Tobacco Free Ireland 2025

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Oct 19th 2016 – Dublin, Tobacco Free Health Service Conference Giving our Healthy Ireland Health Service the Q Mark







Tobacco Free Ireland 2025

"In Ireland a tobacco free society will mean the achievement of a smoking prevalence rate of less than 5% of the Irish population by 2025"

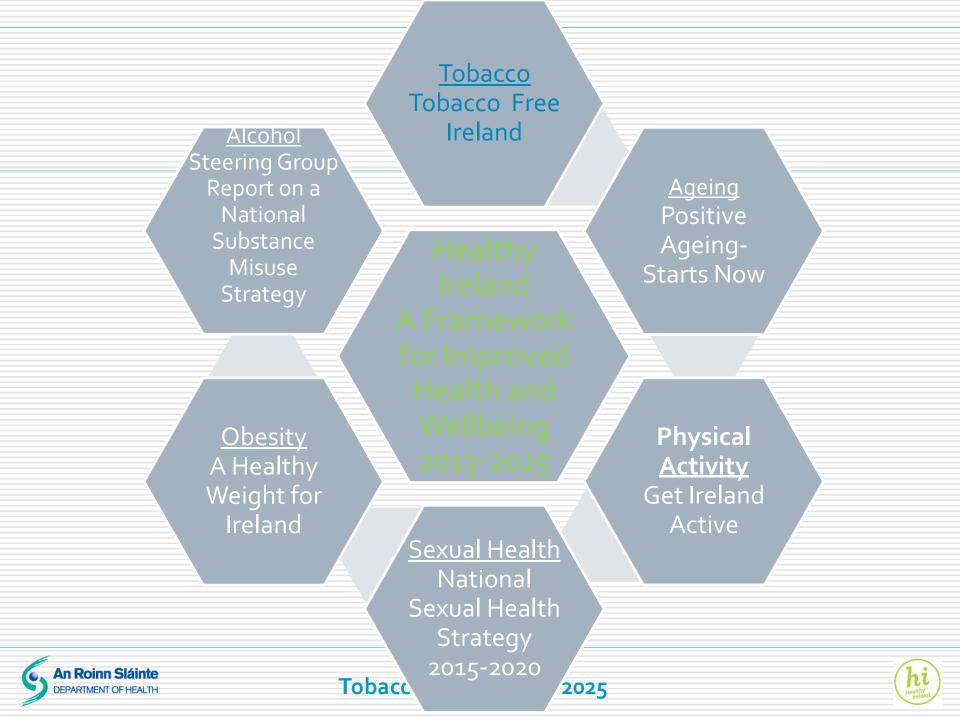




The impossible has happened

2004 Ireland Smoke-free!















Key messages

- (b) A Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing
- Prevention is paramount
- Multi-faceted approach needed
- Population and risk based approached
- Children a priority
- Denormalisation of tobacco use
- WHO MPOWER model
- Regulate the tobacco retail environment
- Build and maintain compliance with legislation











Building on progress:

- Towards a Tobacco Free Society (2000)
- Smokefree workplace legislation 29th March 2004
 - 1st country in the world
- Point of sale advertising ban (2009)
 - ^{1st} country in EU
- Graphic warnings on tobacco products (2012)
- HSE Tobacco Control Framework e.g. (2010)
 - Tobacco Free Campus
 - Social Marketing QUIT Campaign
 - Brief Intervention Training Programme
 - National Tobacco Control Inspection Programme



