large numbers of schools actually did it.

Methods

A mobile application (app) was developed whereby anti-tobacco videos or presentations could be distributed to schools and their activities reported. Education Departments sent out circulars to all government and government aided schools to download videos, do the activity and then report it on the app. After conducting the activity, the Heads of institutions were to give their school details, number of students participating and upload two pictures of the event on the App. At the back end the pictures could be used to verify if the numbers reported were correct. The compliance data was also evaluated in real-time and the sub-district and district-wise data used

to drive the campaign. Thus District Education Officers were given daily updates on the level of compliance in their district. This prompted them to focus attention on areas where compliance was low.

Results

Campaigns were run in 8 districts of Maharashtra where about 20000 and 2.6 million students participated. In Assam about 18000 schools and 1.5 million students took the pledge. A campaign for colleges was also run in Maharashtra where more than 909 colleges and 150000 students participated

Conclusion(s)

Using technology effectively can tobacco control campaigns successful.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A238

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141099

Digitization of monitoring process

Rajashree Kadam¹, Kalpana Pillai¹

¹Salaam Mumbai Foundation, Mumbai, India

rajashree@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Salaam Mumbai Foundation (SMF) works on tobacco control throughout the state of Maharashtra and in 7 other states in India. The issue of monitoring, especially reaching out to far-off locations is a concern when trying to reach out to remote rural areas. Earlier SMF staff used to travel physically to remote locations for monitoring; schools used to maintain hard copies of their TFS files, which had a certain cost associated with it. Therefore, to address the issue we thought of developing a data system that involves an individual or school entering their unique UDISE code and uploading their TFS status online. SMF has recently launched an application on Google Play Store called "Tobacco Free School".

Objectives

Through this app, one can upload its Tobacco Free School status on 11 criteria as suggested by CBSE board from any part of Maharashtra State, along with photos and evidence.

Methods

First, SMF sensitized all partner teachers and school-level stakeholders about the application through training workshops. Education and health authorities supported this cause and encouraged schools to upload a high number of relevant files online. Furthermore, the Admin panel is handled by SMF, who has record of log of activities of user accessing the app. SMF can accept and reject the individual files as per the criterion requirements.

Results

SMF has received 22000 files from schools across Maharashtra. Out of this around more than 10000 schools have declared as tobacco free through this app.

Conclusion(s)

Introduction of this online monitoring tool has saved considerable efforts and resources in paperwork and travel time, and simplified district wise reporting system, where at one click one can find the TFS status of any district in Maharashtra.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A239

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141100

Community driven tobacco surveillance system: Engaging communities to monitor tobacco industry using a mobile app

Chinthika Perera¹, Manuja Perera^{1,2}, Hiruni Wijesuriya¹, Saduri Kandeepan¹, Dineshkumar Periyannan¹, Sameera Lakmal¹, Ishara Fernando¹, Mahesh Rajasuriya^{1,3}

¹Centre for Combating Tobacco, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ²Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ³Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka
sathuri92@gmail.com

Introduction

Centre for Combating Tobacco (CCT) is the tobacco observatory in Sri Lanka established under the FCTC Article 5.3. CCT has experimented several resource-efficient methods in low-resource settings. Sri Lanka, a developing lower-middle income country, reports user rates closer to 100% for smart mobile device and social media.

Objectives

To effectively engage the public in monitoring tobacco industry interference and activities (TIIA)

Methods

"TobaccoUnmasked HotSpots" (TU-HotSpots) mobile app, was developed and launched in two stages. The preliminary launch (May 2018) was to pilot the app for feasibility and acceptability. A community network to monitor TIIA, Community-Driven Tobacco Surveillance System (CDTSS) using an upgraded app (based on the pilot project findings) was launched in March 2019. Freely downloadable from any mobile app store, TU-HotSpots enables registered users to report TIIA under three categories: "Report a HotSpot" [geographical location of TIIA (Articles 5.3, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16), "Interference through Media" (Article 13) and "Tobacco Industry contacted me" (Article 5.3). Data is fed to the TU-HotSpots Map, a website with an interactive map and a dashboard of interactive graphs and charts after reviewing and approval by the CCT team.

Results

Two evaluations done to explore the feasibility and acceptability revealed that 91.4% (n=54) agreed this app would be useful in tobacco control and 82.8% (n=48) stated that it would be accepted by the public. Inadequate technological knowledge and interrupted online connection were the perceived challenges for implementation. Active promotion using organized trainings among youth and field officers were the main suggestions for improvement. As at October 2019, 289 registrants reported 786 incidents; with 315 approved "Report a HotSpot" and 383 approved "Interference through Media" reports. "Tobacco Industry contacted me" category only had a one reporting.

Conclusion(s)

A mobile app coupled with an actively established community network is an effective tool to engage the public in monitoring TIIA.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A240

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141101

Social media campaign for increasing tobacco tax: An advocacy tool for creating awareness and policy influence

Sarker Shams Bin Sharif¹, Abdus Salam Miah¹, Aatur Rahman¹, Md Shariful Alam¹

¹Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Dhaka, Bangladesh
sshams@tobaccofreekids.org

Introduction

Bangladesh has 30 million users on Facebook and the number is increasing day by day. Evidence shows that policymakers in Bangladesh are also using Facebook. These policymakers hold the key to increase tax on tobacco products. Studies show that an increased tax on tobacco is linked to lower consumption. A Facebook campaign alongside other events was required to reach these

policymakers along with other relevant stakeholders

Objectives

To create awareness among policymakers about the effectiveness of an increased tax on tobacco products on both smoked and smokeless tobacco

Methods

CTFK and its country partners ran a social media campaign from April to July during the preparation and the placement of the budget proposal for 2018-2019 fiscal year- targeting the Finance Ministry and other relevant ministries. More than 30 visuals and 3 videos of victims entitled "victims of addiction" were circulated through Facebook pages. A campaign brand "Dam Baran Tamaker Jibon Bachan Amader" (raise tobacco price and save our lives) was created and circulated through all the social media posts. Geographical targeting was used to reach the target audiences.

Results

The social media campaign created 70 million views and 2 million engagements- 90 percent of which were in Dhaka specifically where the relevant ministries are. The simplified messaging and the effective brand design were used to mobilize the young people in three divisional cities including the capital. These were later amplified through social media as part of the campaign. Most importantly, the tobacco tax was increased on two high tiers of cigarettes. SLT came under the MRP system to be taxed under the same tobacco tax structure as with cigarettes and bidi.

Conclusion(s)

Social media is a useful advocacy tool to supplement events and to influence policy

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A241

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141102

Lesson learned from NoNo Bang-Plama hospital mini-marathon (2019): An effective use of digital platform

Surat Mongkolnchaiarunya¹, Ammaraporn Suphanwivat¹, Wikul Visalseth²

¹Dental Health Bureau, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand. ²Thai Dentist Against Tobacco Group, Nonthaburi, Thailand
suratmng@yahoo.com

Introduction

"NoNo" is the name of the mascot rabbit representing the dental professions in Thailand against tobacco consumption. Mostly the activities aiming at helping smokers to quit. Activities to prevent new smoker have initiated. Its objectives were to raise awareness of oral health and tobacco harm. Children are the target for prevention. They bring the message home and motivate smokers in their family to quit. NoNo Bang-Plama mini-marathon - "Fit for Lung" on 26th October 2019 was organized to promote good behavior and PR "NoNo". The NoNo mini-marathon web page opened for registration on 1st July and closed on 31st August 2019. It was very successful both for the numbers and NoNo recognition.

Objectives

To find out how to use digital platform effectively.

Methods

Focus group the Bang-Plama hospital organizing team (2 dental nurses, 2 nurses and 2 public health officers).

Results

It revealed that in the first 2 months the registration numbers were few hundreds. The fast acceleration happened after they upload the Suphan Buri native idols on YouTube and webpage. The clip of Yuenyong "Add" of

Carabao band and picture of Arthiwaru "Toon" of Bodyslam band hold the NoNo T-shirt in their hands. Totally there were 3210 registered runners and 133 family teams (expected 1500 runners and 50 families). Lesson learned from this campaign was that to recruit people to join the activity, native superstars were main attraction but to make it more effective, the prompt and correct response by the page admin for the incoming comments and inquiries are essential. Finally the performance in reality is the most important to make an effective campaign. Furthermore to launch a tobacco prevention campaign, it requires many continuing activities for individuals and families.

Conclusion(s)

Effective digital platform is a main factor for the success of campaign in communicating and recruiting people to join in the activities.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A242

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141103

Relationship between Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) and smoking prevention behavior: Planned behavior theory

Toghur Arifani Lubis¹, Ade Rahimi¹

¹Faculty of Public Health, University of North Sumatra Medan, Medan, Indonesia

toghurarifani@yahoo.com

Introduction

Smoking (cigarette smoke) is the biggest contributor to free radicals in the air and is one of the risk factors for non-communicable diseases (PTM). Especially for teenagers the impact of smoking can affect the brain and causes the possibility of smoking and the continuation of smoking increases compared with nicotine exposure in adults. Based on the theory of planned behavior explained that intervention is part of an information variable that can influence behavior indirectly. The intervention in this study was given by the student team achievement division technique or called STAD.

Objectives

Therefore this study aimed to analyze the relationship of STAD with smoking prevention behavior based on the theory of planning behavior which consisted of attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control (PBC), and intentions.

Methods

This type of research is a quasi-experiment by giving the student an intervention using the student team achievement division (STAD) technique. It is located in MTS Amin Darussalam, data was collected by a questionnaire on 20 students and analyzed by Chi-Square.

Results

The results showed that there were differences in attitudes ($p=0,001$), subjective norms ($p=0,005$) and intentions ($p=0,046$) between before and after the intervention with STAD but there were no differences in PBC ($p=0,059$).

Conclusion(s)

student team achievement division may use to intervene students to have a positive attitude, good subjective norms, and strong intentions toward smoking prevention behavior

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A243

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141104

Depiction of tobacco in Indian mass media: A content analysis

Neema Joseph¹, Parthibane Sivanantham¹, Sudheera Sulgante¹, Sitanshu Sekhar Kar¹

¹Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and

Research, Puducherry, India
neemajosephmanjaly@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco appearances in mass media have a significant impact on the population in the initiation and / cessation of tobacco use. A content analysis will help to determine how tobacco is depicted across mass media in a country.

Objectives

To determine the proportion of tobacco-related appearances and the percentage of pro or anti-tobacco messages in the selected print, electronic, and internet-based mass media in India.

Methods

During the study period, top two daily newspapers in terms of readership in each category (English, Hindi, and Regional language), a topmost Television channel in terms of viewership in each category (General Entertainment, Hindi movies, News, Kids, Regional and English movies) and top five trending videos on YouTube in each category (Music, Gaming, News, Movies [trailers]) were reviewed daily. The appearances related to tobacco in newspapers were coded and analyzed using tally sheets. The appearances in television and YouTube were assessed continuously using five-minute and one-minute intervals, respectively.

Results

Out of the 9373 advertisements reviewed in Newspapers, 31 (0.33%) [95%CI: 0.23-0.46] had tobacco-related incidents; all of which were pro-tobacco messages. Among the total 1512 intervals watched on Television, 274 (18.12%) [95%CI: 16.24-20.12] intervals had a tobacco incident. There were 289 (19.1%) tobacco incidents on television, of which 267 (92.4%) were pro-tobacco messages. Among the total 900 videos watched on YouTube, 103 (11.44%) [95%CI: 9.49-13.65] videos had tobacco-related incidents. A total of 206 (22.9%) tobacco incidents were present on YouTube, out of which 98.5% were pro-tobacco messages.

