

The Ohio State University

Center of Excellence in Regulatory Tobacco Science

A Closer Look at Disparities in Tobacco Use Among Ohioans

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Objectives of the Presentation

- To describe prevalence of tobacco use among subgroups of Ohio residents that include
 - Medicaid subscribers
 - People living in poverty
 - People diagnosed with mental illness
 - Pregnant women
- To discuss state level policy levers to assist these Ohio residents with tobacco cessation







Prevalence of tobacco use

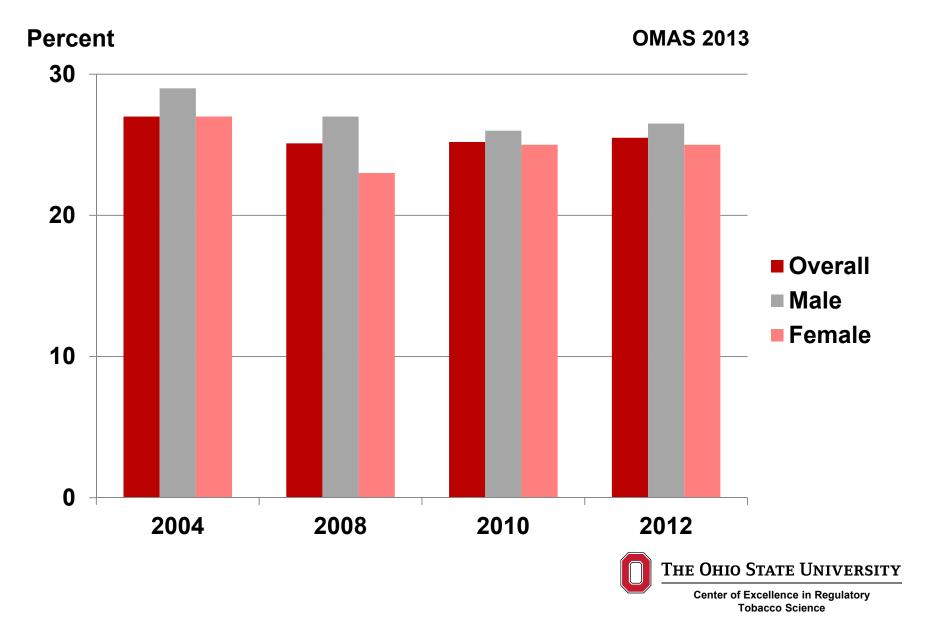
Cigarette smoking is higher in Ohio adults CDC 2014

Percent

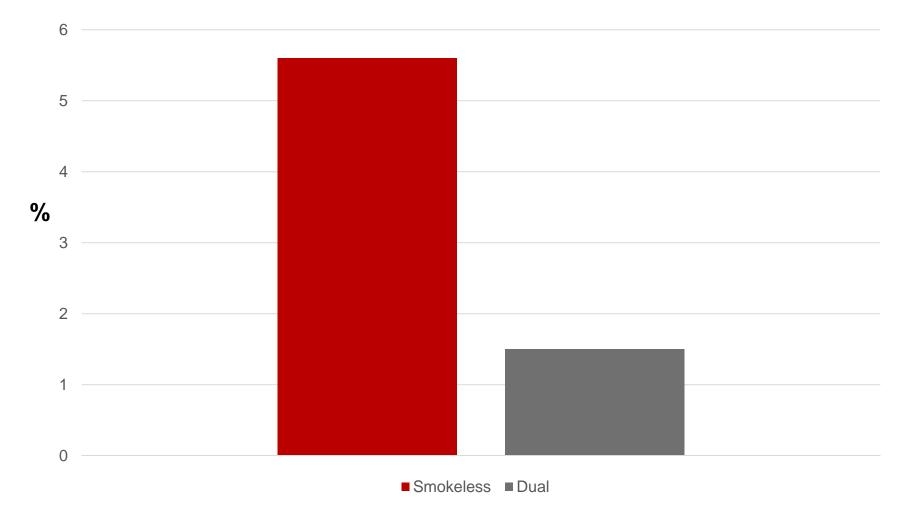
30 25 20 **U.S**. 15 Ohio 10 5 0 ╢ 2000 2010 2013 2005 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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Smoking prevalence over time by gender in Ohio

