

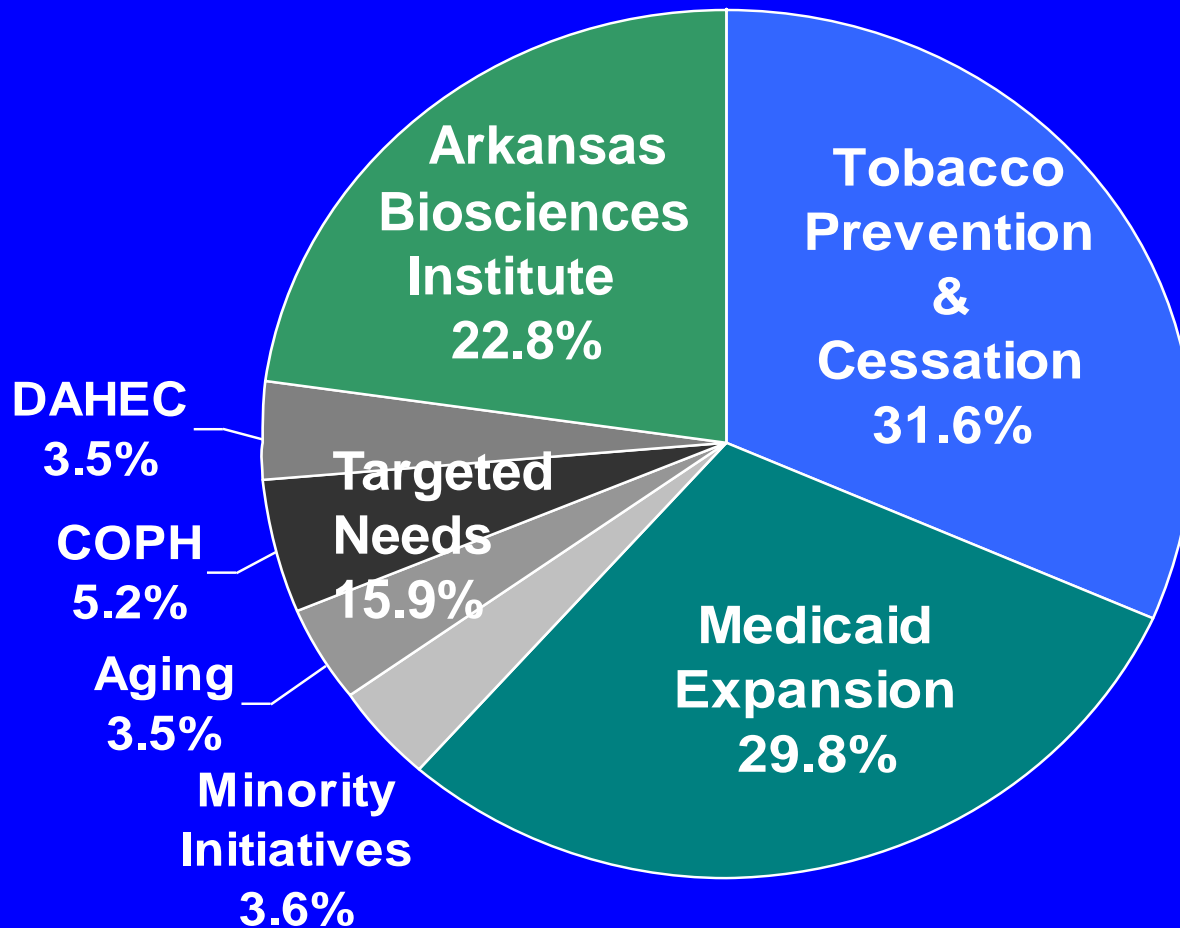
Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program

Arkansas Department of Health

Paul Halverson, DrPH, FACHE
Director and State Health Officer

Initiated Act

Allocation of MSA Funds



MSA – Initiated ACT ONE 2000 requirements

- Community prevention programs that reduce youth tobacco use
- Local school programs for education and prevention in grades kindergarten through twelve that should include school nurses, where appropriate
- Enforcement of youth tobacco control laws
- State-wide programs with youth involvement to increase local coalition activities
- Tobacco cessation programs
- Tobacco related disease prevention programs
- Comprehensive public awareness and health promotion campaign
- Grants and contracts funded pursuant to this chapter for monitoring and evaluation as well as data gathering
- Other programs as deemed necessary by the Board

CDC Best Practices

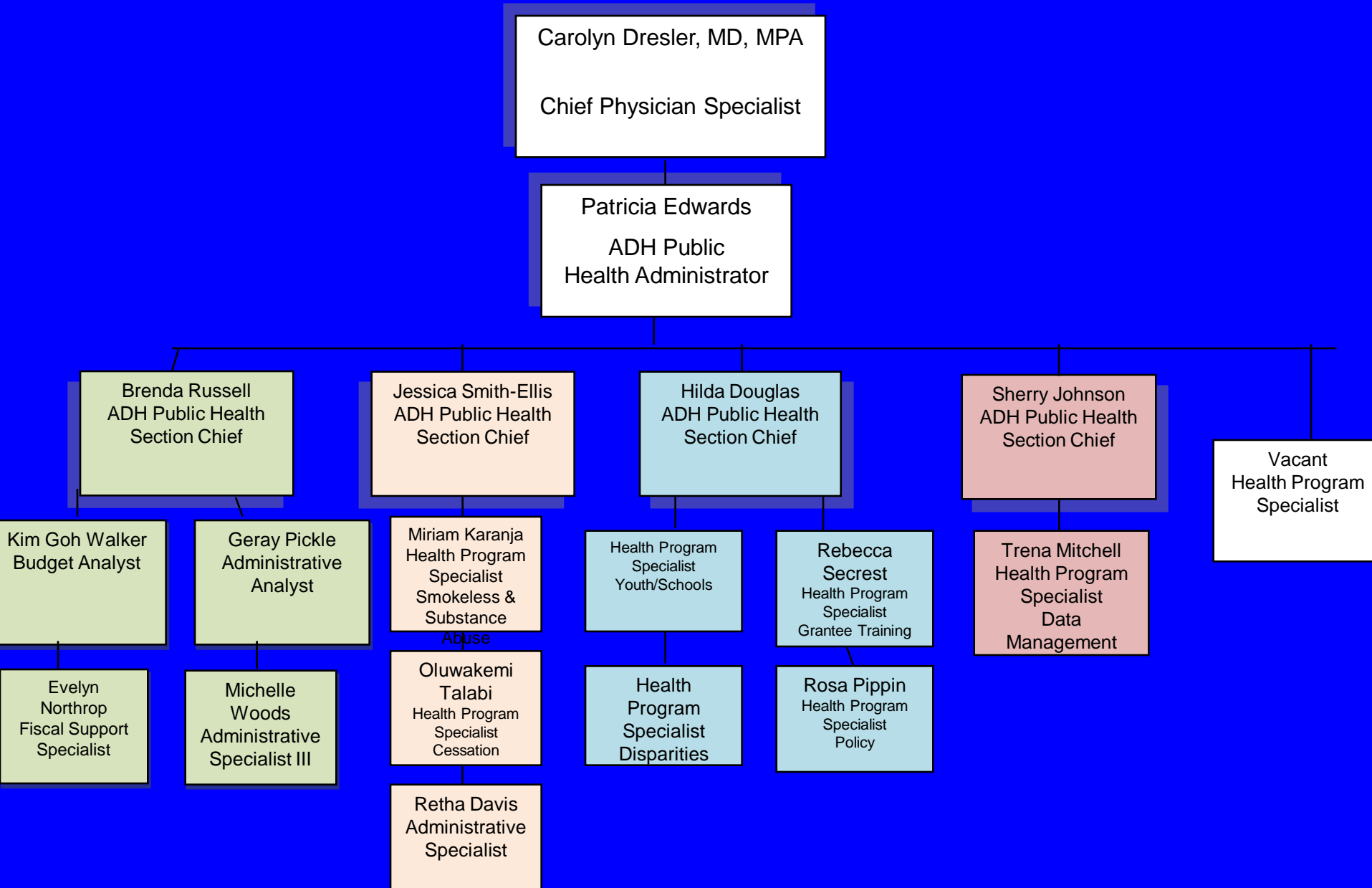
October 2008

	Recommended %
• State and community interventions	43%
• Health communication interventions	14%
• Cessation interventions	31%
• Surveillance and Evaluation	8.6%
• Administration and Management	4.3%

Current Programs

- State & community
- Youth & Schools
- Cessation
 - Free&Clear (quitline vendor)
 - Healthcare provider outreach
 - Insurance Coverage
 - Increase Medicaid Utilization
 - Substance Abuse/Drug Courts
- Disparities
 - Oxygen Project
 - Pregnancy/Maternal Health
- Smokeless
- AR Tobacco Control Board
- 19 Community grants
- 20 CSH grants
- AR Cancer Coalition
- Coalition for Tobacco Free AR
- Youth Leadership Initiative
 - YES! Team
- Surveillance/Evaluation Team
- Financial Team
- 15% Minority Initiative
 - UAPB
 - Addiction Studies
 - MISRGO
 - Health Communication