Conclusion(s)

Despite the national ban on pro-tobacco advertisements, the study documented a considerable extent of pro-tobacco depictions in Indian mass media. This signifies the need for active collaboration between media and tobacco control groups to monitor and thereby prevent the use of the tobacco industry to promote its products.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A244

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141105

Vape proponent behaviour on Twitter: A content analysis of vaping related tweets

Kahlia McCausland¹, Bruce Maycock², Tama Leaver³, Katharina Wolf⁴, Becky Freeman⁵, Jonine Jancey¹

¹Collaboration for Evidence, Research and Impact in Public Health, School of Population Health, Curtin University, Perth, Australia,

²European Centre for Environment and Human Health, College of Medicine and Health, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom, ³School of Media, Creative Arts and Social Inquiry, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ⁴School of Management and Marketing, Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ⁵School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

kahlia.mccausland@curtin.edu.au

Introduction

A growing body of literature has examined the content of vaping-related tweets, although less is known about the people who generate and disseminate these messages, and the role of e-cigarette advocates.

Objectives

To conduct a content analysis of tweets to identify key conversation trends and patterns over time; and discern the core voices, message frames and sentiment surrounding

e-cigarette discussions by Australian Twitter users.

Methods

4,432 tweets from 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 were analysed using a tri-axial classification system (user category, sentiment, tweet content). Data were collected through TrISMA (Tracking Infrastructure for Social Media Analysis) via a list of 15 popular e-cigarette related terms.

Results

Vape retailers and manufactures and vape proponents contributed to 49% of tweets analysed. These groups' tweets were overwhelmingly positive (>97%). Forty-six percent of tweets were classified as advertising or promotion, with vape retailers and manufacturers (49%) and vape proponents (20%) contributing the largest proportion. A number of tweets (3%) asserted a conspiracy against vapers and vaping, believing the Government is not legalising vaping to protect the tobacco industry and the income the Government receives through tobacco excise; and that those working within public health are spreading lies and misinformation. Vape proponents (58%) were also found to challenge anyone who expressed critical-vaping views (2.0%).

Conclusion(s)

Content on Twitter presents a tilted conversation encouraging e-cigarette use, promoting vaping as a socially acceptable practice, discredits scientific evidence for health risks, and rallies around the idea that e-cigarettes should largely be outside the bounds of policy. The accumulation of individual beliefs in these unfounded stories, conspiracy theories, and pseudoscience can give rise to social movements with profound consequences for global public health. Deployment of innovative methods on a broader scale is needed, such as natural language processing and assisted data mining to track and counter the spread of misinformation.

Funding Acknowledgments

This work was supported by a Healthway Exploratory Research Grant (grant number 32803) and an Australian Government Research Training Program Scholarship. The Scholarship is provided by the Commonwealth of Australia to support general living costs for students (KM) undertaking Research Doctorate studies. All funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; and in the decision to present the results. This research was also supported by infrastructure provided through the Australian Research Council-funded project TrISMA: Tracking Infrastructure for Social Media Analysis (LIEF grant LE140100148).

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A245

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141111

“CSR PROJECT of tobacco companies” - no doubt, it is only “ a wolf in sheep’s clothing”

Regunathan Venkatachalam Pillai¹

¹Volunteers Against Smoking and Tobacco, Tiruchirappalli, India
vregu@yahoo.co.in

Introduction

UNIDO defines Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations, such as: environmental management, eco-efficiency, community relations, social equity, human rights, good governance, and anti-corruption measures. However, all the Tobacco Companies located across the Globe, under the cover of their CSR PROJECTS, launch an array of projects &/ programs to covertly promote their business, position their logo & brand, launch surrogate advertisements. No

doubt, it's a "Wolf in Sheep's clothing".

Objectives

To tactically uncover the Sheep's clothing and expose the true-face of Tobacco Companies.

Methods

ITC Ltd. is India's biggest cigarette manufacturer. Under its CSR kitty, it has programs for afforestation, watershed development, livestock development, women empowerment, school-based programs, skill development, etc. Whereas ITC runs all these programs to covertly make surrogate advertisement of their products and logo. With the following catchy slogans, ITC is attempting to brand itself as a socially responsible company: "transforming lives and landscapes", "world's only company to be carbon-positive, water-positive" "creating 6 million sustainable livelihoods"

Results

However, in reality: - ITC destroys more than five times of forests than its afforestation program. - Through its school-based programs, ITC only attempts to embed its brand in the minds of students and make them as "replacement smokers" - cigarettes are a major cause of air, water and soil pollution, whereas ITC claims as "world's only company to be carbon-positive, water-positive" - ITC Claims that it creates "creating 6 million sustainable livelihoods", while it is a proven fact that cigarettes kills more than 6 million people per annum.

Conclusion(s)

All Governments across the globe should initiate steps to enact suitable laws and regulations - prohibiting the tobacco companies from all types of CSR Projects - instead Government should get these monies and spend towards creating a "tobacco free globe".

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A246

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141114

Raising awareness among youths to reduce the positive image and attractiveness towards smoking

Laksi Mathanakumar¹, Jathusha Kanmanirajah¹, Naradhi Baduge¹, Anuradha Airawansa¹, Soysa Nawodani¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Gowthiry Raisah¹, Duminda Guruge¹

¹Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka
mathanakumarlaksi@gmail.com

Introduction

Over 20000 people die from tobacco-related illnesses annually in Sri Lanka. Youth is a crucial target audience for tobacco marketing. This study was conducted during a national level exhibition which was held in Nikeweratiya in Sri Lanka 2018 with approximately 1500 youth participants for 5 days, from different areas in Sri Lanka.

Objectives

To raise the awareness among youths to reduce the positive image and attractiveness towards tobacco usage.

Methods

Sample was selected purposively to select the target audience. Groups were divided based on gender. To evaluate their basic knowledge about tobacco related effects, questions were asked from them. Intervention was carried out with innovative activities which reflect how the social media negatively influence in smoking, the appearance of smokers, how smoking causes to poor family conditions were mainly discussed with them. Video clips and pictures used to demonstrate the effects of tobacco smoking like non-communicable diseases, sexual impotence. Then, they were guided to identify the determinants that affect to tobacco consumption among youths. Activities were

suggested to reduce the tobacco consumption as a youth group. A post evaluation was carried out after the discussion by asking questions as a game.

Results

Media influences, peer influences and positive attraction on tobacco are the major determinants identified. The participants showed a tendency of improving awareness of harmful effects on smoking. Activities were planned by the participants to reduce the tobacco such as showing the harmfulness of tobacco by videos to school students and hanging posters which are related to health harm at public places to reduce the positive image and attractiveness towards smoking.

Conclusion(s)

Empowering youths to act as change agents in changing positive attitudes on smoking in communities can be done through raising their understanding and giving them the ownership to decide actions.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A247

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141120

Shisha No Thanks! Co-designing an intervention with young Arabic-speaking adults to raise awareness of the harms of waterpipe smoking

Lilian Chan¹, Dalya Karezi², Nouhad El-Haddad³, Lisa Woodland², Joanne Corcoran², Jesusa Helaratne², Klara Takas², Glaiza Perez²
¹Prevention Research Collaboration, The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, ²Population and Community Health, South Eastern Sydney Local Health District, Australia, ³Faculty of Medicine, University of New South Wales, Kensington, Australia
lilian.chan@sydney.edu.au

Introduction

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death and the fifth most common cancer diagnosed in Australia. There is an increasing trend in waterpipe smoking internationally, and it is particularly high among young people in Middle Eastern countries and people of Middle Eastern descent in Western countries. In Arabic-speaking communities in New South Wales (NSW), Australia, it is perceived to be a social activity and less harmful than cigarette smoking.

Objectives

The aim of the project was to raise awareness of the harms of waterpipe (shisha) smoking in the target group: young people (18 to 35 years) of Arabic speaking background living across Sydney, NSW.

Methods

1. Identified community champions (including community leaders, General Practitioners, and young people), and facilitated co-design workshops around key messages and resource development
2. Developed a short, broadcast quality video featuring community members
3. Developed a website to host videos and other project materials and resources
4. Developed and implemented social media campaign, incorporating co-designed messages and the video to promote the harms of waterpipe smoking on social media platforms
5. Hosted community events to showcase the commissioned projects

Results

Health professionals involved and championing this project. Community education workshops were facilitated across Sydney. Four community and health professional factsheets were developed in partnership with the Ministry of Health and translated into Arabic. Project received a great level of coverage in Australia and globally. Project presented at Australia's Public Health Conference, and won Best First Time Presentation Award at the Cancer Institute Innovations conference

Conclusion(s)

Co-design is an exemplary approach to involve communities in project design, especially if they are the target group. Our project has been able to increase awareness of the harms of waterpipe smoking in key partners, stakeholders; community champions and community members; and increase access to culturally appropriate and acceptable, evidence-informed health information about the harms of waterpipe smoking.

Funding Acknowledgements

This project has been funded by the Cancer Institute NSW. Project partners include:

- South Eastern Sydney Local Health District (SESLHD) (project lead)
- NSW Multicultural Health Communication Service
- Sydney Local Health District
- South Western Sydney Local Health District
- South Eastern Sydney Research Collaboration Hub (SEaRCH)
- University of NSW
- Lebanese Muslim Association

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A248

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141122

A unique volunteer force spread mass awareness about health hazards of tobacco

Manish Kumar Bhartia¹, Sanjay Seth¹, Ashima Sarin¹, Md. Aamir Khan¹, Pranshu Rana¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurgaon, India
manish.bhartia@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

In Assam, India, Tobacco consumption in the last 7 years increased to 48% from 39%. Efforts to bring awareness about the harm has failed to transcend to ground level, thereby, dying down before reaching the last mile. An idea to involve students was taken up with the aim to mobilize College and School students to create a strong volunteer force through sensitization who acted as foot soldiers to sensitize the community including woman folks who otherwise remain mostly confined to their households, and thereby, remaining oblivious of the facts.

Objectives

To bring mass awareness in the grass root level about harmful effects of all forms of tobacco

Methods

In Assam, India, in the year 2018 a pilot campaign was launched by organizing sensitization workshop for Program Officers (Head Teachers) and Volunteers of National Service Scheme (NSS) Unit of the State working in various Universities and affiliated colleges. Voice of Tobacco Victims (VoTV), a campaign led by doctors and cancer survivors played a significant role in the program. The intervention included activities like anti tobacco pledge and other programs such as Wall magazine, Poster competition, mass rally, community outreach through special camps etc. on the theme of 'Tobacco Free youth'.

Results

Total of 2000 active volunteers in six months, 600 anti-tobacco activities, 22000 hours of volunteer work, 75000 people sensitized

Conclusion(s)

Such volunteer forces, if mobilized right from the vulnerable ages, can bring about social reforms in the society, especially, Assam where prevalence of tobacco consumption increased in the last 7 years. Anti-tobacco activities at regular intervals are highly recommended given the fact that it instills a sense of self discipline

among the students who on the other hand can convey the message to their parents and other family members and it is seen that the words shared by the wards highly impact their parent's thought process.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A249

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141124

A government department contributing to a tobacco free generation through 'pledge for life-tobacco free youth' campaign

Manish Kumar Bhartia¹, Sanjay Seth¹, Ashima Sarin¹, Md. Aamir Khan¹, Pranshu Rana¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurgaon, India
manish.bhartia@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

Tobacco consumption in various forms is rampant at grassroot level in rural areas and all the efforts done to bring awareness about the harm it causes has failed to transcend that level, thereby, dying down before reaching the last mile. This has created a huge public health problem in the population. 'Pledge for life - Tobacco free youth' campaign has been launched with the aim to sensitize College and School students across the State, and through them, their near and dear ones about harms of all forms of tobacco.

Objectives

Anti-tobacco activities in Assam, India.

Methods

To address this Public Health problem, in Assam, India, in the year 2018 the campaign was launched as pilot. Voice of Tobacco Victims (VoTV) was at the core of its functioning and played a significant role. The campaign began through sensitization of the key officials of the Government Department of Education. Advocacy led to instructions from the Department to conduct mass Pledge in all schools of Assam. For monitoring the activity a Web based portal was created for uploading the data by the Schools.

