Factors associated with quitting smoking in pregnancy among Aboriginal women participating in the SISTAQUIT Trial – an interim analysis

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Background
Smoking during pregnancy is an influencing factor for smoking uptake of children in future. Reducing exposure to smoking, thus reduces the risks of cancer.

Aims
Identify factors associated with quit attempts among a cohort of Aboriginal women participating in a randomised controlled trial (RCT) on smoking cessation.

Methods
Descriptive and non-parametric statistical Analysis of baseline data of Supporting Indigenous Smokers To Assist Quitting (SISTAQUIT).

Participants
Aboriginal women; ≥ 16 years old; ≤ 32 weeks pregnant; smoking tobacco in any amount; able to give consent; and can attend follow up visits

Setting
20 Aboriginal Medical Services and other services located in Northern Territory, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia.

Results
Analysing the baseline data of 56 participants, a statistically significant difference regarding ever attempting to quit because of a pregnancy was observed between the proportions of participants: with 12> or ≤12 years (39% vs 80%; \(p=0.05\)) and who did or did not have a baby/child in the house (62% vs 14%; \(p=0.04\)). The trial is ongoing.

Conclusions
• The small sample size limits the analyses and interpretation of results.
• Results appear to confirm evidence about education being an critical health determinant.
• Children in the household may have high salience for smoking cessation for Aboriginal women.

Translational Aspect
The results may inform the development of cancer prevention interventions (T1) to sustain quit attempts building on motivation for second-hand smoke prevention for children.