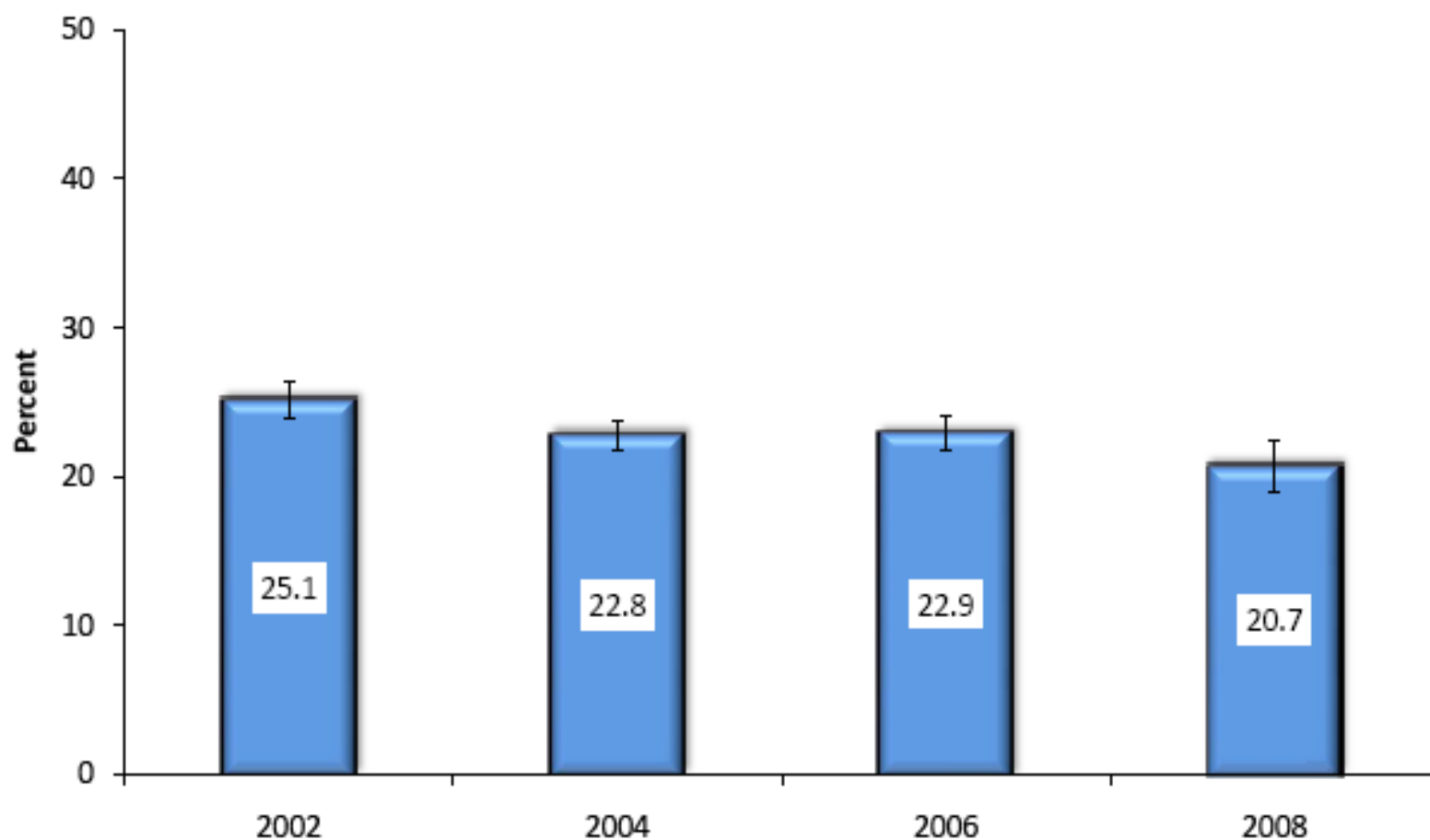
Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program



