	•	<u>Pennyrile</u>	Kentucky (N=54)*
1.	Are you or other health department staff involved in providing tobacco cessation programs?	Yes	54 (100.0%) Yes
2.	If "Yes," what programs do you provide? a. Fresh Start (American Cancer Society)	No	11 (20.4%) Yes
	b. Freedom from Smoking (American Lung Association)	No	1 (1.9%) Yes
	c. Cooper-Clayton Method to Stop Smoking	Yes	50 (92.6%) Yes
	d. Make Yours a Fresh Start Family (American Cancer Society)	No	37 (68.5%) Yes
	e. Quit and Win	No	31 (57.4%) Yes
3.	If "Yes," how many tobacco cessation programs were offered within the last year? (Entire programs, not individual classes)	2	Mean = $4.7 (\underline{SD} = 3.5)$
4.	If "Yes," how many clients/patients participated in tobacco cessation programs within the last year?	11	Mean = $72.4 (\underline{SD} = 79.1)$
5.	If "Yes," how many clients/patients completed tobacco cessation programs within the last year?	4	Mean = $41.5 (\underline{SD} = 65.7)$
6.	If "Yes," what is the job title of health department staff providing tobacco cessation (Check all that apply)?		
	a. Health Educator	No	34 (63.0%) Yes
	b. Nurse	No	36 (66.7%) Yes
	c. Social Worker	No	5 (9.3%) Yes
	d. Physician	No	3 (5.6%) Yes
7.	On average, how many requests for tobacco cessation does your health department receive per month?	5	Mean = $8.0 (\underline{SD} = 14.3)$

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8.	According to our records, 1 person in your area participated in the Quit & Win Tobacco-Free Contest. To the best of your knowledge, about how many people involved in your cessation programs also participated in Quit and Win?	Don't Know	Mean = $4.4 (\underline{SD} = 11.3)$
9.	Within the past year, have any Cooper-Clayton Method to Stop Smoking programs been provided in your service area?	Yes	50 (92.6%) Yes
10.	If "Yes," how many people in your service area are trained to provide Cooper-Clayton programs?	4	Mean = $5.1 (\underline{SD} = 8.2)$
11.	Within the past year, has your health department provided education programs on tobacco cessation for health care providers?	Yes	30 (57.7%) Yes
12.	If "Yes," about how many programs did you provide?		Mean = $2.6 (\underline{SD} = 2.8)$
13.	Does your health department have a tobacco-user identification system (e.g. tobacco use as a vital sign, flagging the charts)?	No	45 (84.9%) Yes
14.	If "Yes," is the tobacco-user identification system used for every patient at every clinic visit?		38 (82.6%) Yes
15.	What kinds of educational methods are used for tobacco use cessation in your health department?		
	a. Formal group classes	Yes	45 (83.3%) Yes
	b. Individual counseling	Yes	52 (96.3%) Yes
	c. Audio-visual materials	Yes	47 (87.0%) Yes
	d. Printed materials	Yes	54 (100.0%) Yes
	e. Posters	Yes	48 (88.9%) Yes
16.	Does your clinic have self-help materials for tobacco use cessation available in every exam room?	Yes	38 (70.4%) Yes

		<u>Pennyrile</u>	Kentucky (N=54)*	
17.	Are materials on secondhand smoke available in every exam room?	Yes	32 (62.8%) Yes	
18.	Do your health care providers routinely ask patients about secondhand smoke exposure in the home?	Yes	46 (85.2%) Yes	
19.	Do your health care providers routinely advise patients to ban smoking in the home?	Yes	44 (84.6%) Yes	
20.	Do you health care providers routinely advise patients to ban smoking in their cars?	Yes	34 (69.4%) Yes	
21.	Do your providers routinely refer tobacco users who want to quit to a counselor or to a program available in your community for tobacco cessation treatment?	Yes	52 (98.1%) Yes	
22.	Does your employee health plan(s) at your health department reimburse for tobacco use cessation treatment? (including nicotine gum/patch and/or counseling)	No	20 (42.6%) Yes	
23.	How frequently do your health care providers prescribe or recommend the following medications for tobacco use cessation?			
	a. Nicotine Gum	2=	1= Never 2= 3= 4=	13.2% 32.1% 37.7% 9.4%
			5= Very Often	7.5%
	b. Nicotine Patch	2=	1= Never 2= 3= 4= 5= Very Often	7.5% 26.4% 34.0% 13.2% 18.9%
	c. Nicotine Nasal Spray	1= Never	1= Never 2= 3= 4= 5= Very Often	62.3% 20.8% 17.0% 0.0%

	·	<u>Pennyrile</u>	Kentucky (N=54)*	
	d. Nicotine Inhaler		1= Never	60.4%
		2=	2=	28.3%
			3=	11.3%
			4=	0.0%
			5= Very Often	0.0%
	e. Buproprion (Wellbutrin, Zyban)		1= Never	35.8%
		2=	2=	26.4%
			3=	22.6%
			4=	11.3%
			5= Very Often	3.8%
	f. Clonidine (suppresses opoid withdrawal symptoms; typically used to treat high	1= Never	1= Never	82.7%
	blood pressure)		2=	9.6%
			3=	7.7%
			4=	0.0%
			5= Very Often	0.0%
	g. Nortriptyline (antidepressant)	1= Never	1= Never	80.4%
			2=	9.8%
			3=	7.8%
			4=	0.0%
			5= Very Often	2.0%
24.	We have enough staff to provide tobacco cessation programs.		1= StronglyDisagree	14.8%
			2= Disagree	31.5%
		3= Agree	3= Agree	37.0%
			4= StronglyAgree	16.7%
25.	Our staff are not trained to provide tobacco cessation.		1= StronglyDisagree	46.3%
		2= Disagree	2= Disagree	38.9%
			3= Agree	13.0%
			4= StronglyAgree	1.9%
26.	We are too busy to provide tobacco cessation.		1= StronglyDisagree	42.6%
		2= Disagree	2= Disagree	44.4%
			3= Agree	11.1%
			4= StronglyAgree	1.9%

#### Pennyrile District Health Department Tobacco Cessation Survey, 2002

		<b>Pennyrile</b>	Kentucky (N=54)*	
27	We have few requests for tobacco cessation programs.		1= StronglyDisagree	24.1%
		2= Disagree	2= Disagree 3= Agree	29.6% 37.0%
			4= StronglyAgree	9.3%
28.	Tobacco cessation programs are too expensive.		1= StronglyDisagree	35.2%
		2= Disagree	2= Disagree	44.4%
			3= Agree	18.5%
			4= StronglyAgree	1.9%
29.	Tobacco cessation programs are effective.		1= StronglyDisagree	0.0%
			2= Disagree	1.9%
		3= Agree	3= Agree	67.3%
			4= StronglyAgree	30.8%

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