Results

Total of 15.5 Lakh students from 16500 Schools took 'pledge for life' together across the State of Assam, India.

Conclusion(s)

Research has proven that if children participate in such activities from the beginning it is highly unlikely that they will ever touch tobacco in their lives. Such initiatives by the Government are bound to bring down the prevalence of tobacco smokers in states.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A250

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141125

Developing leadership among youth and motivating them to work for tobacco control in Maharashtra

Mohd Aamir Khan¹, Ashima Sarin¹, Pranshu Rana¹, Pramod Kumar¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurgaon, India

aamir.khan@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

National Service Scheme (NSS) is a Government scheme for students from schools & colleges to volunteer for social work. They are led by a Program Officer (PO). NSS has become involved in tobacco control activities in Maharashtra during last 4 months. Thousands of NSS volunteers have come forward to do anti-tobacco activities such as giving anti-tobacco pledge to students and the community, street plays, rallies, poster competitions, etc. NSS students work on various social issues such as cleanliness, blood donation, pollution, disaster

management, etc. The challenge is to get their focus on tobacco control.

Objectives

To develop leadership among the youth so they can work for tobacco control

Methods

In Maharashtra the chewing tobacco prevalence is high (24.4%) and more than 500 children initiate tobacco use per day. Tobacco control Workshops were conducted for NSS volunteers. Tobacco Control Leader (TCL) and Social Media Leader (SML) from volunteers were assigned so they can take the ownership and expand the activities among their NSS Units. Telephonic conversation, Emails, WhatsApp groups were the main communication channel. Those who have done excellent work were provided badges, certificates and trophies. This really inspire them to do best and become leader for this campaign.

Results

NSS campaign for tobacco control has played significant role in sensitizing people and youth. During May-September 2019, 4383 NSS Volunteers conducted 357 activities to sensitize 60957 people about tobacco. Many of the activities were reported in the media.

Conclusion(s)

Youth is the voice of the society. Involvement of youth in tobacco control activities brings behaviour changes and contribute to a tobacco free generation. Youth ownership is crucial and through such campaign they are including tobacco control in their priority under their leadership which led tobacco prevalence down.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A251

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141126

Factors influencing tobacco control practice among the registered nurses who used to attend the nursing student smoke-free Thai society club

Rudee Pungbaangkadee¹, Satkaka Pimroon¹, Yupa Jewpattanakul¹, Thirawan Chuetaleng¹

¹Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
rudee_pung@hotmail.com

Introduction

The nurse students are health professional who have significant role in tobacco control. Theory of planed behavior of Ajzen (1991) was used to design the conceptual framework and to explain the relationship of nurse's attitudes for tobacco control practice, self-efficacy, social support, and the tobacco control practice of nurses.

Objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate factors influencing tobacco control practice among the nurses who used to attend the Nursing student smoke-free Thai society club.

Methods

A cross-sectional descriptive study was used. A total of 100 registered nurses who used to attend the nursing student smoke-free Thai society club were included in the study after sample random sampling method. A semi-structured questionnaire was given to them and the 96 responses were analyzed. The 50 items from 5 parts of questionnaire comprised demographic details, nurse's attitudes for tobacco control practice, self-efficacy, social support, and the tobacco control practice of nurses. The reliability of questionnaire was 0.85. Descriptive and multiple regression analysis was used for data analysis.

Results

The participants have high level of attitudes for tobacco

control practice, social support, and tobacco control practice. However, they have middle level of self-efficacy. The finding showed a significant positive association of self-efficacy ($p < .01$), social support ($p = .003$), and the tobacco control practice of nurses. Moreover, nurses' attitudes for tobacco control practice, self-efficacy and social support have explained the variance of the tobacco control practice of nurses at 25.6%.

Conclusion(s)

The findings have benefit for development of empowerment program for the nurse students who attending the nursing student smoke-free Thai society club in the future. The program should improve nurse students' self-efficacy and organized social support. Therefore, nurse students will have excellence preferment in tobacco control practice after they graduated.

Funding

This work was supported by Thai Health Promotion Foundation by Nurse Network for Tobacco Control in Thailand, Nurse Association Thailand

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A252

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141127

Health assembly of young leaders advocating for children's rights for tobacco free environment

Tshering Doma Bhutia¹, Abhiram Mehendale¹, Narayan Lad¹, Priti Vaishnav¹

¹Salaam Bombay Foundation, Mumbai, India
tshering@salaambombay.org

Introduction

The Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC) emphasizes on children's right to information that mandates to provide information to children on harms of tobacco and right to health to ensure that children should get highest attainable standard of health. Despite this, tobacco use among Indian adolescents is still a serious problem. Children are being exposed to second hand smoke. Tobacco industry also concentrates all its strategies to recruit adolescents as new users.

Objectives

Salaam Bombay Foundation is implementing In-school Tobacco Control Leadership Programme in 350 Mumbai schools to create awareness on harms of tobacco among adolescents and build their capacities and transform them into change agents to work towards protecting children's right to health and tobacco free environment.

Methods

Through Tobacco Control Leadership Programme, adolescents are made aware about forms of tobacco, important tobacco related health facts and health harms of tobacco. They are also introduced to tobacco control law and policy makers in tobacco control. Subsequently, these students are transformed into empowered leaders and provided platform in form of annual 'Children's Health Assembly' to interact with policy makers to raise concerns related to tobacco and adolescents.

Results

Due to advocacy efforts of children's health assembly, action has been taken on 676 shops selling tobacco within 100 yards radius of school premises; Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) included section 6 of COTPA 2003 in its Shops and Establishments Act to prohibit sale of tobacco products to minors and within 100 yards of educational institutions; Tobacco advertisements were removed from 4,680 BEST public transport buses running across various routes in the city.

Conclusion(s)

Though SBF has been successful in giving voice to adolescents to protect children's right to health and tobacco free environment, the government adopting this program for educational institutions across the country is the key to success of the intervention.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A253

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141128

Tobacco use among adolescents and role of school in influencing this habit

Ashwini Kedar¹, Sanjay Gupta²

¹Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences, Delhi, India, ²Department of Epidemiology, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Delhi, India
kedarashwini@yahoo.com

Introduction

Tobacco use is an important behavioural risk factor which can be recognised and modified at young age. School plays important role in imparting knowledge and shaping the behaviours and practices among children. This study focuses on the school related factors that may be influencing tobacco use among adolescents.

Objectives

To assess the role of school on tobacco use among adolescents aged 13-15 years old.

Methods

This study was conducted among adolescents aged 13-15 years studying in class eighth to tenth from two central government schools of Delhi, India. Self-administered questionnaires were used to collect data from 438 students. Observation was used to assess school related factors. Informed consent was taken from students and their parents.

Results

Among participants, 30 were ever tobacco users and 25 were current tobacco users. Majority (17) ever tobacco users started using tobacco at 11 years or less. Tobacco use among family members, friends was an important predictor forever and current tobacco use. More than half of ever tobacco users (56.67%) stated purchase of bidis/cigarettes or smokeless tobacco from tobacco vendors near school. Health education at school had strong protective effect for current tobacco use (OR=0.26). Feeling stressed at school (OR=3.12) and physical activity at school (OR=4.01) were important determinants for current tobacco use. Both schools were not following COTPA (Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products) guidelines. There were no signboards indicating tobacco free zone either outside or inside the school. Tobacco selling shops were present within 100 yards of school and were selling tobacco products to adolescents.

Conclusion(s)

Greater emphasis on health education activities at school may help to decrease tobacco use among children. COTPA rules should be implemented stringently in all schools. Schools should have provision of counsellors and facilities to promote physical activity. Schools have greatly impact on young minds and help in decreasing tobacco use.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A254

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141129

Empowering university students to take actions to reduce tobacco smoking in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka

Asinsala Wijerathne¹, Nadeesha Sewwandi¹, Dilini Ranasinghe¹, Nimesha Karunarathne¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
asinsalawijerathne@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco smoking is becoming a health issue among university students. The condition is the same in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. As the health promotion department in the university, we decided to take actions to address this issue.

Objectives

The objective of this study was to empower the university students to take actions to reduce tobacco smoking in Faculty of Management in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.

Methods

This study was carried out with 85 students in Faculty of Management in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. Group discussions were initiated by assessing attitudes on smoking. Then, discussed about long and short term health impact especially about short term impacts by using 'mirror tool', a poster with a mirror in between two faces of a smoker and a non-smoker. Then, discussed about company strategies. Then, they listed actions that can be taken to address this issue in their faculty and hostel.

Results

According to post assessment, awareness about harmful effects of smoking was increased. And after the discussions, they understood smoking as a major issue in the university and they, themselves are the resource persons who can change this issue. They suggested lots of ideas and prioritized 8 of them to be implemented. Those were banning selling of cigarettes within and near the university using informal ways, pasting notices and posters to demonstrate the harm of smoking, checking hostels once a month, openly criticizing smoking, taking actions to avoid the influence of seniors to smoke, explaining the adverse effects of smoking by girl friends, changing attitudes of peers about smoking and sharing posts that deglamorize smoking through social media.

Conclusion(s)

The university students can suggest and prioritize effective actions to reduce smoking when they were interactively engaged in open discussions and when the ownership of the process of addressing the issue is given to themselves.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A255

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141130

Questionnaire to give information about tobacco to support smoke-free campus

Atsuko Nakazawa¹, Hiroshi Ichikawa¹

¹Health Center, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan
tojiinatsuko@maia.eonet.ne.jp

Introduction

In accordance with the enforcement of the revised Health Promotion Act in Japan, smoking has been prohibited in principle on the premises of the university since July 1, 2019. Doshisha University has confirmed its policy to complete the process of an all-campus smoking ban by March 31, 2020.

Objectives

The purpose is to examine the effect of a questionnaire giving information about tobacco in order to excise the campus smoking ban smoothly.

Methods

We use self-administered anonymous questionnaires to give information about tobacco to the university staffs annually since 2017. We presented the 11 facts about tobacco and asked if they know or not. Smoking status

and the style of using tobacco products including Heat-Not-Burn cigarettes (HNB) were inquired. We compared the results of the questionnaires carried out in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Results

The proportion of daily smokers was always around 5%, intermittent smokers 1%, ex-smokers 20%. Only cigarette users were 80% in 2017, 55% in 2018 and 66% in 2019 among daily smokers. Only HNB users were 11% in 2017, 17% in 2018 and 17% in 2019. Both cigarettes and HNB users were 9% in 2017, 26% in 2018 and 12% in 2019. The facts that less than half of the staff knew (e.g. "tobacco smoke contains 4000 to 7000 chemicals and more than 200 substances are hazardous." or "tobacco and HNB contain PM2.5") remained unknown in all three questionnaires. Eighty percent knew about Doshisha University declaration of all-campus smoking ban.

Conclusion(s)

The number of smokers does not decrease. It is not that the number of HNB users continues to increase. The level of knowledge about tobacco has not improved. Despite the declaration of all-campus smoking ban, still twenty percent does not know about it. A lot of effort is necessary to make the staff understand the significance of smoke-free campus policy.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A256

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141131

"Nico-teen free': A study on the compliance of cigarettes and other tobacco products Act (COTPA) section 6(b)

Atul Matthew¹

¹Mary Anne Charitable Trust, Tamil Nadu, India
atulmatt2509@gmail.com

Introduction

In India, over 20 million children are addicted to tobacco, and every day 5500 new children are addicted to tobacco. One of the many methods tobacco companies use to lure children into consuming tobacco products is by selling products near schools. Since the pulmonary and cranial development for adolescents isn't complete, the health ramifications for tobacco consumption is more severe compared to that of adults. Therefore the government of India passed the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) to regulate the trade, commerce, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products.

Objectives

The objective of the study was to observe if shops in Chennai comply with the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) section 6 (b), regarding the sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of any educational institution.