Cigarette Smoking

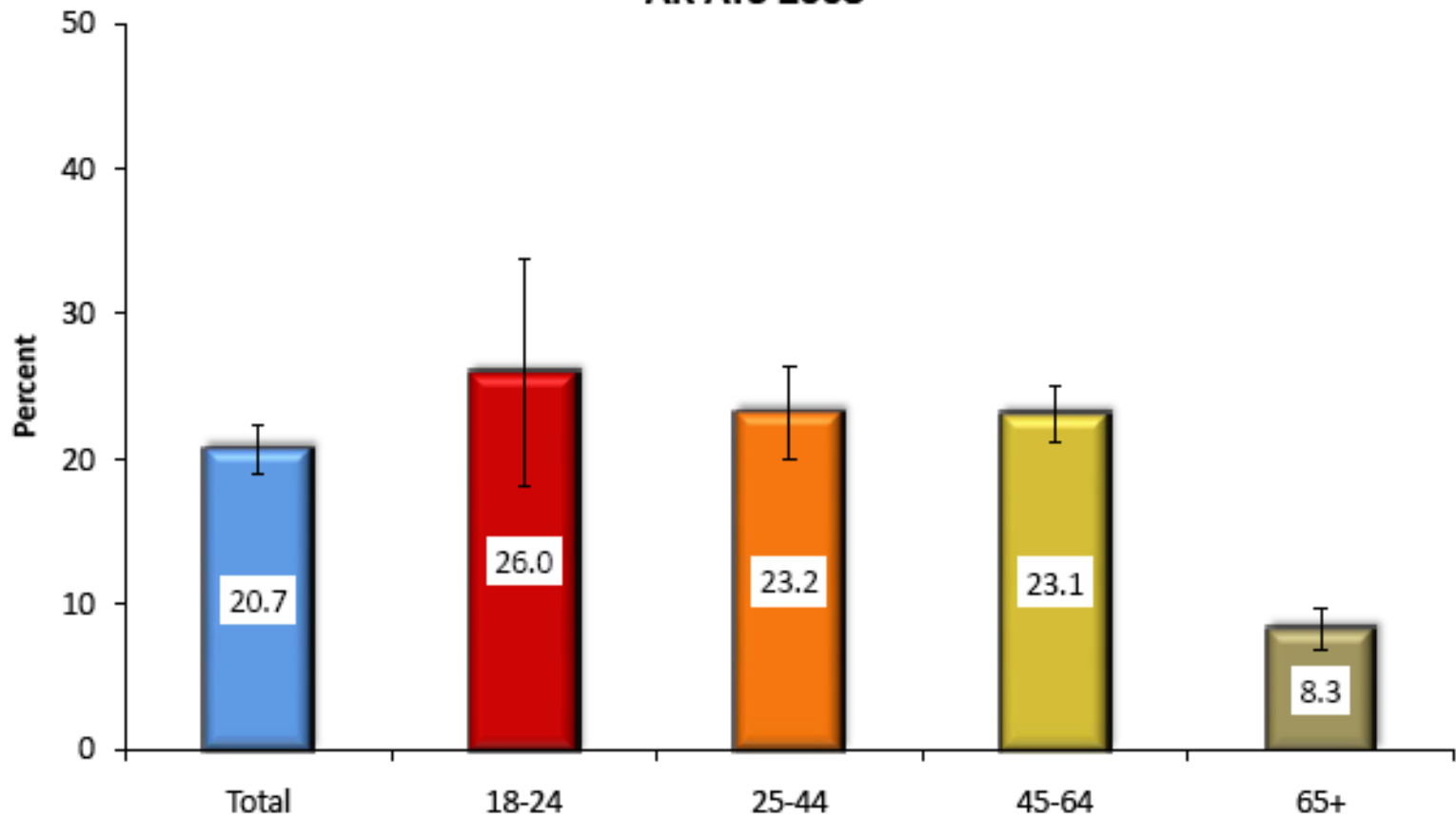
Adults

**Percentage of adults who were current cigarette smokers,
AR ATS 2002, 2004, 2006, & 2008**



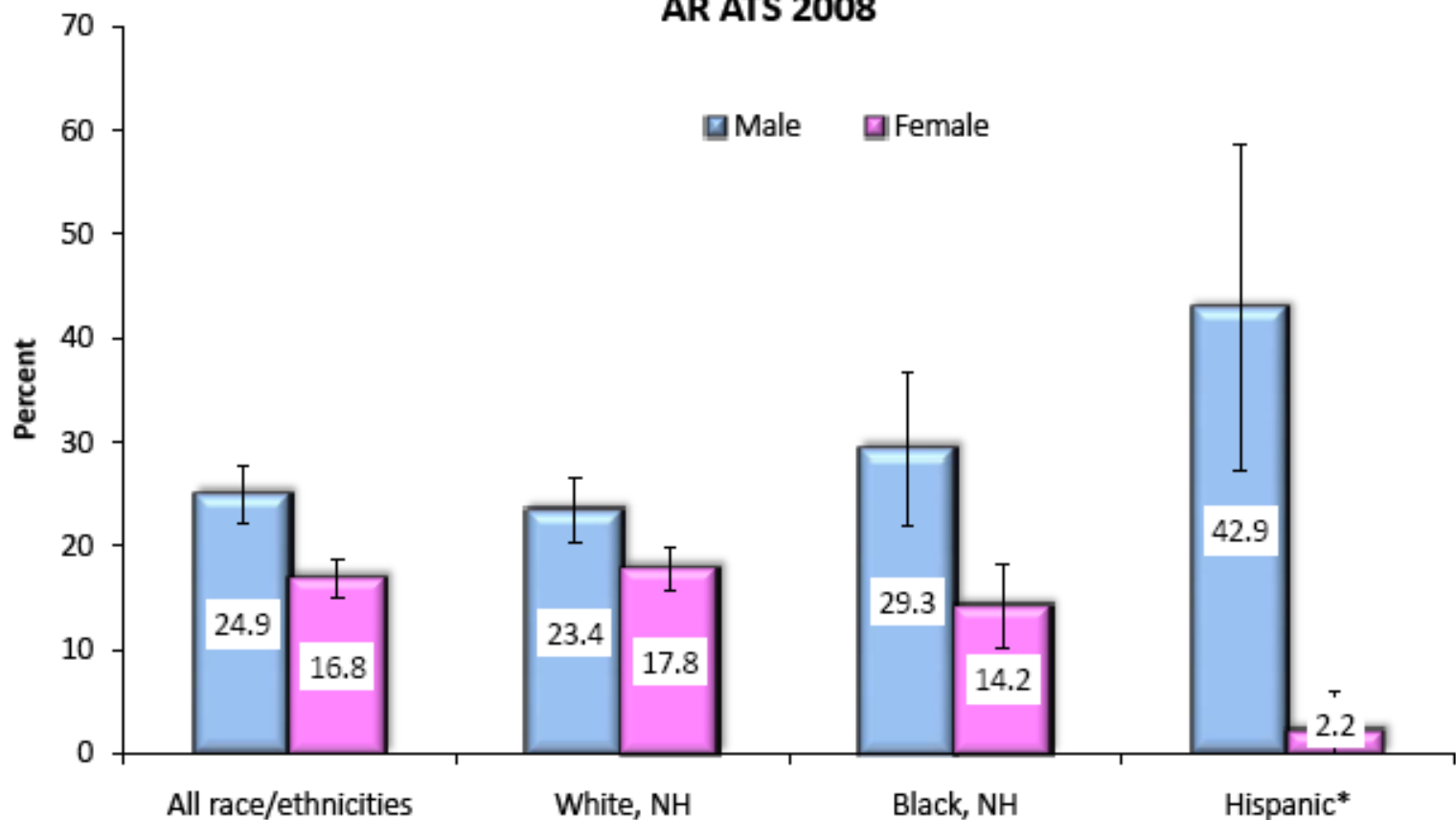
Current cigarette smokers: respondents aged 18 years or older who report having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are current smokers on every day or some days.

**Percentage of adults who were current cigarette smokers,
by age group,
AR ATS 2008**



Current cigarette smokers: respondents aged 18 years or older who report having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are current smokers on every day or some days.

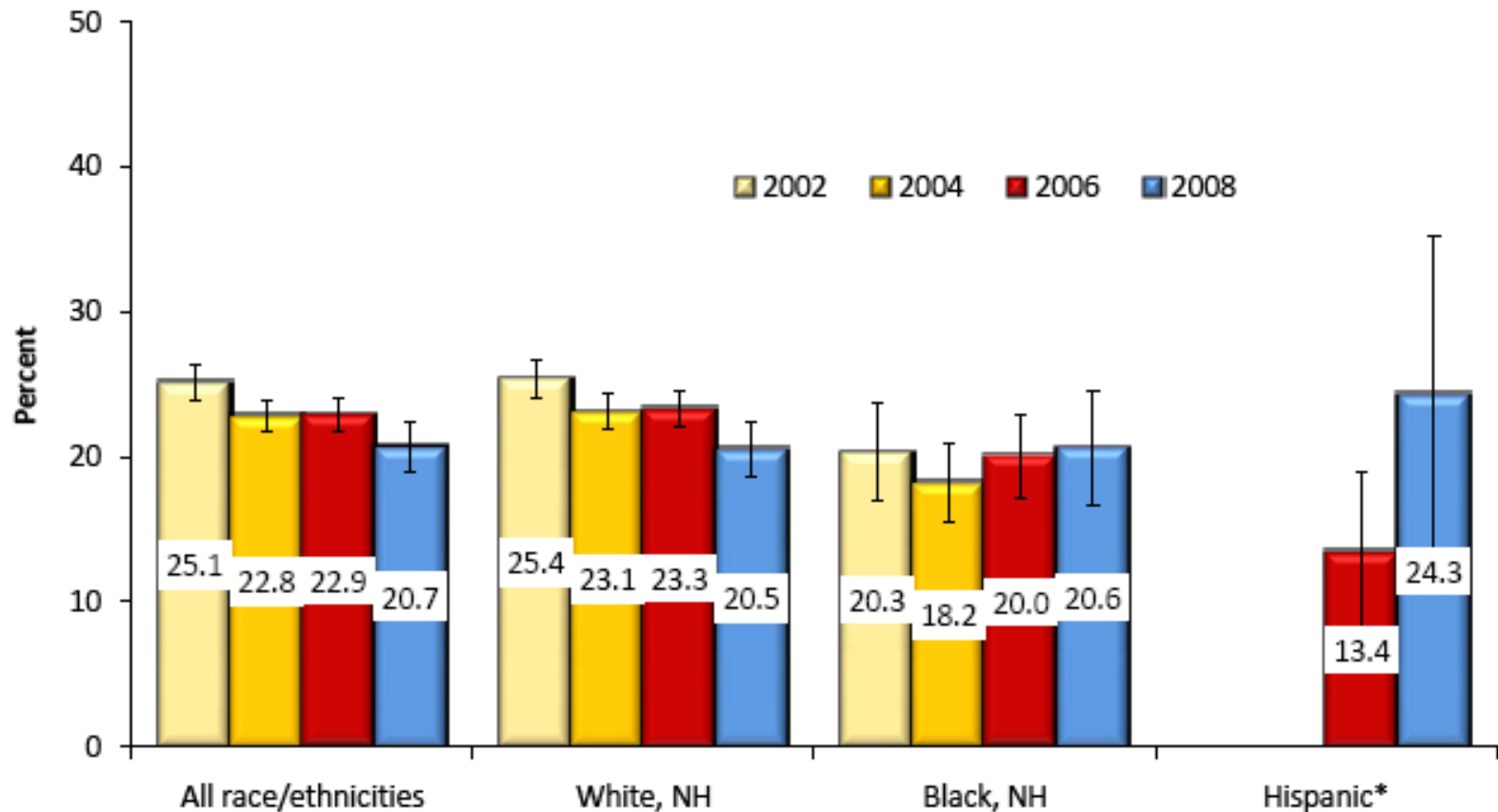
**Percentage of adults who were current cigarette smokers,
by race/ethnicity and gender,
AR ATS 2008**



Current cigarette smokers: respondents aged 18 years or older who report having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are current smokers on every day or some days.

*The percentage of Hispanic individuals who are current cigarette smokers is significantly lower than that of White, Black, and All race/ethnicities.

