

Introduction: The Company Medical Service in collaboration with the Spanish Association against Cancer in Lleida and the Safety and Health Committee, studied tobacco consum by the Regional Council workers. A free and 80% subsidized treatment was offered to workers in work hours in a group therapy and an individual one to support cessation.

Objective: The objective is to analyze the number of cigarettes smoked by workers and analyze if there is differences according to sex, in order to provide adequate cognitive-behavioral treatment.

Material and Method: Data of age, gender and number of cigarettes smoked per day were written in an anonymous questionnaire by workers. N=200. Results: 60% were women. 37.3% smoked 1-10 cigarettes/day, 45.1% 11 to 20 cigarettes/day and 5.9% more than 30. 48.4% of women smoked 1-10 cigarettes/day vs 20% of men. 5% of men smoked 41-60 cigarettes/day vs 3.2% of women. 5% of men smoked 41-60 cigarettes/day vs 3.2% of women. 5% of men smoked more than 80 cigarettes/day vs none of the women.

Conclusions: Higher percentage of women was found in the less cigarette consum group and higher percentage of men in the highest cigarettes consum group. The largest group was the one that smoked 10 to 20 cigarettes/day.

No funding.

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Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco

13th Annual Meeting • February 21-24, 2007

The Hilton Austin Hotel • Austin, Texas

PROGRAM ADDENDUM

- Program Co-Chair Ribbons are Teal.

Continuing Education Credits

- The number of approved AMA PRA Category 1 credits was incorrectly listed in the SRNT Proceedings as 16.25. The correct number of AMA PRA Category 1 credits for the SRNT 13th Annual Meeting is 14.25.
- The number of approved CE credits for Psychologists is 14.0. Credit is issued based on specific sessions attended. Please refer to the CE Packet you received at registration for more information or visit the SRNT Registration Desk.

Exhibitor Information

The National Institute on Drug Abuse contact information was listed incorrectly in the Proceedings Book. The contact information is as follows:

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Booth #101

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Poster Presentations – Changes

- Correction to **Poster Number POS1-90**, TOBACCO USE AMONG THOSE WITH SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS: FINDINGS FROM THE NSDUH 2002
Authors: Brett T. Hagman*, Cristine D. Delnevo, Mary Hrywna, Jill M. Williams, UMDNJ-School of Public Health-Department of Health Education and Behavioral Sciences
- **Poster Presentation Number POS1-46** authored by Cara L. Booker, Ph.D. has been withdrawn.
- **Poster Presentation Number POS2-13** authored by Yann S. Mineur, Ph.D. has been withdrawn.
- **Poster Presentation Number POS1-166** "PROMOTING SMOKING CESSATION IN WOMEN: A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE AMONG AFFILIATES OF WOMEN ORGANIZATIONS IN HONG KONG" authored by Sophia S.C. Chan has been added to Poster Session I on February 22, 2007 from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

POS1-166
PROMOTING SMOKING CESSATION IN WOMEN: A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE AMONG AFFILIATES OF WOMEN ORGANIZATIONS IN HONG KONG

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Objectives: To describe the knowledge, attitudes and practice regarding tobacco control among affiliates of women organizations in Hong Kong with a focus on women smoking.

Background: We set up a 'Women Against Tobacco Taskforce' (WATT) with 14 women organizations to promote smoking cessation among woman smokers in the community. In order to build a community-based network to support gender specific smoking cessation counseling, we assessed the potential members' role perception, knowledge, attitudes and practice towards tobacco control and smoking cessation.

Methods: All staff, volunteers, and members of eight women organizations participated in WATT were invited to complete a self-administered anonymous questionnaire.

Results: A total of 623 out of 771 (80.8%) affiliates of the women organizations completed and returned the questionnaire. About 88.5% were female, 96.7% aged < 60 years, 34.7% were living with smokers, and 23.6% had family member with smoking related diseases. About 2.9% (14/485) of females and 4.5% (3/67) of males were smokers. Their knowledge on smoking and health [mean \pm SD] (3.91 ± 1.44 ; average correct answers out of 7 questions), smoking related diseases (2.91 ± 0.97 ; out of 4 questions), and women-specific diseases (2.93 ± 1.87 ; out of 6 questions), were inadequate. They had positive attitudes towards tobacco control (3.31 ± 0.55) and their role in helping smokers stop smoking (3.19 ± 0.56) while their attitudes towards women smoking was negative (1.95 ± 0.55) on a 4-point Likert scale (1='Strongly disagree' to 4='Strongly agree'). About 39.3% had provided smoking cessation counseling to clients in the past 12 months although for less than once per week on average; and perceived self-efficacy in helping clients quit smoking was low (2.10 ± 0.53 ; on a scale of 1-4).