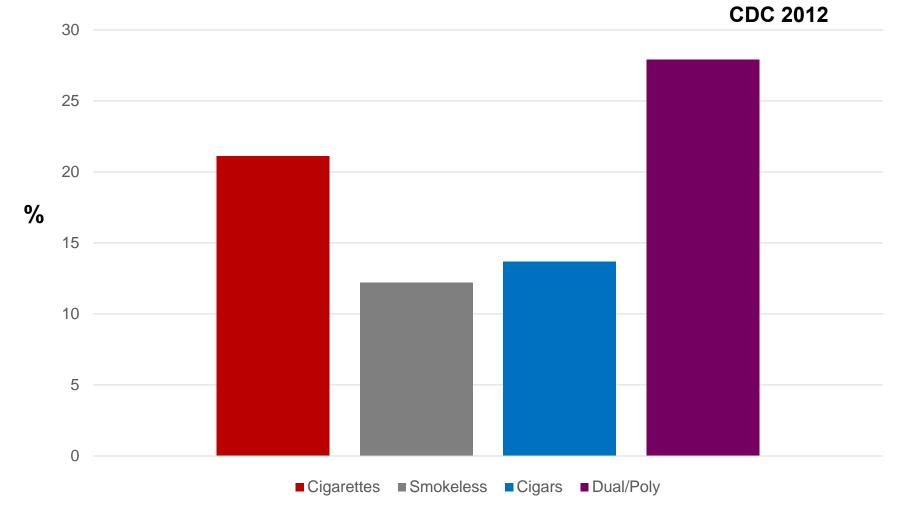


Smokeless tobacco and dual use prevalence in Ohio adult males



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Youth Current Tobacco Use



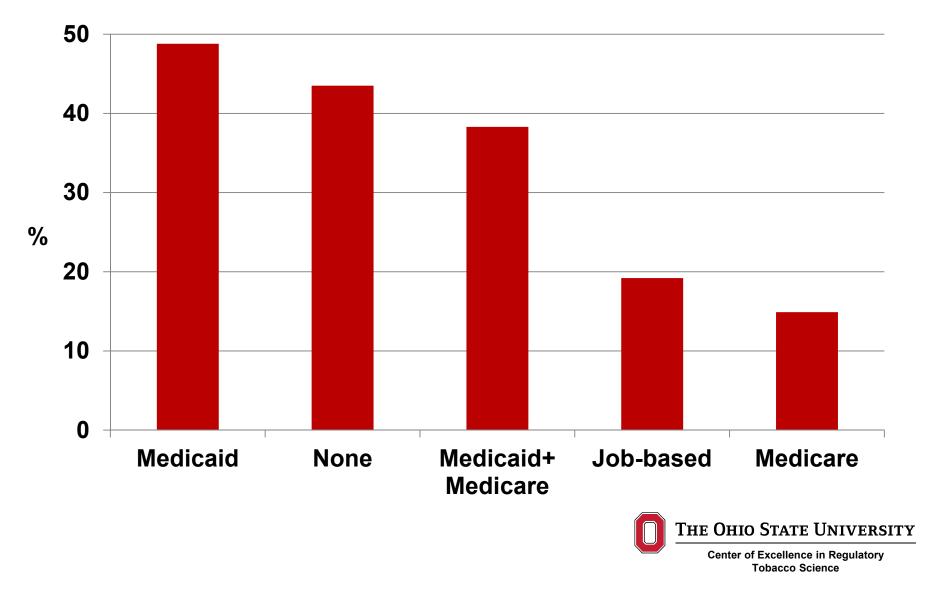


Four factors are consistently associated with smoking among adults in Ohio

- Insurance status
- Education
- Income
- Mental health



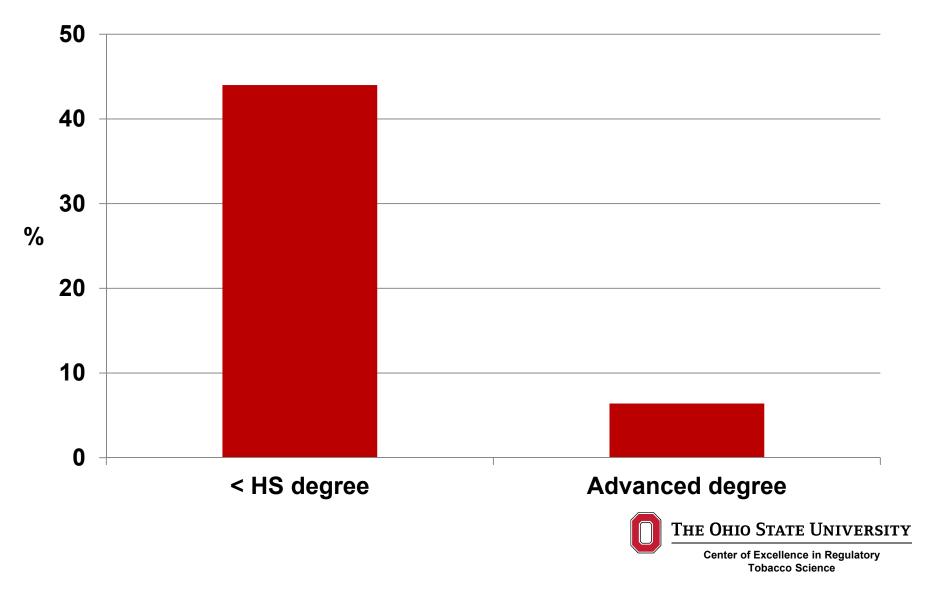