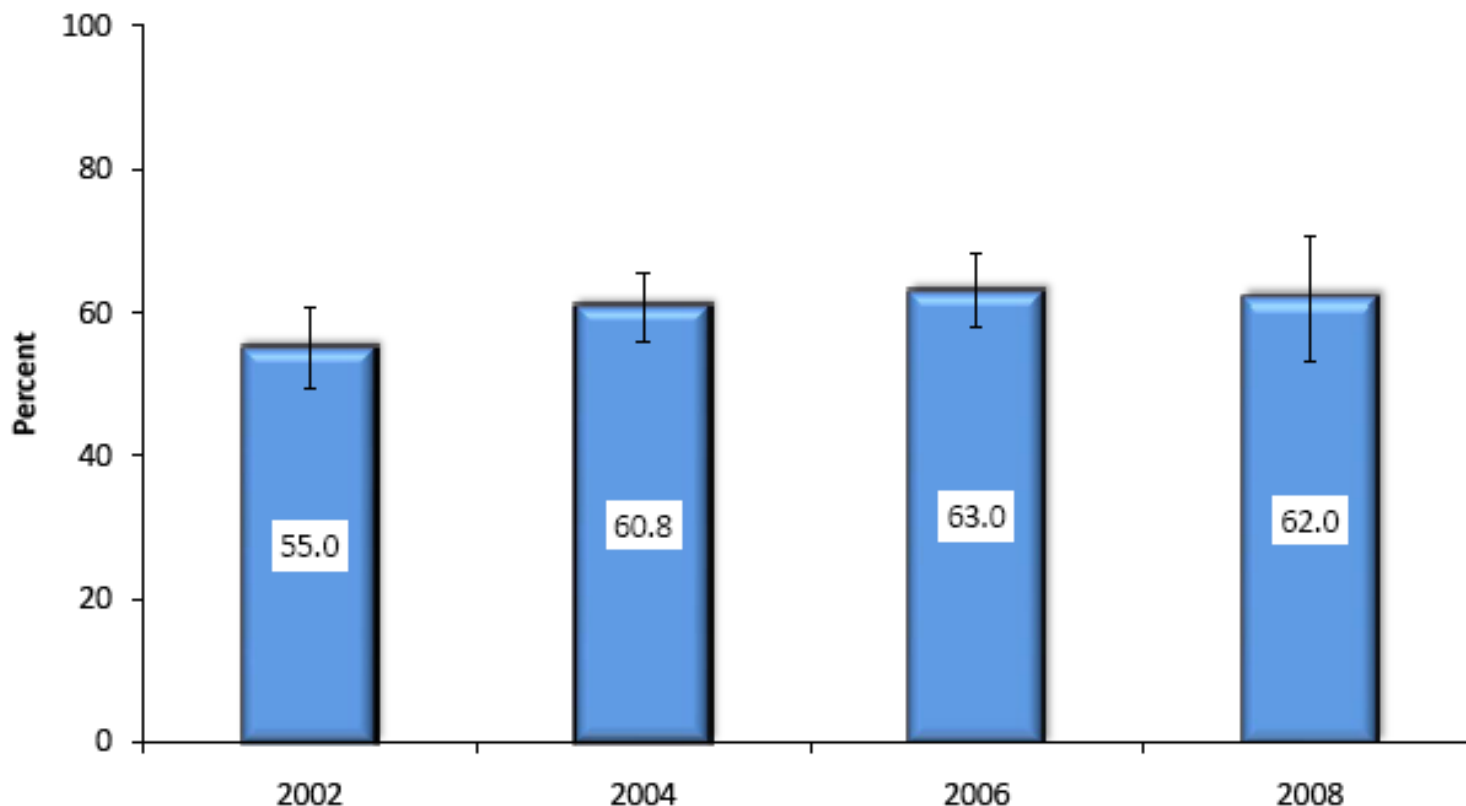
**Current cigarette smoking among adults,
by race/ethnicity
AR ATS 2002, 2004, 2006, & 2008**



Current cigarette smokers: respondents aged 18 years or older who report having smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are current smokers on every day or some days.

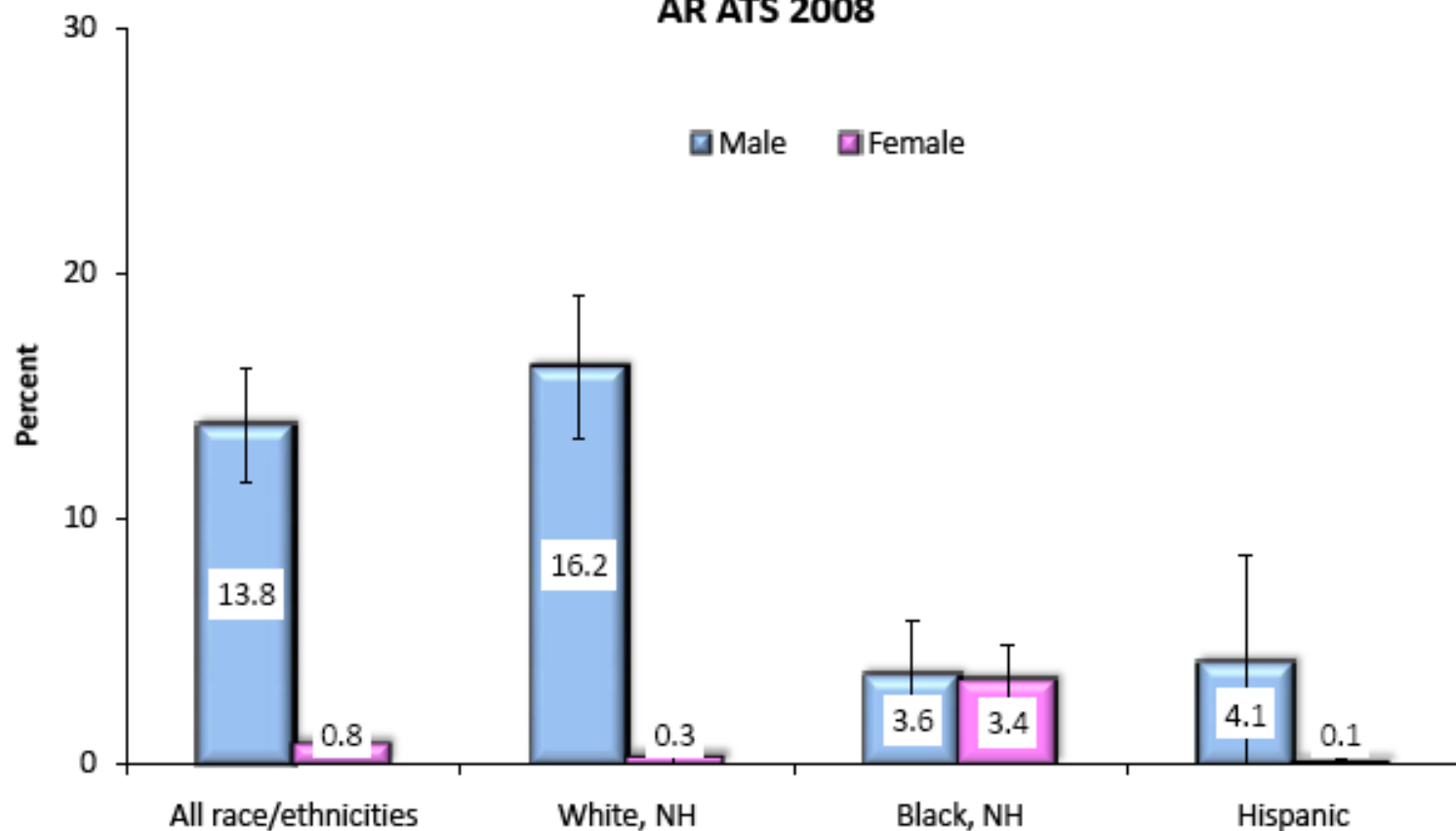
**Hispanic rates for 2002 and 2004 are not displayed due to sample size limitations

Percentage of adult current smokers who visited a physician in the 12 months preceding the survey and were *asked* about their smoking status, AR ATS 2002, 2004, 2006, & 2008



