ISQua 2013 abstract submission
Topic: Governance, Leadership and Health Policy

ISQua13-2363
SMOKING CESSATION PRACTICES IN TAIWAN: COMMUNITY PHARMACISTS’ KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, SKILLS, SELF-EFFICACY, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY
Chia_Wen Chuang1,2,∗, Chih-Ling Huang1, Shan Huang2
1nursing, Chang Jung Christian University, Tainan, 2Department of Nursing, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, kaohsiung, Taiwan

Preferred presentation method: Poster display only
Will your presentation be given elsewhere, prior ISQua 2013?: No
Are you a first time presenter at an ISQua conference?: Yes
I confirm that the submission has been approved by all authors: Yes
I give ISQua the permission to publish this abstract on the ISQua website: Yes

Objectives: The aims of the study were to determine the factors influencing the current smoking cessation practices of community pharmacists in Taiwan, to examine their knowledge, attitudes, skills, and self-efficacy with respect to smoking cessation, and to assess government policy for smoking cessation counseling.

Methods: A cross-sectional and correlation survey of community pharmacists in Taiwan has been conducted from December 2012 to March 2013. A pilot study was implemented. Nineteen pharmacists completed the questionnaire developed by the authors. The content validity index of the 60-item questionnaire was .9 obtained from five experts. Cronbach’s alpha for the scale practices, knowledge, attitudes, skills, self-efficacy, and policy were .85, .93, .91, .89, .94, and .80. A phone call was made to community pharmacists inviting them to complete a questionnaire. A total of 350 pharmacists were selected by stratified randomization from 1162 community pharmacists participating in the 2012 national-wide smoking cessation program funded by Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of a medical center.

Results: This study is still in progress. The main study will be completed in March 2013.

Conclusion: Community pharmacy led smoking cessation services have been implemented in several countries including United Kingdom (UK). To our knowledge, there are no published reports in Taiwan examining the influence factors of community pharmacists’ smoking cessation practices. Based on the results of this study, extensive interventions at the professional and policy level should be implemented to reinforce the predictors and to improve smoking cessation activities among community pharmacists

Key words: community pharmacist, smoking cessation, practice, factor, and government policy

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared