Lessons learnt from Project SCeTCH: a multi-centre cluster randomised controlled LSBU trial evaluating the effectiveness of e-cigarettes compared with usual care for homeless services smoking cessation those accessing



### Dr Kirstie Soar

Smoking amongst adults experiencing homelessness: a systematic review of prevalence rates, interventions and the barriers and facilitators to quitting and staying guit

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 23 March 2020

Kirstie Soar, Lynne Dawkins, Deborah Robson and Sharon Cox in

Homeless charities report smoking at 70-90%





## **SCeTCH Trial**

Multi-centre 2-arm cRCT with internal 6-month pilot with embedded process and economic evaluation

32 homeless centres in England, Scotland & Wales

1:1 cluster randomisation: EC:UC

Participants: N=480 adult smokers accessing homeless centres

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Evaluating the effectiveness of e-cigarettes compared with usual care for smoking cessation when offered to smokers at homeless centres: protocol for a multi-centre cluster-randomized controlled trial in Great Britain

Sharon Cox<sup>1,2</sup>  | Linda Bauld<sup>2,3</sup>  | Rachel Brown<sup>4</sup>  | Matthew Carlisle<sup>5</sup>  | Allison Ford<sup>6</sup>  | Peter Hajek<sup>7</sup>  | Jinshuo Li<sup>8</sup>  | Caitlin Notley<sup>9</sup>  | Steve Parrott<sup>8</sup>  | Francesca Pesola<sup>2,7</sup>  | Deborah Robson<sup>2,10</sup>  | Kirstie Soar<sup>11</sup>  | Allan Tyler<sup>11</sup>  | Emma Ward<sup>8</sup>  | Lynne Dawkins<sup>11</sup>  |
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**Current retention rates:** 

4-weeks = 74%

**12-weeks** = 58%

24 weeks = 53%

# Challenges

#### Changing models of care & practice

- Led to changes in centre inclusion parameters
- UC intervention changing over the course of the trial

#### Recruitment – centres & participants

- Gatekeepers
- Flexibility

#### Centre challenges:

- Staffing
- Resourcing
- Differing time frames
- Multiple centres with different structures, provision & individual needs

#### Language barriers

## **Lessons learnt**

Phone calls not emails

Existing relationships

#### Incentives for all agencies

- Training has been helpful for staff
- Homeless clients are interested in addressing smoking
- Tailor incentives to individuals

Intervention can be delivered with ease

Requires working pragmatically within the sector

Adapt to the centres and clients needs.

### Conclusions

- Worlds first trial comparing EC v UC
- Working with this population requires
  - the need to understand the realistic needs of these individuals...
  - ...and services
  - patience & persistence
  - work pragmatically and flexibly
  - go to them and offer incentives
  - develop strong working relationships with all agencies involved for effective outcomes
- There is interest in addressing smoking
- Aim to inform larger scale implementation of supporting homeless centres to aid smoking cessation programmes.