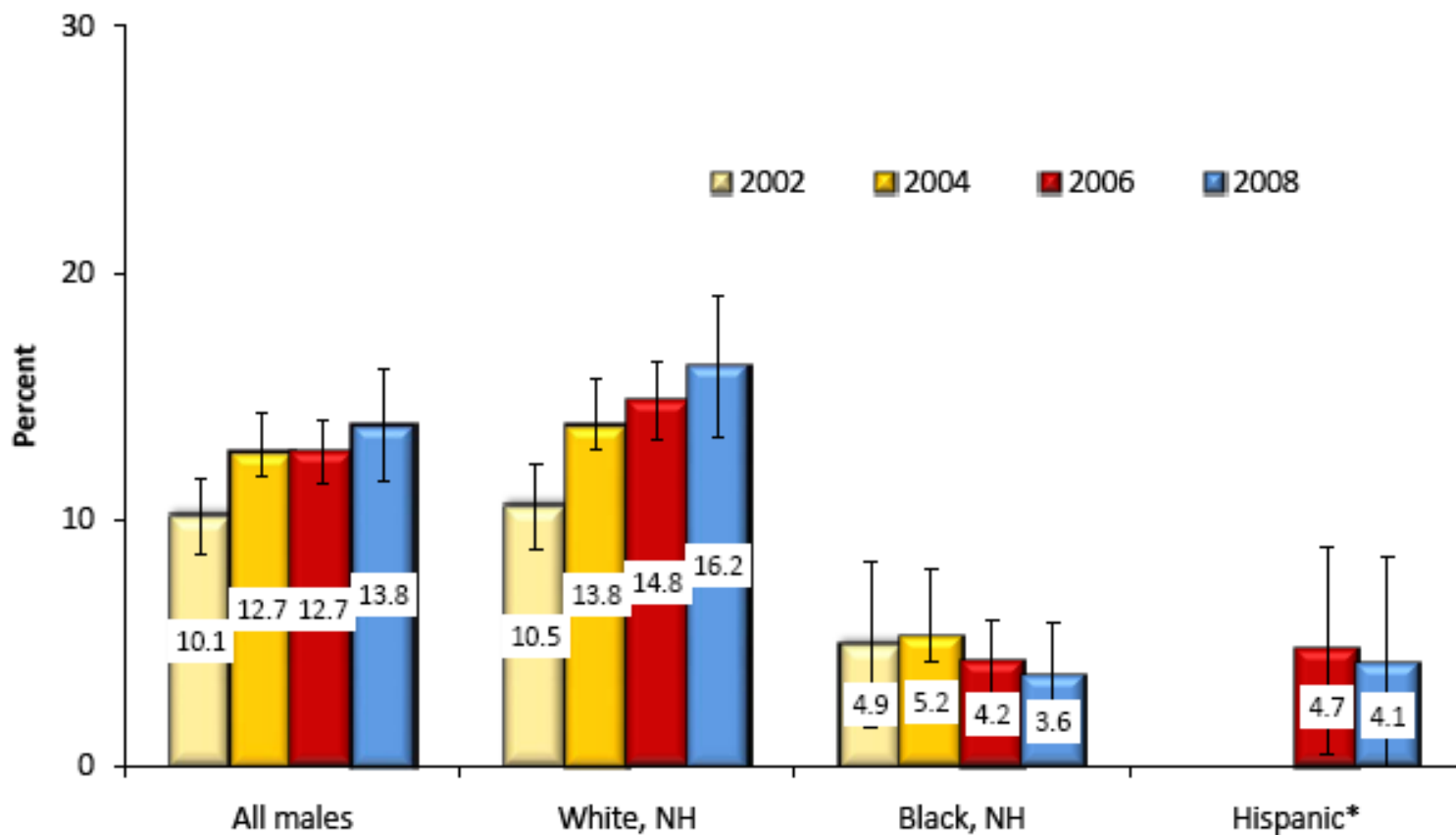
Q14. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional to get any kind of care for yourself?
and
Q16. During the past 12 months, did any doctor, nurse, or other health professional ask if you smoke?

**Percentage of adults who were current users of smokeless tobacco,
by race/ethnicity and gender,
AR ATS 2008**



Q48. Do you currently use chewing tobacco or snuff every day, some days, or not at all?

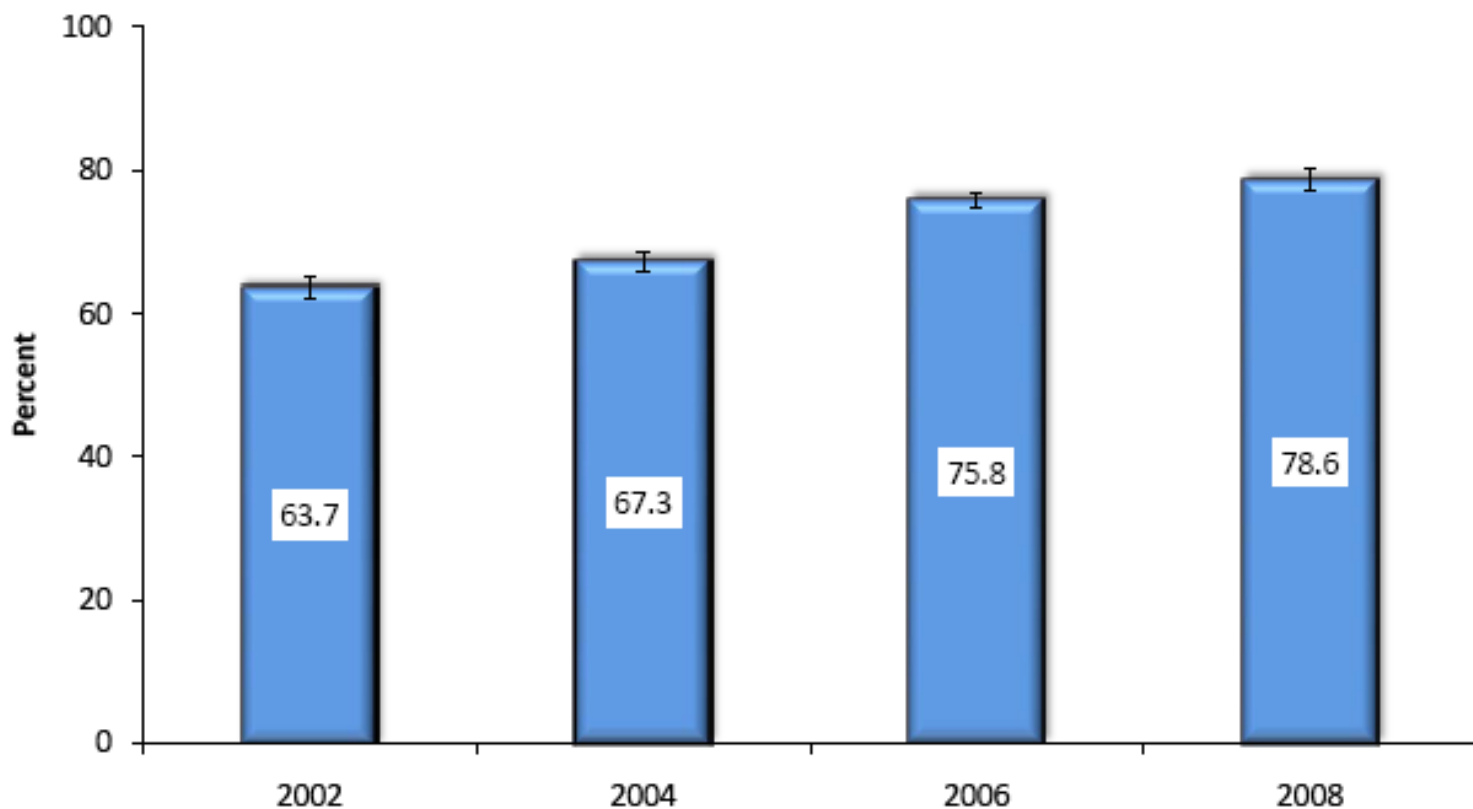
Percentage of adult males who were current users of smokeless tobacco,
by race/ethnicity,
AR ATS 2002, 2004, 2006, & 2008



Q48. Do you currently use chewing tobacco or snuff every day, some days, or not at all?

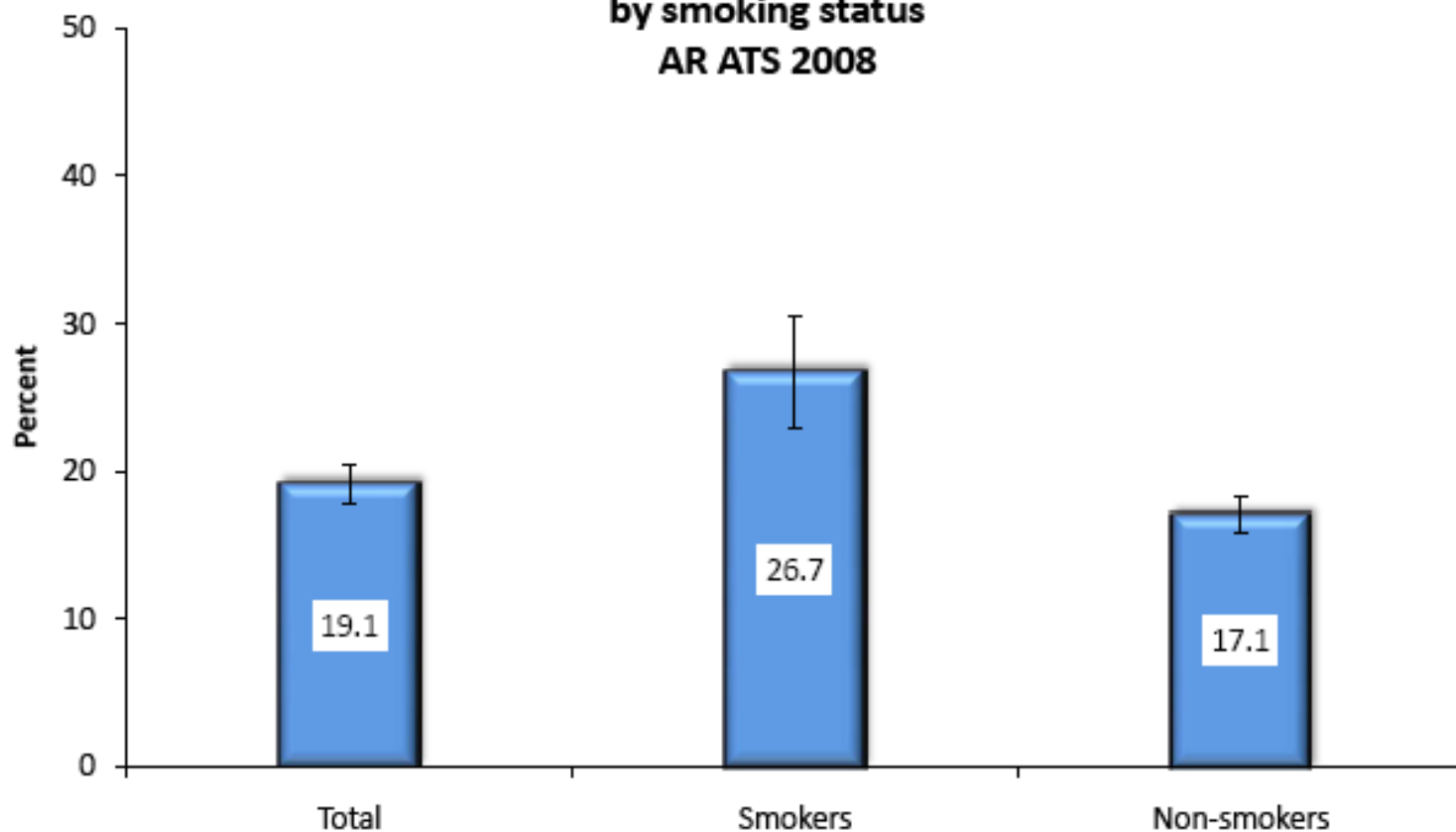
*Hispanic rates for 2002 and 2004 are not displayed due to sample size limitations.

