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Smoking, nicotine and pregnancy 2 (SNAP2) trial: protocol for a randomised controlled trial of an intervention to improve adherence to nicotine replacement therapy during pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Smoking during pregnancy is harmful to unborn babies, infants and women. Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) is offered as the usual stop-smoking support in the UK. However, this is often used in insufficient doses, intermittently or for too short a time to be effective. This randomised controlled trial (RCT) explores whether a bespoke intervention, delivered in pregnancy, improves adherence to NRT and is effective and cost-effective for promoting smoking cessation.

Methods and analysis A two-arm parallel-group RCT was conducted for pregnant women aged ≥16 years and who smoke ≥1 daily cigarette (pre-pregnancy smoked ≥5) and who agree to use NRT in an attempt to quit. Recruitment is from antenatal care settings and via social media adverts. Participants are randomised using blocked randomisation with varying block sizes, stratified by gestational age (<14 or ≥14 weeks) to receive: (1) usual care (UC) for stop smoking support or (2) UC plus an intervention to increase adherence to NRT, called 'Baby, Me and NRT' (BMN), comprising adherence counselling, automated tailored text messages, a leaflet and website. The primary outcome is biochemically validated smoking abstinence at or around childbirth, measured from 36 weeks gestation. Secondary outcomes include NRT adherence, other smoking measures and birth outcomes. Questionnaires collect follow-up data augmented by medical record information. We anticipate quit rates of 10% and 16% in the control and intervention groups, respectively (risk ratio=1.6). By recruiting 1320 participants, the trial should have 90% power (alpha=5%) to detect this intervention effect. An economic analysis will use the Economics of Smoking in Pregnancy model to determine cost-effectiveness.

Ethics and dissemination Ethics approval was granted by Bloomsbury National Health Service's Research Ethics Committee (21/LO/0123). Written informed consent will be obtained from all participants. Findings will be disseminated to the public, funders, relevant practice/policy representatives, researchers and participants.

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STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

⇒ This randomised controlled trial (RCT) is testing an intervention aimed at addressing women's concerns about and barriers to nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) adherence.
⇒ The trial design is explanatory and pragmatic and thereby will show whether changes in smoking are due to altered adherence to NRT.
⇒ We report the design of the RCT according to the Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trial guidelines.
⇒ Participants are not blind to the treatments, and this could cause bias, which is limited by using biochemical verification of abstinence as the primary outcome.
⇒ Obtaining data on smoking abstinence from pregnant people who smoke is difficult; using routine data may ameliorate this.

INTRODUCTION

Smoking in pregnancy is still a prevalent public health issue worldwide. For example in the UK, around 7.5% of UK women smoke during childbirth.[1] Smoking in pregnancy is associated with preventable negative outcomes for both women and babies, and women who stop smoking during pregnancy are less likely to have premature or low-birthweight infants.[2] Compared with mothers who do not smoke, those who continue smoking

in pregnancy have heightened risks of placental abruption, miscarriage, stillbirth and ectopic pregnancy.[3] Children born to parents who smoke are more likely to start smoking themselves,[4] and tobacco smoking is a major risk factor for six of the eight leading causes of death worldwide.[5]

Pregnancy is probably a life event that most motivates people to try to quit smoking; around 50% of women who smoke stop during gestation; and many others try but fail.[6] A key reason is that nicotine withdrawal symptoms and smoking urges experienced while trying to stop smoking are difficult to tolerate. Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) provides nicotine without exposing users to toxins like tar, cyanide and carbon monoxide (CO) and, thereby, safely helps ameliorate withdrawal and smoking urges. In the UK, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence recommended NRT use in pregnancy since 2010[7 8] and is now a central component of routine clinical practice.[9–11] However, although NRT is effective in general,[12] it appears to work less well in pregnancy,[13] probably because pregnant women do not use it consistently, long enough or in sufficient doses. In trials enrolling pregnant smokers, only 7% to 30% finished courses of NRT,[13] and of pregnant smokers prescribed NRT by UK general practitioners (GPs), only 30% were supplied it for longer than 2 weeks,[11] and such short NRT courses are ineffective. In contrast, non-pregnant smokers enrolled in smoking cessation trials report up to 94% adherence levels.[14]

It is very likely that for NRT to work in pregnancy, higher nicotine doses and dosing consistency are needed than are currently used. In pregnancy nicotine metabolism accelerates,[15 16] resulting in NRT generating lower blood nicotine concentrations. Additionally, research suggests that many pregnant women struggle to use NRT consistently or for sufficiently long due to concerns about nicotine safety and a lack of belief in the need for NRT to quit smoking. These are influenced by erroneous lay beliefs contributing to idiosyncratic NRT usage patterns and NRT not being used as advised.[17 18] Such erratic NRT use can be compounded by inaccurate advice on nicotine safety from friends, family and even health professionals, exacerbating women's uncertainties about whether and how to use NRT.[19] Both stop-smoking practitioners (SSPs)[20] and pregnant women[21] believe that by consistently countering such misinformation, improvements could be made in the number of successful quit attempts. Poor adherence to, and intermittent use of, NRT very likely reduces the chances of smoking cessation in pregnancy, limiting the health benefits that could accrue from the optimal use of this treatment.

