

Recommendation 7 Evidence Profiles

Research Question: What are the needs (social, cultural, environmental supports) and views (barriers and facilitators) expressed by Indigenous persons of reproductive age, their partners & their families?

Recommendation 7: It is recommended that the circle of care advocate for equitable access to smoking reduction and cessation services for Indigenous persons of reproductive age and their support network. This can include access to circles of support and NRT.

Population: Indigenous persons of reproductive age, their partners & their family members

Intervention: smoking reduction and cessation services

Comparison: usual care available/accessible

Outcomes^a: reach and engagement, quit rates, quit attempts

Setting: health service organizations, Indigenous communities

Bibliography: 1088

Quality assessment							Study details		No. of participants		Reported effects/outcomes	Certainty	Reference
No of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Country	Intervention	Intervention	Control			
<p>Reach/Engagement: Numerical count of the total number and proportion (%) of participants who enrolled (reach) in and/or completed the study (engagement).</p>													
1	Single-arm	No concerns	No concerns	No concerns	Serious concerns ^b	None	1088: Australia	1088: ESF (Empowering Strong Families) had three key components: art activities; case management support; and incentivized smoking cessation support. Recognizing the influence of partners on maternal smoking, women were encouraged to invite a significant other (SO) to participate in the program.	1088: <u>Engagement</u> : Thirty-one pregnant women enrolled in the intervention. Sixteen SOs enrolled in the intervention over a	NA	1088: The intervention was able to reach and engage both pregnant Indigenous women and their partners/significant into the smoking reduction and cessation program.	⊕⊕○○ Low	1088: Askew et al. (2019)

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								<p>The case managers provided individualized support to participants from recruitment until 3 months postpartum. The case managers used individualized, strengths-based, motivational interviewing strategies to encourage and enable participants to reduce or quit smoking. As well, the case managers supported participants to access antenatal appointments, advocating with governmental agencies for housing and food security, and accessing intimate partner violence supports for those who were seeking access to these services. Free nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) was provided. The level of exhaled carbon</p>	<p>13-month period. <u>Reach:</u> Fourteen women completed the intervention. Seven SOs completed the intervention.</p>				

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No of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Country	Intervention	Intervention	Control			
								monoxide (CO) was assessed using CO monitors. All participants completed assessments at baseline, 2 Weeks, 1 month, 3months and 1 month postpartum.					
Quit rates measured with: self-reported smoking abstinence (quit rate) & biochemically confirmed (cotinine analysis).													
1	Single-arm	Serious concerns ^c	No concerns	No concerns	Serious concerns ^d	None	1088: Australia	1088: See above	1088: n=11 (Women who were able to remain quit Four women (36%) had quit at the 3-months assessment, with two (15%) remaining	NA	1088: Nearly all participants reported making positive changes (reductions) to their smoking behaviours by reducing the number of cigarettes smoked each day.	⊕○○○ Very Low	1088: Askew et al. (2019)

Quality assessment							Study details		No. of participants		Reported effects/outcomes	Certainty	Reference
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									smoke free at 1 month postpartum..				
Quit attempts measured with: Numerical counts of: 1. Self-report quit attempt 2. Self-reported quit lasting at least 24 hours.													
1	Single-arm	Serious concerns ^e	No concerns	No concerns	Serious concerns ^f	None	1088: Australia	1088: See above	1088: Quit attempts (pregnant women) were reported by 38% (5/13) at 2 weeks, 44% (8/18) at 1 month, 64% (7/11) at 3 months and 31% at 1 month postpartum Quit attempts (SOs)	NA	1088: Nearly all participants reported making positive changes to their smoking behaviors by reducing the number of cigarettes they smoked each day or attempting to quit. Quit attempts at time points after intervention began: 2 weeks: 5/13 (38%) 1 month: 8/18 (44%) 3 months: 7/11 (64%) 1 month postpartum: 4/13 (31%)	Very Low ⊕○○○	1088: Askew et al. (2019)

Quality assessment							Study details		No. of participants		Reported effects/outcomes	Certainty	Reference
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									Quit attempts were reported by 29% of SOs (2/7) at 2 weeks, 43% (3/7) at 1 month, and 60% (3/5) at both the 3 months post-baseline and 1-month postpartum assessments. One SO had a successful quit attempt at 3 months. At each assessment, the majority				

Quality assessment							Study details		No. of participants		Reported effects/outcomes	Certainty	Reference
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									of the 13 SOs smoking at baseline reported reducing the amount they smoked.				

Explanations:

^a Based on external review, a PICO question including outcomes was developed based on this recommendation question, in order to identify quantitative evidence

^b There were <300 events. We downgraded by 1.0

^c The included study was rated with a critical risk of bias due to methodological concerns about how the study was conducted, using the ROBINS-I tool. We downgraded by 1.5.

