Tobacco Cessation Clinics: Medical and Dental Colleges

Tobacco Control Strategies in India National Virtual Postgraduate Medical CME

07 February 2025

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The canvass of tobacco cessation delivery

THE ADDICTIVE NICOTINE

ITS BURDEN: THOSE WHO USE TOBACCO MPOWER: STATUS OF INDIA THE SYSTEMS
APPROACH:
SCREEN, TREAT
& FOLLOW-UP

COUNSELING & PHARMACO-THERAPY

HCPS ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES
(DATA),
REVIEWS AND
REPORT

CHALLENGES,
BARRIERS AND
SOLUTIONS

TCCs in Medical Institutions

The Agenda:
Initiative to "ongoing" implementation..

How **advocacy** evolved for the TCCs in Medical Institutes..!?

Initiatives in Rajasthan and Nationally

The medical institutions are not engaged in tobacco control.!!

It has been a significant omission, maybe an inadvertent one, under NTCP despite their human resource and infrastructure..!!

The Premise

A collaboration with Rajasthan Government

(Mid March- mid May 2023)

- Office of the Secretary, Medical Education
- His directive to all
 15 Government
 Medical Colleges

Fifteen days to travel ~4,500 kms



Worked through a four-point agenda

- (1) Motivate for establishing a tobacco-free college campus and a self-sustainable standalone tobacco cessation clinic (TCC) in the Medical College (MC) hospital.
- (2) Empowering the MC to collaborate with the DTCCs.
- (3) Sensitize Medical students and Faculty on issues related to tobacco control.
- (4) Media activity through the District PRO for community sensitization

Observations

(~2,000 UG medical students)

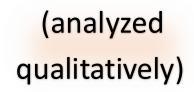
Questions asked

- 1. Did you already know about TC? Y/N; 1(b) How?
- 2. New learning from today's session;
- 3. Mention one-step that you can take now; and,
- 4. Propose one-step that your medical college can undertake now.

Their Responses



Responses from the UGs and the Faculty



- 1. ~30% students were aware of tobacco epidemic and TC activities;
- 2. Less than 20% knew about the adverse effects of tobacco and still lesser percentage about the benefits of quitting;
- 3. All desired to make their colleges premises tobacco-free.
- 4. Engagement of community medicine department as the nodal department appeared appropriate and feasible.
- 5. All concurred to have TCCs and/or strengthen the existing ones for all tobaccousing patients and other tobacco users attending these hospitals on a sustainable basis.



Case study from Rajasthan

Panel discussion:
Strengthenin
g commitment
to
to
control

6th NCTOH, IIHMR, New Delhi, 18th February 2024

State-level outcome till date..

MD NHM directed the DMs on 1st October 2024 to:

- 1. Strengthen conduct of cessation services through TCCs in all Medical & Dental Colleges; and,
- 2. Invite to take benefit of the experience of Community Medicine **Department** Representatives in the **DTCC meets** held every Trimester.



राजस्थान सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन, राजस्थान चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग, स्वास्थ्य भवन, जयपुर Tel. No. 0141-2225827, E-mail ID: md-nrhmrj@nic.in

क्रमांक : एनटीसीपी / 2023 / 1398

जिला कलक्टर समस्त जिले

विषयः राष्ट्रीय तम्बाक् नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तम्बाक् मुक्ति उपचार एवं परामर्श केन्द्र की सेवाओं के सुदृढीकरण के क्रम में।

उपर्युक्त विषयान्तर्गत लेख हैं कि राष्ट्रीय तम्बाकू नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 31 मई 2023 से 31 जुलाई 2023 तक 60 दिवसीय "टोबेको फी युथ कैम्पेन" का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें वृहद स्तर पर जन जागरूकता गतिविधियां आयोजित की गई। आपके निर्देशन में समस्त विभागों में प्रभावी समन्वय एवं जनसहभागिता से "टोबेको फी युथ कैम्पेन" के अंर्तगत महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां अर्जित की गई हैं। इस सराहनीय कार्य के लिए समस्त सम्बन्धित जिला अधिकारी एवं अधिनस्थ कर्मचारी धन्यवाद

