

- To foster Tobacco Control in health care centres
 To reduce the visibility of tobacco consumption in entrances and proximity to health care centres
 To involve health professionals in tobacco control
- To train health professionals to tackle tobacco consumption

 ENSH

 CONTROL

 CON

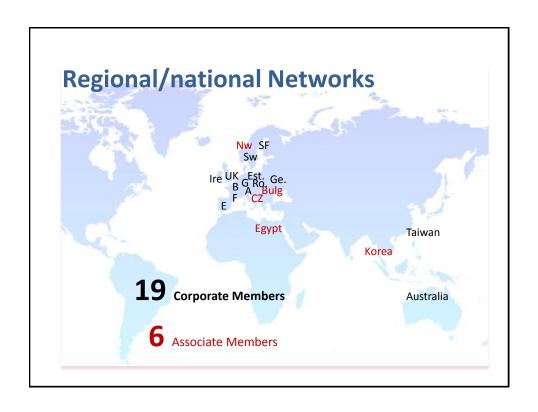
- To implement tobacco cessation programmes (patients and health care workers)
- To warrant the follow-up of tobacco cessation across the health care system
- To promote specific intervention programmes: cessation in pregnancy, psychiatric patients, COPD...

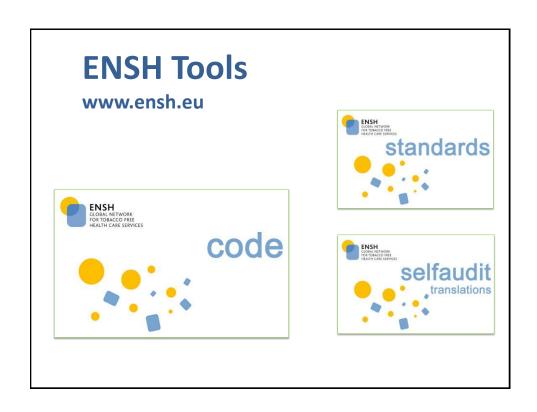


The ENSH Concept

- ENSH started to promote tobacco control in European hospitals in 1999
- ENSH changed to ENSH-Global in 2009
- ENSH-Global is an independent, international, non-profit organization

To develop a common strategy across all health care services to prevent and control tobacco consumption





- 1. Commitment
- 2. Communication
- 3. Education/Training
- 4. Identification & cessation support
- 5. Coobacco Control
- 6. Environment
- 7. Healthy workplace
- 8. Health promotion
- 9. Compliance monitoring
- 10. Policy implementation







ENSH Code to develop a Tobacco Free Health Care Service

- Engage decision-makers. Appoint a working group and reject tobacco industry sponsorship.
- Develop a strategy and an implementation plan. Inform all personnel, patients/residents and the community.
- 3. Set up a training plan to instruct all staff on how best to approach to bacco users.
- Organise cessation support facilities for patients/residents in the organisation and ensure continuity of support after discharge.
- Develop the organizations campus (grounds) to be tobacco free. If smoking areas remain, they should be clearly indicated.
- 6. Display clear tobacco free signage. Ban all incentives to use tobacco.
- Develop personnel management policies and support systems to protect and promote the health of all that work in the organisation.
- 8. Promote tobacco control activities in the community setting.
- Renew and broaden information to maintain commitment to the tobacco free policy. Ensure follow-up and quality assurance.
- 10. First convince, then constrain considering legislation if needed. Have patience!





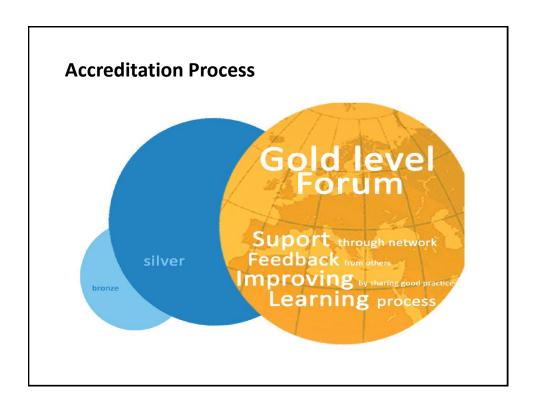
The maximun score of the Self-audit Questionnaire is 168 points

Standard 1: Commitment

- 1.1 The healthcare organisation documents specify commitment to a policy towards the implementation of the ENSH Standards.
- 1.2 The healthcare organisation does not accept any sponsorship from the tobacco industry.
- 1.3 A policy working group or committee is designated to coordinate the development, implementation and monitoring of the tobacco-free policy.
- 1.4 A senior manager has responsibility for the actions of the policy working group or committee.
- 1.5 Financial and human resources are allocated in the healthcare organisation's operational plan and/or contract to implement and monitor the tobacco-free policy.
- 1.6 All staff understand their responsibility to take action in the implementation and management of the tobacco-free policy.