Methods

A list of schools was obtained from the Chennai Corporation website. Through random sampling method, 2 schools per zone were obtained for the study, giving a total of 30 schools for the study. Using a pedometer and GPS, shops within 100 metres of the school were identified. Shops selling tobacco products were identified by noticing products displayed for sale, observing the floor of the shop for cigarette butts/packaging for tobacco products, and also observing people buy and smoke products inside the shop.

Results

In the 30 schools studied, the lowest number of shops within 100m of the school that sold tobacco products were 3 and the highest number of shops that sold tobacco products

were 14. Adyar, Teynampet and Royapuram have the highest number of shops that sell tobacco products within 100m of schools, and Sholinganallur and Manali have the lowest. There is an average of 5 shops that sell tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions in Chennai. More than half of the schools observed (53%) had 5 or more than 5 shops within 100 yards selling tobacco products.

Conclusion(s)

The results show us that many stores in Chennai are not following the COTPA regulations. Having stores that sell tobacco products near schools can harm children by either introducing them to tobacco products or having smokers around the vicinity leading to passive smoking. The government should ensure the laws are being followed through strict implementation and reduce easy access to tobacco products for children as much as possible.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A257

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141135

Current situation of tobacco products selling point beside the educational institution: A case study in Dhaka city

Bappa Raj Das¹, Farhana Zaman¹, Md. Mohi Uddin¹, Md. Bazlur Rahman¹

¹Tobacco Control and Research Cell, Dhaka International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh
bappa.bd.diu@gmail.com

Introduction

Bangladesh has almost 164.07 million populations. There are around 23789 schools and 150 public & private universities in Bangladesh. They contain millions of students and they are the main target of Tobacco Company. There are so many points of sale of tobacco products beside the institutes for attracting the students.

Objectives

Consuming tobacco products for a long time, youth stands on the most dangerous position. The ambition of this study is to prevent students from this most hazardous attraction by making educational institution tobacco free.

Methods

In Dhaka city, the total of 2 schools and 4 Universities (9 campuses) was targeted for achieving tobacco free campuses. Discussion with authorized person, inform them about the harmfulness of tobacco products and the target of the company, as well as the awareness building programs was held during January 2019 to July 2019.

Results

1. Total 31 points of sell was founded beside the institutions.
2. 2 principles of the schools and 10 authorized persons of the 9 university campuses with the chairmen were awarded about the threat of the tobacco product.
3. 2 school and 3 university authorities provided a legal notice for not to sale tobacco products beside the campuses.
4. All mentioned universities forbidden smoking in the university campuses.
5. 2 universities made committee including their students to make their campuses tobacco free.
6. They said that they will continue their tobacco-free campus activities.

Conclusion(s)

Authorized person of the institution should continue awareness building program and take legal action against Tobacco Company. TCRC initiated sensitizing concerned government agencies with these findings to make tobacco-free campuses for all educational institutes.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A258

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141136

The perception of electronic cigarette use in nursing students

Bayu Adjie Pangestu¹, Arif Nur Akhmad¹

¹Poltekkes Kemenkes Pontianak, Pontianak, Indonesia
bayupangestu197@gmail.com

Introduction

Electronic cigarette is a problem in the world today. The electronic cigarette is a device designed to produce nicotine vapor without burning tobacco while still giving the sensation of smoking. Basically, electronic cigarette were created to help smokers stop smoking, but they have not been proven yet. This is because the liquid content unsafe and harmful to health.

Objectives

The purpose of this study was to determine the description of perceptions about electronic cigarettes in nursing students.

Methods

The type of this study was quantitative with descriptive design. There were 40 Nursing students selected by consecutive sampling technique. The questionnaire used a demographic data questionnaire and perception of the electronic cigarettes use. The data were analyzed by using univariate test.

Results

The results of statistic showed that the average age was 19.375 (SD = 1.029), most of respondents were male, 65% (N = 26), and not smoking of 52.5% (N = 21). The result of electronic cigarettes use in nursing students had positive perception of 80% (N = 32). These results indicate that most nursing students still consider electronic cigarettes to be less harmful than tobacco.

Conclusion(s)

This study shows that positive preception of nursing students about electronic cigarettes use. The future studies are recommended to use a larger sample size than this study.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A259

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141137

A school based health promotion intervention to address the smoking behaviors of school children in Walisinghe Harishchandra secondary school, Sri Lanka

Dilini Ranasinghe¹, W.G. Nadeesha Sewwandi¹, Rajarathnam Kanapathy¹, Shivakumaran Viyasan¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Sujani Preethika¹, R.M. Saman Kumara¹, G.N. Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
dilranasinghe94@gmail.com

Introduction

Smoking behaviors of school children has become a major problem in Sri Lanka and the prevalence is high in Anuradhapura district. The early age of initiation is very important to be considered to address this issue.

Objectives

The objective of this study was to reduce the image of school children on tobacco users by improving knowledge on harmful effects of tobacco use.

Methods

This health promotion study was conducted with a randomly selected sample of 100 students in grade 6 in 'Walisinghe Harishchandra Maha Vidyalaya', a secondary school in Anuradhapura District, Sri Lanka. Discussions were conducted with students about short and long term harmful effects of smoking. In that, especially improved their knowledge on changes in appearance, economic

burden of tobacco use through group activities. They were empowered to take actions to address the issue. The data were collected through focus group discussions and changes were analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative methods.

Results

The knowledge on short and long term harmful effects of smoking was increased by 98 %. The students' ability to identify 'smoking faces' was increased. They started to find out and count smoking faces in school and on their way to school. Students' reactions towards users and their way of looking at users were changed. They suggested to take actions to reduce economic burden of tobacco consumption in their villages through children societies.

Conclusion(s)

According to the results, this health promotion study was effective to improve the knowledge of students in grade 6 on real harm of tobacco consumption and it changed attitudes of students towards tobacco use. Therefore, health promotion approach can be suggested as an effective way to address the tobacco consumption among school children in secondary schools of Sri Lanka.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A260

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141138

Using health promotion approach for reducing the attractive image on tobacco smoking among university students in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka

Dilini Ranasinghe¹, Nadeesha Sewwandi¹, Asinsala Wijerathne¹, Nimesha Dulanjalee¹, Subhani Perera¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, G.N. Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
dilranasinghe94@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco smoking among university students has become a major global concern and a serious challenge. The condition is same in Sri Lankan universities and that affects negatively on academic life of university students resulting in poor academic performances, poor health and poor classes attendance.

Objectives

To reduce the attractive image on tobacco smoking among university students in Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities in Rajarata University of Sri Lanka.

Methods

This study was conducted by using health promotion approach with a sample of selected 98 first year undergraduates in Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. Group discussions were initiated by assessing their image on tobacco users and identified determinants cause for tobacco smoking among university students with them. Then, improved their knowledge on short and long term health impacts of tobacco use, especially about sexual impotence, changes in physical appearance and company strategies used to promote tobacco among them through group discussions and by using innovative tools. The students were guided to decide actions to reduce tobacco smoking and facilitated them to initiate a process in the university by getting their ideas and suggestions to reduce tobacco smoking. At the end of the discussions, changes were assessed and data were analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative methods.

Results

According to the views of students expressed in group

discussions, the knowledge on short and long term health impacts of tobacco consumption among students, the knowledge on company strategies used to promote tobacco increased after the discussions. Number of students who had a positive, attractive image on tobacco smoking was reduced by 24% and students suggested to change the way of responding towards tobacco users.

Conclusion(s)

Interactive group discussions facilitated using health promotion approach are effective in reducing the attractive image on tobacco smoking among Sri Lankan university students.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A261

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141139

Improving awareness among teenagers about the “harmful effects of tobacco” and industrial strategies used to promote smoking

Jathusha Kanmanirajah¹, Lakshmi Mathanakumar¹, Zahra Lafir¹, Mervin Yalini¹, Anojan Suthesuthan¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, G.N. Duminda Guruge¹

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
jkanmanirajah@gmail.com

Introduction

The effects depend on the number of years that a person smokes and the number of sticks the person smokes. Starting smoking earlier in life and smoking high amount of cigarettes increases the risk of chronic diseases. Thus the awareness should be provided to the young generation before tobacco reaches them.

Objectives

To raise the knowledge of school students on harmful effects of tobacco products including smokeless tobacco and industrial strategies.

Methods

This study was conducted for selected school students in Anuradhapura district. Convenient sampling method was used. Participants were divided into groups according to their grades. The opinions on smoking were assessed using an innovative tool called “mirror tool” which compares the face of a smoker, non-smoker and a mirror. Then interactive group discussions were carried out about the harm of tobacco usage and industrial strategies used by the commercial groups to promote smoking. In additionally some video clips and pictures were used to illustrate short term and long term harms of smoking.

Results

The participants showed a tendency of improving awareness of harmful effects on tobacco products through the workshop. Knowledge of industrial strategies was improved among study participants.

Conclusion(s)

Knowledge of harmful effects and industrial strategies can be improved among school students by improving their understanding through interactive group discussions.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A262

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141140

Tailor-made programme empowers the youth to sustain pioneering role in disseminating smoke-free messages among peers, family and the community

Lawrence Chu¹, Antonio Kwong¹, Vienna Lai¹

¹Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR PRC
lawrence_chu@cosh.org.hk

Introduction

In Hong Kong, the smoking prevalence is 10.0% in 2017 and nearly two-thirds (61.2%) of daily smokers started smoking at age 10 to 19. To lower the smoking prevalence in the long run, it is of utmost importance to prevent youngsters from smoking and educate them on the smoking hazards.

Objectives

To commission and train the youngsters to become future leaders in tobacco control, a tailor-made programme was launched targeting the youth aged 14-18 in order to deter them from picking up first cigarettes as well as empower them to disseminate smoke-free messages among their peers, family and community.

Methods

Since 2012, Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health (COSH) organized the “Smoke-free Teens” programme every year comprising of training camps, smoke-free programmes in schools and the community, alumni scheme and summer internship. The participants were equipped with knowledge on tobacco control as well as different skills acting as ambassadors to organize activities to penetrate smoke-free messages into schools and the community. COSH also commissioned the School of Nursing and School of Public Health of The University of Hong Kong to conduct an evaluation on the programme.

Results

Favourable attitude towards tobacco control was found after the programme. Comparing the pre-camp and 6-month follow-up survey in 2018-2019, significant increase was shown in the percentage of youths who agree that all tobacco products should be banned (from 75.9% to 92.5%). The programme also allowed majority of them (95.5%) to understand the benefits of a smoke-free lifestyle. Over the years, more than 2200 youngsters were trained. Around 940 smoke-free programmes were held in schools and the community reaching over 230000 general public.

Conclusion(s)

The result showed that education is a significant part of tobacco control and a tailor-made programme for the youth can sustain their pioneering role in tobacco control.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A263

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141141

Prevalence and correlates of tobacco use among Indian students and their knowledge of, attitudes towards, and perceptions about tobacco use

Namita Patel¹, Jeby Jose Olickal¹

¹Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, India
patelnamita.12@gmail.com

Introduction

In India, sales and advertisements of cigarettes and other tobacco products in an area within 100 yards of the educational institution is prohibited, there are few data offering the estimates of tobacco use among students in India.

Methods

We did a secondary data analysis of nationally representative sample of individuals from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey in India (2016-17), which covered 74037 adult individuals, of which, 6134 (8.3%) were students. Participants were asked about sociodemographics details followed by use of any form of tobacco product (smoking, smokeless and both) during the previous 30 days. Students' knowledge of, attitudes towards, and perceptions of tobacco use

were also assessed. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression models were adopted as analytical tools.

