

# Multicentre, randomised controlled trial of a low-cost, smoking cessation text message intervention for pregnant smokers (MiQuit)

## Collaborators

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# Background

- 12% of women in UK smoke throughout pregnancy<sup>1</sup>
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  - Physical activity interventions<sup>3</sup> 
  - Financial incentives<sup>5</sup> 
  - Nicotine Replacement Therapy<sup>2</sup> 
  - 1-to-1 behavioural support<sup>4</sup> 
  - Self-help<sup>6</sup> 

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<sup>4</sup> Chamberlain et al (2013) *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, <sup>5</sup> Tappin et al (2015) *BMJ*, <sup>6</sup> Naughton et al (2008) *Addiction*

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  - 1-to-1 behavioural support<sup>4</sup> 
  - Self-help<sup>6</sup> 
- Self-help effective but not routinely used
  - Text messaging has wide reach potential + effective for non-pregnant smokers<sup>7</sup>
  - Unknown if effective for pregnancy smokers

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<sup>7</sup> Whittaker et al (2016) *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*



# MiQuit

- 12 weeks of automated, interactive, pregnancy-specific support & advice by text
- Tailored to 14 characteristics including:
  - Motivation
  - Self-efficacy
  - Most difficult situation
  - + Smoking status during programme
  - Nicotine dependence
  - Smoking partner
  - Gestation



