

Socioecological mapping of barriers and enablers to smoking cessation among Indigenous Australian women during pregnancy and postpartum periods

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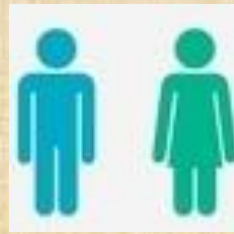


Background

- Decline in prevalence between 2004-05 and 2014-15 owing to quitting and not taking up smoking (Lovett et al., 2017)



Indigenous Australian 8.6
percentage points (pp)



Youth (18-24) 13.2 pp



Women 9.8 pp



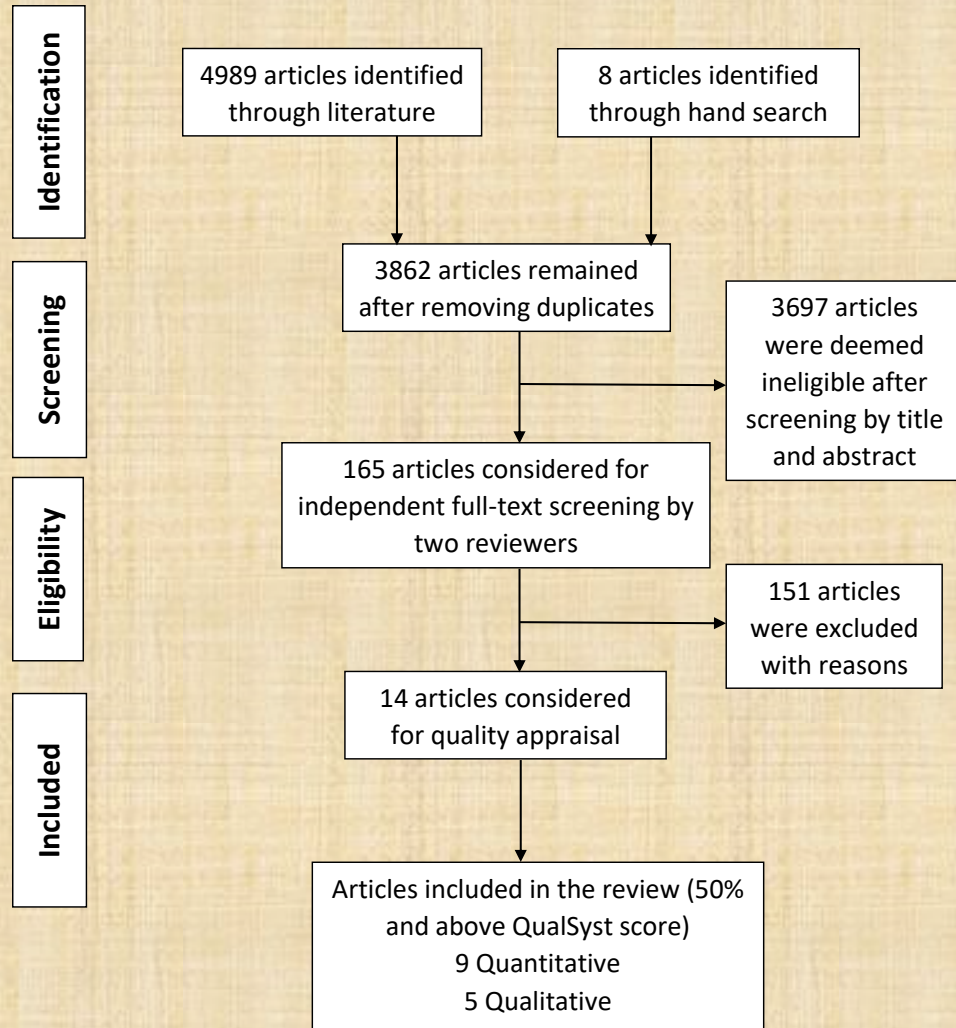
Pregnant women 8.6 pp
(2009 – 2017)

- Smoking in pregnancy among Indigenous Australians
 - Prevalence declined between 2009 and 2017 (AIHW, 2019)
 - Yet four times higher compared to Non-Indigenous women

Background (cont.)