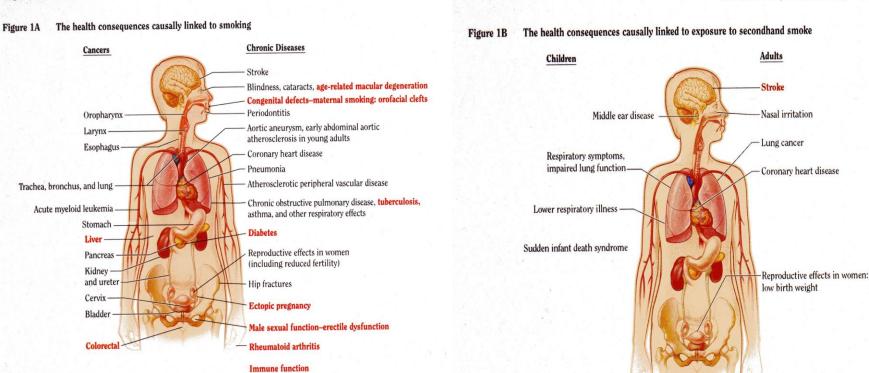


Consequences of tobacco use

Overall diminished health

Surgeon General's Report

The Health Consequences of Smoking-50 Years of Progress



Source: USDHHS 2004, 2006. Note: The condition in red is a new disease that has been causally linked to smoking in this report.



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Consequences of tobacco use

1 IN EVERY 2 CHILDREN WHO SMOKE A CIGARETTE WILL BECOME A SMOKER¹



1 IN EVERY 2 SMOKERS WILL DIE OF A TOBACCO RELATED DISEASE²



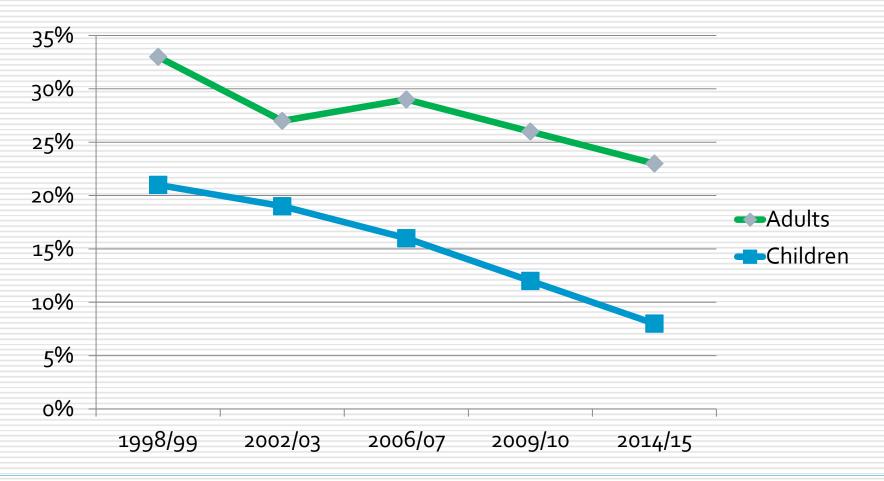
1 DiFranza et al. The Natural History and Diagnosis of Nicotine Addiction. Current Periodic Reviews, 2011,7, 88-96

2 Doll et al. Mortality in relation to smoking: 40 years observations on male British doctors. British Medical Journal 1994; 309:901-911).





Ireland "Current smoking" trend







An assessment of the economic cost of smoking in Ireland, March 2016

Condition	Deaths from smoking	Deaths from SHS exposure	Total
Cancers	2860	7	2867
Cardiovascular diseases	1410	85	1495
Respiratory diseases	1530	Ο	1530
Other diseases	70	Ο	70
Total	5870	92	5962
An Roinn Sláinte Tobacco Free Ireland 2025			

An assessment of the economic cost of smoking in Ireland, March 2016

- ☐ Healthcare costs- €506 m
 ☐ Cost of fires- €6 m
 - Hospital €211 m
 - Primary Care €256 m
 - Domiciliary Care €40m
- Cost of litter €69 m

- Productivity costs -\$1.1b
 - Smoking breaks €136m
 - Smokers absence €224m
 - Premature death €711 m

- Loss of welfare €9 b
 - Morbidity- €1.4 b
 - Mortality €7.7 b





Tobacco Free Ireland









- Health, Page 53: We will make a number of key public health interventions including:
 - Enacting the Public Health (Alcohol) Bill
 - Making Ireland Tobacco free by 2025 (less than 5% of the population smoking)
 - Introducing a health levy on sugar-sweetened drinks
 - Implementing a national physical activity plan, a national obesity plan and a sexual health strategy