If better adherence to NRT is not more harmful to the fetus than smoking and helps more pregnancies become smoke-free while avoiding smoking-related harms, encouraging adherence to NRT would clearly be ethical. There is no biological rationale for suspecting that NRT could be more harmful than smoking in pregnancy. Throughout the 2000s, based on the logical belief that smoking-related harms in pregnancy are unlikely to be due solely to nicotine, there has been expert consensus for using NRT to stop smoking in pregnancy.[22] NRT in pregnancy is not recommended for 'never smokers', but NRT used *instead* of smoking is very likely to be safer. In the unlikely event of the occurrence of unexpected nicotine-attributable fetal harm(s), one would expect these to be vastly outweighed by benefits from smoking cessation following an effective NRT use. A Cochrane review found no evidence that, for pregnancy outcomes, NRT harms either women or their babies, although analyses were generally underpowered to detect moderate-sized effects[13] and observational studies are not sufficiently robust to add to these findings.[23] However, compared with smoking, NRT has an apparently protective effect on infant development; at 2 years old, infants in the largest RCT of NRT in pregnancy,[24] born to women randomised to NRT rather than placebo, were more likely to have unimpaired development.[25]

Rationale

In a National Institute for Health Research-funded programme, we developed BMN, an intervention to improve adherence to NRT during pregnancy.[26] In cohort studies, we optimised and monitored the impacts of BMN, and this RCT explores whether BMN helps pregnant women stop smoking and increases adherence to NRT. In this paper, we report the protocol of SNAP2 according to the Standard Protocol Items: Recommendations for Interventional Trial guidelines.[27]

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

SNAP2 is a multi-centre, parallel-group, individually randomised controlled trial (RCT) of the BMN intervention integrated with usual smoking cessation support during pregnancy versus usual smoking cessation support alone.

This RCT was originally envisaged solely as a 'proof-of-concept' study that aimed to detect whether BMN increased NRT adherence. If so, a separate RCT was planned to explore BMN effects on cessation. However, due to National Health Service (NHS) service provision changes and the COVID-19 pandemic, the funder accepted that following the demonstration of 'proof-of-concept' from a pilot phase, efficacy could be tested by recruiting sufficient participants to SNAP2. Below, we indicate that methodological features were used only in the pilot, and the sample size section explains the basis for the progression from pilot to full trial.

Objectives

Primary objective

To determine whether, when added to the usual NHS cessation support, the BMN intervention increases

smoking abstinence during pregnancy, as measured in late pregnancy or at childbirth, with exhaled CO and/or saliva samples used to validate self-reported abstinence.

Secondary objectives

In *all* participants, to compare between the intervention and usual care groups:

1. Reported smoking abstinence at 28 days after the quit date (QD).
2. Reported smoking abstinence at both 28 days after a QD, and in late pregnancy/childbirth with and without validation in late pregnancy.
3. The number of days of NRT use in the first 28 days after the QD.
4. Mean daily nicotine dose in the first 7 days after the QD ('intensity' of the NRT use).
5. Adverse pregnancy outcome rates.

In the *intervention group* participants:

6. To assess engagement with BMN intervention components.

Economic

7. To investigate the cost-effectiveness of the BMN intervention.

Pilot phase objectives

In *all* pilot phase participants, the intervention and usual care groups were compared:

8. Urges to smoke and tobacco withdrawal symptoms on Day 7 after the QD.
9. NRT concerns and necessity beliefs on Day 28.

In the pilot phase, participants and practitioners in the *intervention group* only:

10. To assess the fidelity of the BMN intervention delivery.

Other objectives (pilot phase only)

To compare biochemically measured nicotine exposure before and after exposure to BMN intervention

Participants and setting

Inclusion criteria

People are eligible if aged ≥16 years; pregnant and <25 weeks of gestation; they smoked ≥5 daily cigarettes before pregnancy (currently smoking ≥1 daily cigarette) and are referred for or receiving antenatal care. Participants must have sufficient understanding of English to give informed consent; agree to try quitting smoking with NRT within 14 days, receive and send short message/messaging service text messages, and instal the trial's data collection app on their smartphone.

Exclusion criteria

They are ineligible if already using NRT or are enrolled in a smoking cessation study, NHS stop smoking support or a cessation-orientated text message service, or they intend to continue using e-cigarettes or have contraindications to NRT.

