



University of Michigan
Health System

Impact of tobacco in hospitals: To be smoke-free or tobacco-free

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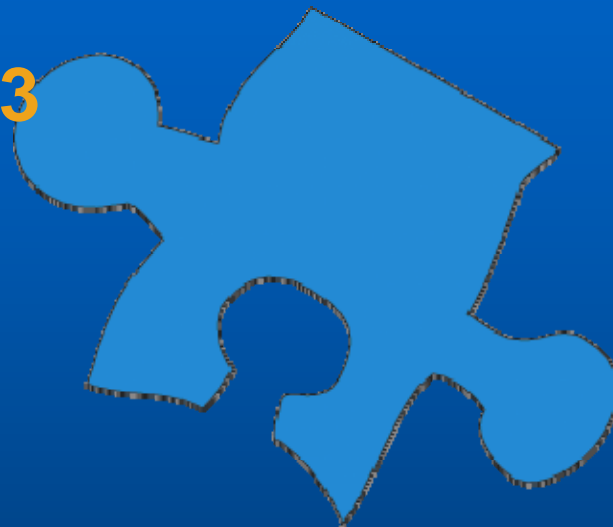
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- **Smoke-free Policy impacted:**
 - Three hospitals
 - 66 Off-site facilities
 - 30 Community Health Centers
 - 120 clinics
 - Medical School
 - **MCARE HMO
 - **UM School of Nursing
 - Over 5,568,090 square feet



Total Beds

- **Total licensed beds: 913**
Total staffed beds: 809
- **Admissions: 43,173**
- **ER/Urgent Care: 75,273**
- **Surgical Cases: 64,669**
- **Clinic Visits: 1,609,974**





UMHS Employees

- **Total UMHHC Employees: 12,298**
 - **UM Medical School: 6,380**
 - **Office of EVPMA & MI Hlth Corp: 37**
 - **MCARE and UM Nursing School: 1,419**
-
- **Total people affected: 20,134**

University Hospital



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Mott & Med Inn





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University Hospital Courtyard



Toll of Tobacco in the U.S.

- **Adults: 20.8%**
 - Men: 23.9%
 - Women: 18.1%
- **High School students: 23.0%**
 - Boys: 22.9%
 - Girls: 23.0%





Toll of Tobacco in the U.S. (*cont.*)

- **Over 438,000 people die each year from their own cigarette smoking**
- **26,100 to 73,000 die each year from other's smoking**
- **6,000,000+ Youth under 18 alive today who will ultimately die from smoking (@ current smoking rates)**
- **8,600,000 people alive now but living with a smoking related disease**
- **Smoking kills more people than alcohol, AIDS, MVAs, illegal drugs, murders, and suicides COMBINED**



Toll of Tobacco in the U.S. (*cont.*)

- **Total annual public and private healthcare cost due to smoking equals \$96.7 billion**
- **Annual healthcare cost from secondhand smoke exposure equals \$4.98 billion**
- **Productivity losses due to smoking \$97.6 billion**
- **Taxpayers yearly tax burden from smoking equals \$70.7 billion (\$630 per household)**
- **Smoking-caused costs/losses per pack sold in US equals \$7.18 - \$10.28 per pack (\$3.49 WV)**



Toll of Tobacco in States

| | West Virginia 1,818,470 | Ohio 11,478,006 | Kentucky 4,206,074 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Smoking Rate | 25.7% | 22.5% | 28.6% |
| User deaths | 3,900 | 18,600 | 7,700 |
| Premature deaths <18 | 46,000 | 293,000 | 107,000 |
| Est. ETS deaths | 200 to 560 | 1,070 to 3,000 | 500 to 1,400 |



Toll of Tobacco in States *(cont.)*

| | West Virginia | Ohio | Kentucky |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Healthcare costs | \$690 mil | \$4.37 bil | \$1.5 bil |
| Productivity | \$994 mil | \$4.65 bil | \$2.13 bil |
| Household burden | \$591 | \$642 | \$602 |

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)

- **There is no risk-free exposure to ETS – for some even the briefest exposure can be dangerous**
- **ETS can cause SIDS, acute respiratory infections, ear problems and more frequent and severe asthma attacks**
- **If parents smoke around their children, the child can inhale the equivalent of 102 packs of cigarettes by age five**
- **A CEPA study estimated that ETS caused 3,400 lung cancer deaths and 22,700-69,600 heart disease deaths annually**



Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) *(cont.)*

- Annually ETS is responsible for 150,000 – 300,000 new cases of bronchitis and pneumonia in children \leq 18 months
 - 7,500 – 15,000 hospitalizations

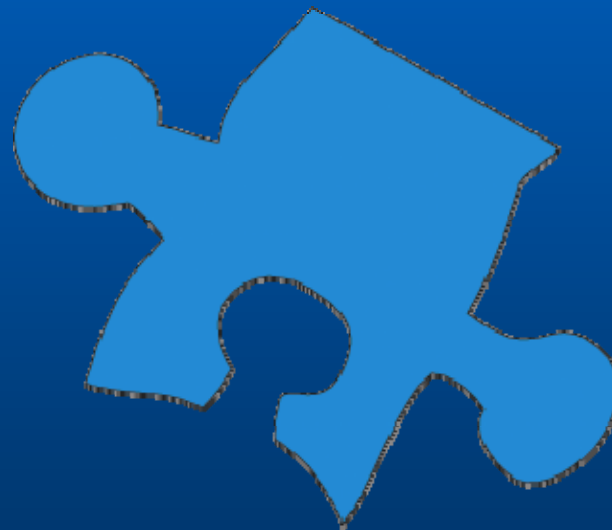


Tobacco's resources...

| | West Virginia | Ohio | Kentucky |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| State Expenditures | \$132 Mil \$73 | \$724 Mil \$63 | \$535.3 Mil \$127 |
| Tobacco Expenditures | \$13.4 Bil \$7369 | \$13.4 Bil \$1167 | \$13.4 Bil \$3186 |

Tobacco use and hospitals

- **Two populations**
 - **Employees**
 - **Patients**



What the Employer Really Pays for Smoking

- **Increased direct medical costs per smoking employee per year**
 - **Smokers have 6 more visits to healthcare facilities for themselves each year**
 - **Family members of smokers have 4 more visits a year compared to non-smokers families**
 - **Tend to need more medications and have more procedures performed**

What the Employer Really Pays for Smoking *(cont.)*

- **Lost productivity costs per employee per year**
 - Smokers have 6.5 more days of absenteeism than nonsmokers each year
 - As much as 35 minutes per smoker per day (or 18.2 days per smoker per year) are lost on smoking and smoking rituals
 - Additional 2.5% - 4% loss in productivity while not on breaks



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What the Employer Really Pays for Smoking *(cont.)*

- **Smokers are more likely to take early disability due to smoking-related diseases**
- **Smoking is associated with higher accident rates in the workplace**
 - **2.5 times the rates as non-smokers**



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What the Employer Really Pays for Smoking *(cont.)*

- **Traditional estimates of an annual cost per smoker to employer is \$1,600 - \$3,500 per year**
- **Recent estimates – up to \$5,606 per year!**

Selected Patient Outcomes

- **Twice the rate of wound infections**
- **Retards wound healing, both surgical and traumatic, including bed sores**
- **20% higher recovery room costs**
- **Most common form pulmonary morbidity during surgery and anesthesia**
- **Greater incidence of gastrointestinal disease & orthopedic complications**
- **Spinal fusions 30% less effective with patients who smoke**

Selected Patient Outcomes *(cont.)*

- **Smokers with smoking-related diseases use services for nonsmoking-related diseases at a higher rate**
- **Smokers tend to need more medications and have more procedures performed**
- **Outcomes tend to be worse and their recovery periods longer for surgeries unrelated to smoking**

Selected Patient Outcomes *(cont.)*

- **Chemotherapy can be less effective**
- **Patient's who smoke have an increased readmission rate within 30 days of discharge**
- **Lung cancer rates in the last 30 years have increased for men by 80% for women 500%**

Selected Patient Outcomes *(cont.)*

- **Direct medical cost of a complicated birth for a smoker is 66% higher than that for nonsmoker**
 - **Smokers are twice as likely to experience**
 - **Premature rupture of membranes**
 - **Placental abruption**
 - **Placenta previa**

Selected Patient Outcomes *(cont.)*

- **Compared with unexposed infants, babies exposed to ETS after birth are at twice the risk for SIDS and infants whose mothers smoked before and after birth are at three to four times greater risk**
- **Pregnant smokers eat more than pregnant non smokers, yet smoker's babies are born with low birth weight**