Trends in the smoking habits of young adults with diabetes

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Abstract

Objectives—To examine changes in the prevalence of smoking in young adult diabetic patients between 1990 and 1999.

Setting—Walton Diabetes Centre, University Hospital Aintree, Liverpool, UK.

Design—Direct questioning as well as the urinary cotinine:creatinine ratio were used to assess the smoking habits of 99 young type 1 diabetic patients in 1991 (mean age 21.5 years, duration of diabetes 7.3 years), and in 112 similar patients in 1999 (mean age 23.4 years, duration of diabetes 9.6 years).

Results—The admitted smoking rate was 31/99 (31%) in 1990 compared with 31/112 (28%) in 1999 (not significant). However, in 1990 there were an additional 17 “covert” smokers (patients who denied smoking, but had an unequivocally raised urinary cotinine:creatinine ratio), but only three in 1999 (p<0.05). This gave a corrected validated smoking rate of 48/99 (48%) in 1990 and 34/112 (30%) in 1999, representing a significant fall (p<0.02).

Conclusion—Smoking rates in young type 1 diabetic patients appear to have fallen during the last decade, and reporting of smoking behaviour is now more honest.

Keywords: smoking; diabetes mellitus; type 1 diabetes; cotinine

Many young people with diabetes start smoking and once started have great difficulty quitting, even though the great majority wish to stop. A diabetic patient who smokes has a greatly increased risk of developing ischaemic heart disease compared with a non-smoking non-diabetic person. Smoking also increases the risk of cerebral and peripheral vascular disease and appears to aid the development and progression of microvascular disease, particularly diabetic nephropathy. In 1990 a survey of smoking habits, validated by urine cotinine concentrations, found that almost half the young type 1 adults in our hospital clinic were current smokers. Those who had developed diabetes in childhood or adolescence were as likely to be smokers as those who developed diabetes as young adults, indicating that antismoking counselling and education had been ineffective in the paediatric clinic. Over the past nine years, antismoking counselling and education had been given priority in our young adult clinics. Also nicotine replacement therapy is now available. We therefore tried to ascertain whether the prevalence of smoking had altered during this time by comparing the smoking habits of our current young adults with type 1 diabetes in 1999 with our 1990 cohort.

Patients and methods

One hundred and twelve consecutive type 1 diabetic patients attending the young adult clinic at Walton Hospital Diabetes Centre, Liverpool, were studied (60 male). Mean (SD) age was 23.4 years (4.5), range 16–30 years, and mean (SD) duration of diabetes was 9.6 (6.1) years, range 0.4–25 years. All had normal renal function. Thirty one had developed diabetes as children (0–10 years of age), 43 as adolescents (11–15 years of age), and 38 as young adults (>15 years of age). The patients who had developed diabetes in childhood or adolescence were usually transferred from the local paediatric diabetic clinic at age 16 years. In both the paediatric and young adult clinics all patients and their families received regular antismoking counselling and education by clinic doctors and nurses, warning of the adverse health effects of smoking. Posters were prominently displayed and leaflets were readily available reinforcing these issues.

Patients were asked about their current and past smoking habits at their clinic visit, and the information recorded. At the same time, the early morning urine sample they had brought to the clinic for “dipstick” testing was analysed for cotinine and creatinine, and the urinary cotinine:creatinine ratio estimated as described elsewhere. Urinary cotinine provides an objective measure of smoking status, as well as of nicotine “load”, over the previous approximately 48 hours. A urinary cotinine:creatinine ratio of >1 µg/mg was taken as evidence of active smoking. This level is widely accepted as effectively excluding a non-smoking status, dietary sources of cotinine, or the effects of passive smoking.

The results of this survey were compared with a similar survey in 1990. Statistical analysis was by χ² testing with Yates’s correction and Student's unpaired t test.

Results

The patients in the two surveys, nine years apart, were comparable for age, sex, and duration of diabetes (table 1). The claimed and actual smokers (verified by a urine cotinine:creatinine ratio >1.0) are shown for the two surveys. In 1990, 31% of patients admitted smoking compared with 28% in 1999. However when the urine cotinine:creatinine measurements were examined, 48% of the 1990 cohort were actually smoking compared with 30% of the 1999 patients, a result which was statistically significant (p<0.02). Seventeen
patients in 1990 gave misleading smoking histories (denying the habit when clearly biochemically smoking) compared with only three patients with misleading histories in 1999. The verified smoking habit was common in all patients in 1990 irrespective of the age of onset of diabetes—that is, 38% childhood onset, 54% adolescent onset, 47% young adult onset (table 2). However, in 1999 only 16% of childhood onset patients were smoking, 30% of adolescent onset, and 42% young adult onset.

The median admitted age of starting smoking in the two surveys was the same: 16 years (range 10–20 years) in 1990 and 16 years (range 12–21) in 1999. In both surveys all the admitted smokers knew that smoking was deleterious to health, and in both at least 80% were aware that diabetic complications could worsen. In 1999, 80% of smokers had close family members who smoked and 55% of non-smokers had smoking family members. The prevalence of smoking family members in 1990 was 75% in smokers and 60% in non-smokers. The prevalence of smoking family members in 1990 was 75% in smokers and 60% in non-smokers. In 1990, 90% of the smokers wished to stop, but only 75% wished to stop in 1999! In the 1999 survey, four patients had tried (unsuccessfully) nicotine replacement therapy (three patch, one inhaler).

Discussion

Smoking is a major risk factor for coronary artery disease in both diabetic and non-diabetic groups. Indeed, with their greatly increased coronary risk, diabetic patients (particularly young ones) have the most to gain by either not starting smoking, or stopping the habit. All diabetic clinics should include antismoking advice as part of their care package, but the effect of such advice on the young adults in our clinic was shown to be very limited. More intensive advice, and a separate “stop smoking” clinic has also been shown to have only limited success. In view of this, it is encouraging that our results show a significant reduction in verified smoking prevalence in the past decade (48% in 1990 to 30% in 1999, p<0.02). In the 1999 cohort, fewer smokers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of onset of diabetes</th>
<th>1990 Survey (n=99)</th>
<th>1999 Survey (n=112)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Childhood (0–10 years)</td>
<td>9/24 (38)</td>
<td>5/31 (16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents (11–15 years)</td>
<td>23/43 (54)</td>
<td>13/43 (30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young adult (16–30 years)</td>
<td>15/32 (47)</td>
<td>16/38 (42)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Proportion of smokers by age of onset of diabetes, in 1990 and 1999 cohorts

Note: data are expressed as means with SD in brackets. A urinary cotinine:creatinine ratio of >1 µg/mg was taken to indicate active smoking.


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