Smoke Free Environments

- Prohibit smoking in primary, secondary school campuses, and on childcare campuses
- Promote smoke free campuses for healthcare facilities, third level institutions and major sporting stadia

- Promote tobacco free playgrounds, parks and beaches
- Prohibit smoking in cars where children are present











Smoke Free Playgrounds

County/City Councils that have adopted smoke-free playgrounds initiative







Tobacco Retail

Public Health (Sale of Tobacco Products and Non-Medicinal Nicotine Delivery Systems) Bill

Part of legislative programme; Heads being drafted.
 To provide for inter alia:

1) introduction of a licensing system for the sale of tobacco products,

2) introduction of a licensing system for the sale of NMNDS,

3) prohibition of the sale of tobacco products from temporary or mobile units/containers, at events/locations primarily intended for persons under 18 years of age, by persons under 18 years of age,

4) prohibition of the sale of NMNDS by persons under 18 years of

age and to persons under 18 years of age





Tobacco marketing

- Standardised packaging
- Defend point of sale measures
- Monitor brand stretching
- Minimise portrayal of smoking in entertainment sector
 - Implement Tobacco Products Directive



By Mike Luckovich of the Atlanta Constitution. Reprinted by permission of Creators Syndicate.





Standardised packaging gains international momentum

The UK became the 1st country in Europe

to pass standard packaging legislation with Ireland, France and New Zealand following suit

Australia was 1st to introduce standard packs in 2012

The international momentum around standardised packaging is growing with countries including Norway, Hungary, Sweden, Finland, Singapore, South Africa, and Canada considering its introduction





Smoking increases the risk of impotence

Get help to stop smoking at www.nhs.uk/gu



Benson & Hedges Superkings Blue

20 Cigarettes



Tobacco Free Ireland 2025

Fumer provoque le cancer de la bouche et de la gorge

www.tabac-info-service.fr ou 3989 (appel new sertand)

Alluvé

Tabac

20 Cigarettes

Pour arrêter de fumer :

EU Tobacco Products Directive 2014/40/EU

- Entered in force 20th May 2016 (11/28 MS)
- Withstood legal challenge at ECJ
- Complex Directive + 8 Implementing Acts
 - 3 further Implementing Acts to be finalised
- S.I. No. 270 of 2016 Public Health (Standardised Packaging Of Tobacco) Act 2015 (Commencement) Order 2016
- **S.I. No. 271 of 2016** European Union (Manufacture, Presentation And Sale Of Tobacco And Related Products) Regulations 2016
 - Further amending Regs required and Primary legislation (2016)
 - Transitional periods for some measures





EU Tobacco Products Directive 2014/40/EU Top 10 provisions

- Larger and mandatory pictorial health warnings
- Replacement of TNCO labelling
- No more promotional or misleading packages
- Mandatory electronic reporting on ingredients
- Safety and quality requirements for e-cigarettes
- Packaging and labelling rules for e-cigarettes
- Possibility to ban cross-border distance sales
- Measures to combat illicit trade



- Ban on cigarettes and RYO with characterising flavours
- Monitoring and reporting of developments related to e-cigarettes





Enforcement

Enhance National Tobacco Control Inspection Programme

- Smokefree
- Point of sale
- Sales to minors
- Graphic warnings
- Stealth marketing
- Build further investigative and enforcement capacity within HSE
- Ensure existing legislation fit for purpose







Smoking cessation

- Co-ordinate smoking cessation
- Evidence based guidelines
- Target key risk groups
- Train frontline health care workers in smoking cessation
- Regulatory framework for nicotine products

Invest in mass/social media



"My doctor told me to stop smoking cold turkey. That was easy, because I never smoked cold turkey in the first place!"







