Introduction & Background

- Smoking remains the leading preventable cause of death in the US with only 1/3rd of patients using available treatments.
- Behavioral support and advice from a clinic run by smoking cessation specialists is effective in aiding smoking cessation.
- Programs of support involving multiple contacts for a period of four weeks or more given by specialists enables, on average, about one in 20 attempts to quit to succeed for six months or more that would not otherwise have done.

Baseline Data and Results

- Prevent clinic data collected from 1st July 2014 to 30th June 2016 from electronic medical record (CPRS)
- We considered someone as a smoker if either “health factor” or ICD identified them as “tobacco user”
- Total number of smokers in primary care clinic panel: 1685
- LPN and residents surveys performed

Number of smokers, number of consults placed, consults completed and consults discontinued

Number of consults placed per semester 7/1/2014 – 6/30/2016

Baseline data: Patients scheduled in the PREVENT clinic

Post intervention: Patients scheduled in the PREVENT clinic

Conclusions

- By using simple, low cost strategies i.e., fliers and informing the key stakeholders about available resources we were able to increase the number of patients scheduled to the smoking cessation clinic by more than 15% in six months.

Lessons Learned

- Involve stakeholders early
- Assign ownership of a task to an individual
- Continuously measure and monitor results to ensure the intervention is working
- Collect baseline data before choosing an intervention
- Be flexible with the interventions and the aim statement
- Continue to improve based on available data

References