उक्त "टोबेको फी युथ कैम्पेन" के अंतर्गत तम्बाकू मुक्ति के लिए प्रेरित किए गए तम्बाकू उपभोगियों को उपचारित करने के लिए जिला अस्पताल में संचालित तम्बाकू मुक्ति उपचार एवं परामर्श केन्द्र (Tobacco Cessation Centre) की सेवाओं का सुदृढीकरण किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं तथा साथ ही भारत सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार के स्तर से समय-समय पर जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देशों की अनुपालना में समस्त राजकीय एवं निजी दन्त महाविद्यालयों में तम्बाकू मुक्ति उपचार एवं परामर्श केन्द्र की सेवाओं का संचालन किया जाना हैं।

जिले में तग्बाकू मुक्ति उपचार एवं परामर्श केन्द्र की सेवाओं के सुदृढीकरण के लिए चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों में Community Medicine Department के प्रतिनिधियों को जिला स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय तम्बाकू नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी संचालन एवं समीक्षा के लिए गठित की गई जिला स्तरीय तम्बाकू नियंत्रण समन्वय समिति की त्रैमासिक बैठको में आमंत्रित कर इनके अनुभव का लाभ लिया जाना अपेक्षित हैं।

क्रमांक : एनटीसीपी/2023/1398

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रस्तुत है :-

- निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, संभागीय आयुक्त, समस्त संभाग, राजस्थान।
- निजी सहायक, निदेशक-जन स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवायें, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, जिला कलक्टर, समस्त जिले।
- संयुक्त निदेशक एवं राज्य नोडल अधिकारी, एनटीसीपी, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
- संयक्त निदेशक, समस्त जोन राजस्थान।
- मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, समस्त जिले।
- उप मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी-स्वास्थ्य, सगरत जिले। डीपीओ द्वितीय/सोशल वर्कर/सायकोलॉजिस्ट, जिला तम्बाकू नियंत्रण प्रकोष्ठ, समस्त जिले।

राज्य नोडल अधिकारी, एनटीसीपी

Integration of Medical Colleges under National Tobacco Control Program—A Public Health Priority

Dear Editor

India is a country with a huge burden of tobacco in terms of its 267 million users, ~3,500 resultant deaths daily (~13 lac every year), and the high economic costs attributable to tobacco (1,04,300 crores in 2011).[1] The country not only ratified the WHO FCTC promptly but it has also equipped the governance at the national and state levels to control tobacco through (1) The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act of 2003 (COTPA) and (2) the National Program for Tobacco Control (NTCP).

The NTCP was established in 2007-08 during the 11th five-year plan to strengthen tobacco control (TC) for effective control of tobacco. One of its priority aims was to "help people quit tobacco "[2] In the 12th five-year plan, the NTCP with its revised objectives, aimed to reduce tobacco use below 5% by the end of its term.[1]

India has over 700 medical colleges (MCs).[2] While these have moved from the teaching of community health through the departments of "Preventive and Social Medicine" to "Community Medicine" and now in some AIIMS to "School of Public Health." the empowerment necessary for the medical students to translate their theoretical knowledge of national health programs into their implementation by working at the primary healthcare level is missing.[3,4] Similar is the situation in the context of implementing NTCP at the district—as well as state—levels.

To substantiate this aspect, a prospective qualitative study was undertaken in Rajasthan by a Jaipur-based NGO. Rajasthan Cancer Foundation (RCF). Fifteen out of 19 currently functional government MCs were visited between mid-March and mid-May this year (the year 2023; Figure 1) under the directive of the Medical Education Department (ME). Government of Rajasthan to the Offices of the Principals and Controllers of these MCs [Annexure 1].

Through the facilitation with the assigned Nodal Officers for each of these 15 medical [Annexure 2], a pre-fixed 4-point agenda that was approved by the ME department beforehand was followed uniformly by the visiting faculty (himself a subject expert and a mentor in TC in the state and nationally) with the principal, pre-assigned heads of the departments and medical students present in an interactive manner:

- (1) Establishing a tobacco-free college campus and a self-sustainable stand-alone TCC in MC hospital.
- (2) Empowering MCs to collaborate and support the District TC Committees (DTCCs).
- (3) Sensitize the Medical students and the faculty on some vital issues related to tobacco.

(4) Send a press note through the District PRO for community sensitization on the activity held and the need for strengthening TC in the district locally.

At the end of sensitization session, the participating medical students (usually a batch of ~ 100-150 students from sixth to eighth semesters, but sometimes the numbers went up to ~ 300 students, and in some colleges, the students addressed were from second to fourth semesters) were asked within 5 minutes to respond briefly to following four-point questionnaire:

- 1. Did vou already know about TC? Y/N: 1(b) How?
- New learning from today's session
- Mention one step that you can take now
- Propose one step your MCs can undertake now.