Current smoking according to *insurance status* in Ohio adults



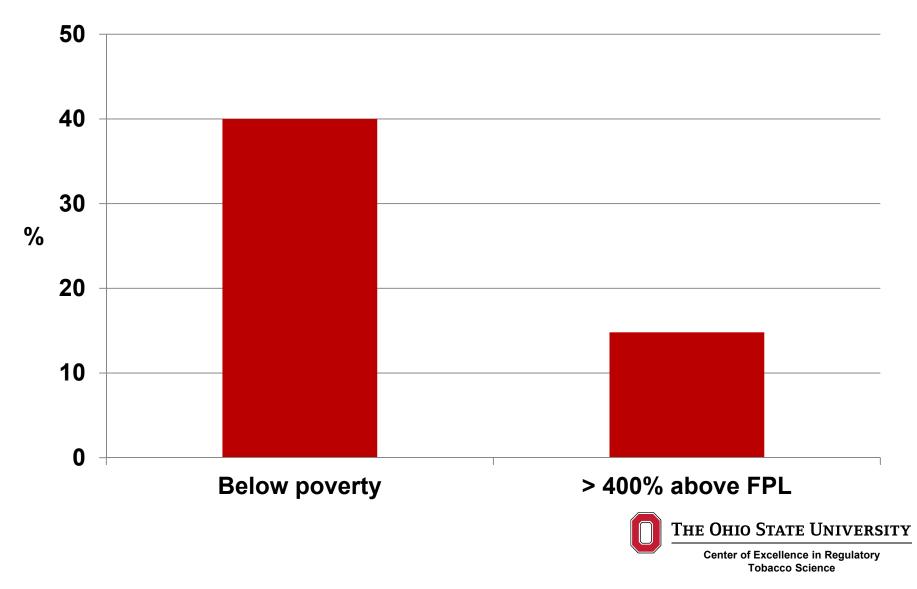
Smoking Prevalence in Medicaid Managed Care Service Regions

Ohio Region	Medicaid Adults (%)	Non-Medicaid Adults (%)
Northwest	36.3	20.3
Northeast	41.8	21.7
Northeast Central	45.7	29.9
East Central	47.8	22.3
Central	51.7	21.2
West Central	43.8	24.6
Southwest	47.1	21.4
Southeast	50.4	32.6

