'Come & Quit': A new flexible Intensive Smoking Cessation Intervention in Denmark



Mette Rasmussen MSc, PhD

Co-authors: M Kaas, SM Helldén, NT Kjær & H Tønnesen

Oral session O3.08, 27th HPH Conference

Research put into practice – do we get the expected results?

May 31th 2019, Warsaw, Poland

Background

Tobacco is a highly damaging lifestyle factor for public health

- Globally 7 million people die each year
- Smoking causes:
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Cancer
 - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 - Other respiratory disease
 - Surgical complications
- Lifetime smokers:
 - 50% die as a result of smoking
 - Live 7-10 years shorter than never smokers
 - Poorer self-rated health

- In Denmark:
 - 14,000 die as a consequence of smoking (each year)

Smoking cessation:

- On the agenda world-wide
 - Framework Convention of Tobacco Control from WHO
- Still a major challenge for many smokers
- Intensive smoking cessation interventions are recommended

Characteristics of the two intensive smoking cessation programmes

	'Come & Quit'	Gold Standard Programme
Meetings (number)	Up to 8 ^A	5
Fixed order (Yes/No)	No	Yes
Groups or Individual sessions	Groups only	Groups or Individuals
Duration per meeting (minutes)	90 ^A	120 for groups; 20 for individuals ^в
Pharmaceutical support recommended	Yes	Yes
Patient education at each session	Yes	Yes
^A In addition to an individual introduction meeting of 60 min ^B Longer first meeting of 40 minutes for the individual sessions		

To compare the effectiveness of the Come & Quit compared to the Gold Standard Programme (GSP) in Denmark after implementation in real-life.

Secondly, to identify if gender influenced the outcome among disadvantaged or heavy smokers among the users of the two programmes

This study was based on data from the Danish Smoking Cessation Database



Aim



Prospective cohort study

Setting

🕱 Study period 2011-2016

Mathematical All smokers in Denmark have access to SCIs without referral and free of charge

Main outcome

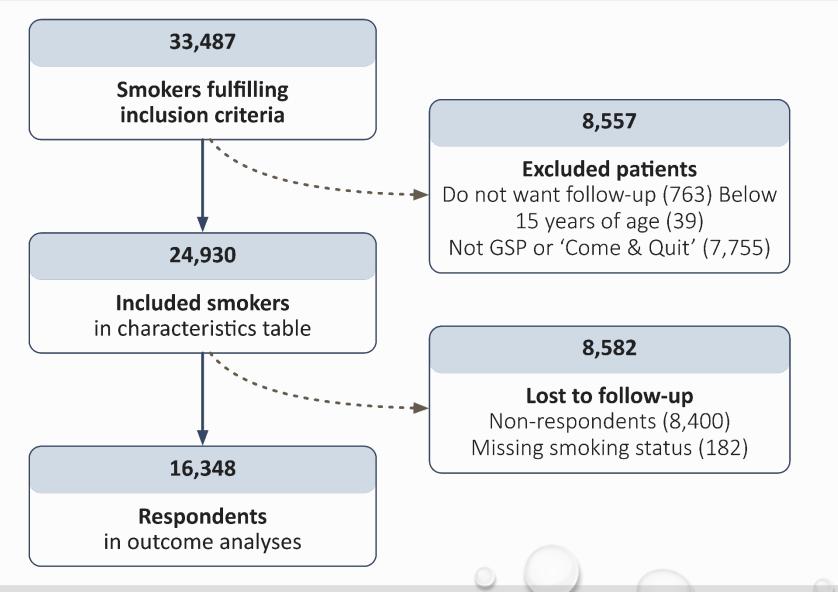
Self-reported continuous abstinence after six months