Recruitment

Participants will be identified from:

1. NHS clinical settings, by poster, direct contact from researchers (face-to-face or distanced) and online, with adverts in NHS digital spaces.
2. Online, outside of NHS settings.

NHS settings

These can be hospital antenatal care, general practice, community midwifery or stop-smoking service settings. Researchers may identify potential participants from medical records, contacting them by letter, telephone, email or text before appointments, and including QR code/links to or paper copies of a Patient Information Sheet (PIS) (see online supplemental file). They may also approach pregnant people attending clinics asking them to complete an eligibility screening questionnaire or give them a summary leaflet that contains links/QR codes leading to the PIS. Depending on the setting, researchers may consent to those who are interested and eligible, or they may pass contact details to the trial team (see online supplemental file) to enable consent to be received by them.

Posters describing the trial will be displayed in clinical areas or appropriate NHS digital spaces; these will include QR codes or links leading to the PIS and to an online version of the screening questionnaire, following which eligible and interested people will be invited to leave contact details in a secure RedCap database hosted by the University of Nottingham. The trial team can then access contact details and contact potential participants directly.

Online, outside of NHS settings

Google or social media (eg, Facebook, Instagram,) adverts will be targeted at those who smoke and are pregnant. Embedded links will lead to a study information webpage and an eligibility questionnaire, and those who are potentially eligible will be asked to enter contact details, as above.

Interested, eligible potential participants will be given at least 24 hours to consider the PIS before discussion with a researcher and informed consent is received. Discussion and documentation of consent could be by face-to-face (using 'wet ink') or 'distanced' using either an online form or by telephone (see online supplemental file). If the online form is used, a link is sent to eligible potential participants and then they will fill out the form during a telephone conversation with a researcher. Consent via telephone is similar, but in this case, the consent form will be generated by the researcher from the research database, following a strict protocol, and then signed copies will be shared with the participant. For all consent methods, a letter will be sent to the participant's GP informing them of the enrolment.

Randomisation and blinding

After obtaining informed consent, participants' baseline data will be collected before randomising them to either study arm with the York Trials Unit's web-based system.

The randomisation schedule will be computer-generated, with pseudo-random code using random permuted blocks of randomly varying sizes and stratified by gestational age (<14 or ≥14 weeks). Immediately afterward, the trial office receives email confirmation of treatment allocation. Participants and those delivering interventions will be aware of treatment allocations, but researchers who collect data will be blinded. To prevent BMN components from being inadvertently delivered to the usual care group, two separate teams of SSPs will be used to deliver smoking cessation support.

Interventions

Control

The usual care for smoking cessation, following the National Centre for Smoking Cessation Training (NCSCT) standard treatment programme,[28] comprises:

1. Helping set a QD.
2. Conducting up to six telephone or video call counselling sessions.
3. Offering NRT as a patch, short-acting NRT or combined ('dual NRT').[9 10]

Before QD

SSPs assess participants' suitability for NRT in terms of cautions or contraindications, other prescription medications and health issues and counsel participants on how best to use NRT as per the NCSCT guidelines. Guidelines advise the 'not a puff' rule where NRT should only be used when not smoking. If there is doubt about NRT safety, participants' GPs are consulted to assess their medical suitability for using NRT products. Participants are mailed a 14-day supply of their chosen NRT product(s) and are instructed to start this on the QD.

After the QD

Practitioners offer counselling appointments between the QD and Day 3 and on Days 7, 14, 21 and 28 after the QD. SSPs ask about the withdrawal, use of NRT and experience of nicotine side effects and advice on effective NRT use. On Day 14, participants still using NRT are offered a further 14-day supply.

NRT

Advice on the use of dual therapy (one long-acting and one short-acting product) with a dose titrated to the number of cigarettes smoked per day was given. For those who cannot tolerate patches, two short-acting products can be substituted with advice on how to ensure round-the-clock coverage. Participants may choose from the following products supplied in their original packaging; all have UK licenses for use in pregnancy:

Patches

Daily Nicorette 16 hours (15 mg or 25 mg) or NiQuitin clear 24 hours (14 mg or 21 mg).

Short-acting NRT

Nicorette inhaler 15 mg (max six cartridges/day), Nicorette Cools lozenges 2 mg or 4 mg (max 8–12 lozenges/day), Nicorette QuickMist mouth spray 1 mg/spray (max two sprays at a time; four sprays/hour; 64 sprays/day).

For both trial groups, support beyond 28 days during which trial interventions are delivered is provided by locally available UC NHS support. Participants were encouraged to attend all counselling sessions with reminder texts sent prior to appointments and up to three follow-up scheduled texts if they did not attend.

