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**Background:** Tobacco smoking in public places is prevalent in Nigeria despite global recognition of its deleterious effects. Ekiti State is one of the few states in Nigeria that has enacted the law prohibiting smoking in public places without decline in the practice. This study was conducted to assess awareness and perception of State tobacco control law prohibiting smoking in public places among selected stakeholders and the factors influencing adherence to the law in Ekiti State.

**Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted using a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative approach. Respondents were selected stakeholders who were directly involved with tobacco control law within the State. Respondents' perception and attitude towards the tobacco control law was assessed using standardized scales. The qualitative survey employed key informant interview (KII) using KII guide. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Chi-square at  $p=0.05$  while qualitative data were analyzed using thematic approach.

**Results:** The mean age of respondents was  $39.9 \pm 7.7$  years and 55.5% were males. Majority (73.0%) were aware of the state tobacco control law, had good perception (86.0%) of and positive attitude towards the law (93.4%). More of the older age groups were aware of the law compared to the younger ( $p=0.018$ ). The qualitative findings revealed there was little or no compliance with the law prohibiting tobacco smoking in the public in the State. Some identified reasons for non-compliance by most respondents were poor level of information dissemination and awareness and lack of political will.

**Conclusions:** This study revealed high level of awareness, good perception and positive attitude but poor adherence to the law prohibiting tobacco smoking in public places among stakeholders in Ekiti State. Concerted efforts are required by the government to address identified bottlenecks against compliance for effective implementation and enforcement of the law in the State.

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12:45-14:00

**EP-125-3 Intervention for mothers during pregnancy to reduce exposure to second-hand smoke (IMPRESS): a pilot randomized controlled trial in Bangladesh**

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**Background:** Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) during pregnancy is associated with harmful health effects to the foetus and newborn baby. We piloted an intervention targeting pregnant women whose husbands smoked at home, explored intervention acceptability and trial feasibility.

**Methods:** The IMPRESS study was administered in Comilla District, Bangladesh. We recruited 48 pregnant women in their first and second trimester, and followed them up at 3 months

and within 48 hours after delivery. Outcomes included foetal exposure to SHS measured by pregnant women's salivary cotinine levels, SHS knowledge and smoking behavior of husbands/family members. Interviews explored intervention acceptability. Trial feasibility was assessed by recruitment and retention rates.

**Results:** The recruitment target of 48 pregnant women (100%) was achieved in 40 days. Among 96 pregnant women approached, 35 were non-eligible, and 13 declined to participate. Retention was 100% at 3 months, 62% within 48 hours after delivery. Mean cotinine level (intervention arm) declined from 0.43 ng/ml (SD 0.42) at baseline to 0.34 ng/ml (SD 0.6) at first follow up. The difference between intervention and control arms was not statistically significant. Knowledge increased in both arms (+1.1 intervention, +0.6 control, NS). Smoking in the presence of pregnant women reduced by 50% (intervention) versus 17% (control) ( $p=0.014$ ). Men and women described good engagement with the intervention. Its perceived impact was attributed to new SHS knowledge, women gaining confidence in negotiating a smoke free home and men feeling guilty about smoking close to others.

**Conclusions:** Recruitment and retention rates suggest a trial with pregnant women at the community level in a rural setting is feasible in Bangladesh. The intervention appears acceptable and to have potential for change. Its effectiveness should be tested in a fully powered randomised controlled trial.

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**EP-126-3 Self-reported smoking patterns and compliance of cigarette smokers after passage of the statewide smoking law in Lagos, Nigeria**

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**Background:** Smoke free policies are an effective tobacco control strategy and can contribute towards the reduction of tobacco related morbidity and mortality when adequately enforced. Prior to the passage of a national law, in 2014, Lagos State, the commercial capital of Nigeria, passed a law to regulate smoking in public places. Since then, no study has assessed the effect of this law on the smoking patterns of cigarette smokers. This study aimed to assess the level of compliance with the law and its effect on smoking patterns among cigarette smokers in the state.

**Methods:** The study was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among 430 current cigarette smokers selected by convenience sampling from 29 hospitality centers in the state. An interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect the data.

**Results:** The majority of the respondents (73.6%) have never complied with the law, and they still smoke in places designated as "no-smoking areas". Among those who complied, the main reason for compliance was perceived fear of penalties attached to the law (78.4%) and the desire for a safe environment (78.4%). The enactment of the law did not affect smoking patterns. Majority of the respondents reported no effect on the quantity of cigarette smoked daily (64.4%), number of times smoked daily (62.4%), amount spent on cigarette monthly (63.1%) and their decision to quit smoking (66.4%). There was a statistically significant difference ( $p<0.05$ ) between educational and employment status and self-reported compliance with the law.