High risk group



PSYCH

Smoking and mental health

Royal College of Physicians

A joint report by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Psychiatrists

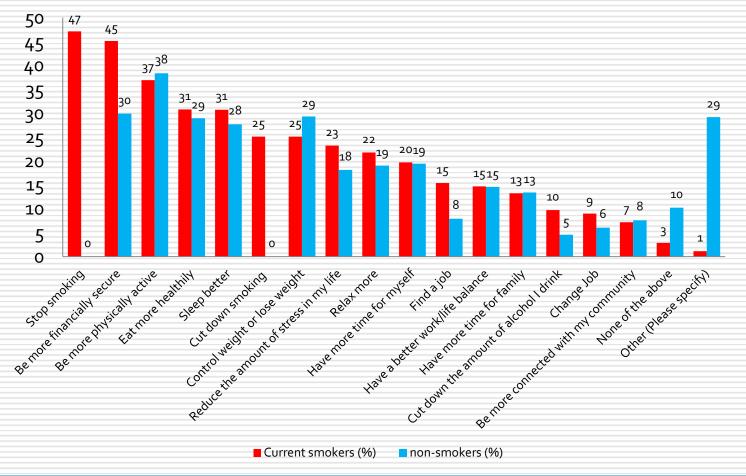
March 2013

Smoking is around twice as common in those with mental problems Causes big losses in life expectancy and QOL, and exacerbates inequalities Just as likely to want to quit Poorly supported, need EBTx Need smoke free mental health campuses There is no justification for healthcare staff to facilitate smoking



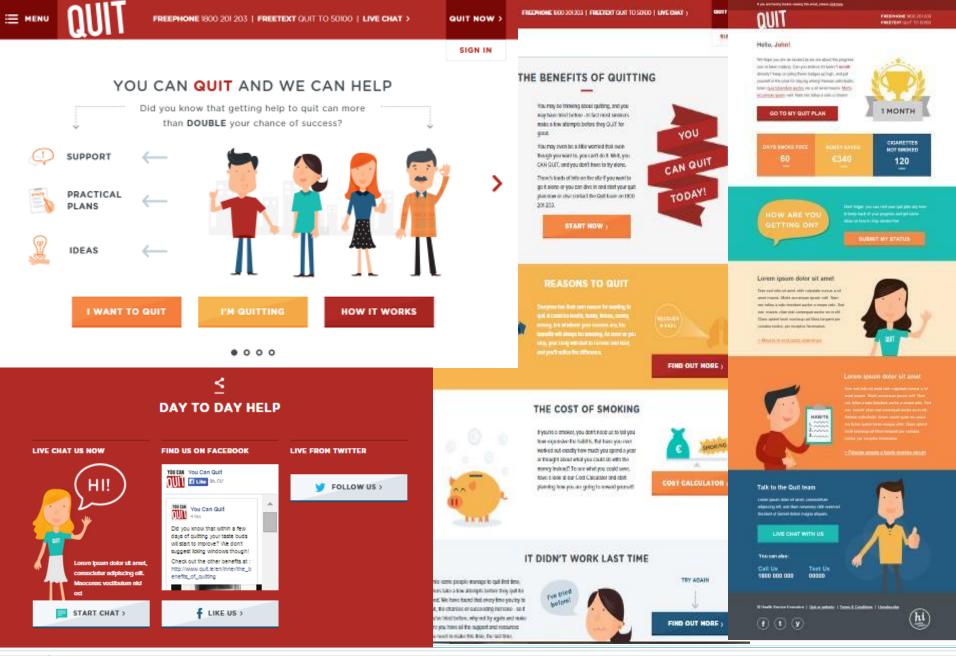


Healthy Ireland Survey 2015, Q46 which of these changes, if any, would you like to make to improve your health and wellbeing













Health Information and Quality Authority HTA on Smoking Cessation

The Terms of Reference of the HTA are to:

- describe the range of smoking cessation therapies available
- review the effectiveness and safety of the available smoking cessation interventions and their impact on long term quit rates
- describe the epidemiology of smoking and smoking related-illness in Ireland
- compare the cost-effectiveness of interventions that are associated with improved rates of smoking cessation and to estimate the costs associated with these interventions within the public health system in Ireland
- examine any other relevant issues associated with potential changes to the provision of smoking cessation services by the HSE that may affect patients, staff or the organisation of existing services
- advise on the optimal use of smoking cessation interventions by the HSE, based on this assessment.