Table 1 Schedule of data collection and intervention delivery time points

	Time point								
Data collected	**Pre-baseline (consent)**	**Baseline***	**Pre-Quit Date**	**Days 1–3**	**Day 7**	**Day 14**	**Day 21**	**Day 28**	**Delivery (Week 36 gestation)**
Informed consent	X†								
Smoking status/ CPD/use of ecigs		X			P‡			X	X
Cravings & tobacco withdrawal		P			P			P	
NRT concerns & necessity beliefs		P						P	
Saliva samples		P			P				X
Exhaled CO		X							X
NRT adherence data					P			X	X
Reported engagement with intervention								X	
NicUse app data collection				←	—	—	—	→	
Medical records data									X
Intervention Delivery (both trial arms)									
Counselling from SSPs offered			X	X	X	X	X	X	
NRT dispatch			X		X	X	X	X	

*Randomisation follows baseline data collection
†X=data collected in both pilot and full trial phase
‡P=data collected only in the pilot phase

Intervention

The BMN intervention is offered alongside UC (described above) and integrated into an identical schedule. BMN is described in detail elsewhere[26] and comprises tailored behavioural support designed to encourage adherence to NRT and increase quit rates during pregnancy. The main components are as follows:

Counselling

Participants are asked to complete a short questionnaire to assess their concerns and necessity beliefs regarding the use of NRT in pregnancy[29]; the latter are views on how worthwhile NRT might be to participants. The number of counselling sessions mirrors that of UC, but the content addresses individual concerns and beliefs about the safety of nicotine and the efficacy of nicotine replacement products. The first counselling session is on average 10 min longer than those delivered in UC, is delivered via video call where possible and addresses individual concerns and beliefs about the safety of nicotine. To ensure advice is as personalised as possible, SSPs respond to key concerns and necessary beliefs recorded on questionnaires. Participants are advised, if needed, to use a patch and short-acting NRT preparation until childbirth and during brief lapses to smoking (of up to 14 days), provided they still try to quit. To avoid morning cravings, 24-hour NRT patches may be left on overnight, and support is aimed at maintaining adherence to NRT. Follow-up calls are mainly by telephone; these again focus on addressing concerns about nicotine, using sufficient NRT and not stopping this during brief smoking lapses, in addition to the UC advice.

Leaflet and website

These reinforce key NRT adherence-enhancing messages using video animations and careful wording. Additionally, there are video clips from experts and/or written experiences with NRT from other pregnant women.

Text messages

For up to 30 days, we send personally tailored, automated texts, based on participants' smoking behaviours and NRT-related beliefs. These aim to support participants' abstinence; encourage using sufficient NRT to control withdrawal symptoms and cravings; counter intentional non-adherence to NRT (eg, due to nicotine-related concerns) and provide prompts or reminders to prevent non-intentional non-adherence to NRT (eg, forgetting).

Staff delivering interventions

All SSPs delivering support are trained to the recognised NCSCT standard required for delivering UC stop smoking support in the UK NHS.[26] All intervention group participants are counselled by specially trained SSPs working within the research team, who deliver the BMN components integrated into UC. Control group counselling is provided by either a separate group of research team SSPs or by NHS providers responsible for providing locally available UC stop-smoking support.

Data collection

Table 1 shows all participant data collection at time points outlined below and indicates how intervention delivery fits with this. Figure 1 is a study flow diagram. We indicate which measures will be used for research purposes in the pilot only.

Baseline

We will ask participants about demographics, gestation, estimated date of delivery, partner smoking status, whether they smoked in previous pregnancies, nicotine dependence,[30] current and pre-pregnancy smoking behaviours, experience using NRT, smoking beliefs, urges to smoke (cravings) and tobacco withdrawal symptoms.[31] Where possible, those recruited in person will also provide an expired air CO reading at baseline. Researchers will also help participants to instal the 'NicUse' smartphone app from Google Play and Apple Store,[32] a bespoke app developed for SNAP2 on which applicants record daily smoking, e-cigarette and NRT use (see below) during the 28-day intervention period. We will seek contact details for participants' GPs and check with them if there is any reason why a participant should not be enrolled.

Pilot phase only

All participants were sent an online questionnaire measuring concerns and necessaryu beliefs about NRT.[29] Those recruited in person were asked (at baseline) for a saliva sample and, if possible, a CO reading given a self-return kit for collection and return of another saliva sample on Day 7 of their quit attempt. Those recruited online or remotely were mailed two self-collection kits with instructions for returning one saliva sample immediately, and another on Day 7 of their quit attempt. Before the sample collection, we asked participants, verbally or via a questionnaire in the postal return kit, when they last smoked and used an e-cigarette and if they were using NRT, which type(s) and when this was last used.