- Limited Indigenous specific evidence on effective smoking cessation strategies (Chamberlain et al., 2017)
- Multilevel factors influencing smoking cessation in pregnancy among Indigenous women (Gould et al., 2013)
- Socioecological models may provide useful guidance to tobacco control initiatives (Upton et al., 2014)

Methods



- **Search terms:** ‘pregnancy’, ‘Indigenous Australians’, ‘smoking’ and ‘smoking cessation’; 9 databases
- **Critical appraisal:** QualSyst scoring tool (Kmet et al., 2004)
- **Analysis:** Narrative systematic review, Integrative-Interpretive (Dixon-woods et al., 2005, Dixon-woods et al., 2005)
- **PROSPERO:** CRD42019135543

Figure 1: Literature search process using PRISMA flowchart (Moher et al. 2009)

Preliminary results

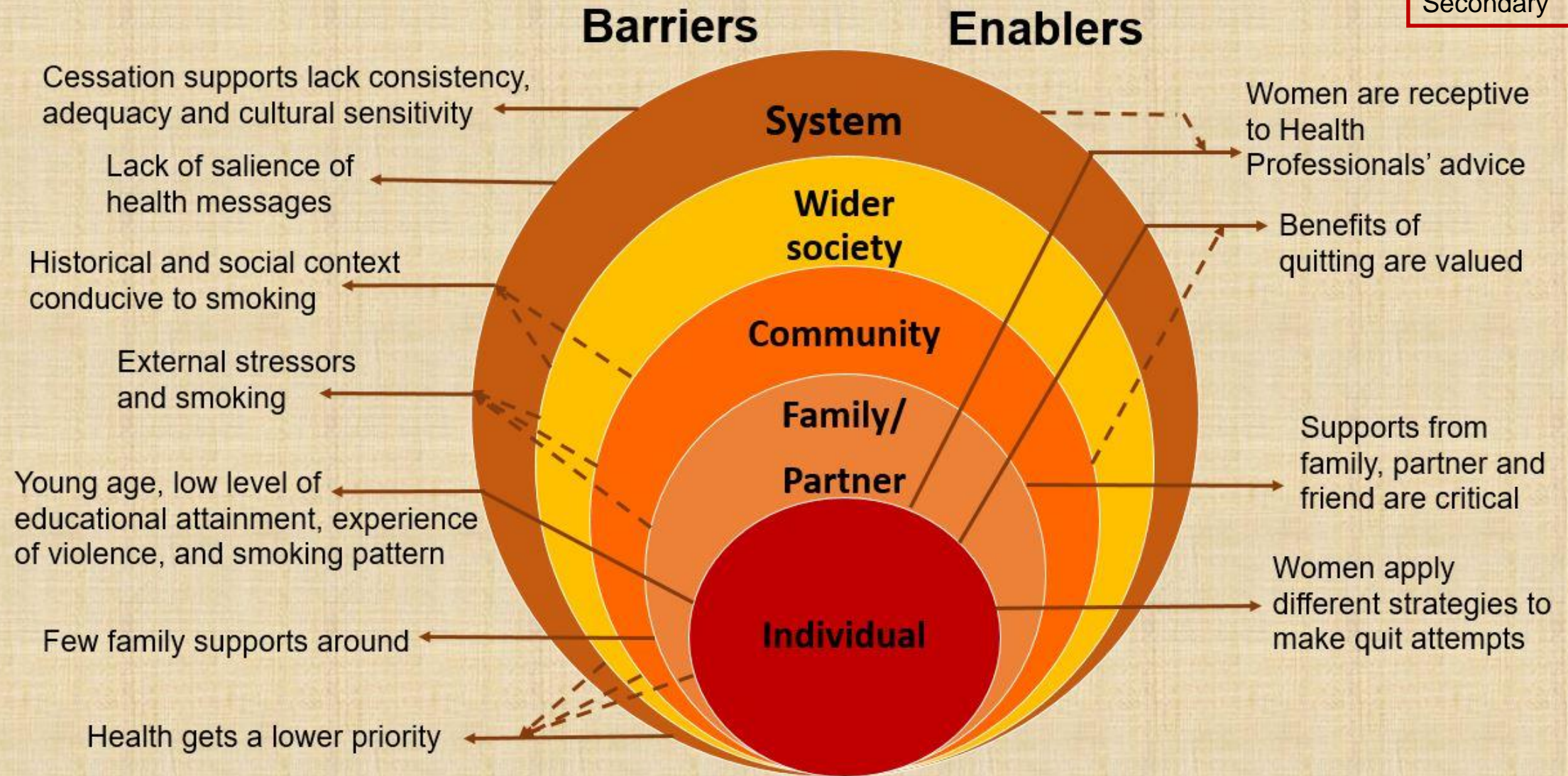


Figure 2: Socioecological barriers and enablers to smoking cessation in pregnancy