**Percentage of adults who reported that smoking was not allowed anywhere inside their homes,
AR ATS 2002, 2004, 2006, & 2008**



Q36. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages, or porches.

**Percentage of adults who are limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems, by smoking status
AR ATS 2008**

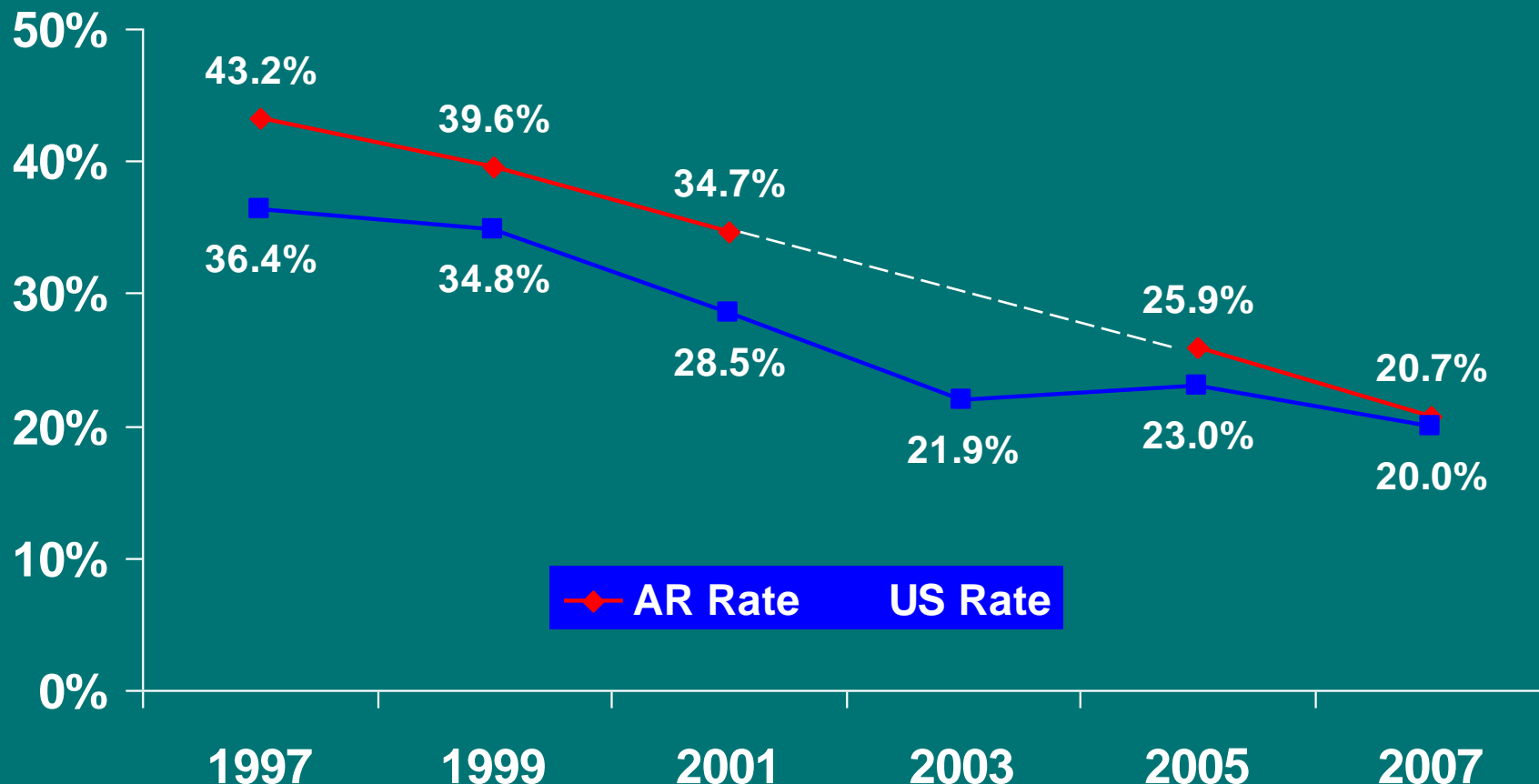


Q26. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?

Cigarette Smoking

Youth

Current Cigarette Smoking * among High School Students, Arkansas & the US, 1997-2007

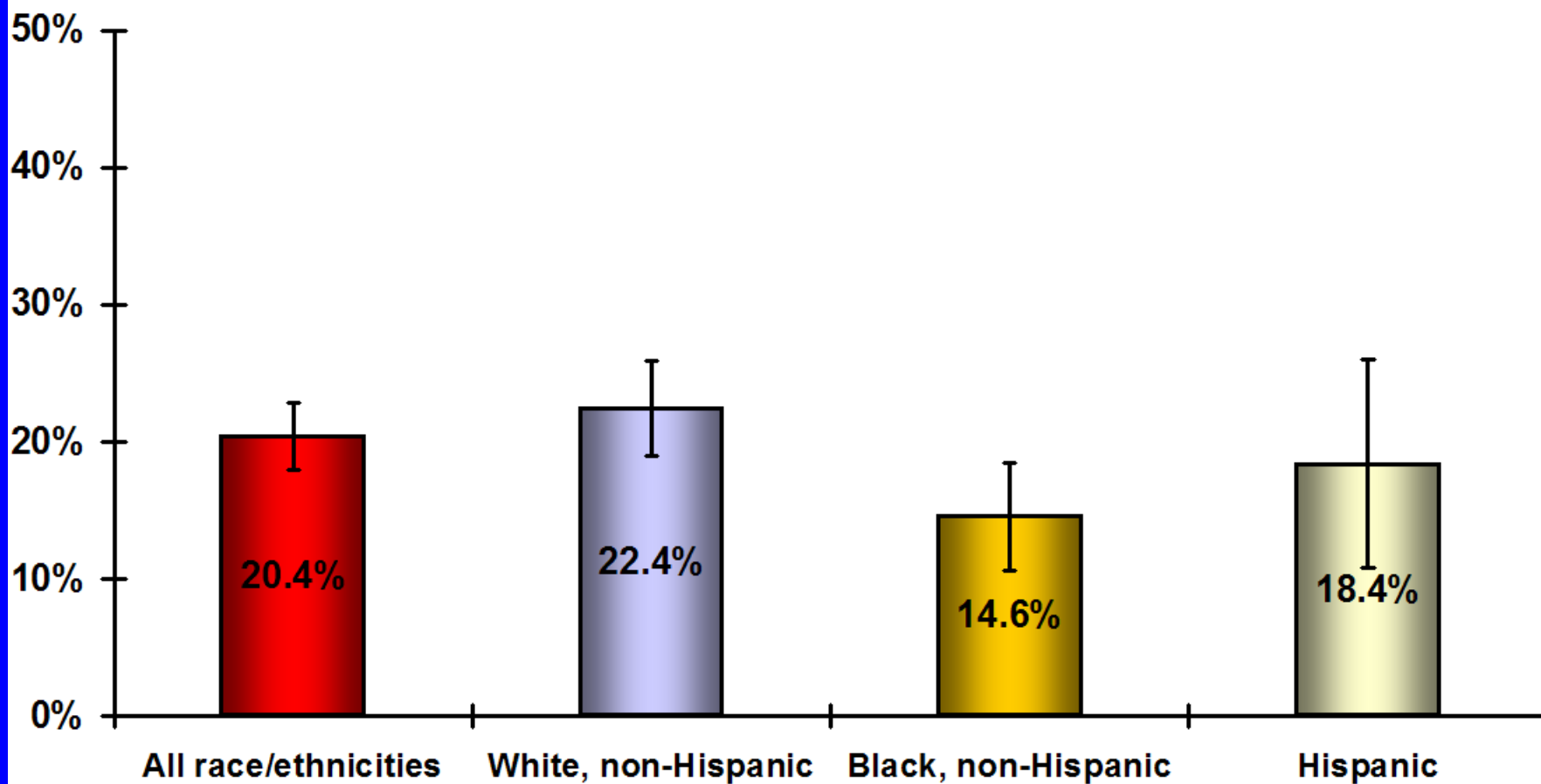


* Students in grades 9-12 who report having smoked cigarettes on one or more days during the previous 30 days

