

Screening for Secondhand Smoke

(MSN EBP Poster, Spring 2023)

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I. Introduction

- A. 20 million people have died as a result of smoking since the first surgeon general's report
 - 1. Of these, 2.5 nonsmokers died from SHS (Second-hand smoke)
 - 2. 1 out of 13 children die early from SHS
 - 3. Approximately 41,000 nonsmoking adults die early from SHS exposure
- B. There are approximately 7,000 chemicals in tobacco smoke
 - 1. 70 are carcinogenic
 - 2. Any degree of SHS is a health threat
- C. Health providers recognize the need for SHS screening
 - 1. The majority of HCPs (healthcare providers) do not routinely screen and educate patients
 - 2. The lack of screening results in a gap in patient care which leads to negative health outcomes
 - 3. Mostly screened is the pediatric population
- D. Screening and educating for SHS should be done to obtain more optimal outcomes for patients

- II. **Purpose** – “The purpose of this QI initiative was to use selected interventions to facilitate behavior modification among health care providers to improve SHS screening and education of all patients in our primary care setting.” (Middleton, C., & Whisenant Bruns, D. (2019)

III. Methods

- A. A nurse led Quality improvement (QI) initiative and intervention such as client education, visual reminders, and flag reminders were used.
- B. Clerical staff at front desk provided a signed consent form for inclusion in the study
 - 1. At admission of appointment, participants were provided a pre questionnaire
 - 2. At check out of appointment, participants were provided a post questionnaire
- C. Participants lived in Southeastern United States
- D. Inclusion
 - 1. 240 participants
 - 2. 18-87 years of age
 - 3. No bias on gender or race was included
- E. Measures
 - 1. Data was collected from a 6 week study
 - 2. Objective was to create a pre and post questionnaire about SHS exposure screening and education
 - 3. Educate staff in office based on participants response and how to educate them appropriately
 - 4. Clerical staff gave participants physical flags to hand the Licensed practical nurse (LPN) who conducted the initial assessment and the HCP as a reminder to mimic an electronic health record (EHR) pop up blocker

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IV. Results

- A. 240 SHS screening questionnaires were collected
 - a. 237 participants were educated and screened
- B. Patient questionnaire responses
 - a. 178 participants reported current or previous SHS exposure
 - b. 197 participants have never been screened or consulted for SHS previously
 - c. 19 out of 20 patients found the education and counseling informative
- C. Provider questionnaire responses
 - a. 71% of providers will continue to screen for SHS exposure
 - b. 57% of providers reported that the physical flag reminders was the most important reminder for screening, suggesting importance of EHR pop-up blockers for SHS screening

V. Conclusion

- A. The assessment and education included staff and organizational engagement and cost-effective interventions.
- B. EHR reminders facilitate clinical behavior change that improves health outcomes for patients.
- C. Providers consider continuing screening and education on those exposed to SHS because it is essential to health promotion and disease prevention.
- D. Patients' improved knowledge and awareness can lead to improved health outcomes and lower risk of disease.

Reference

Middleton, C., & Whisenant Bruns, D. (2019). Improving screening and education for secondhand smoke exposure in primary care settings *American Journal of Nursing*, 119(8), 51–58.

<https://doi.org/10.1097/01.naj.0000577456.92598.a5>

Multiple Choice Question

What kind of smoking is it called when non-smokers are exposed to SHS?

- a) Secondhand smoke exposure
- b) Involuntary or passive smoking - correct answer
- c) Active smoking
- d) Inhaled smoking