Results

Overall prevalence of current tobacco use among students was 4.1 % (95% CI 3.3%-4.9%). Prevalence of current smoking and smokeless tobacco were 1.5% (95% CI 1.0%-2.0%) and 3% (95% CI 2.4%-3.8%) respectively. Among current tobacco users, 2.8% (95% CI 1.5%-4.9%) were moderately or heavily addicted to it. Tobacco use was significantly higher among males [relative risk ratio (RRR)=3.2, 95% CI 2.5-3.9], rural population (RRR=1.2, 95% CI 1-1.5), the Christians (RRR=7.1, 95% CI 3.4-14.8), married (RRR=1.9, 95% CI 1.4-2.6), and individuals living in north eastern region (RRR=15.5, 95% CI 8.7-27.4) of India. Among current users, 6.8% (95% CI 3.8%-11.8%) were not aware about the addictive nature of tobacco. Lack of knowledge about the selected hazards of tobacco significantly affects tobacco use.

Conclusion(s)

Prevalence of current tobacco use is 4% and every tenth male student is currently using it. Lack of knowledge is one of the predictors of tobacco use. Targeted interventions at the individual and community level for tobacco cessation, along with policy measures to improve the knowledge amongst students, are required.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A264

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141142

The relationship between perception of advantages and disadvantages of electronic cigarette use on frequency of electronic cigarette use among students at University of Indonesia

Nathalia Isabella Muskitta¹, Agus Dwi Susanto²

¹Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia,

²Department of Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Persahabatan Hospital, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

nathalia.isabella@ui.ac.id

Introduction

Public interest in e-cigarette has increased rapidly, especially among university students. University students aged 18-24 years belongs to the group of young adults who are the most vulnerable group attracted to e-cigarette. E-cigarette use can be influenced by various things, one of the reasons is the perception of advantages and disadvantages of e-cigarette.

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to assess the relationship between perception of advantages and disadvantages of e-cigarette use on frequency of e-cigarette use among students at University of Indonesia. The results can be used to make regulations regarding the use of e-cigarettes among university students to achieve tobacco-free educational institution.

Methods

This research was conducted at University of Indonesia between June 2018 and July 2019. The research used cross-sectional design and purposive sampling technique. The research questionnaire was distributed to 104 University of Indonesia students aged 18-24 years who met the eligibility criteria. Univariate analysis was performed to see the distribution of the e-cigarette users and the chi-square test was performed to assess the relationship between variables.

Results

About half (50%) of the respondents use e-cigarettes

routinely and the other half not using it routinely. The majority of respondents have a positive perception of the definition, contents, advantages, and disadvantages of e-cigarette use. Data showed a significant association between the perception of the contents of e-cigarette with the frequency of e-cigarette use ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion(s)

This research significantly showed that the University of Indonesia students who use e-cigarette more routinely have the perception that e-cigarette is dangerous. This is thought to be caused by students commonly use e-cigarette because of mere curiosity without any intention to cease smoking. It showed that the regulations related to e-cigarette from the authorities are important in order to reduce the frequency of e-cigarette use or even the number of e-cigarette users among university students.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A265

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141143

Making creative vital contributors over prevention

Nikini Dilmini Rathnayake¹

¹ADIC, Colombo, Sri Lanka

nikyrathnayake33@gmail.com

Introduction

Industry promotes tobacco in attractive ways. That is why it is very important to immunize students against these subtle advertising from young age. School children are the target group for substance use curious, tend to succumb to peer pressure and could be influenced by the glamorous indirect promotions through media. It is also intended to get the youth to understand the hidden promotions and agendas of the industry as expressed through the manipulative promotions in media and to improve their reaction skill over promotion.

Objectives

Increase the awareness to understand the hidden promotions and agendas of the industry and to improve their reaction skill over promotion.

Methods

We have selected 10 popular schools in 5 districts to develop them as model schools and encourage other schools over prevention through them. We conducted a pre evaluation to get an idea about their knowledge over harm of tobacco, industrial strategies and promotions also how to react over promotions. So we decided to do our program mainly focusing over those and we visited all 10 schools in every month to follow up. After giving them knowledge and helping over prevention, we did our post evaluation.

Results

According to the post-evaluation their knowledge about industrial strategies including media promotions has increased by 57% , and their reacting over promotions has been increased by 51%, also students have worked over deglamorizing tobacco over every special event at school in that year including Sports meet, Annual concert, Big match, No tobacco day, Gatherings and Exhibitions. They even have conducted prevention activities outside of the schools, also did a prevention campaign over Social Medias.

Conclusion(s)

Frequent school visits and motivation over creative prevention works is the most effective method. It helps them to do prevention in an attractive way and to grow as a creative active group inside and outside of the school.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A266

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141106

Empowering school students to reduce the attractiveness of tobacco use through health promotion principles in Anuradhapura District of Sri Lanka

Nimesha Karunaratna¹, Asinsala Wijerathne¹, Harsha Bandara¹, Mohomad Rousan¹, Subani Perera¹, Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, Duminda Guruge

¹Health promotion undergraduate, Department of Health Promotion, Rajarata university, Mihintale, Sri Lanka
nnimesha18@gmail.com

Introduction

Tobacco smoking among school students is a major global problem including in Sri Lanka. There are some contributing factors which encourage tobacco smoking and substance abuse among students.

Objectives

The aim of the study was to reduce the attractiveness of tobacco smoking among the students in Anuradhapura central college.

Methods

We randomly selected 4 classrooms of Grades 8 and 9, both including 35 females and 70 male students in the school. We initiated this process in the "tobacco-free school" week. We assessed their image of smoking through group discussions conducted with them, and improved their knowledge of short term and long term health impacts of smoking. We covered topics such as sexual impotence and facial changes, company strategies, media influence on tobacco use and economic harm. The students were empowered to take action to reduce smoking and substance usage and discussed about the practical processes to initiate action in school by getting their ideas and suggestions. Data and changes were collected and analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods.

Results

Suggestions from the students showed high and improved identification about the harmful effects of smoking and drug usage by 60%. Sixty-two percent of students expressed reduced attractiveness of smoking and 71.44% of students had improved understanding of tobacco company strategies and media influences on tobacco use. Student suggestions included showing road dramas or short dramas about harmful effects of tobacco and alcohol consumption, making policies at school level, establishing counselling services for students who have become addicted, and showing posters about harmful effects of drug use in public areas of school premises.

Conclusion(s)

Empowering school students to reduce the attractiveness of smoking leads to some impressive suggestions which are useful in changing smoking habits.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A267

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141107

Mobile application to establish tobacco-free educational institutes in the district of Puducherry, South-India: A conceptual model

Parthibane Sivanantham¹, Sitanshu Sekhar Kar¹

¹Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry, India
parthibane42@gmail.com

Introduction

Currently, in India, enforcement of COTPA sections 4, 5, 6 pertaining to establishing tobacco-free educational institutes are carried out by making in-person visits by tobacco control authorities. Given the prevailing inadequate manpower in the National Tobacco Control Program

(NTCP) across states in India, compliance enforcement and particularly compliance maintenance across educational institutes in the states becomes a tedious process.

Objectives

To establish mobile-based enforcement and monitoring of 'tobacco-free indicators' at educational institutes in the district of Puducherry.

Methods

A mobile application that develops a virtual network among the state tobacco control managers, tobacco control field enforcers, and the in-charges of educational institutes in Puducherry is conceptualized. Data flow pathways between the stakeholders, functionalities of the application and tobacco-free indicators to be enforced and monitored using the application have been developed in collaboration with the state tobacco control cell (STCC) authorities. The application will be rolled out in collaboration with STCC and department of education in two stages i.e. Pilot and Deployment. On addressing operational challenges in pilot phase, the mobile application's deployment will be integrated into the ongoing tobacco control activities. The stakeholders will be trained by STCC authorities in compliance enforcement, reporting of compliance (baseline and periodic), addressing violations and seeking resource supports from STCC.

Results

This application will enable remote enforcement and periodic assessment of compliance to 'tobacco-free indicators', address the technical problems and other resources support raised by the in-charges of educational institutes, and undertake legal actions on the violations of sections 4,5,6 of COTPA act towards achieving the 'tobacco-free indicators' at educational institutes in the district. The compliance level across educational institutes in the district will be obtained in real-time fashion.

Conclusion(s)

Given the resource constraints for tobacco control in Puducherry, establishing a mobile-based enforcement and monitoring mechanism is the need of the hour to achieve 'tobacco-free status' across educational institutes in the district.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A268

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141109

An anti-tobacco drive during local festivals in Maharashtra

Rajashree Kadam¹, Deepak Patil¹, Ajay Pilankar¹

¹Salaam Mumbai Foundation, Nariman Point, Mumbai, India
rajashree@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Given the sheer number and significance of festivals and events in the Indian context, Salaam Mumbai Foundation (SMF) strategically utilized these social and cultural platforms to disseminate tobacco control messages to reach out to large numbers of people across ages and socio-economic strata.

Objectives

Festivals are an effective platform to reach people and convey messages on tobacco prevention and control.

Methods

Since 2016, SMF has conducted mass campaigns during festivals and events such as the Independence Day, Rakshabandhan, Ganeshotsav, Holi, and Diwali to reach out and work with school and community-level stakeholders as well as government authorities and decision makers.

Results

SMF worked with government schools to integrate anti-

tobaccoslogansandsongsintheseIndependencedayrallies and issued a letter of support by the health department of Maharashtra. Nearly 10000 schools participated in this campaign, reaching around 10 lakh people in Maharashtra. Rakshabandhan is a widely celebrated cultural festival in which sisters tie a Rakhi (band) on their brothers' wrist to symbolise the love and protection between siblings. This activity was conducted in 13 districts of Maharashtra where 125 students and teachers met 52 decision makers. During Ganeshotsav, in all 28 districts of Maharashtra, SMF's partner teachers and NGOs decorated the Ganapati pandal with anti-tobacco posters and also played anti-tobacco messages during daily prayers (aarti). Public awareness activities including videos, anti-tobacco songs and posters were displayed in the pandals. During Diwali festival sensitization of Anti-tobacco campaign was done through the medium of Rangoli and lanterns. During the occasion of holi, In 5 villages, SMF sensitized 1500 people on tobacco use. Furthermore, 2100 schools participated in this activity and reached 1 lakh people.

Conclusion(s)

Students and teachers are important stakeholders and can deliver messages on such platforms.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A269

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141110

“Looking at you makes me want to try”: Cigarette ads; exposure and students' smoking onset

Rizanna Rosemary¹, Heru Syah Putra², Deni Yanuar¹

¹Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia, ²Center for Innovative Government and Society Studies

rizanna.rosemary@unsyiah.ac.id

Introduction

The steadily increase of youth smokers in Banda Aceh (44%) was contributed by the failing of existing district regulation called Qanun Kota Banda Aceh tentang Kawasan Tanpa Rokok or District Regulation on Smoke-Free Areas (No.5/2016) to hamper massive and appealing tobacco marketing; made up of advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) remains accessible in all forms in outdoor areas (posters, billboards, LCD screens), in sales spaces, and even in direct promotion and marketing of cigarettes by salesgirls targeting mostly youth.

Objectives

Adolescents are the primary target of the tobacco industries' marketing. Young people are vulnerable to the adverse effects of smoking, yet this remains under-documented. The study aims to assess and investigate the exposure of tobacco advertisements to adolescents' probability to start smoking.

Methods

We carried out a mixed-method using the Linear Probability Model (LPM) test to measure the relationship between being exposed to tobacco advertisements with the probability of students becoming a smoker. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) taken to qualitatively explore the effect of cigarette advertising on students' smoking behavior. The study is 365 students from 17 senior high schools in Banda Aceh City, Indonesia.

Results

The study found that cigarette advertising has a positive and significant effect on high school students' smoking behavior in Banda Aceh City. The presence of cigarette ads on billboards located near the school adds the probability of students smoking onset by 12.4 percent, whereas

the cigarette ads on banners increase the probability by 18.4 percent. However, students claimed that besides advertising, peer group influenced their intention to start smoking.