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

--- No data available for Arkansas in 2003

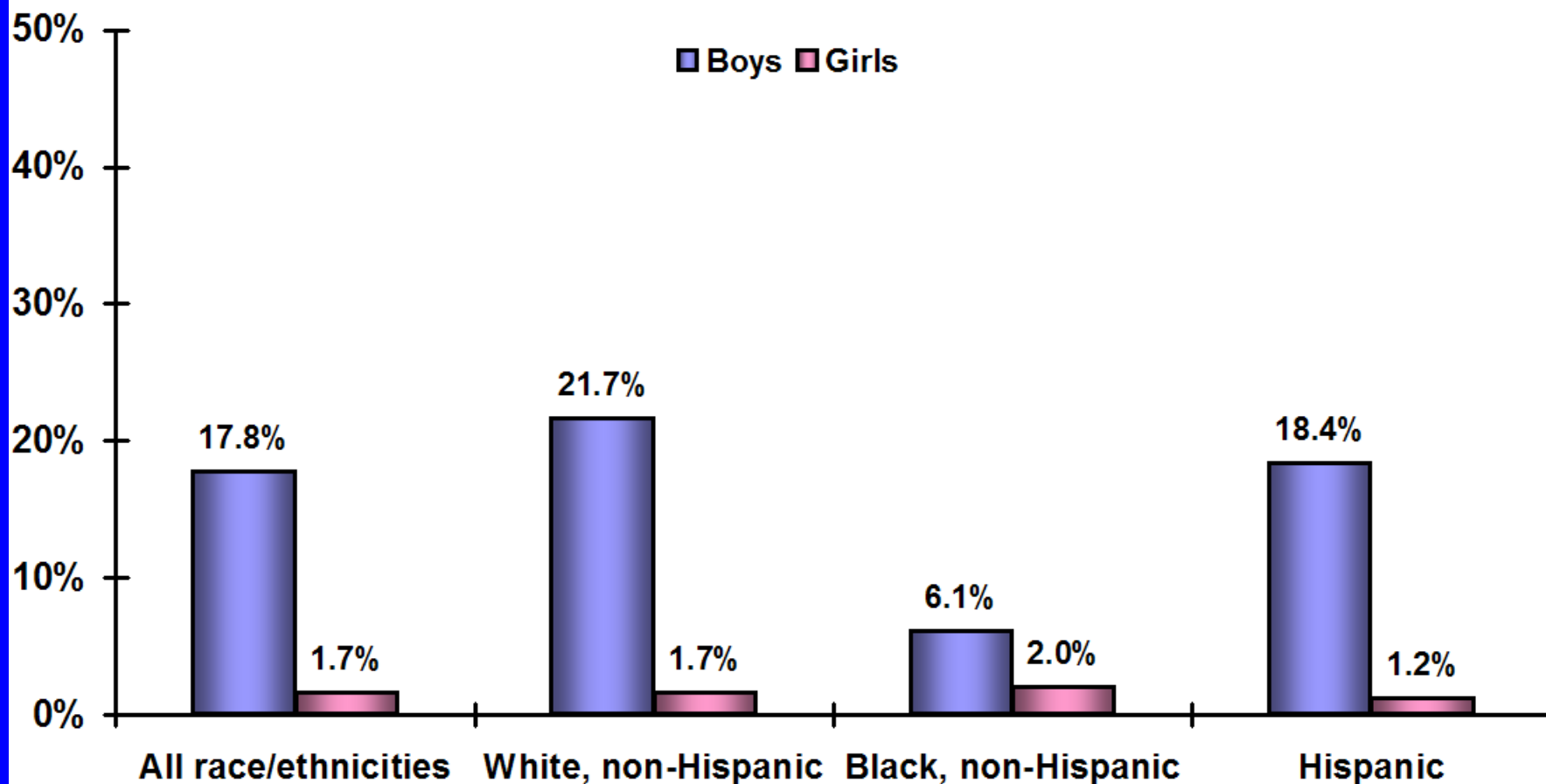
Current Cigarette Smoking among High School Students* by Race/Ethnicity Arkansas 2007



*Students in grades 9-12 who report having smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 day during the previous 30 days.

Source: Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use among High School Students* by Race/Ethnicity and Gender Arkansas 2007



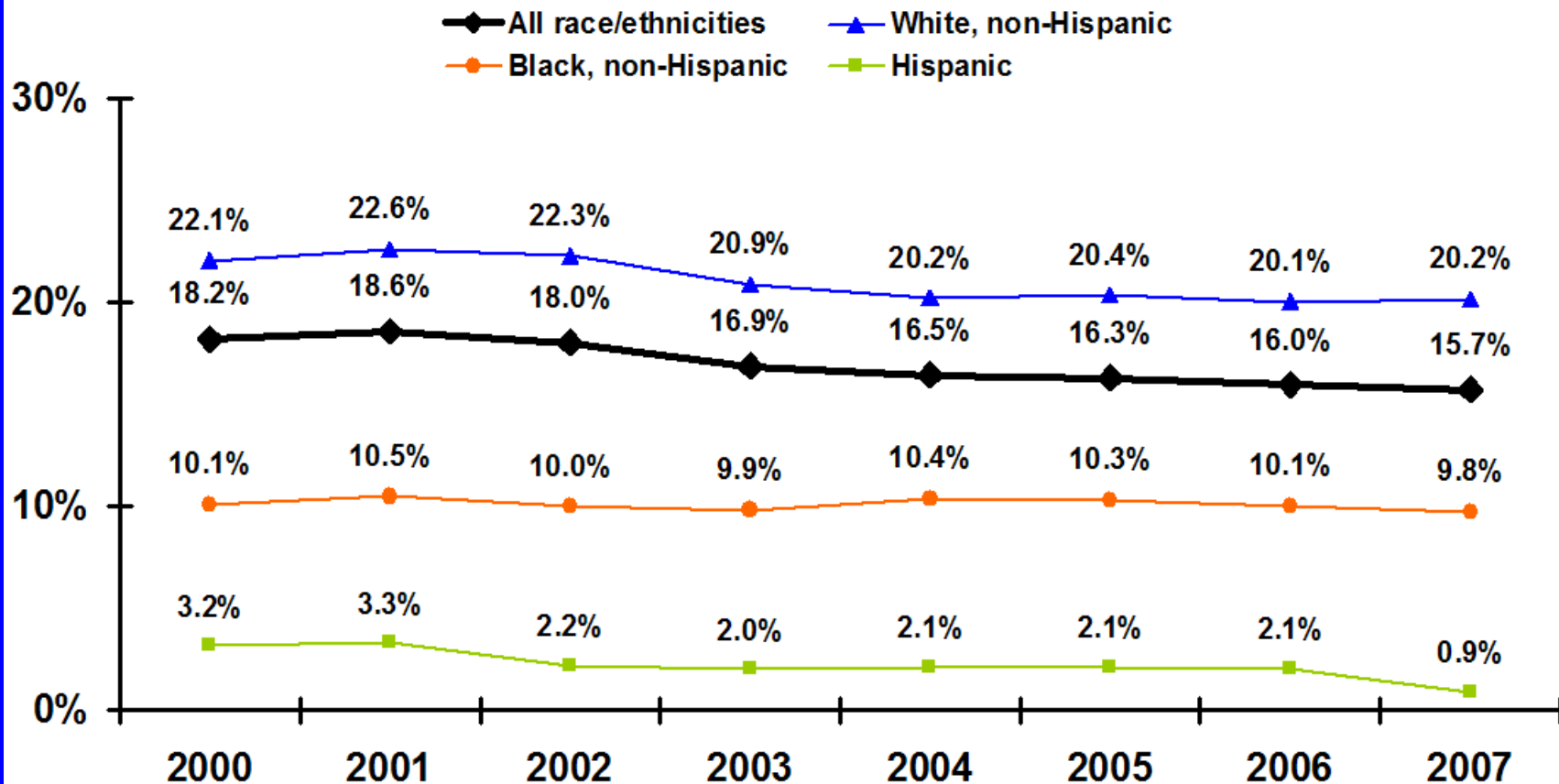
*Students in grades 9-12 who report having used smokeless tobacco products on ≥ 1 day during the previous 30 days.

