### Physicians as change agent to facilitate tobacco dependecen treatment in clinical settings

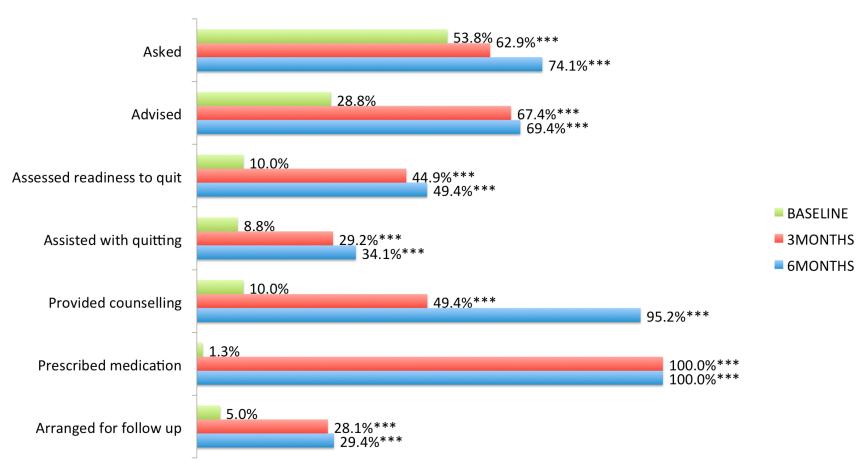
Odukoya OO, Jamda M, Onigbogi OO, James FW, Faseru B Ayo-Yusuf OA

#### Effect of the intervention on knowledge scores among the Primary Tobacco Cessation Change Agents

#### 0.7 7.13\*\*\* **Brief Intervention** 6.04\*\*\* 6.35\*\*\* 2.82 Baseline 4.68\*\*\* Motivational Interviewing 4.2\*\*\* 4.28\*\*\* Post-test **3** Months After 3.91 6.49\*\*\* Pharmacotherapy 6 Months After 6.29\*\*\* 6.38\*\*\* 1.29 7.14\*\*\* Tobacco epidemiology 5.16\*\*\* 5.94\*\*\*

Mean knowledge scores

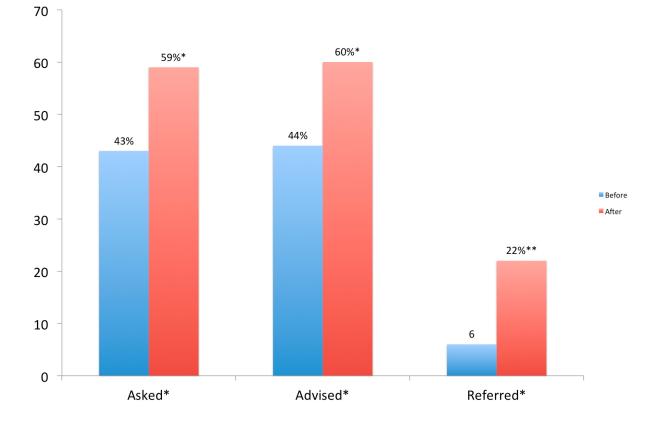
# Effect of the intervention on the 5A's of brief intervention among the primary tobacco cessation change agents



Physicians practicing the 5A's of Intervention

# Changes in the Ask Advice And Refer(AAR) among the secondary changes agents.

Proportion of physicians (STCCA) who practiced AAR



## Summary and conclusion

- Face-to-face training followed up with informative text messages and emails showed an increase in knowledge and practices regarding the 5A's approach to tobacco dependence treatment.
- Text messages and electronic mails only may also be a low-cost measure effective at improving knowledge and practices of the AAR approach to brief intervention.
- Efforts to scale up these interventions should be highly considered.