Current smoking according to *education* among Ohio adults



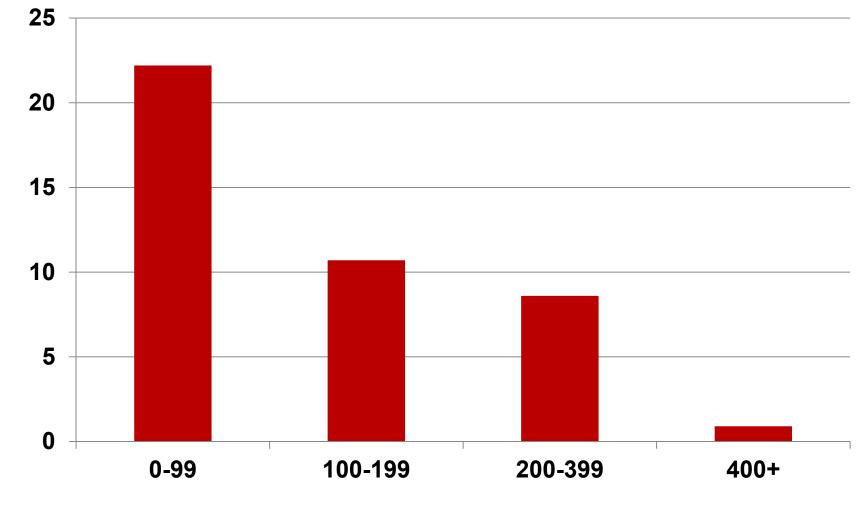
Current smoking according to *poverty level* among Ohio adults