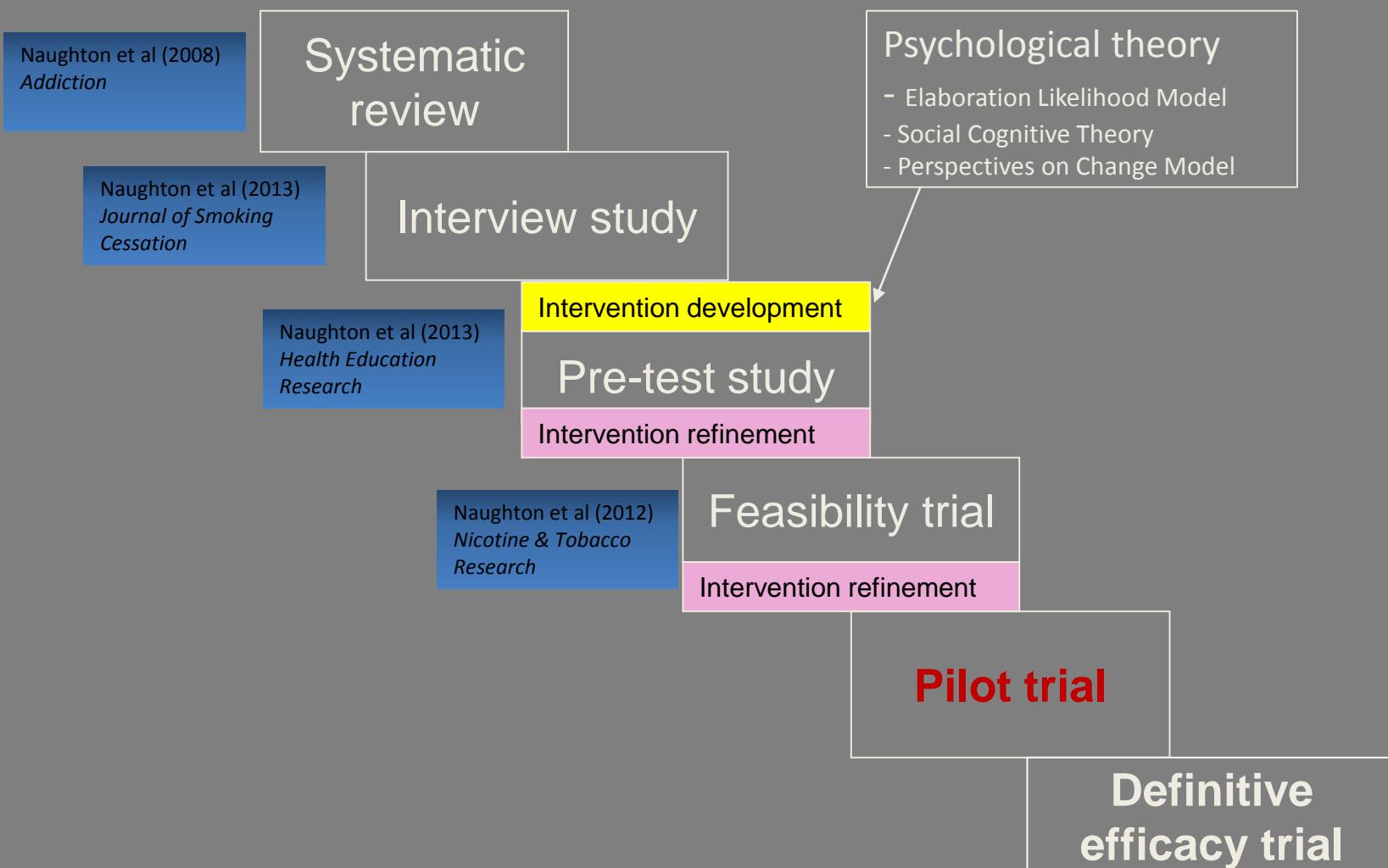
# MiQuit



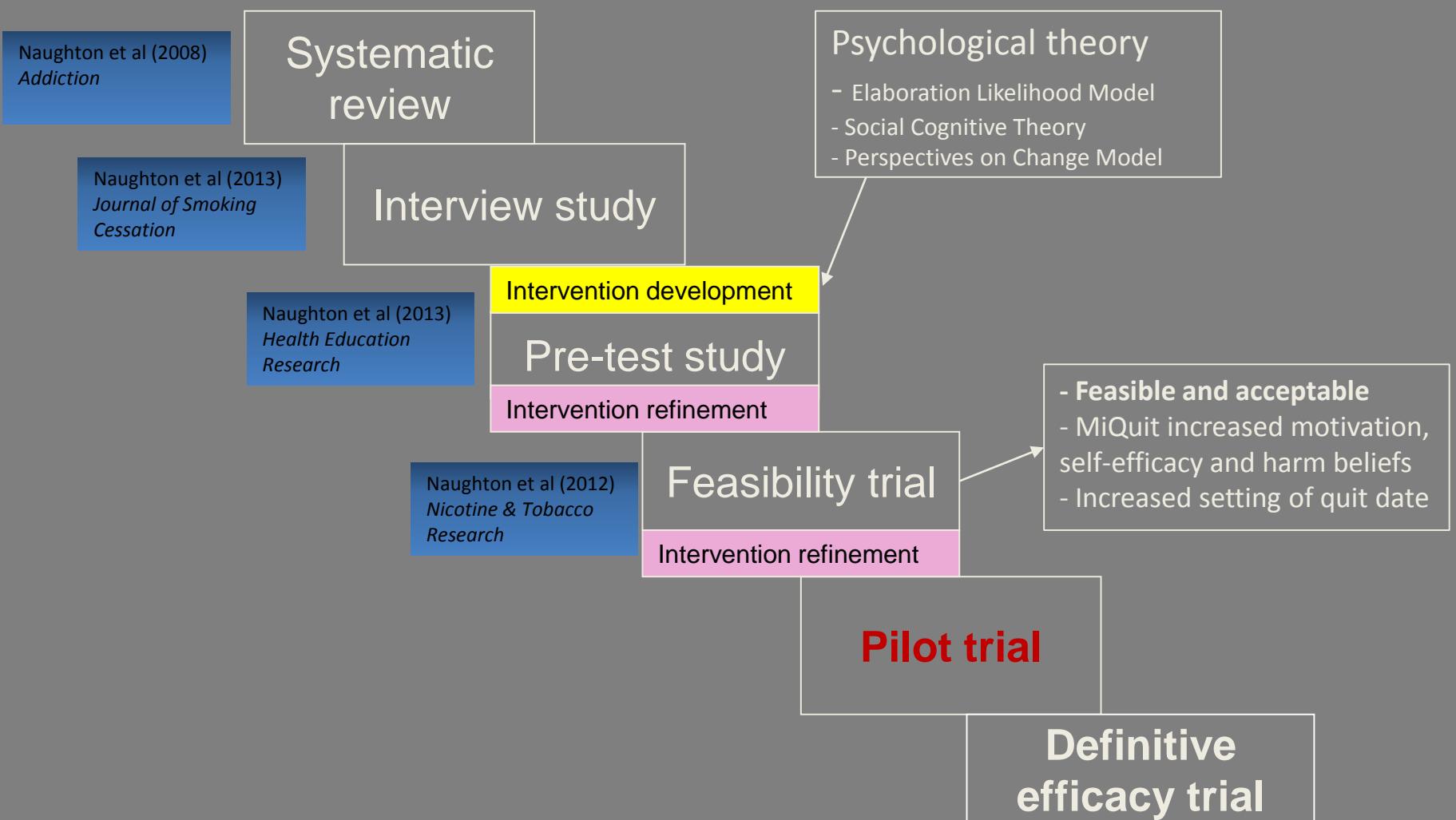
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  - Self-efficacy - Smoking partner
  - Most difficult situation - Gestation
  - + Smoking status during programme
- 'Push' support: 6 core text types (~1-2 per day)
  - Motivation - Preparation
  - Self-efficacy enhancing - Outcome expectancies
  - Relapse prevention - Postpartum
- 'Pull' support: on demand automated response
  - HELP (if craving) - SLIP (if lapsed)
  - QUIZ (game for distraction)
- Additional features
  - Change text frequency - Baby development texts
  - Text in quit date for extra support