Conclusion(s)

High exposure to cigarette advertising increases the probability of high school students to smoke. The estimation of the vulnerability rate of students being a smoker per research area provides information to develop policy on ban outdoor TAPS by area with the most vulnerability rate of students' smoking behavior.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A270

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141112

Tobacco industries massive marketing: Target university students

Samiul Hassan Shajib¹, Aminul Islam Sujon², Md. Abu Rayhan¹, Syeda Anonna Rahman³, Sazia Binte Saleh⁴

¹Work for a Better Bangladesh Trust, Rayer Bazar, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ²National Tobacco Control Cell, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ³Bangladesh Anti-Tobacco Alliance, Dhaka, Bangladesh, ⁴BBC Media Action

shajibwub@gmail.com

Introduction

Smoking and Tobacco Products Uses (Control) Act 2005 has banned all sorts of tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship's. Unfortunately, this section of law is being ignored by the tobacco industries, TIs also misled law among small and illiterate shop owners and push them to display tobacco products at the points of sales. Dhanmondi is a mixed area through establishing universities, restaurants and fast-food shops, hospitals and clinics, markets, banks, parlors, and residential buildings. Thirteen Private Universities in Dhanmondi with about 30 thousand students, teachers and officials.

Objectives

To find out advertisement method of TI among youth (Student) we conduct this observation.

Methods

A simple survey has been conducted to know the tobacco marketing with targeting university students. This survey conducted among all Private Universities situated in Dhanmondi area.

Results

Among all universities, point of sales of tobacco products is available in front of university buildings and/near to the buildings, within 25 yards. This point of sales is a special tobacco brand colored box provided by TIs which front side is use for tobacco advertisement. 87% shops display tobacco products, a form of tobacco advertisement, which is banned by the tobacco control law. Poster, sticker, leaflet, blank packet, brand color and logo, tobacco lighter with brand color, box with brand color are forms of display was found. TIs also doing other types of illegal promotional activities, such as free distribution of cigarettes, game competition and provide winners free cigarettes, lighter, t-shirt with brand colors, lower prices etc. During the observation time in a day, buyers of tobacco products are mostly students (93%).

Conclusion(s)

Government needs to take initiatives to conduct mobile courts against law violation of tobacco control law. Also need to address and ban all sorts of tobacco advertisement in front of universities and others educational institutions all around the country.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A271

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141113

Youth advocacy smoke-free state Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta

Sarah Muthiah Widad¹, Priska Maya Putri¹

¹State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Ciputat, South Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia
putripriskamayaya@gmail.com

Introduction

State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta has a smoking ban in the code of ethics for lecturers and students. Smoke-free zone signs have been installed in each faculty. However, the implementation of the regulation is still very weak.

Objectives

Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Methods

Descriptive qualitative method.

Results

1. Students realize the importance of a non-smoking area
2. the chancellor forms a non-smoking regional task force.

Conclusion(s)

Campus is an educational institution which is one of the areas without cigarettes. To realize this, there needs to be cooperation between the academic community by creating a non-smoking regional task force.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A272

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141116

Edutainment procedure to prevent initiation smoking in teenagers

Sarawut Thongpaiwan¹, Panisara Thongpaiwan¹, Nupong Jantawat¹

¹Ministry of Public Health, Mueang Nonthaburi District, Thailand
yungsara@hotmail.co.th

Introduction

The situation of smoking among youth aged 12-18 was increased to 1 year. Hundred thousand people and statistics, 10 Thai children who are addicted to smoking will have 7 children who are addicted to smoking and oral health problems. Including preventing new smokers to know how to reject cigarettes when persuaded and develop their self-defense skills

Objectives

To investigate a new mean in preventing smoking initiation in teenagers by using an edutainment method.

Method

The study groups included 120 students, age 9-12 years, lived in Bang Pla Ma District. Activities consisted of walk rally emphasized on the content about refusal of cigarette smoking, messages of smoking hazards, diseases related to smoking, plaque staining, and introducing NoNo Rabbit (no smoking mascot). After attending the activities the questionnaire was carried out and data was collected. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics.

Results

Participated students reported that they would say no to smoking (80 percent), all of them can quote a motto of refusing smoking, satisfied with the activities (90% percent). satisfied with the use of knowledge and could use in daily life (95.83 percent). In addition 92.5 percent of them said that the duration of activities was appropriate, the project was useful and should be continued. Most of participating schools indicated that they had plans to start similar projects related to some aspect of tobacco control, "White School" project as an example.

Conclusion(s)

Edutainment procedure helped teenagers to better understand the harm of smoking. A good edutainment

activity, and positively increased participants fun and knowledge about disadvantages of smoking. However, its success depended on a well-plan and active student participation, but it did not have any prove in preventing new smokers among teenagers.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A273

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141117

Monitoring of tobacco free schools through smart phones

Tshering Doma Bhutia¹, Abhiram Mehendale¹, Narayan Lad¹, Priti Vaishnav¹

¹Salaam Bombay Foundation, Nariman Point, Mumbai, India
tshering@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats world has ever faced. Children being soft targets of tobacco industry as potential new users, creating tobacco free environment in educational institutions where youth spend a considerable time is the need of the hour.

Objectives

Salaam Bombay Foundation has introduced android based mobile application 'tobacco free schools' to monitor the schools implementing 'Tobacco Free Educational Institution' (TEFI) guidelines released by government of India.

Methods

TEFI guidelines have 12 criteria to be fulfilled by educational institution. SBF has collaborated with State Health Department of Maharashtra to provide technical assistance to monitor 'Tobacco Free' status of schools in Mumbai using android platform based 'Tobacco Free Schools' application. Unique identification number abbreviated as UDISE number in India is to be used by each school as login address and after the initial login using a system password; the concerned school can choose their own password to secure the 'Tobacco Free School' data submitted through application. Details of 12 criteria of TEFI guidelines which include display of 'Tobacco Free School' and 'Tobacco Free Area' boards, restriction on tobacco use and sale of tobacco in premises and within 100 yards of school, designating tobacco monitors from school staff and students, conducting various tobacco control activities at school viz. pledge, drawing/poster, quiz competition etc. can be submitted by a school along with photographs through this application.

Results

Till date 643 schools have submitted the data and photographs of criteria fulfilled. Based on the data and photographs received, 457 have been awarded the 'Tobacco Free' status.

Conclusion(s)

Use of mobile application is faster, user friendly way to report and monitor school's compliance to TEFI guidelines.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A274

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141118

Capacity building of teachers: A key to success of Tobacco Free School campaign

Tshering Doma Bhutia¹, Abhiram Mehendale¹, Narayan Lad¹, Priti Vaishnav¹

¹Salaam Bombay Foundation, Nariman Point, Mumbai, India
tshering@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Children spend about 6 hours of a day in school. Teachers have considerable influence on children's attitudes and behaviour and often seen as positive role models. Capacity

building of teachers to enable them to lead tobacco free schools initiatives is an effective way to protect children from tobacco.

Objectives

To create awareness on tobacco ill-effects and advocate for tobacco free environment for children at schools, Salaam Bombay Foundation (SBF) in collaboration with Education Department of Maharashtra government launched 'Tobacco Free School' (TFS) campaign in Mumbai government schools in 2017

Methods

Campaign began with sensitization of school principals who were asked to identify nodal teachers to lead 'Tobacco Free School' campaign for their schools. SBF organized sensitization workshops for nodal teachers in Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Kolkata, Jaipur and Bangalore. Trained nodal teachers conducted tobacco control workshops for the students of 7th to 9th grades. School Balpanchayats (Councils of students) having 8 members were also formed at each school to lead school and community level awareness activities and work to fulfill eight TFS criteria under the guidance of nodal teachers.

Results

244139 children from 637 were reached through anti-tobacco awareness workshops conducted by teachers. 42,010 children created posters on 'Tobacco Free School, Clean School' through participation in drawing competition during Children's Day. 7622 students participated in anti-tobacco rallies organized in communities around schools. 5636 students pledged to stay away from tobacco. Other awareness activities conducted in schools and communities included essay competitions, rangoli drawing, street plays, oral health check-ups etc. 221 schools fulfilled all TFS criteria and were entitled as 'Tobacco Free Schools'.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco Free school campaign involving teachers is effective and efficient tool to create anti-tobacco awareness among children, communities and stakeholders. Success of campaign through tobacco control workshops and awareness activities is a strong evidence to advocate for 'National Level Tobacco Free Schools' campaign.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A275

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141119

Using effective health promotion interventions to reduce attractiveness for tobacco smoking among school students in Sri Lanka

W.G. Nadeesha Sewwandi¹, M.W.D.S. Ranasinghe¹, R. Kanapathy¹, S. Viyasan¹, Sujani Preethika², Nadeeka Rathnayake¹, R.M. Saman Kumara³, G.N. Duminda Guruge¹

¹Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Mihintale, Sri Lanka, ²Save the Children, Colombo, Sri Lanka, ³Child protection authority, Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte, Sri Lanka
nadeeshaswgamage@gmail.com

Introduction

Majority of lifelong smokers begin smoking habits during school age. School years makes a critical time for tobacco companies to convince school students to pick up the habit of cigarette smoking.

Objectives

This study aimed to empower school students using health promotion approach to avoid smoking by reducing attraction for tobacco consumption.

Methods

This study was carried out in a secondary mix school namely Walisinghe Harischandra MahaVidyalaya in Sri Lanka. Using simple random sampling method; the

authors selected four grade seven classes included a total of 209 students. Using group activities, video clips, success stories discussed about short term harmful effects, sexual impotence, and passive smoking. They were guided to discuss about determinants effect for tobacco smoking among students and they prioritized determinants to address. Incorrect attitudes about smoking among students, company strategies were some determinants chose to address. Then discussed with them about false expectations and behaviors, incorrect symbolic meanings, and negative image on non user and further discussed about company strategies which promote smoking near schools, in schools and in media. Data were collected using focus group discussions according to a guideline and qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyze the changes.

Results

Knowledge on harmful effects of smoking and company strategies were improved among students. And 73% of students were identified methods of company strategies and 65% started to write them in innovative tools called 'media book'. They disseminated their knowledge and experience with colleagues, family, and children societies. At the beginning 52.4% identified smokers as heroes, 9.6% don't care about smoking, 38% identified smoking as a stupid behavior but after the interventions and activities all students (100%) thought smoking as a stupid behavior.

Conclusion(s)

Using effective health promotion approach, the attraction for tobacco smoking among school students can be reduced.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A276

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141121

Media campaign for law enforcers for sustained implementation of tobacco control laws in Delhi

Somil Rastogi¹, Sanjay Seth¹, Rajender Sen¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Gurugram, Haryana, India
somil.rastogi@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

Police is the main enforcement agency for general laws related to public. But public health issues like Tobacco Control are not in the priority list of this agency. Delhi Police headed by a Commissioner is divided administratively into 2 zones, 7 ranges and 15 districts covering 19 million population of capital city of India.

Objectives

Sensitization and motivation of these 25 key officials of Delhi Police for enforcement of tobacco control laws Sustained action on enforcement by the Police which is very critical for effective tobacco control in Delhi.

Methods

More than 1000 Media stories on print, digital and electronic media were released on issues related to tobacco in Delhi from year 2017 to till date. Action taken by Delhi Police was highlighted in media to motivate them. Two press conferences were organized with the Delhi Police and their commitment towards the cause was reinforced. A Social Media campaign was also launched specially on Twitter as key officials of Delhi Police have official Twitter handles. They were tagged on anti tobacco messages. They were also tagged on Tweets with photos of violations in their respective jurisdiction and public reactions on Police action. These were all noticed by these officials. An exclusive monthly newsletter was also shared with the key officials to update them on issues related to tobacco along

with a table of zone, range and district-wise fines made by the Police.

Results

The media activity helped in creating sustained enforcement activity by for tobacco control laws. More than 122 thousand persons were fined by the Police for violating tobacco control laws between June 2017 and September 2019.