Conclusions: While the affiliates of women organizations are the first point of contact to woman smokers in the community, they have limited knowledge on smoking and health but positive attitudes. Appropriate training is required to build capacity and enhance self-efficacy in helping women smokers stop smoking.

The study is supported by Health Care and Promotion Fund (HCPF#19050504), Health, Welfare and Food Bureau, Hong Kong SAR Government.

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POS1-164
SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIATIONS IN TOBACCO CONSUMPTION, INTENTION TO QUIT, AND SELF-EFFICACY TO QUIT AMONG MALE SMOKERS IN THAILAND AND MALAYSIA: RESULTS FROM THE ITC-SEA SURVEY

Mohammad Siahpush, Ph.D., The Cancer Council Victoria*; Ron Borland, Ph.D., The Cancer Council Victoria; Hua-Hie Yong, Ph.D., The Cancer Council Victoria

Aim: To examine the association of socio-economic position with cigarette consumption, intention to quit and self-efficacy to quit in Thailand and Malaysia.

Methods: The data were based on a survey of adult smokers conducted in early 2005 in Thailand (n = 1846 men and 154 women) and Malaysia (n = 1906 men and 98 women) as part of the International Tobacco Control South-East Asian (ITC-SEA) project.

Results: The central finding was that higher income in Thailand was associated with higher cigarette consumption, having no intention to quit and low self-efficacy, and that being employed in Malaysia was associated with higher cigarette consumption. The data also revealed that in Malaysia, being non-Muslim was associated with higher cigarette consumption. In both countries not having a past quit attempt was associated with no intention to quit and low self-efficacy.

Conclusions: The result that higher socio-economic position is related to higher consumption was inconsistent with studies in high-income countries. This might be due to the fact that in low-income countries such as Malaysia and Thailand, a larger proportion of people in lower socio-economic strata experience absolute levels of deprivation and poverty. While it is possible for most disadvantaged smokers in the high-income countries to spend money on additional cigarettes, this might not be the case in Thailand and Malaysia. Other implications of the results will be discussed.

The ITC Project is supported by grants R01 CA 100362 and P50 CA111236 (Roswell Park Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Center) from the National Cancer Institute of the United States, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (045734), Canadian Institutes of Health Research (57897), National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia (265903), Cancer Research UK (C312/A3726), Canadian Tobacco Control Research Initiative (014578); Centre for Behavioural Research and Program Evaluation, National Cancer Institute of Canada/Canadian Cancer Society.

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POS1-165
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES AND GENDER IN THE REGIONAL COUNCIL

Joana Cabrera, Dr., Diputación de Lleida; Marta Mireia Las Heras Alonso, Dr., Hospital de Barbastro; Hortensia Paula Las Heras Alonso*, Dr., Area Básica de Salud Alfarràs-Almenar (LLeida); José María Veganzones, engineer, Diputación de Lleida; Marta Escarcena, Psychologist, and Eva Figuera, Asociación Española Contra el Cáncer-centro de Lleida; Hortensia Alonso, Doctor, Hospital Universitario Arnau de Vilanova de Lleida.

Objective: The objective is to analyze prevalence, workers' attitude and motivation during the campaigns.

Material and methods: Data about age, sex, smoker, number of cigarettes smoked per day and number of attempts to give up smoking were written on an anonymous questionnaire. N=200

Results: 40% were men (IC95% 33.2–47.1) The majority of people were in the 35-44 year old group. 32% of the workers smoked. The prevalence of nicotine dependence was 40% in this group. 66.3% were very worried about the possible effects of smoke on their health 74.2% were very worried about the possible effects of smoke on non-smokers people's health. 71.2% had tried to give up smoking.

Conclusions: Prevalence of smokers was 32% The highest prevalence of smokers was found in the 45-55 year old group More than two thirds of the workers were very worried about the effects of smoke on them and on the people around them.