A qualitative assessment of their responses collectively gave the following observations:

- 1. Just about 30% of students are aware of the tobacco epidemic and TC activities.
- Less than 20% know about the adverse effects of tobacco. and still a lesser percentage about the benefits of quitting.
- All participating students and faculty welcomed and desired to make their college premises tobacco-free.
- Engagement of the community medicine department as the nodal department appeared appropriate and feasible.
- There was concurrence to either establish tobacco cessation clinics and/or strengthen the existing ones for all tobacco-using patients and other tobacco users attending these hospitals on a sustainable basis.

Based on these outcomes, it was suggested to the ME

- All these MCs should work to be tobacco-free through an in-house policy through a concurrence and a work plan to be executed within a timeline varying between 6 months and 1 year. The work plan should broadly focus on (1) Sensitization of the entire staff and all students to assist these not only achieve but sustain their tobacco-free status as well and (2) Quitting should be mandated by all their health workers, staffs, and students enrolled at least 2 months before the end of the timeline.
- 2. All MCs should have stand-alone TCC established in the next 3 months for establishing its working through a Systems Approach—Screen, Treat, and Follow-up. The staff assigned to run the TCCs can be trained online. Holding at least three follow-up training-cum-review sessions can be considered useful for improving the quality of the cessation service.
- The Principals and Controllers of all MCs should be designated to serve as the Vice-Chair of the Local DTCC

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Letter to Editor

Figure 1: Mapping of the chronology of the travels (~4.500 km) undertaken between mid-March and mid-May 2023

hereafter. The Secretary (Chief Medical Health Officer-CM and HO) of the local DTCC shall coordinate with both the Chairman (the District Collector) and the Vice Chairman to hold DTCCs regularly and strengthen all the activities assigned to the DTCCs under NTCP. The Head of the Community Medicine department should be the Nodal Person for the respective MC to stay connected and assist the local DTCC through the infrastructure and the trained human resources available with the MC. Additionally, he should also serve as a guide, facilitator, master trainer, and researcher to measure the compliance of COTPA enforcement and provide outcome-based analyses to strengthen, modify, and/or innovate the ways to work in TC toward its Endgame.

The integration of MCs under NTCP requires priority and simultaneous consideration of both (1) the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and (2) the M and H and ME departments in the State of Rajasthan. It is hoped that the office of the MD, NHM, will manage it subsuming it in the Flexi-pool for NCDs.[1] Also, it will give the nation a huge boost to reduce the burden of tobacco that, besides preventing a huge economic loss (1773.4 billion INR: 27.5 billion USD).[5] will also help to significantly decrease ~ 13 lac (1.3 million) premature deaths

To conclude, the case study undertaken in Rajasthan to integrate MCs under NTCP to further strengthen TC appears

timely for its national consideration and replication in other states and/or UTs countrywide Besides it has benefits to be able to (a) utilize the human resources and the infrastructure of the MCs at no additional cost and (b) sustain the TC activities at the level of the districts in a professional manner and as per the needs of public health management. That it will help India to be healthier and more productive with the elimination of the premature loss of lives due to avoidable suffering and deaths caused by tobacco needs no

We are grateful to the Medical Education Department, Government of Rajasthan for facilitating the visits to all 15 functional government medical colleges statewide.

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There are no conflicts of interest.

Raiasthan Cancer Foundation and Honorary Consultant, Santokba Durlabii Memorial Hospital and Medical Research Institute, Jaipur, Raiasthan Department of Community Medicine, School of Public Health, Postgraduate

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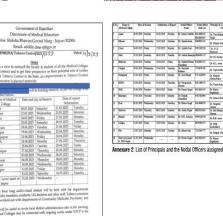
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nder National Tobacco Control Program—A public health priority. India

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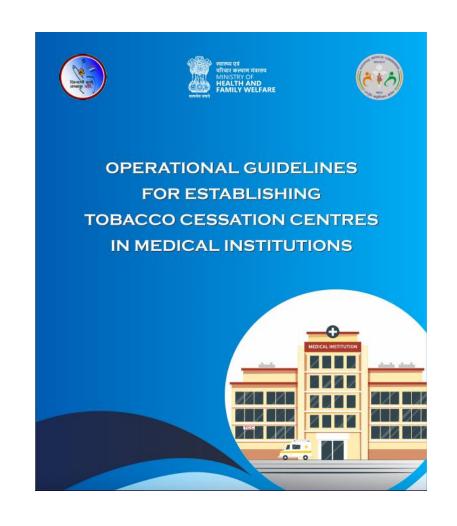
Annexure 1: Copy of the Order from the Commissioner, Medical Education