Source: Arkansas Youth Tobacco Survey

Smoking During Pregnancy

Mothers of all ages

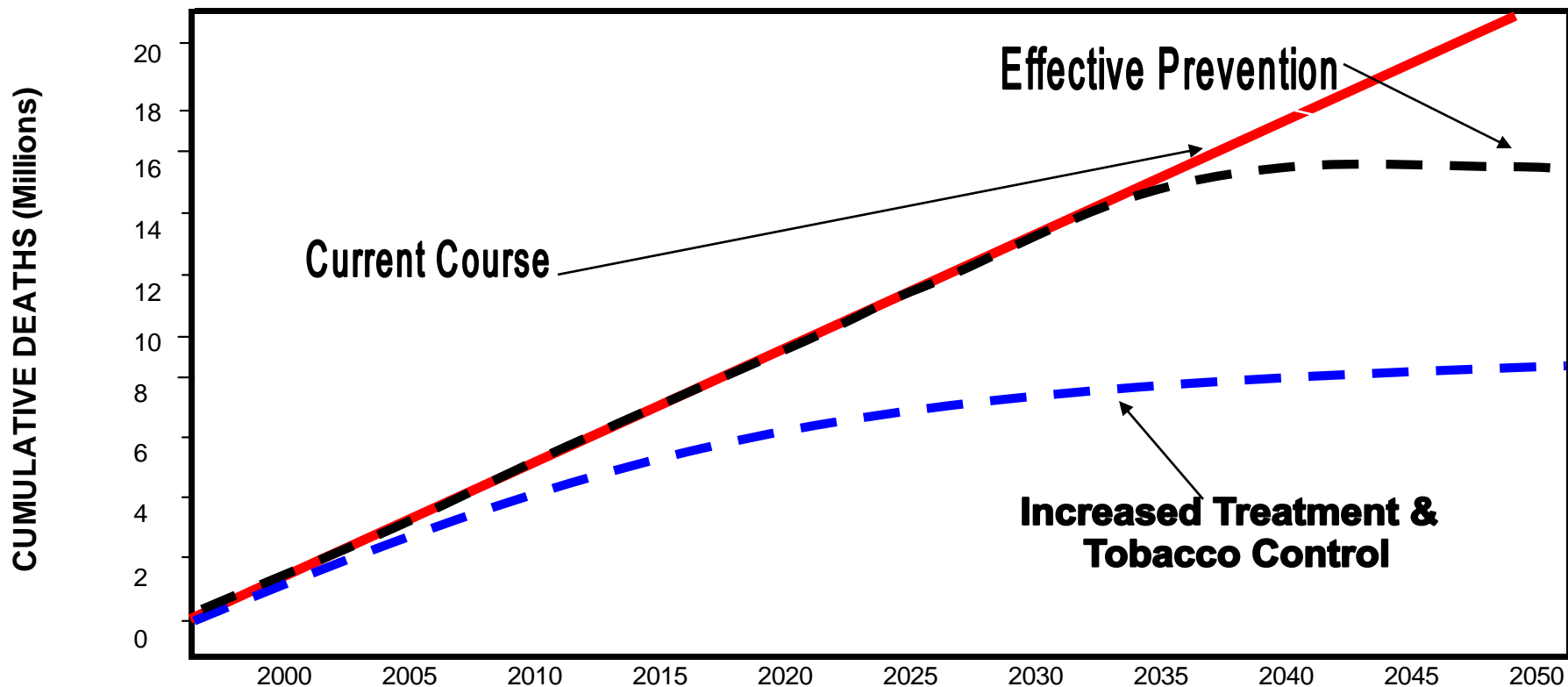
Percentage of all mothers who smoked during pregnancy by race/ethnicity Arkansas 2000-2007



Note: Percentages are based on approximately 38,000 resident births per year.

Source: Arkansas Department of Health-Vital Statistics System, Center for Health Statistics

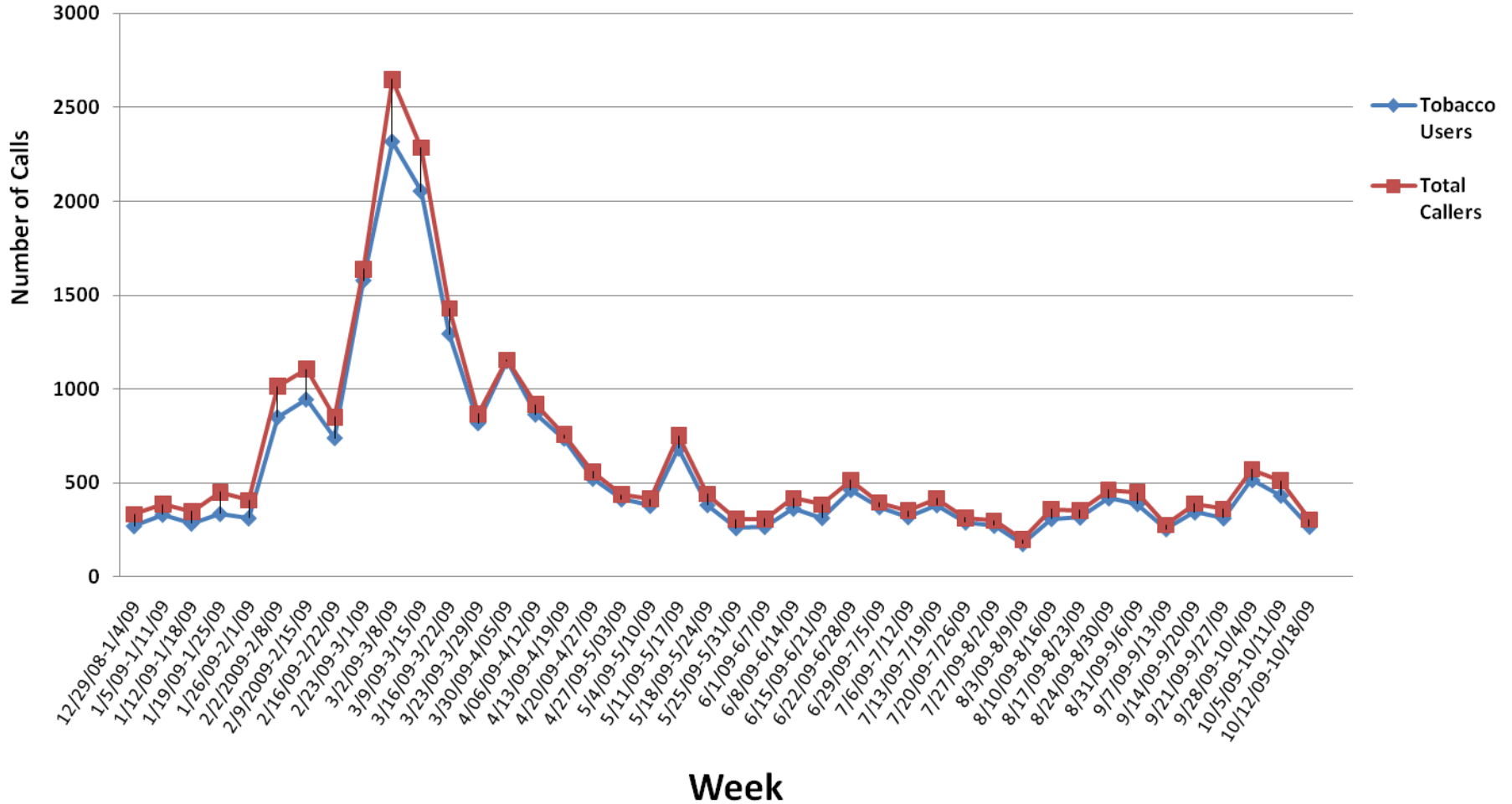
PROJECTED MORTALITY PATTERNS



Projections of smoking caused deaths

Henningfield & Slade, Food & Drug law Journal supp. 1998;53:78

Arkansas Tobacco Quitline Weekly Calls



Evaluation of Arkansas Tobacco Quitline

- 25% with < \$10,000 annual income
- 52% with <\$20,000 annual income
- Approx. 50% uninsured
- Approx. 60% women
- Approx. 11% African-American
- 82% are highly addicted
- 30% 7-month quit rate

Partnership with Department of Community Correction

- Partnership with: DCC, OADAP and UAPB's Addiction Studies
- Training by University of Massachusetts Medical School's Center for Tobacco Treatment Research and Training. (UMASS)
- 77 substance abuse counselors from DCC and its contractors have received training and are working on becoming Certified Tobacco Treatment Specialist (CTTS)
- Integrated curriculum for tobacco cessation along with substance abuse counseling
- "Train the Trainer" is being developed to provide sustainability

THE FUTURE PROBLEM



Because: concomitant use