ENSH-Global Activities

- Annual General Assembly
- Gold Forum Process
- Promote symposia, sessions... in tobacco control & health promotion conference
- Advocacy campaigns



Supporting and evaluating the implementation of tobacco-free legislation in hospital: the example of Catalonia, Spain

Xisca Sureda, Montse Ballbè, Marcela Fu, Esther Carabasa, Cristina Martínez, Esteve Saltó, Esteve Fernández









Background

Spanish smoking bans in hospitals

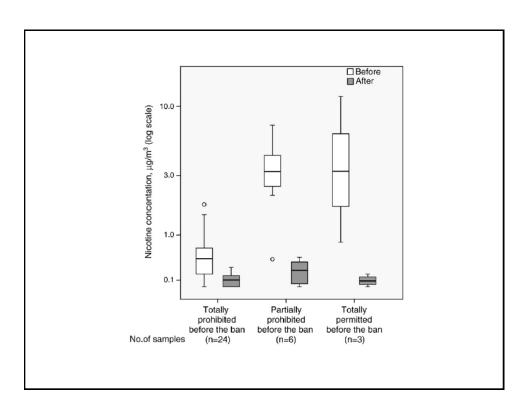
1988 RD192/1988 First tobacco ban in hospitals

- consumption

- sales

2005 Law 28/2005 Non-explicit extension to outdoors







Spanish smoking bans in hospitals

1988 RD192/1988 First tobacco ban in hospitals

- consumption

- sales

2005 Law 28/2005 Non-explicit extension to outdoors

2010 Law 42/2010 Compulsory extension to outdoors

Objective

To evaluate the implementation of smoke-free campuses in the hospitals of the Catalan Network using an objective environmental marker of tobacco smoke and observational data.

Methods

- Design: cross-sectional study
- Setting: Catalonia, Spain (2011)
- Participants: 60 hospitals affiliated to the XCHsF
- Measurements: Particulate Matter ≤ 2.5 μ (PM2.5)
- Places:
- ER, waiting room
- General medicine
- o Cafeteria

 \circ Hall

- Dressing room
- Main entrance (building)
- o Fire escape
- Main entrance (campus)
- Black point (if any)
- Outside Campus (control)

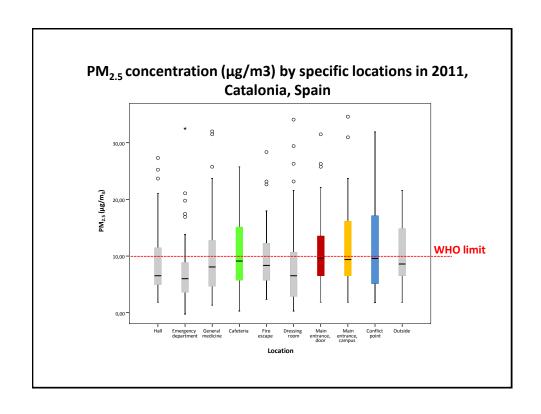
PM2.5 assessment

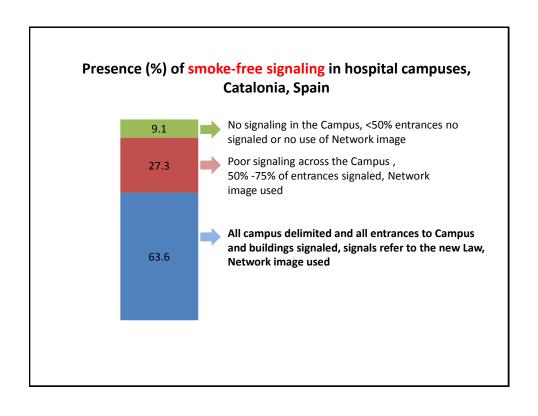
- TSI SidePak AM510 Personal Aerosol Monitor
- Flow rate of 1.7 l/min, calibration factor of K=0.52
- PM2.5 concentrations in μg/m³
- Statistics: Medians and interquartile range (P25 and P75)

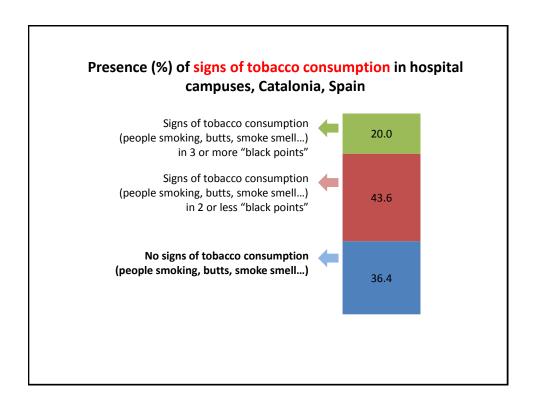




Results PM_{2.5} concentration (μg/m3) for all locations combined in 2009 and 2011, Catalonia, Spain







Conclusions

- Median PM2.5 concentrations were lower than the annual guideline value of 10 μ g/m3 recommended by the World Health Organization for outdoor settings.
- These concentrations and the observational data from outdoor areas show the feasibility of implementing smoke-free campuses legislation and a reduction of the exposure to tobacco smoke.