Implications

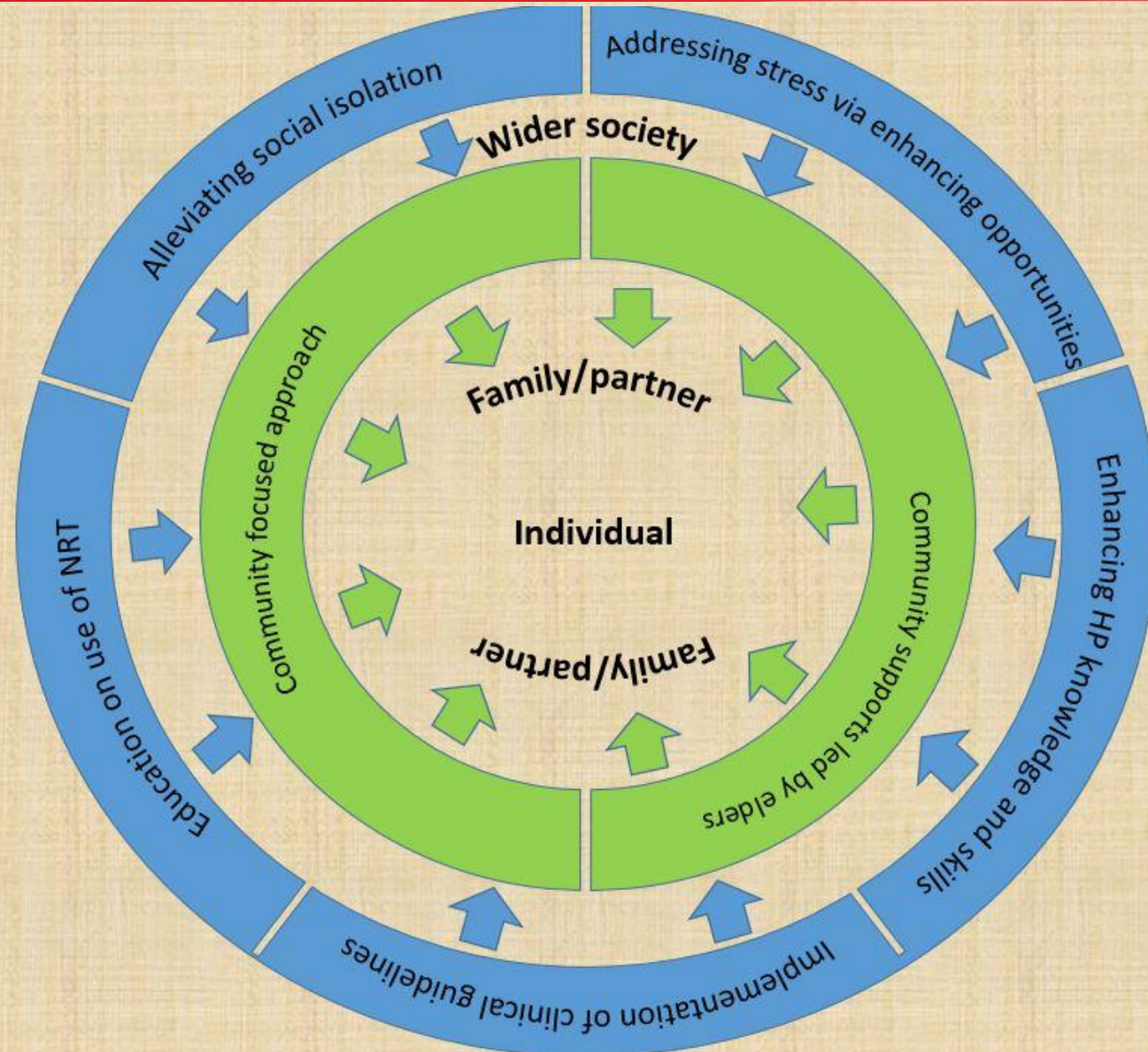


Figure 3: Potential strategies for future interventions

Implications

- A more comprehensive approach to address barriers to cessation at multiple levels may be required
- Alleviating discrepancies in social determinants of health to empower women are necessary
- Enhancement of knowledge, skills, and confidence of health professionals are warranted
- Future interventions may build on high motivation and strengths of individual women, and engage family and community

Scope for future research

- Indigenous women's experience of maintenance of abstinence
- Association between social and emotional wellbeing of the women and smoking and quitting behaviour
- Potential for multifaceted interventions combining smoking cessation techniques and major social determinants

Conclusion

- Efforts should be made to address the gap in the social determinants of health
- Psychosocial contexts of smoking are important to address system, societal, and community-level barriers.
- Targeting smoking behaviour at the individual level without addressing key barriers may be disempowering for Indigenous women attempting to quit
- Smoking cessation care needs to be educational and empowering so that Indigenous women can embark on their cessation journey with ownership.
- Access to NRT needs to be better understood for assisting cessation among Aboriginal pregnant women



Thank you !