

SMOKING PREVENTION AND CESSATION



In North America, tobacco use is the **number one cause of preventable disease and mortality**. Nearly
90% of smokers who are adults first smoked a
cigarette before turning 18.

Although smoking rates have declined, E-cigarettes are now impacting how teenagers interact with tobacco products; youth are more vulnerable and are at higher risk for smoking addiction compared to adults.

Forms of tobacco

<u>Smoke:</u> Cigarette, cigar, hookah, bidi, kretek <u>Smokeless:</u> Chewing tobacco, dissolvable tobacco, e-cigarettes, snuff

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SMOKING INITIATION

- Easy access to tobacco
- Many forms of tobacco
- Misinformation about the health consequences of smoking
- Low socio-economic status
- Sexual minority or Indigenous background
- Peer and family influence, including lack of parental support
- Substance abuse
- Adverse childhood experiences

CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING

- Craving, tolerance, and withdrawal leading to dependence
- Negative effects on brain and development
- Reduced executive cognitive function in adulthood
- Increased risks for future substance use
- Increased impulsivity, decreased attention
- Bad smell, poor breath, early wrinkles
- Increased risk of developing chronic illnesses such as COPD, cardiovascular disease and adverse health effects on youth with preexisting chronic illnesses
- Major risk factor for developing lung cancer

Motivational interviewing 5A's for smoking cessation

Ask Advise Assess Assist
Arrange

PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS

- Age-appropriate information and counselling about tobacco use
- Encourage family involvement
- 5A's method for motivational interviewing
- Support tax raises and bans on tobacco
- Encourage government and schoolbased interventions

CESSATION INTERVENTIONS

- Individual or group counselling and motivational interviewing
- Cognitive behavioural therapy
- Mobile phone interventions
- Self-help materials
- Nicotine-replacement therapy
- Pharmacotherapy: Bupropion, Varenicline