Prognostic factors



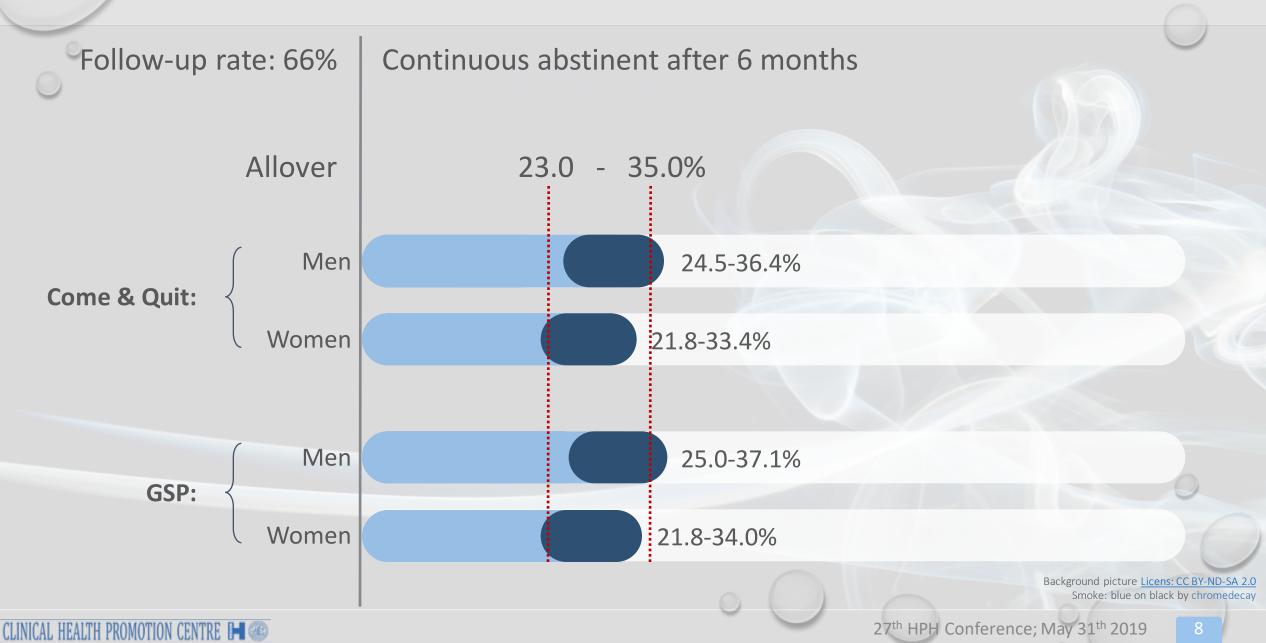
CLINICAL HEALTH PROMOTION CENTRE 🖪 🍩

Patient flow

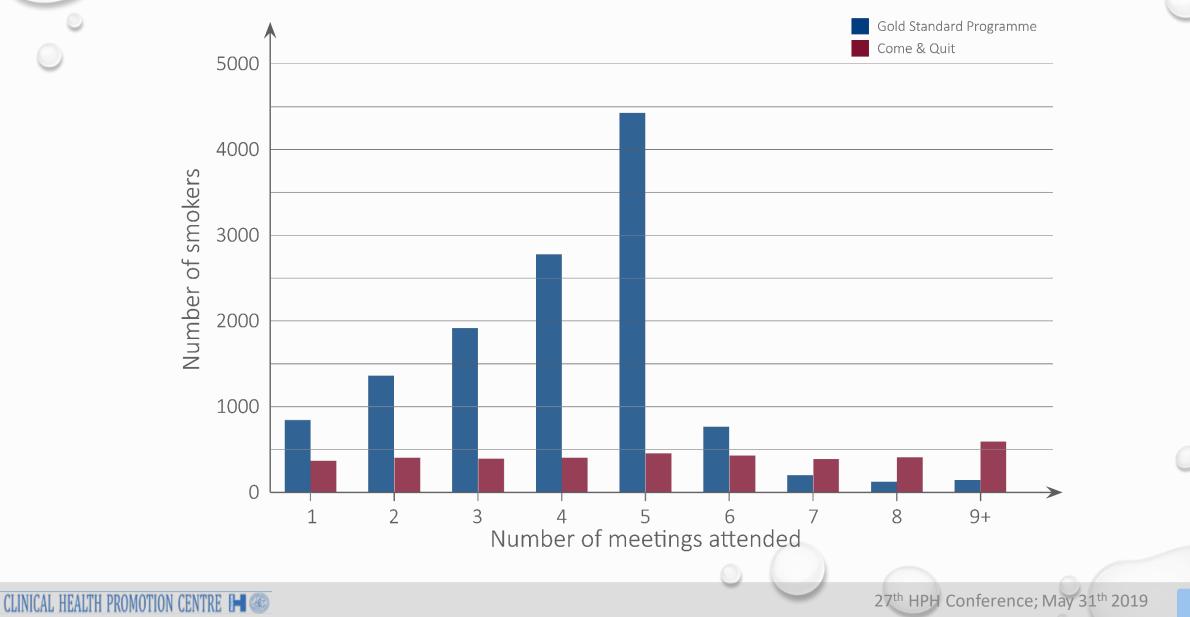


CLINICAL HEALTH PROMOTION CENTRE 🖪 🍩

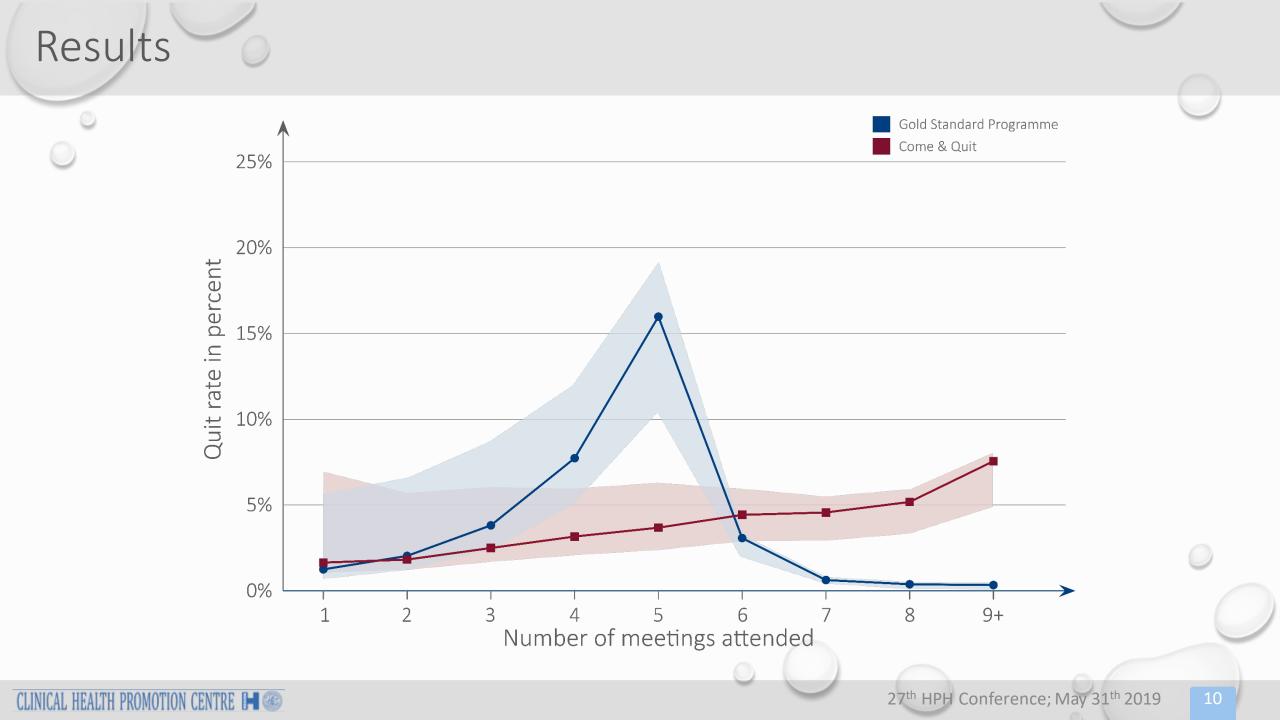
Results on effectiveness



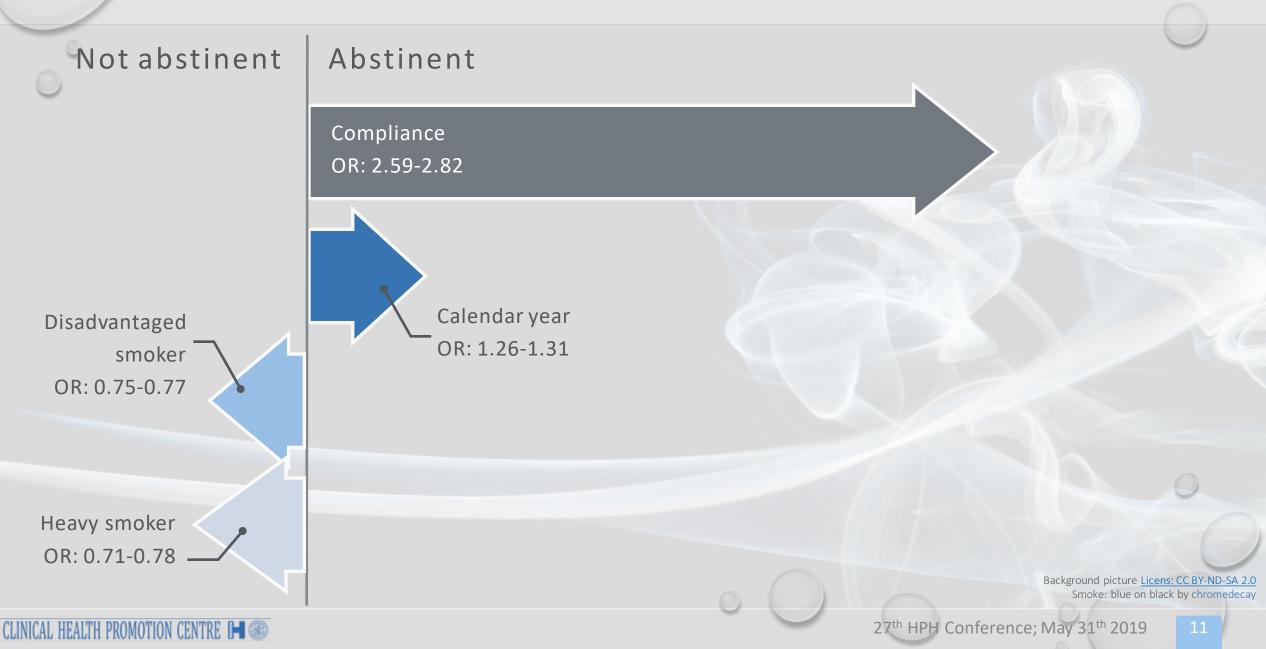
Results



9



Factors associated with outcome



Conclusion

The two intensive interventions (Come & Quit and the Danish GSP) were both effective with similar quit rates of 35%

- In both programmes men were more likely to be successful quitters compared with women
- Compliance to the programme was the most important predictor of a successful outcome



Thanks to

All included patients z

The users

The user group and steering committee

(73)

The researchers

Secretariat personnel

CLINICAL HEALTH PROMOTION CENTRE 🖪 🍩

27th HPH Conference; May 31th 2019

THANK YOU FOR WATCHING

and listening

r