Follow-up

After baseline, apart from data collection by app and routine sources, the primary data collection mode is by online questionnaires, with links texted or emailed to participants. If there is no response, a reminder text and/or email will be sent first, then participants will be called and hard copy questionnaires with reply paid envelopes will be posted as a final option.

Daily NicUse recording of behaviours

NicUse works on Android or Apple smartphones. Participants will be asked to use the app daily to record smoking behaviour, NRT and/or e-cigarette use. If participants miss reporting for 1 or 2 days, they can record these data retrospectively. Participants receive text messages to prompt completion of the app. The survey on NRT will ask participants to record patch and short-acting NRT use, and the number of units of short-acting NRT consumed, which allow us to calculate their daily nicotine dose.[33] Compared with questionnaires, NicUse facilitates

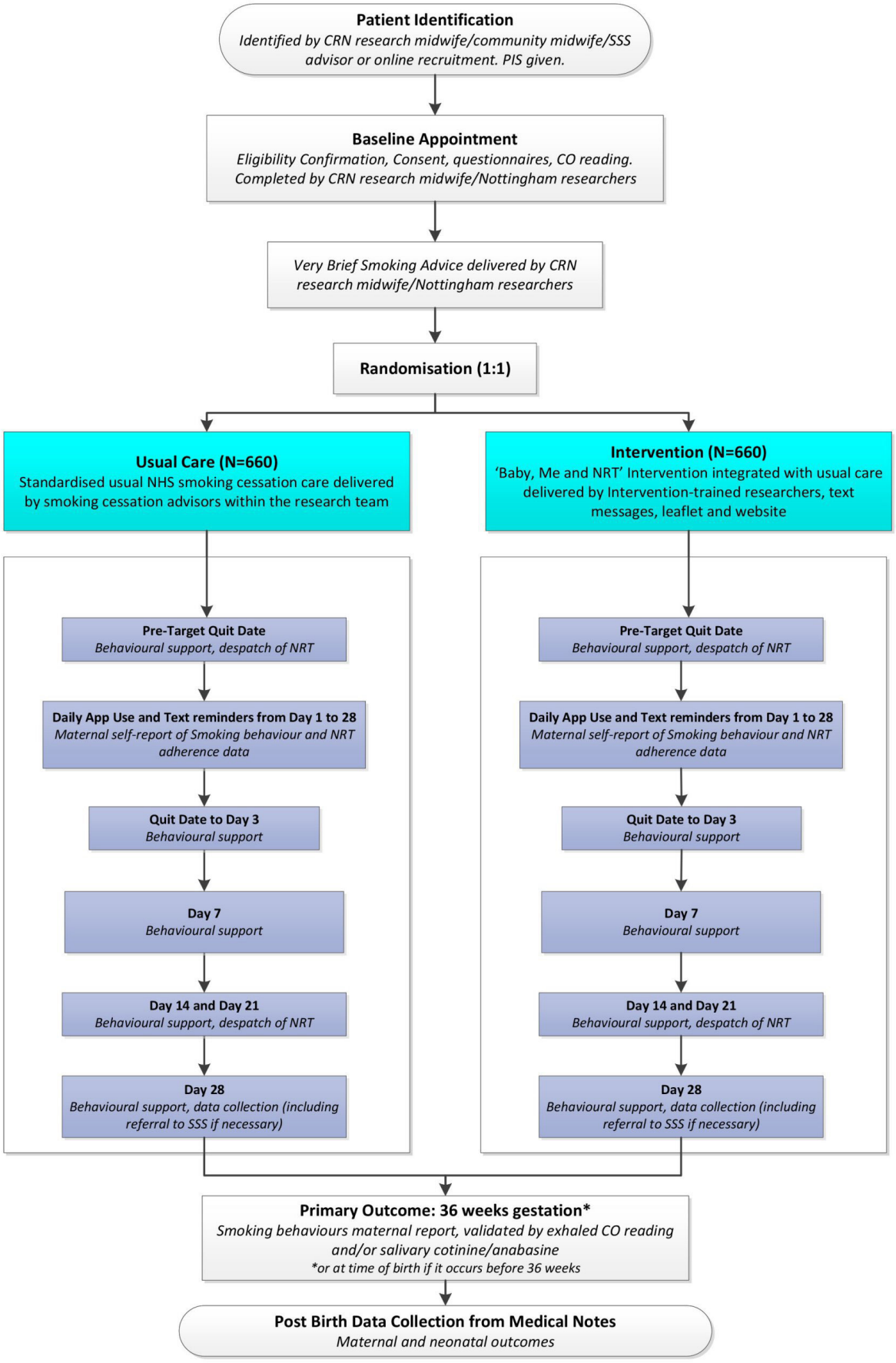

Figure 1 Study flowchart. CO, carbon monoxide; NHS, National Health Service; NRT, Nicotine Replacement Therapy; PIS, Patient Information Sheet.

a more complete collection of NRT adherence data, with more robust face validity, and is less likely to overestimate adherence than questionnaires.[33]

Day 7 after the QD (pilot phase only)

We were asked if a quit attempt was made; if any NRT had been used since the QD and, if so, how many days, which types; and if short-acting NRT is used, how many lozenges, cartridges or sprays were used. We also asked about current smoking, e-cigarette use, urges to smoke (cravings) and tobacco withdrawal symptoms. As soon as possible after Day 7, saliva samples (see above) were collected from participants. After the pilot, we discontinued data collection at this time point, as this information was only required for pilot phase outcomes.

