

Clinical perspectives for addressing waterpipe smoking

- x Unique features of waterpipe smokintigat make it different to other types dibbaccosmoking:deeply embedded in the sociallife of smokers moking sessions last for one hour and involves sharing with friends and family members adding to high exposure to second and smokers waterpipe smokers of tendo not perceive § Z u o À • u } I CE • } § Z Ç cessation selvices | I] v P
- x Waterpipesmokingdependences multidimensionalphysiologica(waterpipe smokingdeliversthe dependence producing drug nicotin); emotional (as

- Advertising online and n social mediashisha is easily purchased via acebook pages nd online ads, which is in violation of the μ š Œ Top a € Advertising Prohibition (TAP) Aand & } } | [‰ that] bans promotion of tobacco products
- o Mass media campaignscope for innovative use of media to target this specific type of tobacco use
- x Key purpose of interventions comprehensive approach to erode the social acceptability Mass media campaigns:

- x Minimal change in proportion of people who intended to reduce point shish a smoking before vs after the project. This is unsurprising as objective of the projects to raise awareness of the harmsthereas banges in behavioural intentionwould more likely require longer exposure to such messages and support through o interventions
- x Sustainedcommunityengagement anothtegration with other intervention strategies will be required to ensure this translates into behavioural changend population health gains

Participant feedback

- x Theonline forum was well attended wit 68 participants
- x Participants described the forum **asso**rmative and comprehensivine providing information about the harms of waterpipe smoking
- x Participants expressed interest in related topics for future eveints udingvaping, and reducing tobacco use in vulnerable communities

Follow up actions

x Disseminate summary document to participants and others; make slides and videos of presentations available through the UNSW CPH Website