Supplementary Table-S1: Smoking assessment clinical questionnaire

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| **Study ID No** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Post Code\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **Please describe on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being very little and 10 being the most possible) your:****Motivation to Quit 1-10 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Confidence to quit 1-10 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****Age started smoking \_\_\_\_yrs****How soon after waking do you smoke your first cigarette?**Within 5 minutes 🞎 5–30 minutes 🞎 31–60 minutes 🞎 Over 60 min 🞎**How many cigarettes a day do you smoke?**10 or less 🞎 11–20 🞎 21–30 🞎 31 or more 🞎Previously tried to quit? **Y/N**If yes, what method did you use GP support Cold Turkey  Nicotine Therapy Other\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_What was the longest time you have achieved without smoking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Do you live with a smoker/non-smoker/n/a** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Family History of smoking e.g. Mother /Father\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****How many cups of coffee/coke/tea/energy drinks do you drink per day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****Please circle Yes or No if you would like to participate in free service on Carbon Monoxide (CO) monitoring after three months. Yes/NO** |

Supplementary Table-S2: Steps involved in smoking cessation intervention in the intervention arm

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| Step 1 | Informed consent |
| Step 2 | Participants were asked to complete the basic smoking assessment form (see Supplementary Table-1). RP used each question to prompt need for smoking cessation advice. |
| If participant willing to quit now | RP offered support in one or more of the following ways, keeping the interaction as brief as possible:* A brief advice on smoking cessation and benefits of using NRT
* Starting NRT in the hospital for nicotine withdrawal and then continuing at discharge. Discussed strategies to avoid temptations to smoke and nicotine withdrawal were discussed for example, using combination NRT.
* Asked to seek support from their GP after discharge and anticipate and plan for challenges and temptations (including stress, alcohol use, exposure to other smokers, and weight gain).
* Emphasized healthy eating and an active lifestyle.
* Encouraged to remove tobacco from their home, car, and work environment.
* Encouraged to continue NRT even if relapsing.
* Offered Quitline referral: “NRT is available on government subsidised script when enrolled in behavioural support such as Quitline to help stop smoking.”
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| If participant not willing to quit now  | RP offered NRT to help with nicotine withdrawal in the hospital in addition to one or more of the following motivational interviewing techniques, keeping the interaction as brief as possible:* Expressed empathy by showing that we care about their views and wishes.
* Asked permission to help: “May I tell you how you can avoid the nicotine withdrawal while in the hospital?” “Free NRT is available to all patients who smoke, to help prevent withdrawals while in the hospital”
* Asked open ended questions: “What might happen if you quit?”
* Used reflective listening: “I hear that you are worried about being irritable and unhappy when not smoking and about being unsuccessful previously.” Or “ I hear that you are worried that NRT may cause heart attack”
* Normalised their feelings: “Most smokers try several times, before they successfully quit. The average number of unsuccessful attempts a single smoker may have is 17 before he or she successfully quit”
* Supported their autonomy: “I understand that you are not ready to quit now, feel free to discuss with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you change your mind”
* Encouraged the participant to recognize the discrepancy between their continued smoking and the importance of abstinence even for short term while in hospital or long term after discharge due to hospital admission related illness.
* Encouraged to use NRT with smoking reduction.
* Offered Quitline referral: “NRT is available on government subsidised script when enrolled in behavioural support such as Quitline to help stop smoking, let you doctor or pharmacist know if you wish to continue it at discharge.”
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Supplementary Table S3: 2X2 contingency table for calculation of Odds Ratio (OR)

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| Group | NRT Use |
| No | Yes |
| Intervention | a | b |
| Usual Care | c | d |

*Odds Ratio = a\*d/b\*c*