

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

QUALITY STANDARD TOPIC OVERVIEW

1 Quality standard title

Smoking: reducing tobacco use in the community.

2 Introduction

2.1 *NICE quality standards*

NICE quality standards are a concise set of prioritised statements designed to drive measurable quality improvements within a particular area of health or care.

The standards are derived from high-quality guidance, such as that from NICE or [accredited](#) by NICE. They are developed independently by NICE, in collaboration with health, public health and social care practitioners, their partners and service users. Information on priority areas, people's experience of using services, safety issues, equality and cost impact are considered during the development process.

NICE quality standards are central to supporting the Government's vision for a health and social care system that is focused on delivering the best possible outcomes for people who use services, as detailed in the [Health and Social Care Act \(2012\)](#).

The quality standard development process is described in detail on the [NICE website](#).

2.2 *This topic overview*

This topic overview describes core elements of the quality standard. These include the population and topic to be covered, key source guidance to be used to underpin potential quality statements, any related quality standards,

published current practice information and national or routine indicators and performance measures.

If the source guidance is not NICE guidance, it should meet the minimum quality criteria defined in NICE's [accreditation](#) programme.

3 This quality standard

The development of the quality standard will begin in May 2014 and is expected to take 10 months to complete.

3.1 Population and topic to be covered

This quality standard will cover reducing tobacco use in the community, including interventions to prevent people from taking up smoking, tobacco control strategies and smokefree policies.

The quality standard will not cover referral to and delivery of stop smoking services, which is already covered by [NICE quality standard 43 - Smoking cessation: supporting people to stop smoking](#).

3.2 Key development sources (NICE and NICE-accredited sources)

Primary sources

- [School-based interventions to prevent the uptake of smoking among children](#). NICE public health guidance 23 (2010).
- [Guidance on preventing the uptake of smoking by children and young people](#). NICE public health guidance 14 (2008).
- [Smoking cessation services in primary care, pharmacies, local authorities and workplaces, particularly for manual working groups, pregnant women and hard to reach communities](#). NICE public health guidance 10 (2008).
- [Workplace interventions to promote smoking cessation](#). NICE public health guidance 5 (2007).

Other sources that may be used

- [Behaviour change: individual approaches](#). NICE public health guidance 49 (2014).
- [Smoking cessation is secondary care: acute, maternity and mental health services](#). NICE public health guidance 48 (2013).
- [Tobacco: harm-reduction approaches to smoking](#). NICE public health guidance 45 (2013).
- [Smokeless tobacco cessation – South Asian communities](#). NICE public health guidance 39 (2012).
- [How to stop smoking in pregnancy and following childbirth](#). NICE public health guidance 26 (2010).
- [Reducing the rate of premature deaths from cardiovascular disease and other smoking-related diseases: finding and supporting those most at risk and improving access to services](#). NICE public health guidance 15 (2008).
- [Brief interventions and referral for smoking cessation in primary care and other settings](#). NICE public health guidance 1 (2006).

Key policy documents, reports and national audits

Relevant policy documents, reports and national audits will be used to inform the development of the quality standard.

- [Reducing smoking](#). Department of Health (2013).
- [Stop Smoking Service: monitoring and guidance](#). Department of Health (2012).
- [The tobacco control plan for England](#). Department of Health (2011).
- [Guidance for providing and monitoring stop smoking services, 2011 to 2012](#). Department of Health (2011).

3.3 Related NICE quality standards

This quality standard will be developed in the context of all topics in the [NICE library of quality standards](#) because reducing tobacco use is relevant to a wide range of conditions and diseases and to general health and wellbeing.

However, some of the published quality standards (listed below) include statements on smoking, which makes them particularly relevant for the development of this standard.

Published

- [Smoking cessation – supporting people to stop smoking](#). NICE quality standard 43 (2013).
- [Antenatal care](#). NICE quality standard 22 (2012).
- [Lung cancer for adults](#). NICE quality standard 17 (2012).
- [Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease \(COPD\)](#). NICE quality standard 10 (2011).

4 Existing indicators

- [Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England](#). Public Health England.
- [Statistics on smoking – England 2013](#). The Health and Social Care Information Centre (2013).
- The [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#) contains 3 specific smoking-related outcomes within the ‘health improvement’ domain:
 - 2.14 Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over
 - 2.3 Smoking status at time of delivery per 100 maternities
 - 2.9 Prevalence of smoking among 15-year-olds (placeholder indicator).
- There are a number of smoking-related indicators in the 2014/15 Quality and Outcome Framework (QOF), as outlined in [QOF guidance published by NHS Employers](#) for England
 - SMOK002. The percentage of patients with any or any combination of the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses whose notes record smoking status in the preceding 12 months.
 - SMOK003. The contractor supports patients who smoke in stopping smoking by a strategy which includes providing literature and offering appropriate therapy.

- SMOK004. The percentage of patients aged 15 or over who are recorded as current smokers who have a record of an offer of support and treatment within the preceding 24 months.
- SMOK005. The percentage of patients with any or any combination of the following conditions: CHD, PAD, stroke or TIA, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, CKD, asthma, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder or other psychoses who are recorded as current smokers who have a record of an offer of support and treatment within the preceding 12 months.
- The [Health and Social Care Information Centre](#) also publishes a number of other smoking indicators:
 - Cigarette smoking
 - Cotinine level
 - Smoking among patients with selected conditions
 - Smoking cessation advice for smokers with selected conditions
 - Local basket of indicators (LBOI) Indicator 7.1 – The number of smokers who had successfully quit at the four week follow up.
 - LBOI Indicator 13.14 – Rate of deaths attributable to smoking in persons older than 35.

5 Further information

See the NICE website for more information about [NICE quality standards](#) and the [progress of this quality standard](#).