

Implementation of a smoking cessation protocol in dental practices.

No registrations found.

Ethical review	Positive opinion
Status	Pending
Health condition type	-
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON25961

Source

NTR

Brief title

TAPS

Health condition

tobacco addiction

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: University Medical Center St Radboud, Center for Quality Care Research (WOK)

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Pfizer

Intervention

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Patient-reported number of smoking cessation advice given by the dental team, patients' smoking status and quit attempts.

Secondary outcome

Professionals' attitudes towards smoking and smoking cessation support, their knowledge of health consequences of smoking tobacco (especially dental health), patients' perspectives of smoking cessation support by dentists will be measured as well as self-efficacy to provide smoking cessation support.

Study description

Background summary

Smoking is an important risk factor for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, but also for periodontal diseases and orofaryngeal types of cancer (mouth, tongue, throat, larynx). Smoking cessation reduces the risk on orofaryngeal cancers and has a positive effect on the frequency and severity of gum infections. Dentists can play a role in primary and secondary prevention of tobacco addiction. They can often directly observe if patients smoke and can easily address the issue of smoking cessation because of the direct relationship between oral health and smoking. Patients consider the direct relation between smoking and consequences for (discolouring) teeth as a good opportunity for dentists to discuss smoking. Following several international guidelines the national Dutch guidelines for the Treatment of Tobacco Addiction recommend to involve dental professionals in smoking discouragement campaigns, to organise trainings, to develop and/or improve patient education materials and reimburse counseling activities. It is unclear how the guidelines can best be implemented in the dental practices. The present study investigates the effectiveness of a multifaceted implementation strategy targetted at the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour of the dental team members. In a randomised controlled trial (N = 2 x 30 practices, 2 x 650 patients) the effectiveness of a combination of small scale education for the whole team, patient-mediated monitoring and feedback of the provision of cessation advice, patient education materials and a task organisation protocol for the various members of the dental team will be studied compared to the usual guideline implementation strategies.

Study objective

The intervention increases advice giving of dental professionals, the number of patients having quit smoking and the number of quit attempts.

Intervention

Provision of a 4 hour central course for whole practice teams, patient-mediated monitoring and feedback of the provision of cessation advice, patient education materials and a task organisation protocol for the various members of the dental team.

The dental teams in the control group deliver usual care.

Contacts

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Eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria

Smoking patients visiting dental practices.

Exclusion criteria

Patients under the age of 18.

Study design

Design

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Parallel
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active

Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Pending
Start date (anticipated):	01-01-2006
Enrollment:	1300
Type:	Anticipated

Ethics review

Positive opinion	
Date:	23-02-2006
Application type:	First submission

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL558
NTR-old	NTR614
Other	CMO : 2006-058
ISRCTN	ISRCTN19783832

Study results

Summary results

N/A