National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

.

Tobacco: preventing uptake, promoting quitting and treating dependence

Review questions

NICE guideline <number>

List of review questions

September 2021

Disclaimer

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or service users. The recommendations in this guideline are not mandatory and the guideline does not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and, where appropriate, their carer or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients or service users wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

NICE guidelines cover health and care in England. Decisions on how they apply in other UK countries are made by ministers in the Welsh Government, Scottish Government, and Northern Ireland Executive. All NICE guidance is subject to regular review and may be updated or withdrawn.

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Review Question A	A.i. Which campaigns delivered through digital mass media and mobile phone applications are effective and cost effective in preventing children, young people and young adults from taking up smoking? A.ii. Do these interventions change children, young people and young adults' perceptions of the social acceptability of smoking or people who smoke? In what way, and what aspects of interventions are perceived as having caused the change?
Review Question B	B.i. Are smoking cessation campaigns delivered through mass media and mobile phone applications aimed at adults effective and cost effective in preventing uptake of smoking among children, young people and young adults? B.ii. Do these interventions change children, young people and young adults' perceptions of the social acceptability of smoking or people who smoke? In what way, and what aspects of interventions are perceived as having caused the change?
Review Question C	C.i. Which interventions are effective and cost effective at reducing proxy purchasing of tobacco on behalf of children and young people, through engaging and educating retailers and the general public? C.ii. Do these interventions change perceptions of the social acceptability of proxy purchasing? In what way, and what aspects of interventions are perceived as having caused the change?
Review Question D	D.i. Which interventions are effective and cost effective at reducing the supply of illicit tobacco to children, young people and young adults, through engaging and educating retailers and the general public? D.ii. Do these interventions change perceptions of the social acceptability of supply of illicit tobacco? In what way, and what aspects of interventions are perceived as having caused the change?
Review Question E	E.i. Are smokefree class competitions effective and cost effective at preventing children and young people from taking up smoking? E.ii. Are smokefree class competitions acceptable to children and young people? Do they affect their ability to cope with stress or pressure, or their self-esteem and self-efficacy? What are the barriers and facilitators to successful adoption of the intervention by the population?
Review Question F	In children, young people and young adults who do not smoke, is e-cigarette use associated with future smoking status?
Review Question G	In children, young people and young adults who smoke, is e-cigarette use associated with future smoking status?
Review Question H	H.i. Is opt-out provision of stop smoking support for pregnant women who smoke effective and cost effective in increasing uptake of the support and increasing smoking cessation? H.ii. Is opt-out provision of stop smoking support acceptable to women who are pregnant? What are the barriers and facilitators to taking up the support?
Review Question I	I.i. Are incentives effective and cost effective for increasing smoking cessation among women who are pregnant?

	I.ii. Are incentives to increase smoking cessation acceptable to pregnant women who smoke and to healthcare providers who would deliver them? What are the barriers and facilitators to uptake of incentives?
Review Question J	J.i. Are nicotine replacement therapies (NRT) or e-cigarettes effective and cost effective at helping pregnant women who smoke to quit? J.ii. Are NRT and e-cigarettes safe for helping pregnant women who smoke to quit? J.iii. What are the barriers or facilitators to women taking up these interventions?
Review Question K	What are the most effective and cost effective means of smoking cessation (including e-cigarettes)?
Review Question L	What are the barriers and facilitators to people who smoke using e-cigarettes for smoking cessation or harm reduction?
Review Question M	What are the unique long-term health effects of e-cigarette use?
Review Question N	Which interventions are effective and cost effective for preventing a relapse in people who have recently quit smoking?
Review Question O	O.i. In those with mental health conditions, what is the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of tailored smoking cessation interventions? O.ii. In those with mental health conditions, what is the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of tailored smoking harm reduction interventions?