# Development



# Development



# Aims

- To estimate the likely effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a theory-guided, tailored, text message cessation program specifically for pregnant smokers
- To estimate the key parameters for delivering a full, UK-wide trial
  - Recruitment and outcome ascertainment rates

# Methods

## Study design

- Multicentre, parallel group, single-blinded RCT

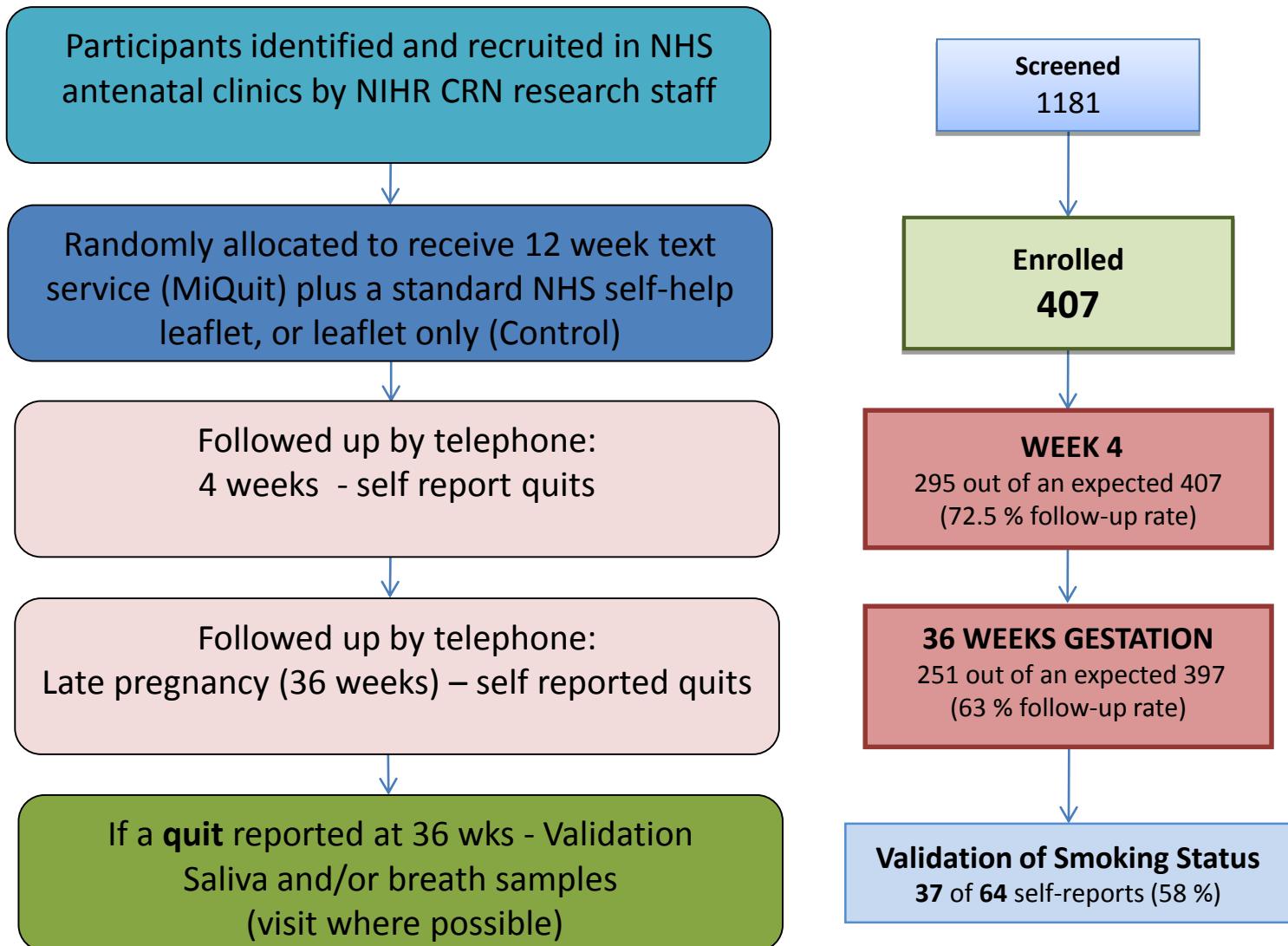
## Setting

- 16 antenatal screening clinics in England (recruited Feb-Sept 2014)

## Eligibility criteria

- Age  $\geq 16$ , pregnant (<25 weeks gestation)
- Smoking at least 5/day pre-pregnancy and at least 1/day now
- NOT receiving any other text service to assist cessation

# Trial Process and flow



# Smoking outcomes

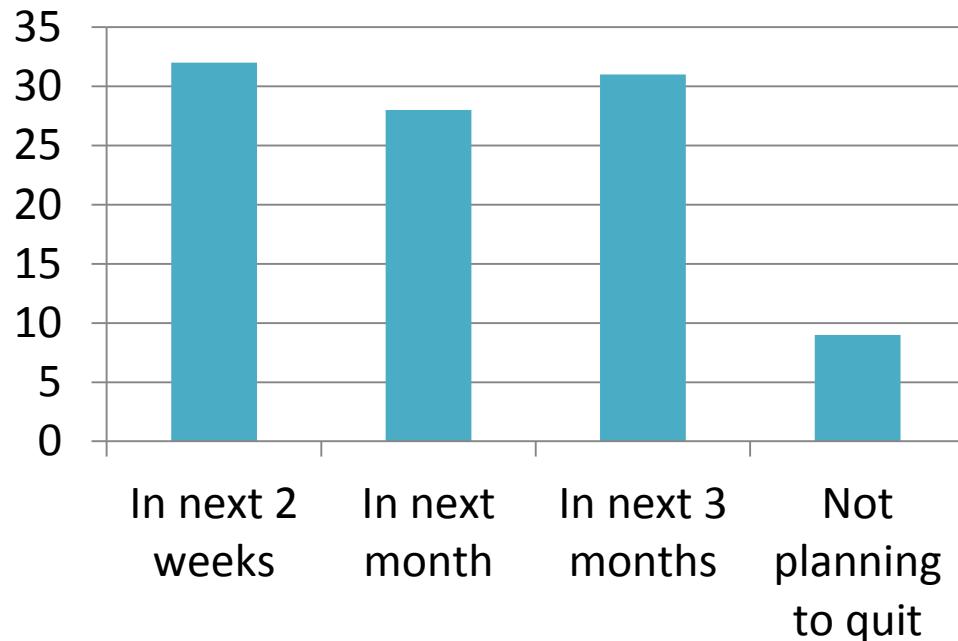
- Anticipated primary outcome for definitive trial:
  - Prolonged abstinence from 4 weeks post-enrolment till late pregnancy (36 weeks) **biochemically validated** in late pregnancy (5 cigs max permitted<sup>8</sup>)
- Six additional smoking outcomes, including:
  - 7 day abstinence at 4 weeks post-baseline FU (self-report only)
  - 7 day abstinence at late pregnancy FU (self-report & validated)
  - 7 day abstinence at both follow ups (self-report & validated)
- Intention to treat. Missing = smoking assumption<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> West et al (2005) *Addiction*