No Funding

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POS1-163 TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AS CAUSES OF HEALTH AND INCOME DEPRIVATION: ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL SURVEY DATA, INDONESIA 2004

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Background: World Health Organization estimates that in 2020 smoking related diseases will be the biggest health problem that causes 8.4 million deaths per year (Health Department 2004). Adult smoking prevalence 1995-2001 was increasing. For total smoking prevalence, it increased by 3% point (from 27 to be 31.5%) while for men it increased by 9% point (from 53.4 to be 62.2%). However, for women this rate was decreasing by 0.4% point (from 1.7 to be 1.3%). While the smoking prevalence for the poor in 2001 were 30% totally, 63% for men and 1.7% for women. This fact reveals that tobacco consumption effect negatively not only the health condition but also the welfare condition. Therefore, study to analyze the impact of tobacco consumption to health and income status is much needed. This study will reveal how tobacco consumption determines the status of health and income of the smokers.

Objective: 1) To determine the impact of tobacco consumption to household income status. 2) To determine the impact of tobacco control regulation to smoking behavior by income group.

Method: 1) Descriptive analysis using cross tabulation of the raw data will be used to determine the impact of tobacco consumption to income status. 2) Regression analysis will be used to reveal the impact of tobacco control regulation to the smoking behavior. This study will use Indonesian Socio Economic National Survey 2004 data.

Result: 1) Average monthly household expenditure for tobacco was higher than average monthly expenditure for education and health. The tobacco expenditure was 2.1 times higher than education expenditure and 1.7 times higher than health expenditure. It reveals that, actually, education and health expenditure could be doubled if there are no smokers in the family. 2) The impacts of increasing cigarette for the poor were higher than the rich. Increasing 10% price of cigarette will tend to decrease cigarette consumption by the poor 4.6%, while for the rich the impact was 4.2%.

Policy Implication: In order to decrease the smoking prevalence and to increase the Poor's welfare, the government should increase cigarette price consistently.

No Funding

Poster Presentations – POS1-158 to POS1-165

POS1-158 INITIATION AND CESSATION OF TOBACCO USE IN SWEDEN – A COMPARISON BETWEEN DIFFERENT BIRTH COHORTS

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Background. Development over time in initiation and cessation of daily smoking and daily use of snus (Swedish smokeless tobacco) cannot be fully described by time series of point estimates of prevalence, since these data do just show the end result of two consecutive processes, initiation and cessation.

Purpose. To analyze how initiation and cessation of daily smoking and daily snus use has developed over time in Swedish men and women with different level of education.

Method. Nationwide representative population surveys (n=26,084) have established data regarding Ever Daily Smoking (representing initiation) and Current Daily Smoking (the difference representing cessation). Corresponding data are also established for daily use of snus as well as data regarding time of birth and level of education. Comparisons are made between 5 ten-year birth cohorts, the 1930s through the 1970s.

Results. Initiation of daily smoking was most common among men born in the 1940s, 62% in the Low Education group (LE) and 52% in the High Education group (HE), corresponding current rates having come down to 21% (LE) and 12% (HE). In later born cohorts both initiation and current rates are successively lower. For those born in the 1970s rates of current daily smoking are 14% (LE) and 6% (HE). Female patterns are similar, while the peak occurs some 10 years later than among men, post-peak levels being higher among women than men. Initiation of Primary Snus Use (no previous smoking) has been steadily increasing through cohorts in all categories, men and women. In men born in the 1970s the current rate of daily snus use is 34% (LE) and 22% (HE). Corresponding data for women are 7% (LE) and 3% (HE). In all categories total tobacco use (smoking + snus use) has been decreasing through the post-peak cohorts.

Conclusions. Health risks of snus use are substantially lower than those of smoking, and the increase of snus use through birth cohorts in Sweden has been associated with decreasing total tobacco use. This suggests that the emergence of increased snus use has been beneficial from health point of view not only on individual but also on population level.

No funding

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POS1-159 INTEGRAL INTERVENTION AGAINST NICOTINISM IN THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF LLEIDA

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Introduction: The Provincial Council of Lleida has carried out prevention and treatment policies against nicotine in collaboration with the Spanish Association against Cancer in Lleida and the Safety and Health Committee since 2003.

Objective. The objective is to analyze the health policy against nicotine.