^d There were <300 events. We downgraded by 1.0

^e The included study was rated with a critical risk of bias due to methodological concerns about how the study was conducted, using the ROBINS-I tool. We downgraded by 1.5.

^f There were <300 events. We downgraded by 1.0

CERQual Evidence Profile

Recommendation Question: What are the needs (social, cultural, environmental supports) and views (barriers and facilitators) expressed by Indigenous persons of reproductive age, their partners & their families?

Recommendation 7: It is recommended that the circle of care advocate for equitable access to smoking reduction and cessation services for Indigenous persons of reproductive age and their support network. This can include access to circles of support and NRT.

Aim: To explore the social, cultural and environmental needs and views (barriers and facilitators) identified by Indigenous persons of reproductive age, their partners & their families towards nicotine cessation

Bibliography: 203, 231, 374, 471, 644, 849, 1608, 1609, 2537, 2725

Finding: Some persons described that free or subsidized NRT would help facilitate nicotine cessation.							
Studies contributing to the Finding	Included study designs	CERQual Assessment				Overall CERQual Assessment of Confidence	Explanation of Judgement
		Assessment of Methodological Limitations	Assessment of Relevance	Assessment of Coherence	Assessment of Adequacy of Data		
2 systematic reviews (203 & 1608) and 4 primary qualitative studies 203: Small, Porr, Swab & Murray (2018) 1608: Gould, McEwen & Waters (2013) 374: Bovill et al. (2018) 644: Lyall et al. (2021) 1609: Gould,	374: interviews; Yarning methodology 644: yarning methodology and thematic analysis 1609: Focus groups and constant comparative analysis 2725: Group consultation, semi-structured	No concerns	No concerns	No concerns	Moderate concerns ^b (Moderate concerns about adequacy of data richness)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate confidence	This finding was graded as moderate confidence because there were moderate concerns about the adequacy of data richness.

Munn, Avuri, Hoff, Cadet-James, McEwen & Clough (2013)	interviews and content analysis.						
2725: Bottorff et al. (2018)							
Finding: Some persons expressed the desire for support groups and/or peer support to aid in nicotine cessation.							
203: Small, Porr, Swab & Murray (2018)	2 systematic reviews (203 & 1608) and 6 primary qualitative studies	No concerns	No concerns	No concerns	Moderate concerns ^b (Moderate concerns about adequacy of data richness)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate confidence	This finding was graded as low confidence because there were no concerns about study limitations, coherence, and relevance. However, there were serious concerns regarding adequacy of data richness.
1608: Gould, McEwen & Waters (2013)	374: interviews;						
374: Bovill et al. (2018)	Yarning methodology						
471: Roberts et al. (2017)	471: Semi-structured interviews,						
644: Lyall et al. (2021)	focus groups; Thematic analysis						
849: Wyndow, Clifton & Walker (2020)	644: yarning methodology and thematic analysis						
1609: Gould, Munn, Avuri, Hoff, Cadet-James, McEwen & Clough (2013)	849: yarning, semi-structured						

2725: Bottorff et al. (2018)	interviews and inductive analysis 1609: Focus groups and constant comparative analysis 2725: Group consultation, semi-structured interviews and content analysis.						
Finding: Participants identified support for nicotine cessation that goes beyond the individual as important, and that these include the individual's 'circles of support' and the whole community.							
203: Small, Porr, Swab & Murray (2018) 1608: Gould, McEwen & Waters (2013) 231: Patten et al. (2018) 374: Bovill et al. (2018) 471: Roberts et al. (2017)	2 systematic reviews (203 & 1608) and 6 primary qualitative studies 231: individual interviews, focus groups; Content analysis 374: interviews; Yarning	Serious concerns due to methodological limitations ^c (Some individual studies did not consider researcher reflexivity)	No concerns	No concerns	Moderate concerns ^d (Moderate concerns about adequacy of data richness)	⊕⊕○○ Low confidence	This finding was graded as low confidence as there was moderate concerns regarding the methodological limitations of some studies and the adequacy of data richness.

<p>644: Lyall et al. (2021)</p> <p>849: Wyndow, Clifton & Walker (2020)</p> <p>1609: Gould, Munn, Avuri, Hoff, Cadet-James, McEwen & Clough (2013)</p> <p>2537: Bottorff et al. (2009)</p> <p>2725: Bottorff et al. (2018)</p>	<p>methodology</p> <p>471: Semi-structured interviews, focus groups; Thematic analysis</p> <p>644:</p> <p>1609: group interviews; Inductive analysis</p> <p>2537: interviews, observation and group discussion: Thematic analysis</p> <p>2725: Group consultation, semi-structured interviews and content analysis.</p>						
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