Conclusion(s)

Targeted Media campaign to motivate and sensitize the most important law enforcement agency leads to better enforcement and compliance levels of tobacco control laws and thus to positive social behavior change in the community.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A277

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141283

The impact of presence and dearth of mass media campaigns on waterpipe smoking: A case study

Rajeshree Gokhale¹

¹Department of Business Practices, Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Pune, India
rgokhale69@gmail.com

Introduction

Waterpipe smoking is emerging as a new tobacco epidemic and it's imperative to get a synergistic approach of handling the same as it is gaining more popularity amongst the younger adults. India has come out with several good initiatives like the waterpipe smoking regulation bill as well as recently a notification to put up warnings in hotels and restaurants about the potential harm of the same.

Objectives

However there is need for creating more awareness of the harm of the same especially amongst first time users. This paper depicts the case study of understanding the impact of the trailers and posters of movies on the youth on one hand and the analysis of the mass media campaigns of tobacco harm on the other.

Methods

Youth were asked to analyze the trailers and posters of movies showing waterpipe smoking scenes in them and a questionnaire was administered to check the impact of the same on them. They were also asked to review some of the mass media campaigns of tobacco harm showcased on different mediums.

Results

The findings revealed that the youth who watched the trailer and the posters of the movies did not perceive the same to be harmful. They further reasoned that there was no public health campaign against hookah by the authorities.

Conclusion(s)

Thus the warning messages should be extended to advertising material like posters and trailers as well to minimize the reach and coverage of this glamorization. Also there is apathy in mass media campaigns against hookah smoking. The tobacco and other products do definitely address the harm issue but waterpipe is often neglected and this needs to be addressed. Social media can be harnessed for the same and endorsements by celebrities against waterpipe smoking can be used by educational institutes in their fight against tobacco.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A278

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141284

Mobilizing National Service Scheme (NSS) Volunteers for Tobacco Control in India

Arvind Mathur¹, Sanjay Seth¹, Ashima Sarin¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Haryana, India
arvind.mathur@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is an Indian Government sponsored public service scheme conducted by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, aimed at developing student personalities through community service. Young people in colleges, universities and in 12th standard volunteer their services. At State-level NSS is run by state governments with each university having a NSS Coordinator under whom school and college based NSS "units" operate. Each Unit is managed by a Program Officer (PO) and has about 100 volunteers. NSS volunteers who have served NSS for at least 2 years and have performed 240 hours of work under NSS are entitled to a certificate from the University. As an existing large organization of youth focused on social service, the challenge was to motivate them to work on tobacco control activities.

Objectives

The goal was not just to get a large volunteer force working on tobacco control activities, but also to protect the volunteers and their fellow students, themselves a vulnerable group, from using tobacco.

Methods

Workshops were held to sensitize NSS POs impacted by the burden tobacco users paid. They took up the "Pledge for Life – Tobacco-free Youth" campaign and they and NSS volunteers organized anti-tobacco events such as giving the pledge to students, doing street plays, rallies, poster competitions and even warning tobacco vendors not to sell near educational institutions. After a pilot starting August 2018 with three Universities in Assam, the Ministry of Youth Affairs endorsed the campaign and it has been taken to the states of Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Karnataka.

Results

By the end of September 2019, NSS units from 540 colleges had participated and 7312 NSS Volunteers had organized 947 events during which they sensitized more than 176000 students.

Conclusion(s)

Youth groups are a tremendous force for change. Enlisting youth groups like NSS can be a game-changer in tobacco control.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A279

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141285

A mobile app based solution for implementing tobacco free educational institutions (ToFEI) guidelines

Sanjay Seth¹, Ashima Sarin¹, Arvind Mathur¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Haryana, India
sanjay.seth@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, issued a Revised Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institution on 31st May 2019 with the objective of providing a fresh momentum to tobacco control initiatives among adolescents and young adults and are meant to be used by all Educational Institutions (EIs). The new Guidelines replaced the earlier ones issued in 2008, which had had challenges in implementation. Though the Guidelines prescribed many activities, the main focus is a Scorecard requires 9 activities to be done by each

EI. 3 of the activities are “mandatory”. With 1.6 million EIs in India the sheer numbers make implementation of any campaign for EIs a huge challenge.

Objectives

To develop a methodology for getting the new Guidelines implemented on a mass scale.

Methods

Sambandh Health Foundation (SHF) developed an approach comprising of two parts (i) a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for physically running the program (ii) A mobile application (App) was to enable each EI to report the activity For the App each activity is conducted so that a picture provides evidence for verification. The picture(s) are uploaded and the app emails a confirmation immediately to the EI. Periodically the Scorecard is emailed to each EI. Compliance records used to monitor and drive the program.

Results

SHF's SOPs had earlier been used for implementing only the mandatory activities in over 300000 EIs in various states. The app was tested for one activity in Assam where 18000 schools conducted the activity in which 1.5 million students participated. Pictures from every school verified that the activity had actually been done.

Conclusion(s)

Smartphones are available in every EI and technology can help implement programs conveniently and at low cost.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A280

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141286

Motivating youth to mobilize community to work in tobacco control in Karnataka, India

Pramod Kumar¹, Somil Rastogi¹, Ashima Sarin¹

¹Sambandh Health Foundation, Haryana, India

pramod.kumar@sambandhhealth.org

Introduction

National Service Scheme (NSS) is a Ministry of Youth Affairs scheme for schools & colleges students. They are volunteer for social work which is led by a Program Officer. We have involved University of Karnataka in tobacco control activities. Over Fifty thousands of NSS volunteers have accepted the leadership for a good cause and shown their interest to do anti –tobacco activities. volunteers work on various social issues such as cleanliness, disaster issues, etc. The challenge is to get their regular focus on tobacco control activities

Objectives

To motivate National Service Scheme youth oriented groups to work in tobacco control to reduce prevalence in the Karnataka state.

Methods

As an intervention a workshop with the NSS was conducted with different University of Karnataka 332 Teachers and approx 64000 volunteers from 332 colleges participated in the 8 workshops. They all were sensitized on the issue of tobacco epidemic. There was a detailed discussion on solutions to tackle this epidemic in Karnataka. From each college, one TCL and one SML from volunteers were assigned for expansion of anti-tobacco activities in their respective colleges in Karnataka. A WhatsApp group was also created for them to share the activities. We have provided one link for their Activity Report. This also was tweeted on Social media through @pleg4life.

Results

Our Pleg4life campaign for tobacco control has played significant role in sensitizing Community people and youth. August-November 2019, 1157 Volunteers conducted 182

activities to sensitize 42270 people about tobacco. Many of the activities were reported in the media.

Conclusion(s)

Vast majority of children initiate tobacco in their teens. More than a lecture in the class, it is important that the students must participate in the activities in order to prevent them from inculcating the habit of tobacco consumption. Such campaigns where youth is participating will bring effective results and will reduce demand.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A281

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141287

Achievement of tobacco free schools in India and its role in preventing tobacco initiation among adolescents

Murali Dhar¹, Mayanka Ambade¹

¹International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

m.dhar@iips.net

Introduction

Adolescent is a gateway not only for many physiological, psychological changes but also for substance abuse including initiation of tobacco habits. In this view and increasing prevalence of tobacco use towards the end of the twentieth century, the WHO came out with Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in 1999. The ultimate goal of GYTS is to monitor the extent and pattern of tobacco use among youth age 13-15 years and thereby adding to the policy planning towards the elimination of tobacco menace. In India, three rounds of GYTS conducted in 2003, 2006 and 2009 provided the estimates only at the national level. Fourth round currently under-way and expected to complete by March, 2020 is a comprehensive one and designed to provide the estimates at the state level by urban/rural and sex. During the past two decades, there have been many policy initiatives by the Government of India towards the prevention of tobacco use and ‘tobacco-free schools’ is one of them.

Objectives

To assess the extent of achievement of tobacco free schools and their role in the prevention of tobacco initiation.

Methods

Data collection is a self-administered questionnaire-based using multiple-choice questions relating to tobacco use among the students and also on adherence to anti-tobacco guidelines by the schools. Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured. Appropriate bi-variate and multiple regression methods will be applied to achieve objectives

Results

Preliminary analysis of partial data has shown good adherence of the guidelines by the schools and a sharp decline in almost all forms of tobacco use among youth. However, there was weak association between the two indicating the role of social, psychological and family background related variables.

Conclusion(s)

Need of the hour is to enforce the anti – tobacco policies in totality and more aggressively and also to focus on the role of other social, psychological and family aspects of youth population that may be contributing to tobacco initiation.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A282

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141288

Tobacco free public transport campaign by youth leaders: Case story of BEST buses in Mumbai

Tshering Doma Bhutia¹, Abhiram Mehendale¹, Narayan Lad¹, Priti Vaishnav¹
¹Salaam Bombay Foundation, Mumbai, India
tshering@salaambombay.org

Introduction

Section 5 of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA, 2003) of India prohibits direct and indirect advertisements of tobacco products. Despite this, surrogate product advertisements were prevalent on BEST buses in Mumbai. BEST bus is a major public transport system having about 4600 buses running across various routes and has a workforce of around 45000 including bus drivers, conductors and office staff. Tobacco use among BEST employees was also found to be very high with 42% employees consuming tobacco.

Objectives

In order to make BEST 'tobacco free' SBF trained student leaders of 350 schools in Mumbai initiated sensitization programme with BEST authorities and staff to make BEST buses and depots tobacco free.

Methods

To create awareness on harms of tobacco and tobacco control law, student leaders from 350 schools of Mumbai reach out to BEST bus depots around schools every year and conduct tobacco control sessions with BEST bus drivers, conductors and support staff making use of posters, banners, charts and information sheets. Through sessions, BEST staff is made aware about important facts about tobacco use in India, ill effects of tobacco on health, tobacco control law of India and prominent stakeholders involved

Results

Through sensitization sessions, student leaders reached out to about 38000 BEST employees working at 19 bus depots across Mumbai. Due to advocacy by student leaders, tobacco cessation centers were established in BEST bus depots. About 5000 BEST quit tobacco after receiving cessation counseling. Surrogate tobacco product advertisements from 3600 buses were removed due to continuous advocacy efforts of student leaders with senior BEST authorities.

Conclusion(s)

Tobacco industry finds ways to circumvent tobacco control laws prohibiting product advertisements. Surrogate advertising have been effectively used on public transport vehicles to advertise tobacco brands. Targeted advocacy with stakeholders has proved effective in curbing surrogate advertisements at public transport systems.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A283

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141289

Covid-19 and Tobacco control

Feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary effectiveness of a text messaging intervention for smoking cessation in Vietnam

Nam Nguyen¹, Trang Nguyen¹, Lorien Abrams², Hue Doan³, Donna Shelley⁴

¹Institute of Social and Medical Studies, Hanoi, Vietnam, ²School of Public Health, The George Washington University, Washington, United States, ³Thai Nguyen University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Thai Nguyen, Vietnam, ⁴School of Global Public Health, New York University, New York, United States

Introduction

Text messaging (SMS) smoking cessation programs can reach a large amount of cigarette smokers and are effective in increasing quit rates, but their efficacy has not yet been explored in Vietnam.

Objectives

To develop and test the feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary effect of a bidirectional SMS cessation intervention among smokers in Vietnam.

Methods

A two-arm pilot randomized controlled trial was conducted in Ha Noi to compare a 6-week bidirectional SMS cessation program (intervention) and weekly text assessments of smoking status (control) among 98 adult male cigarette/waterpipe smokers. Baseline, 6 weeks, and 3 months surveys were conducted. Outcomes were feasibility, acceptability, biochemically verified 7-day point prevalence abstinence, and smoking behavior.

Results

100% enrolled participants retained over the intervention. Participants' assessment of the SMS program was positive: 90% reported that the program was "very helpful" or "somewhat helpful"; 98% were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the program; 96% reported the program was easy to use and learned a lot from the program; 94% reported that the text messages motivated and helped them to quit. Biochemically verified abstinence was statistically higher in intervention group than the control group at 6 weeks (20.8% vs. 2.0%; $p < 0.01$), but decreased and not significantly different at 3 months (12.5% vs. 5.9%; $p > 0.05$). Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day reduced significantly: 15.4 cigarette and 14.3 times of waterpipe use among intervention group at baseline decreased to 5.8 cigarettes and 5.3 times of waterpipe use at 3 months.

Conclusions

The SMS smoking cessation program was feasible, acceptable and showed positive preliminary effectiveness to increase quit rates among Vietnamese smokers. A large scale expansion of the SMS cessation program is needed to provide support for smoking cessation in Vietnam.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A284

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141608

Inhabitants' attitudes towards smoking and their perceptions of smoking cessation campaign in the communities

Piyawan Kuwalairat¹, Rarin Sornkate², Win Winit-Watjana³
¹Pharmacy Department, Paknam-Chumphon Hospital, Chumphon Province, Thailand, ²Nursing Department, Paknam-Chumphon Hospital, Chumphon Province, Thailand, ³Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
k_piyawan@yahoo.com

Introduction

A success in smoking cessation campaign has an impact on people's smoking behaviors. The campaign is also affected by their attitudes and perceptions, which are not fully explored in rural communities.

Objectives

This study aimed to investigate inhabitants' attitudes toward smoking and their perceptions of a smoking cessation campaign in the communities, and to compare differences in attitudes and perceptions between inhabitants who were current smokers and non-smokers.

Methods

A cross-sectional survey was conducted in inhabitants who

were 15 years old or over living in Paknam-Chumphon subdistrict during July – November 2020. They were selected and interviewed using a structured questionnaire. The inhabitants' characteristics and smoking data with attitudes and perceptions were collected and analyzed. A subgroup analysis based on smokers and non-smokers was performed using the Mann-Whitney U test or Chi-Square test.

Results

A total of 395 persons were interviewed. Slightly more than half were female (57.7%) and the mean age was 48.5 years (SD=15.4). Half of them were current smokers (49.4%) with on average 5.37 pack-year smoking history. Nearly one-third (30.9%) already made quit attempts in the past and two-thirds (67.3%) were secondhand smokers in the communities. They strongly agreed with smoking cessation with the mean score of 3.9 (SD=0.9); the non-smokers had significantly higher scores than the current smokers (4.2 vs. 3.8, $p=0.001$). Regarding their perceptions, 87.6% perceived the existing smoking cessation campaign and its benefits, as well as the key persons aiding a smoking-free community and persuasion of others to quit smoking. The non-smokers perceived some issues more than the smokers. A few issues, i.e., no-smoking areas and media campaigns, were less perceived and should be improved.

Conclusion(s)

Most inhabitants had positive attitudes towards quitting smoking and good perceptions of the campaign in the communities. Some of the smokers quit or tried to quit smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A285

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141613

Groundbreaking & Emerging Knowledge

Tobacco industry's elaborate attempts to control a global track and trace system and fundamentally undermine the protocol to eliminate illicit trade of tobacco products

Allen Gallagher¹, Anna Gilmore¹, Andy Rowell¹

¹University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

aag68@bath.ac.uk

Introduction

The Illicit Trade Protocol (ITP) requires a global track and trace (T&T) system to reduce tobacco smuggling. Given the tobacco industry's (TI) historical involvement in tobacco smuggling, it stipulates that T&T 'shall not be performed by or delegated to the tobacco industry'.

Objectives

To explore the rationale for and nature of the TI's efforts to influence the ITP & its T&T system.

Methods

Analysis of leaked TI documents and publicly available data; investigation of front groups, trademark and patent ownership.

Results

Evidence indicates that the TI remains involved in tobacco smuggling and that TI cigarettes account for around two-thirds of the illicit cigarette market. The TI therefore has a vested interest in controlling the global T&T system aimed to curtail this behaviour. To this end, Philip Morris International (PMI) adapted its pack marker system, Codentify, to meet T&T requirements, licensed it for free to its three major competitors who then collectively promoted it to governments using front groups and third parties.

PMI also sought to suggest Codentify was independent by selling some parts of its intellectual property on Codentify while retaining others. In Africa, British American Tobacco used payments to obtain data suggesting its smaller competitor companies were evading taxes and secure influence with tax authorities. Regulatory capture has been enhanced by a public relations effort involving TI funding for conferences, training, research, and international police and anti-corruption organisations.

Conclusion(s)

Governments should assume the TI seeks to control T&T systems in order to avoid scrutiny and minimise excise tax payments and that any T&T system based on Codentify, on intellectual property currently or previously owned by the TI, or being promoted or implemented by companies with TI links, is incompatible with the ITP and would not serve to reduce illicit trade.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A286

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141617

Tobacco use among migrant construction workers in Kancheepuram by using GATS India Survey Questionnaire

N. Nagappan¹

¹Chettinad Dental College and Research Institute, Kancheepuram, India

nagappan.dent@gmail.com

Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that smoking causes about 4 million deaths worldwide each year. This number is expected to exceed 8 millions by 2030. India is one of the largest consumer of tobacco in the world, producing a heavy burden of smoking-related diseases.

Objectives

To assess the prevalence and determinants of tobacco use among migrant construction workers by using GATS India Survey Questionnaire.

Methods

A cross-sectional descriptive study was done on 1400 construction workers in Kancheepuram district. They were selected by multistage random sampling by using the Global Adult Tobacco Survey India individual questionnaire.

Results

A total of 1400 construction workers enrolled and completed the questionnaire. Among that 69% and 31% were male and female, respectively. The prevalence of current tobacco use was 44%, smokeless tobacco use was 29%, smoke tobacco use was 19% and alcohol consumption use 39%.

Conclusion(s)

The prevalence and determinants observed in the present study needs to further elucidate the role of various risk factors among the migrant workers. We recommend implementation of comprehensive targeted interventions addressing risk factors for smoking.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A287

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141619

Gender-responsive approach in national smoking cessation services for Korean women smokers

Kang-Sook Lee¹, Ahnna Lee², Dahyeon Lee², Hyeju Ahn³, Hyun-

Kyung Lee³, Hyekeyeong Kim⁴, Jakyoun Lee⁵, Hong-Gwan Seo⁶

¹Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea, ²Department of Public Health, Graduate School, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea, ³Korean Association on Smoking or Health, Seoul, Korea,

⁴Department of Health Convergence, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea, ⁵Graduate School of Public Health, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, ⁶Department of Family Medicine, National Cancer Center, Seoul, Korea
leekangs@catholic.ac.kr

Introduction

To prevent an increase in women smoking prevalence, gender-responsive measures for tobacco control are necessary particularly in the changing social context regarding gender.

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to identify factors associated with the use of national smoking cessation services in Korean women smokers.

Methods

From an online panel 708 Korean women smokers over the age of 19 were sampled. We used self-designed questionnaire for mental health, tobacco-related characteristics and motivation ruler for quitting smoking, concerns about weight gain and need for gender-specific smoking cessation services. Multiple logistic regression and analysis of variance with multiple comparisons were used for analysis.

Results

Only 73 women smokers had used national smoking cessation services. The factors associated with the use of national smoking cessation services were a history of pregnancy and child birth, depression, use of heat-not-burn and multiple tobacco use, parental smoking status and receiving advice to quit. With regard to the motivation ruler, those aged 19-29 found it least important. Weight gain concerns when quitting smoking had the highest importance among the participants aged 40-49. As for the needs to develop gender-specific smoking cessation programs, the scores in aged 40-49 were higher than those aged 19-29.

Conclusion(s)

This study suggested several factors related to the use of national smoking cessation services in Korean women smokers. Therefore, future studies should be conducted for specific needs of developing gender-responsive quit-smoking policies.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A288

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141620

Associations of tobacco use and consumption with rurality among patients with psychiatric disorders

Man Yau¹, Chizimuzo Okoli²

¹Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, ²College of Nursing, University of Kentucky, Lexington, United States

myau102@uottawa.ca

Introduction

People with psychiatric disorders (PDs) are disproportionately affected by tobacco use and its associated harms. Although several unique risk factors are known for this population, few studies have examined differences based on urban or rural residence.

Objectives

We aim to examine factors associated with tobacco use and consumption among rural and urban patients with PDs.

Methods

This is a retrospective correlational study using clinical data of 2,060 patients admitted to a government inpatient psychiatric facility between January 1, 2016 and December

31, 2016. Information was obtained on demographics, rurality status, smoke-free policy status, substance use history, psychiatric diagnosis, and history of tobacco use. Logistic and multilinear regression analyses were performed to examine factors associated with tobacco use and consumption, stratified by urban and rural status.

Results

Tobacco users were significantly more likely to reside in rural as compared to urban settings (67.2% vs. 58.8%; $p < 0.001$). Factors significantly associated with tobacco use among the urban population were male sex, history of substance use and treatment, and externalizing disorder. Among the rural population, history of substance use and treatment, less than high school education, decreasing age, and shorter length of hospital stay increased the risk of tobacco use. White, less than high school education, and psychotic disorder were significantly correlated with greater tobacco consumption in the urban population. For the rural population, male and less than high school education were positively associated with increased tobacco consumption.

Conclusion(s)

Although rural patients with PDs are more likely to use tobacco, they face similar risk factors as compared to their urban counterparts. This suggests the need to increase access to treatment for rural individuals with PDs to reduce such disproportionate tobacco use prevalence and related disease risk.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A289

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141622

Effectiveness of a multicomponent strategy for implementing guidelines for treating tobacco use in Vietnam commune health centers

Nam Nguyen¹, Donna Shelley², Trang Nguyen¹, Hoang Minh³, Charles Cleland⁴

¹Institute of Social and Medical Studies, Hanoi, Vietnam, ²School of Global Public Health, New York University, New York, United States, ³Hanoi University of Public Health, Hanoi, Vietnam, ⁴School of Medicine, New York University, New York, United States
ntnam@isms.org.vn

Introduction

Strategies are needed to increase implementation of evidence-based guidelines for treating tobacco use in health care systems in low and middle-income countries (LMICs).

Objectives

To present outcomes from Vietnam Quits (VQUIT), a cluster randomized controlled trial comparing the effectiveness of two multicomponent implementation strategies for increasing adoption of guideline recommended tobacco dependence treatment (TDT) in commune health centers (CHCs) in Vietnam.

Methods

We randomized 26 CHCs into two arms. Arm 1 included training and system changes to promote delivery of the 4As (Ask about tobacco use, Assess readiness to quit, Advise smokers to quit, Assist with brief counseling). Arm 2 included Arm 1 components plus a referral to a trained village health worker (VHW) for 3 sessions of in-person cessation counseling. The primary outcome was provider adoption of the 4As, and in Arm 2 sites, rates of referral to the VHW at the end of the intervention period (12 months).

Results

Adoption of each of the 4As increased significantly across both study arms (all $p < 0.001$). In Arm 2 sites, 41% of smokers were referred to a VHW for additional counseling.


Waterpipe users were less likely to receive support for quitting compared with dual and cigarette only smokers. Patients who received VHW counseling plus provider-delivered 4As (Arm 2) were significantly more likely to achieve biochemically confirmed smoking abstinence at 6 months compared to patients who received provider brief counseling alone (Arm 1).

Conclusion(s)

The study demonstrated the effectiveness of a multicomponent strategy for implementing evidence-based TDT that leveraged the public health care delivery system in Vietnam to increase access to treatment. Bridging provider delivered screening and brief counseling with opportunities for more in depth VHW-driven treatment may optimize access and outcomes and offers a potentially scalable model for increasing access to treatment in health care systems like Vietnam.

Tob. Induc. Dis. 2021;19(Suppl 1):A290

DOI: 10.18332/tid/141623



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY PARK of CRETE (STEP-C)
100, N. Plastira str., Vassilika Vouton, 70013, Heraklion, Crete
0030 2810.3917.14 | editorial@tobaccoinduceddiseases.org www.tobaccoinduceddiseases.org