Evaluation of Tobacco Cessation Classes
Aimed at Hospital Staff Nurses

Pamela Matten, RN, BNS, OCN®, Victoria Morrison, RN, MSN, FNP, Dana N. Rutledge, RN, PhD, Timothy Chen, PharmD, Eunice Chung, PharmD, and Siu-Fun Wong, PharmD, FASHP, FCSHP

Tobacco use leads to significant known health risks (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [USDHHS], 2004). Tobacco-related diseases such as heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary conditions, stroke, and lung cancer can cause death or disability (Narsavage & Idemoto, 2003). Patients may still benefit clinically from tobacco cessation even when suffering from chronic conditions such as heart and lung diseases. Hospitalization can be an optimal time to assist smokers and tobacco users in cessation efforts because of increased health motivation by patients. According to Katz, Goldberg, Smith, and Trick (2008), of 2,684 hospitalized patients who were active smokers, 60% expressed a desire to quit smoking.

Active interventions provided by healthcare professionals, including nurses, can enhance the success rate of tobacco cessation among patients (Fiore et al., 2000; Lancaster, Silagy, & Fowler, 2000). Although these interventions can increase the odds of a patient quitting (Rice & Stead, 2001), hospital nurses may be ill-prepared to provide their patients with tobacco cessation counseling (McCarty, Zander, & Hennrikus, 2001). Few programs are available to empower nurses to provide tobacco cessation education to patients, and few nurses have been exposed to such content in their professional education (Wewers, Kidd, Armbruster, & Sarna, 2004).

Studies indicate that nurses lack knowledge related to tobacco cessation strategies or do not use the strategies with their patients. Nurses with a personal history of smoking described a lack of knowledge about tobacco cessation counseling among their nurse colleagues, leading to a lack of support for those trying to quit (Bialous, Sarna, Wewers, Froelicher, & Danao, 2004). In a survey of 1,690 hospital nurses in China, most reported having some knowledge of health effects from tobacco use, but seldom or never practiced counseling strategies that involve assistance or arranging follow-up counseling for smokers (Chan, Sarna, Wong, & Lam, 2007). A comparison of attitudes and practices for tobacco cessation counseling by provider type found that nurses did not differ from physicians or nurse practitioners on attitudes, but they were less likely to practice cessation counseling compared to those two populations (Kviz et al., 1995).

Based on the published literature, very few programs have been developed to target healthcare providers, including nurses, about tobacco cessation counseling, despite the fact that healthcare professionals who receive training are more likely to intervene with tobacco...