

## Effect of Smoking Cessation Interventions on Adult Tobacco Smokers in Colombo District, Sri Lanka

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Effective strategies are needed to improve the motivation of smokers to quit. The aim of the study was to assess the effect of a smoking cessation program among the selected smokers who live in peri-urban areas of the Colombo district. 180 smokers with a median age of  $39.0 \pm 18.75$  (IQR)(years), were selected for a prospective follow-up from a previously recruited pool of 360 smokers. Counselling interventions were applied at two levels based on the WHO 5A and 5R counselling protocol. Previously analysed cardio-pulmonary test results were used to create a strong motivation to quit. Compliance for the first intervention was assessed after one week. Second interventions were delivered on the day of the first follow-up and compliance was re-assessed after one month. Smoking status was confirmed with the assessment of a smoking biomarker of carbon monoxide e-CO (ppm) and carboxyhaemoglobin (COHb%) with Smokerlyzer® (Bedfont Scientific, UK). The pre-intervention values were daily consumption of cigarettes  $5.73 \pm 4.88$  (SD) sticks; e-CO  $7.0 \pm 8.0$  (IQR)(ppm), COHb  $1.75 \pm 1.44$  (IQR) (%). Among the selected 180 smokers, 156 (86.7%) attended the first follow-up. There was a significant difference of all smoking variables at one week after the counselling compared to the baseline values; the number of cigarettes, ( $Z = -10.644$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), e-CO ( $Z = -9.626$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and COHb% ( $Z = -9.466$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Changes in the smoking variables between baseline and one month were assessed. Out of the 156 smokers who participated in the week one follow-up, 113 (72.5%) males presented for follow-up conducted one month later. There was a significant difference in all smoking variables at one month following the cessation interventions when compared to the baseline values, including the number of cigarettes ( $Z = -9.077$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), CO ( $Z = -8.707$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), and COHb% ( $Z = -8.574$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). In conclusion, compliance with smoking cessation can be achieved with proper education, motivation, and follow-up.

**Keywords:** *exhaled carbon monoxide, carboxyhaemoglobin, smoking cessation*