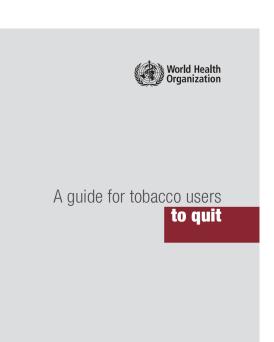
# A guide for tobacco users to quit Toolkit for delivering brief tobacco interventions in primary care

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## A guide for tobacco users to quit

- 1. How to get ready to quit —for tobacco users not ready to quit:
  - Don't think quitting is important
  - Don't think they can quit successfully
- 2. How to plan and make quit attempts—for tobacco users ready to quit
- 3. Local tobacco cessation support resources—for tobacco users want to find more resources for quitting





## A guide for tobacco users to quit

### 1. getting ready to quit:

- 1) Impact of tobacco smoking
- Benefits of quitting





How to improve confidence in quitting







## A guide for tobacco users to quit

#### 2. Planning and making quit attempts:

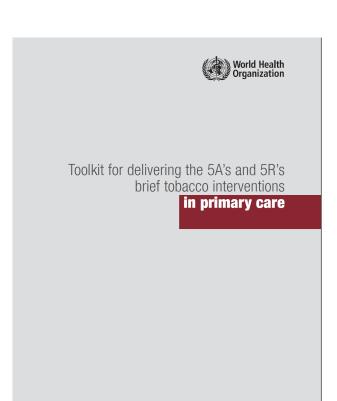
- Develop a quit plan (STAR)
- Overcome common barriers and challenges to quitting
  - A. Physical addiction
  - B. Emotional/psychological connections
  - C. Behavioral and social connections
- 3) Prepare for relapse
  - A. Use relapse as a learning experience
  - B. Prevent relapse

I want to be non-smoker and I think I can quit!





- 1. Tobacco use: a deadly habit
- 2. The unique role of the healthcare provider in tobacco control
- 3. Basics of tobacco use and tobacco dependence
- 4. 5A's model to help patients ready to quit
- 5. 5R's model to increase motivation to quit
- 6. 5A's to avoid exposure to secondhand smoke

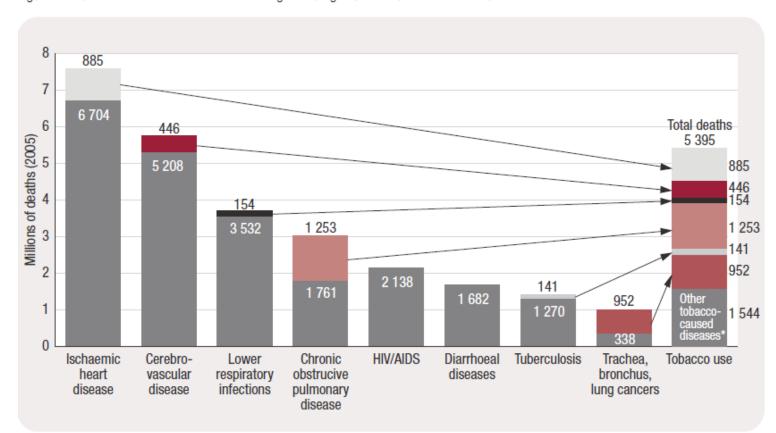




#### Tobacco use: a deadly habit

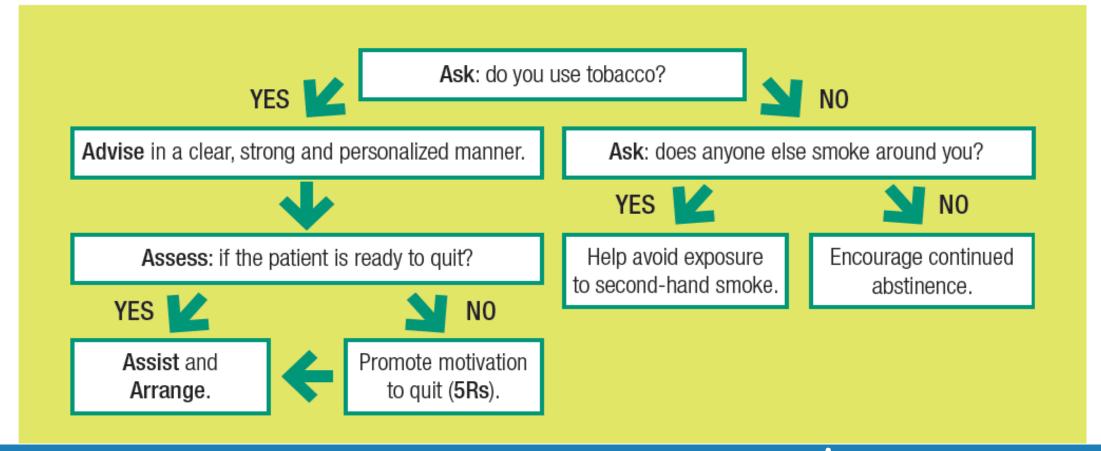
- the importance of helping tobacco users quit

Figure 1: Tobacco is a risk factor for six of the eight leading causes of death in the world





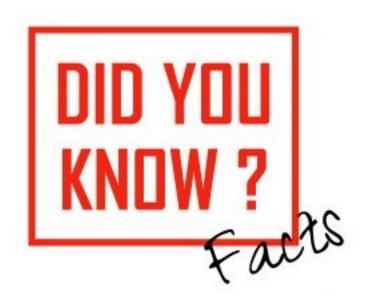
## The unique role of the healthcare provider in tobacco control – the potential of primary care providers in helping tobacco users quit





#### Basics of tobacco use and tobacco dependence

- what basic knowledge a primary care provider should have in order to effectively assist tobacco users in quitting
  - Impact of tobacco smoking
  - 2) Benefits of quitting
  - 3) Challenges to quitting
    - A. Physical addiction
    - B. Emotional/psychological connections
    - C. Behavioral and social connections





## **5As model** – how to better use 3-5 minutes to talk to patients who are ready to quit

Ask – Systematically identify all tobacco users at every visit.

Advise - Advise all tobacco users that they need to quit.

Assess - Determine readiness to make a quit attempt.

**Assist** – Assist the patient with a quit plan or provide information on specialist support.

Arrange – Schedule follow-up contacts or a referral to specialist support.



5Rs model – how to better use 3-5 minutes to talk to patients who are not ready to quit

**Relevance** – How is quitting personally relevant to you?

Risks - What do you know about the risks of tobacco use?

**Rewards** – What would be the benefits of quitting in that regard?

Roadblocks – What would be difficult about quitting?

**Repetition** – Repeat assessment of readiness to quit; if still not ready to quit, repeat intervention at a later date.



## **5A's model** – how to advise non-smoking patients to avoid exposure to SHS

- **Ask –** Systematically identify non-smoking patients who are exposed to second-hand smoke at every visit.
- **Advise** Advise the patient to avoid exposure to second-hand smoke.
- **Assess –** Determine the patient's willingness to reduce exposure to second-hand smoke.
- **Assist -** Assist the patient in making an attempt to make his/her daily life environment smoke-free.
- **Arrange –** Schedule follow-up contacts.



# WHO eLearning course on brief tobacco interventions

 An English version, free online training course on brief tobacco interventions for primary care providers is available for everyone:

https://www.who.int/tobac co/quitting/training-forprimary-careproviders/en/



World Health

## Thank you for your attention