There are 100,000 less smokers in Ireland since you passed away two years ago

YOU CAN QUIT, AND WE CAN HELP. QUIT, AND WE CAN HELP. QUIT, AND WE CAN HELP. QUIT, AND WE CAN HELP.





Social Media



FACEBOOK

You're doing it wrong.





Facebook page set up 12th June 2011 with 1 like

4th Jan 2015 21:53







Other measures

Fiscal – DOH, DOF and Revenue

2016-50c, 2015- 50c, 2014 -40c

Examine possibility of an environmental levy

- Sign (Dec 2013) and implement the FCTC illicit trade protocol
- Protect public health policies from tobacco industry and vested interest (WHO FCTC 5.3)
- Active national and international research and surveillance on tobacco use
 - Supply and demand



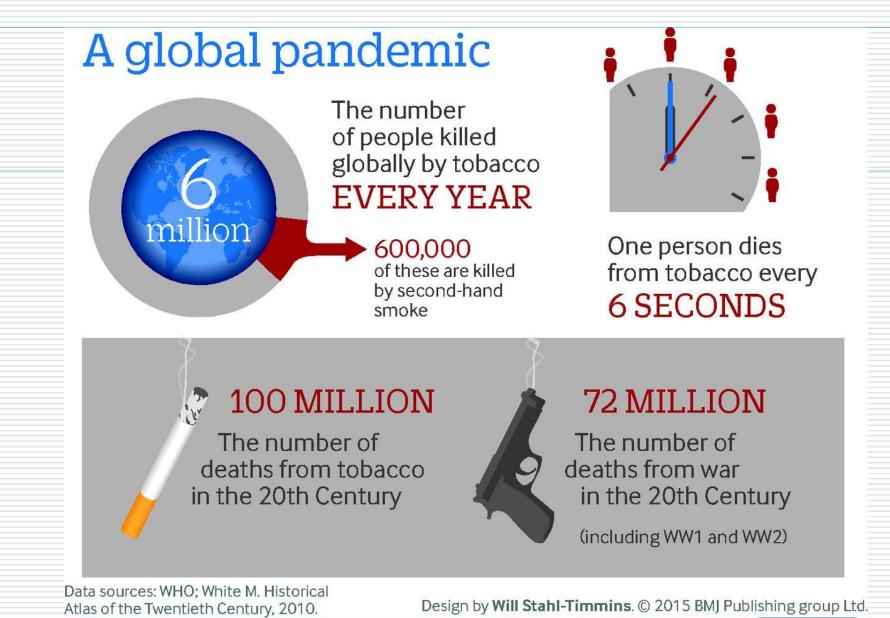


Partnerships

- Health Service Executive
- Non Governmental Organisations
- Healthy Ireland
- North South Co-operation
- European Union
- World Health Organisation
 - Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
 - Roadmap for a tobacco-free Europe
 - International Partners







Jonathan Gornall BMJ 2015;350:bmj.h2052



Tobacco Free Ireland 2025

the**bmj**

Role of health professionals: 800,000+ smokers out there

Clinicians

- Are at the front line
- Advise and support smokers to quit
- Researchers
 - Produce the hard evidence that helps us hone our efforts in tackling tobacco
- Advocates
 - As individuals or as a collective
 - Paint the true picture of the disability, disease and death caused by tobacco, and encourage policy-makers and politicians to take action.



"Lose some weight, quit smoking, move around more, and eat the carrot."





Duty of care

- Is there a gap
 between current
 practice and best
 practice
- Does our service deserve the Q Mark?









Are we fit for purpose?

- Do we smoke?
- Does our undergraduate training provide us with the skills for behavioural change?
- What about postgraduate training?
- Do we practice evidence based medicine?
- Do we practice evidence based medicine for smoking cessation?
- What paradigm do we use for cessation
 - Acute or chronic relapsing?





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