Day 28 after the QD

We will use the same questions as in the pilot phase-only Day 7 follow-up but will ask about the previous 28 (not 7) days, and we will ask the intervention group about BMN components (eg, texts and website). Participants who do not provide information on smoking status or NRT use by app or questionnaire methods will be sent a text about NRT use since the QD and asked to reply directly.

Pilot phase only

Participants were asked to re-complete the NRT concerns and necessity belief measures they first completed at baseline.[29]

36 weeks of gestation or delivery (if earlier)

We will ask participants about smoking, adherence to NRT since 28-day follow-up and use of NHS stop smoking support. We will send non-responders a direct-reply text message asking about smoking in the previous 7 days.

Routine data collected from medical records

NHS hospitals collect smoking status and exhaled CO from every woman from week 36 of gestation onwards, and we will collect these data from NHS records. We will also extract maternal and fetal pregnancy outcome data from medical records. In NHS hospitals, research staff will collect these data; otherwise, the research team contact relevant NHS staff to ask for this information. Where birth outcome data cannot be obtained from records, using methods outlined above, we will ask participants to provide birth weight, gestation at delivery, whether they underwent caesarean section or the baby was admitted to special care or had any congenital abnormality and whether they were a smoker or non-smoker at delivery.

Validation of smoking abstinence

For participants who report 7-day smoking abstinence at 36 weeks or later, we will collect saliva samples as they attend hospital, at home visits or postally (see above). Before giving samples, participants will be asked about any recent smoking, vaping or NRT use.

Financial incentives encouraging data return

To recognise time taken for study participation, participants will receive up to £50 in 'Love to Shop' gift cards, which cannot be redeemed for tobacco or alcohol. To receive maximum remuneration, participants will need to submit all adherence app data; they will receive 50p for each daily app report, and an additional £1.50 for supplying a continuous full week's reports, plus an additional £5 if they report for all 28 days after their QD (maximum total £25). Further gift cards will be given to women if they provide requested questionnaire data and validation saliva samples.

Fidelity assessment (pilot phase only)

We will audio-record all initial intervention group consultations, selecting a random sample for further scrutiny. Two researchers will listen to the selected audio recordings, independently rating the completeness of intervention delivery against a fidelity checklist that lists key components of the BMN intervention, and inter-rater reliability between researchers will be determined. We will store recordings on a secure University of Nottingham server for a maximum of 7 years.

Data management

Each participant will be assigned a unique study identification number allocated at consent to identify their data and biological samples. Personal identifiers (name, email address and phone number) will be stored in a password-protected computer database accessible only by the researchers. Data will be entered into a REDCap database where possible, but paper case report forms may be used as source data and entered by researchers into the database. Information submitted by participants via the NicUse app is stored as pseudonymised data on the Amazon cloud.

All electronic data will be securely stored at the University of Nottingham for 15 years after which it will be destroyed. Data management will be led by the York Trials Unit, with the support of the Trial Manager at the University of Nottingham as detailed in the Data Management Plan.

The Trial Management Group is responsible for the day-to-day running of the trial, meeting regularly and is supported and reportedby the Trial Steering Committee (TSC) (see online supplemental file).

Saliva samples

Saliva samples will be collected by researchers or by participants and sent by post directly to ACM labs for storage and analysis at the end of the trial. The laboratory will quantify salivary cotinine concentrations and the presence or absence anabasine using a quantitative enzyme immunoassay technique. Once the analysis has been completed, the saliva samples will be destroyed in accordance with the Human Tissue Act 2004.

Outcomes

Primary outcome

Reported smoking abstinence in late pregnancy or around childbirth with appropriate biochemical validation.

Secondary outcomes

1. Reported smoking abstinence at *both* 28 days and in late pregnancy or at childbirth, with and without appropriate biochemical validation in late pregnancy.
2. Reported smoking abstinence for 24 hours and 7 days at 28 days.
3. Reported number of days NRT is used in the first 28 days following a QD.
4. Reported mean daily nicotine dose in the first 7 days of quitting ('intensity' of NRT use).
5. Engagement with BMN intervention components.