Secondhand smoke exposure among children according to *poverty level*

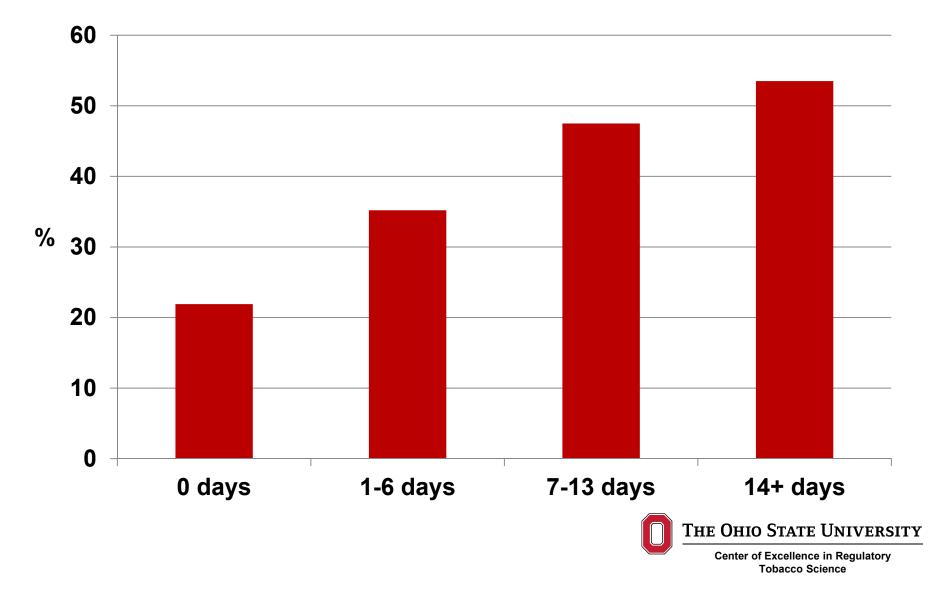
%

OMAS 2013

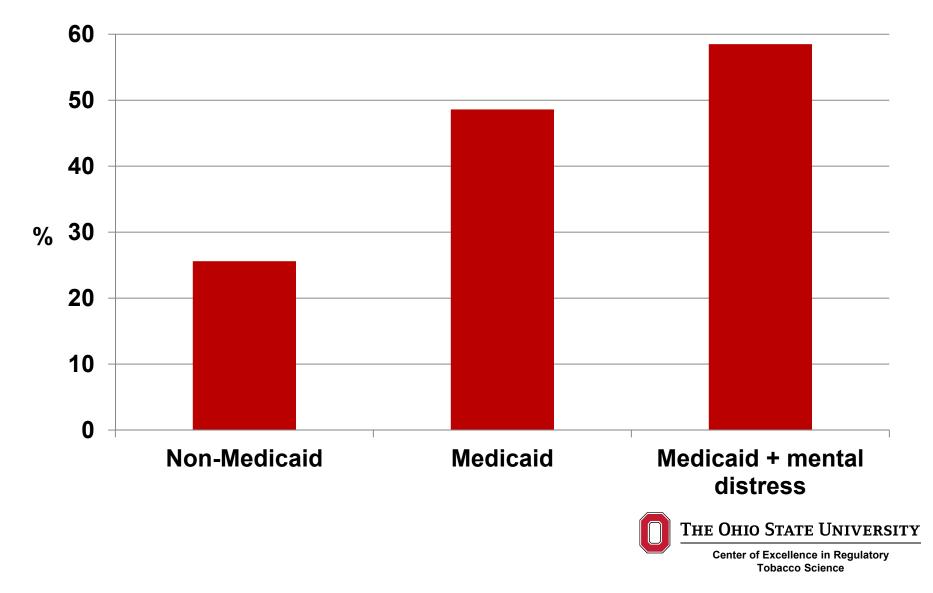


Percent Federal Poverty Level

Current smoking according to number of *mentally distressed days* for past 30 days among Ohio adults OMAS 2013

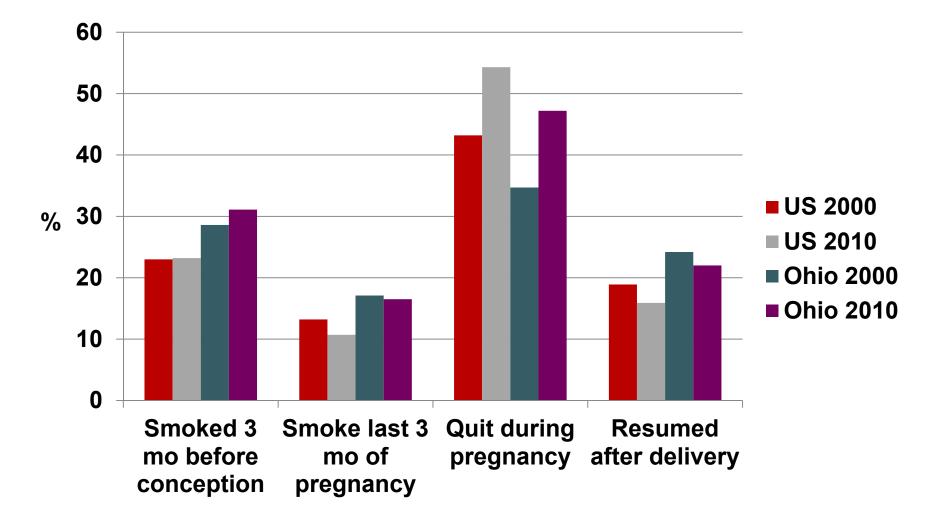


Current smoking according to *insurance status* and *mental distress* among Ohio adults



Cigarette smoking is higher in Ohio pregnant women

CDC PRAMS

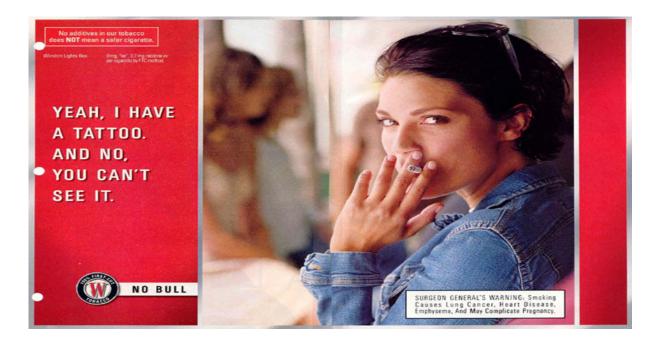


Cigarette smoking is higher among *pregnant women with Medicaid insurance*: 2010

CDC PRAMS



Social factors are related to tobacco use among Ohio women





Social Characteristics of 570 Ohio Appalachian Women

Sample: Adult women randomly selected from 14 primary care clinics in Ohio Appalachia; Non-pregnant; no history of cancer