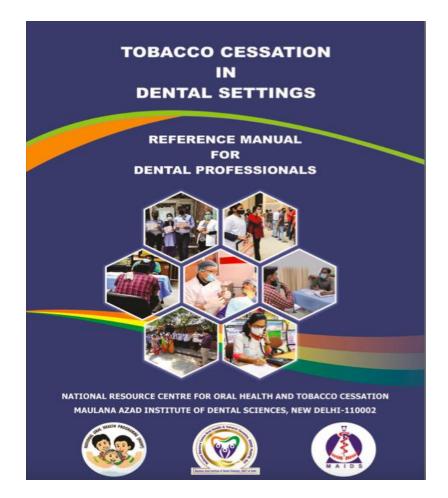
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MoHFW initiative and the follow-up action

- It constituted an Expert Committee for accelerating cessation services in India; 31st March 2023
- Operational Guidelines for establishment of TCCs in Medical Institutions; 16 May 2024

MoHFW TCC guidelines..





Engagement of AIIMS & NAMS & Consortium of Medical Colleges in Tobacco Control & Cessation

RCTC and the Union Initiative

Expectations, challenges, barriers and solutions & takeaways...

The brass tasks...

Expectations

A huge potential as a game changer to "strengthen the ongoing efforts in the cessation delivery at the secondary- and primarylevels of healthcare"



Expectations (contd..)

1. The lead agency in a district to develop, sustain and improve cessation delivery and strengthening of TC through the local DTCC.

2. To serve as Apex centre for the referrals from the lower levels of healthcare. 3. **Models** as "Centres of Excellence" for cessation delivery, trainings, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reviews and Research at the district level

4. Coordination with:

Expectations

✓ **DTCCs** to extend the cessation delivery to the primary level of healthcare (Brief Intervention); &,

✓ **State NTCP cell** for effective implementation, sustained improvement and better outcomes at the district level.

Challenges and barriers

These are those which any change brings in an established setup

- Resources-humans and financial
- Infrastructure- location (high visibility) & size (space)
- Integration with other services and sustained support
- Time required by the P&C to lead it upfront for this innovation to succeed

Challenges Specifics to Medical & Dental Colleges

Which department will be given the responsibility for its conduct?

Which staff cadre will be given its primary responsibility?

How will it do so by accommodating it in their assigned working?

Who all will be assisting?

How will s/he connect with the admins in the hospital and at the institutional level?

Challenges-2

Specifics to Medical & Dental Colleges

The establishment of the Systems Approach to Screen, Treat and Follow-up within the existing hospital system; and data management, M& E, reporting & regular reviews.

Its due acceptance and the support by the entire staff at the institutional and hospital level.

Challenges-3

Specifics to Medical & Dental Colleges

Prompt and continued intrainstitutional <u>referrals</u>

The space allocation for its high visibility and easy access by the tobacco using patients (the walk-ins).

The necessary gadgets, equipment, furniture and furnishings.

Solutions

- Top-down approach
 - State TCC under NHM
 - Administrative support locally



The Solutions Locally

- (1) A visible and sustained support from the State and institutional leadership;
- (2) Empowerment at all levels of the Admins and Staff (to be) engaged;
- (3) Establishment in one-go:(A) workplan to be implemented at the local level;(B) Establishment and regular & sustainable conduct of the TCC

The Solutions Locally-2

- (3) Establishment in one-go:(A) Foolproof workplan for implementation at the local level;
- (B) Establishment and regular& sustainable conduct of theTCC for delivering qualityservice

The Take aways

- It is "A Change" that requires a quick and wholesome adoption and foolproof implementation for its successful outcome, i.e., a high quit rate (~30% to 40% at 1 year follow up)
- Requires **leadership** upfront with high degree of sustainability
- Adequate administrative
 support for establishing Systems
 Approach

The Take aways-

- Referrals without fail from the departments that manage tobaccousing patients maximally- Medical Dept and allied specialties, ENT, etc.
- Data management and regular intra- and inter- institutional reviews and reporting in a transparent manner.
- Support to tobacco cessation delivery at secondary- and primary- levels



Thanks

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