Pilot phase outcomes

1. Urges to smoke, 'cravings', and tobacco withdrawal symptoms.
2. NRT concerns and necessity beliefs at baseline and Day 28.
3. Fidelity of intervention delivery as measured against fidelity checklist.

Other outcomes

1. Saliva cotinine concentration.
2. Number of days NRT use between a QD and the end of pregnancy.
3. Exhaled CO concentration.
4. Birth weight.
5. Low birth weight (<2500 g).
6. Gestational age at birth.
7. Maternal or fetal death (stillbirth or miscarriage).
8. Caesarean section delivery.
9. Neonatal intensive care admission.
10. Congenital anomaly.

Sample size and justification

Design changes

Originally, we planned SNAP2 as an RCT to test the extent to which BMN did or did not increase adherence to NRT; adherence to NRT was intended as the primary outcome and smoking outcomes as secondary. If study findings gave a sufficiently positive 'signal' for an effect on NRT adherence, we planned a second RCT to test whether BMN had positive effects on smoking cessation. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and NHS service provision changes, the funder agreed that BMN efficacy for smoking abstinence would be better investigated instead of simply using a measure of smoking behaviour as the trial primary outcome and increasing the SNAP2 sample size. This was dependent on a successful pilot phase of the trial in which (a) BMN demonstrated a sufficiently large 'signal' that impacts the adherence to NRT and (b) explanatory trial outcome data were collected before being discontinued in the more pragmatic 'full' trial. Below we detail how, in the SNAP2 pilot phase, the impact of BNM on adherence to NRT was assessed, and progression decided on.

Assessment of BMN's potential effect on NRT adherence'

For the original SNAP2 RCT, we defined a clinically important effect as BMN increasing NRT use by 21%. Data from a previous study indicated that if the control group was offered NRT for 28 days, they were likely to use this on a mean of 7 days,[34] so a 21% increase represented an extra 1–2 days of NRT use.

We used a one-sided CI approach[35] to assess whether or not the pilot phase SNAP2 trial 'signal' for the impact of BMN on NRT adherence was consistent with assumed effects. Using a CI approach, we calculated that for the checkpoint analysis to produce an upper limit of a one-sided 80% or 90% CI that excludes the estimate of effect, assuming the treatment estimate from the checkpoint assessment was zero or less would require 34 or 54 in the analysis. A trial statistician estimated BMN efficacy using data from 49 participants followed up to the primary outcome point. The point estimate and the upper confidence limit (whether 80% or 90%) were greater than the pre-specified clinically relevant effect size of 1.21. The funder deemed this sufficient demonstration of potential efficacy for the pilot to progress to a full trial.

Full trial sample size estimate

To determine the sample size for the full trial, we assume a control group quit rate of 10%, consistent with similar UK studies,[34 36 37] and seek to detect an absolute increase in the risk of abstinence of 6% (corresponding to a risk ratio (RR) of 1.6). We think this is a reasonable effect size to seek as all previous trials of NRT used by pregnant women tested the use of only one NRT product and these show a relatively weak, imprecise effect (RR 1.37, 95% CI 1.08 to 1.74),[13] with smaller point estimates seen in the least biased studies (RR 1.21, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.55).[13] However, in non-pregnant smokers where adherence to NRT is much stronger, depending on the type of NRT used, Cochrane review point estimates for NRT efficacy range between 1.49 (for gum) and 2.02 (inhaler),[38] and dual NRT (patch+fast acting) is more effective than single product use, with an OR for abstinence with NRT of 1.25 (dual vs single product NRT use).[12] We aim to recruit 1320 participants, providing a minimum of 90% power for a two-sided test of size 5%, assuming the control group's quit rate is at least 10%.

Analyses

Statistical analysis will be conducted when the trial ends using Stata/MP v18 or later unless specified otherwise. All analysis software used including any community-contributed software will be explicitly cited in any publication of the trial results. Significance tests will be two-sided at the 5% level unless specified otherwise. Point estimates will be presented with their associated 95% CIs. Full analyses will be detailed in a statistical analysis plan (SAP), finalised before the end of data collection, and which will be reviewed by the TSC. A CONSORT flow diagram will be provided to display the flow of participants through the study. Baseline data will be summarised descriptively by group, for all randomised and for all those who are included in the primary analysis. No formal statistical comparisons of group differences at baseline will be

conducted. Continuous measures will be reported as means and SD, while categorical data will be reported as counts and percentages.