Variable	Never Smoker	Former Smoker	Current Smoker
# Participants	297	117	156
(%)	(52.1)	(20.5)	(27.4)
% < High School	4.0	12.0	12.8
% Unskilled labor	31.1	34.1	49.4
% Uninsured	11.1	12.3	24.4

Wewers et al. 2012



Social Risk Factor Characteristics

Risk Factor	Never Smoker	Former Smoker	Current Smoker
% Low SEP (child)	48.8	64.7	68.6
% Low SEP (adult)	54.5	73.6	87.4
% CES-D ≥ 16	24.2	23.3	48.7
% Pregnant < age 20	29.0	40.0	52.3
% Single mother	6.1	11.9	12.9

Low Socioeconomic Position (child)

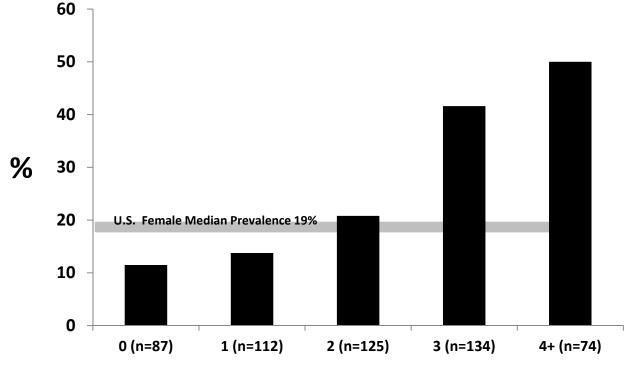
Lived with one parent only OR one parent < HS

Low Socioeconomic Position (adult)

≤ HS; OR no health insurance; OR poverty/income ratio < 2

Wewers et al. 2012

Prevalence of Current Smoking by Number of Risk Factors



Number of risk factors

Risk factors: Low child SEP, Low adult SEP, Pregnant<20, CES-D≥16, Single mom

Wewers et al. 2012

State level policy levers to assist Ohio residents with tobacco cessation

Comprehensive Tobacco Control Elements

- Protect from exposure to second-hand smoke
 - Implement and enforce clean air ordinances
- Restrict tobacco advertising and marketing
 - Counter with mass-media approaches
- Increase tobacco taxes
- Reduce youth access to tobacco products
 - Increase age of purchase
- Provide treatment services

World Health Organization



Tobacco Prevention and Control Funding



 Ohio spends 7% of the CDC recommended funding level

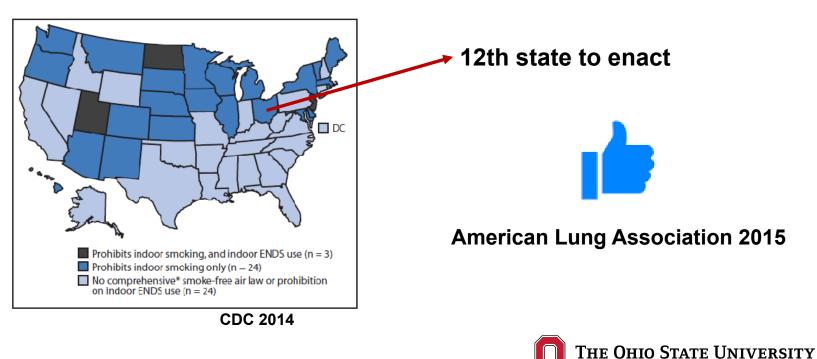
American Lung Association 2015



Protect from exposure to second-hand smoke Implement and enforce clean air ordinances

Ohio Smoke Free Policy

- 2006 Smoke-Free Workplace Act
 - Prohibits smoking in public places
 - Prohibits smoking in places of employment
 - Includes restaurants and bars