# Results

# Participant characteristics

- Mean gestation = 15 weeks, mean age = 26
- Range of motivation to quit:



- 95% had not set a quit date at baseline

# Smoking outcomes

Outcome	MiQuit N=203 (%)	Usual Care N=204 (%)	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)*
<b>PRIMARY SMOKING OUTCOME</b> <b>Prolonged, validated abstinence</b> <b>from 4 weeks post-baseline until</b> <b>late pregnancy</b>	11 (5.42)	4 (1.96)	2.70 (0.93-9.35)

\*Adjusted by site and gestation at randomisation, 95% profile confidence intervals reported

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- Other smoking outcomes favoured MiQuit over usual care (adjusted odds ratios 1.03 to 3.28)
- 83% MiQuit, 75% usual care participants made at least one quit attempt ( $p=0.10$ )

# Attitudes to MiQuit intervention

- 27 / 203 MiQuit participants (**13.3%**) sent a ‘STOP’ message
- Of MiQuit pts present at late pregnancy follow up (N=120):
  - **98%** reported receiving text messages
  - **81%** read all messages at least once
  - **81%** ‘probably’ or ‘definitely’ would recommend MiQuit
  - **62%** rated the messages as ‘quite’ or ‘extremely’ helpful
  - **14%** rated the messages as annoying
- Most helpful element of the text message support?
  - Messages relating to fetal development (35% participants)

# Economic analysis

- Per-participant cost of sending texts:
  - £2.95 (mean 84 texts x 3.5p each)
- Annual MiQuit running cost:
  - £339 (£1.67 pp)
- Total cost per participant = **£4.62**

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- Incremental quit rate = 3.46%
- Incremental cost per additional quitter

**£133.53 (95% CI -£395.78 - £843.62)**

# Summary 1

- Largest RCT of SMS intervention for pregnant smokers
- Recruitment and outcome measures feasible
- High fidelity of intervention delivery (98%)
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- Recruitment and outcome measures feasible
- High fidelity of intervention delivery (98%)
- Suggest MiQuit could more than double quit rates
- **Low cost per quitter estimate (£133):**
  - ~10 times lower than £ incentives (£1,127)<sup>9</sup>
  - ~5 times lower than routine NHS specialist support (£~600)<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Boyd et al (2016) *Addiction*, <sup>10</sup> Dobbie et al (2015) *Health Technol Assess*

# Summary 2

- MiQuit designed to be implemented in routine care
- 1-page info leaflet in booking notes --> 3-4% uptake<sup>11</sup>



- Can also reach pregnant smokers online through Google search adverts and Facebook
  - Jo Emery's talk: Gordon A suite, Sat 09.30

<sup>11</sup> Naughton et al (2015) *BMJ Open*



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- Paul Aveyard (Independent Chair)  
- Ellinor Olander  
- Jayne Marshall  
- Lisa Szatkowski  
- Kim Watts  
- Susanna Mountcastle – PPI*