Material and Method: 2003 May: Safety and Health Committee Meeting with the Company Health service, Staff Deputy, the Head of staff and the Labor Union. June to September: Questionnaire is given to workers. October: Results Analysis November to December: Preparation of the Group therapy Course 2004 January: 12 sessions in two groups. Deshabituación course. Health Committee meeting to analyze results. Treatment: 7 weekly interventions. February 2004 to February 2005: Treatment and Following: 2 interventions every 15 days, 1 monthly intervention, 1 intervention every three months and 1 intervention every 5 months. 2006 April: Health Committee Meeting to analyze results.

Results: 12 months of treatment against nicotine were offered to workers with a subsidized intervention in work hours. 200 workers had benefit. 42.9% of workers that answered the questionnaire expressed that they smoked less than two years ago, when the anti-nicotine policy began, vs 9.5% that declared that they smoked more.

Conclusions: Intervention against tobacco in the Provincial Council has been very positive. More interventions should be offered in the field of work.

No Funding.

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POS1-160

WHY DID PATIENT WITHDRAW FROM SMOKING CESSATION TREATMENT?

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Taiwan has launched National Smoking Cessation Service (NSCS) since Sep 2002. The government reimbursed physician counseling and pharmacotherapy for dependent smokers. Primary care or hospital-based physicians, after completing a 6-hour training course, were allowed to prescribe 8-week NRT or bupropion in 4-8 outpatient counseling sessions. Between Sept. 2002 and May 2005, 125,538 smokers (male 86.1%) received smoking cessation treatment in NSCS. However, each patient only had 2.11 sessions of physician counseling and 2.44-week prescription of NRT or bupropion. The duration and strength of treatment was obviously lower than that of recommendation or expectation. Only 24.8% of motivated smokers had at least 3 sessions of physician counseling in NSCS. It meant most participants terminated their treatment very prematurely. This study aimed to investigate the possible factors which might influence patients' decision to continue or withdraw smoking cessation treatment based on a routine health care system. We analyzed from 3 different aspects: demographic characters (gender, age and education), smoking status (years of smoking, daily cigarette amount, previous quit attempts) and factors related to treatment (primary care or hospital-based clinics, public or private sectors, and content of treatment). Logistic regression analysis was performed for statistical process. The results showed that younger group and lower education level withdrew earlier. Gender was not significant. Participants with ≤ 10 years of smoking had the highest rate to terminate treatment earlier. As the years of smoking increased, the treatment duration also increased. Amount of daily cigarettes and previous attempts did not contribute to the duration of treatment. Motivated smokers who received the service at a hospital-based clinic had longer treatment duration than those in primary care. No difference was identified between public or private sectors. Bupropion group had

longer duration of treatment than NRT group. This preliminary analysis showed compliance to smoking cessation treatment based on a routine service was much lower than expectation. Further research is necessary.

Supported by Bureau of Health Promotion, DOH, Taiwan.

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POS1-161

DEPENDENCE ON NICOTINE AND GENDER IN THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL WORKERS

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Introduction: Provincial Council in Lleida has carried out interventions against nicotine since 2004. Company Medical service, Spanish Association against Cancer in Lleida, the Health and Safety Committee and Family Doctors have been involved. Objective: The objective is to analyze dependence on tobacco with interventions in the Provincial council. N=200.

Materials and Methods: Data were written in an anonymous questionnaire given to workers. Short Fagerström test was used.

Results: 2003: 48% of women smoked less than 10 cigarettes per day vs 20% of men. Percentages in the other groups were higher in men than in women. 2006: 91.7% expressed that they didn't have problems to stop smoking in the forbidden places. 8.3% that had problems were men. 20% of men smoked more than 30 cigarettes in a day vs 40% none of the women. 66.7% of women smoked less than 10 cigarettes/day vs 40% of men. 69.7% of men smoked the first cigarette in the first 60 minutes after waking up vs 30.8% of women. 63.5% of women smoked the first cigarette after the first hour p=0.05.

Conclusions. Men are more dependent on nicotine than women in our work.

No Funding.

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POS1-162

PREVALENCE OF NICOTINISM IN THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF LLEIDA

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Introduction: Several prevalence studies and campaigns against nicotine have been carried out with the involvement of the Company Medical Service, the Spanish Association Against Cancer in Lleida and the Safety and Health Committee. A free treatment was offered using a group cognitive-behavioral method and an individual supporting one.