Center of Excellence in Regulatory Tobacco Science **Increase tobacco taxes**

Ohio Tobacco Product Excise Taxes



Cigarettes \$1.25/pack

U.S. Range = \$0.30 - \$4.35 Ohio ranks 29th





Cigars 17% wholesale price/cigar



Little cigars 37% wholesale price/pack of 20



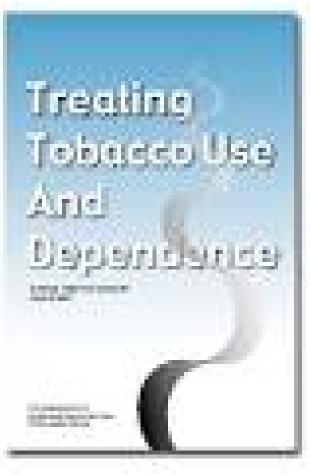
Smokeless tobacco 17% wholesale price



Provide treatment services

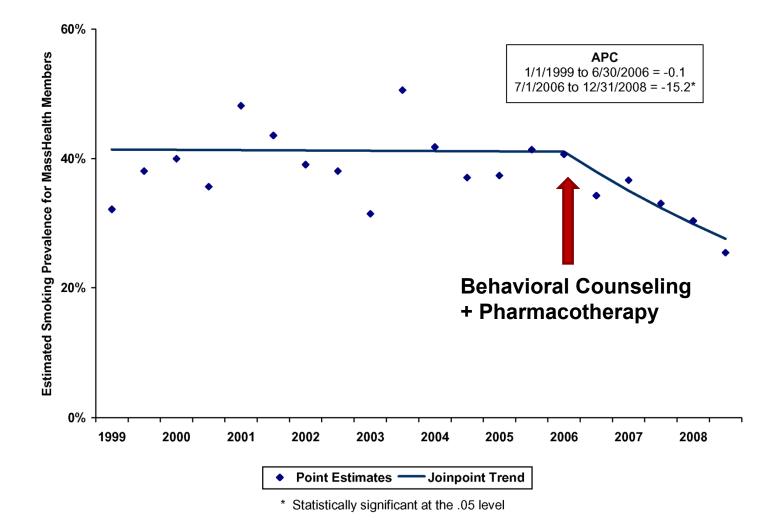
Tobacco Dependence Treatment USPHS Recommendations 2008

- Behavioral Counseling
 - Problem Solving
 - Social Support
- Pharmacotherapy
 - Varenicline
 - Bupropion
 - Nicotine Replacement Therapy





Medicaid Coverage for Tobacco Dependence Treatments in Massachusetts and Associated Decreases in Smoking



Land et al. 2010

Awareness about treatment options

- Both Medicaid subscribers and health care providers lack awareness about evidence-based treatment options
- Health care providers who are aware are more likely to use pharmacotherapy

McMenamin et al. 2004, 2005 Murphy et al. 2005



Ohio Treatment Options

- Ohio Department of Health
 - Ohio Quit Line 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669)
 Free counseling service and pharmacotherapy
 - Uninsured Ohioans
 - Medicaid enrollees
 - Pregnant women
 - Members of the Ohio Tobacco Collaborative
 - Health plans and employers
 - Ohio QuitLogix Online Program https://ohio.quitlogix.org
 - Tobacco Treatment Specialist Training & Provider Resources
 - Ohio Partners for Smoke Free Families
 - Perinatal Smoking Cessation Program (5 A's)

Ohio Treatment Options

- Ohio Department of Medicaid
 - Ohio expanded coverage for tobacco dependence treatment to Medicaid subscribers
 - In 2014 Ohio became one of 19 states to offer behavioral counseling and FDA-approved pharmacotherapy
 - http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/~/media/HealthyOhio/ASS ETS/Files/tobacco%202%20of%202/CBT/MedicaidBillin g TobaccoCessation.ashx



Treatment options for those diagnosed with mental illness

- Depression
 - Behavioral counseling + psychosocial mood management
 - Bupropion
 - + past depression
 - ± current depression

van der Meer et al. 2013

- Schizophrenia
 - Psychiatric management
 - Bupropion +
 - Varenicline ±

Tsoi et al. 2013



Conclusions

- Tobacco use among Ohio residents is higher compared to U.S.
- Certain vulnerable groups have higher rates of tobacco use
- The State of Ohio has dedicated limited resources towards tobacco use prevention and control
- State policy levers have been unevenly implemented
- Additional resources will be necessary to confront the tobacco use epidemic that persists in Ohio



Thank you