Assessment of efficacy

The primary efficacy endpoint is reported abstinence in late pregnancy or around childbirth, validated by appropriate biochemical measures (binary—abstinent or non-abstinent). The primary analysis model will include all randomised participants as part of the groups to which they were allocated, with any missing primary endpoints imputed as being non-abstinent. We will compare abstinence between treatment groups using logistic regression, with fixed effects of the treatment group, gestation at baseline (the stratification factor) and other predictive baseline covariates (pre-specified in the SAP). In addition to the point and interval estimate of the OR for allocation, we will use the fitted model to obtain estimates of treatment effects on both the relative risk and risk difference scales. Binary secondary outcomes (eg, other abstinence outcomes) will be analysed in a broadly similar manner to the analysis of the primary outcome. Secondary outcomes including adherence to NRT, NRT adherence intensity, cotinine (smoking exposure), necessities/concerns and birth outcomes will be compared between arms using appropriate generalised linear models. All other outcomes will be summarised descriptively by a randomised arm. If the relevant data are sufficiently complete, we will perform exploratory analyses to decompose the total effect of allocation on the primary outcome into indirect effects (ie, those mediated by improved NRT adherence/usage) and direct effects (ie, those not mediated by improved NRT adherence/usage).

Procedures for missing, unused and spurious data

We will assume that participants with missing smoking status are smoking, in line with the Russell standard, meaning people who do not provide data are assumed to be smoking.[39] Similarly, participants not providing a NRT usage response(s) will be assumed to be not using NRT in the corresponding period. We will investigate the sensitivity of results from the main analyses to departures from these strict missing not at random (MNAR) assumptions, by imputing these missing data under a range of missing at random (MAR) and MNAR scenarios.

Safety

The study tests a behavioural intervention aimed at optimising NRT use.[26] As this is a standard NHS treatment, we do not anticipate any harm being caused, and there is no adverse event monitoring.

Economic analysis

The economic analysis will determine the cost-effectiveness using a lifetime time horizon. To estimate long-term benefits, costs and cost-effectiveness, and potential longer-term cost savings, we will use the Economics of Smoking in Pregnancy (ESIP) model, a bespoke, dynamic economic model designed specifically for valuing smoking cessation in pregnancy in economic terms.[40 41] Smoking cessation rates from the trial and costs of intervention delivery and usual care will be used as ESIP inputs. As SNAP 2 has a short follow-up period, we will not use measures of participants' quality of life (QoL) as one would not expect changes in response to the SNAP2 intervention within the short study timeframe, and any QoL changes resulting from smoking cessation would likely be variation in QoL reflecting physiological changes in pregnancy.

Patient and public involvement

A user and public involvement advisory group has been set up for our N-READY research programme; the current trial is part of this programme. This advisory group consists of women who currently smoke, who have smoked at any point during pregnancy, who are of childbearing age or who are smokers/ex-smokers. This advisory group contributes to all stages of the study, from reviewing study-related documentation and materials to dissemination of research findings. Intervention development, via previous workstreams of the N-READY programme, has already been heavily informed by this group and by interviews with women who smoke (or have smoked) during pregnancy.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION

Ethics approval has been granted by the Bloomsbury NHS Research Ethics Committee (REC reference: 21/LO/0123; Protocol number: 20074. IRAS project ID: 287771). Written informed consent will be obtained from all participants. The findings will be disseminated to the public, funders, relevant practice and policy representatives and other researchers. A data-sharing agreement has been published; once the trial has finished and the main trial paper has been published, a fully anonymised trial data set will be available on reasonable request from York Trials Unit.

Trial and recruitment status

Recruitment began in June 2021. We completed the recruitment of 264 participants, 100% of the target sample size, to the pilot study in October 2022. The main study aims to recruit 1320 participants by December 2025 with current recruitment on track to achieve this, and follow-up to continue for another 10 months with the participant last visit due in October 2026.

Due to the pandemic, recruitment via traditional routes became problematic. In response to these difficulties, we have successfully recruited via paid social media advertising. Of the first 265 participants, 185 (69.8%) were recruited via hospital antenatal settings and 80 (30.2%) via online recruitment routes.

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Contributors TC, SC, FN, MU, LB, PA, DT, IB, SL, SP, SS, AM and KV conceived the study project and obtained project funding. TC, MMC, AD, RT, JE, LMCD, LP, FN, MU, SS and JB contributed to the design of the intervention Baby, Me and NRT. TC led the protocol development, and TC and MC drafted the manuscript, with contributions from all authors. AD, LP, RT, TC, SC, MMC, JE, LMCD, LP and FN contributed to the fidelity assessment of the intervention. SP led the health economics section. SL, CH, CW and GP contributed to the statistical analysis section. KB, MC and LP contributed to the regulatory and data management content. All authors contributed to the preparation and drafting of the manuscript.

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Competing interests FN is an unpaid member of the scientific committee for the Smoke Free app, a smoking cessation app unrelated to this project. All other authors have declared that they have no competing interests.

Patient and public involvement Patients and/or the public were involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research. Refer to the Methods section for further details.

Patient consent for publication Not applicable.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; peer reviewed for ethical and funding approval prior to submission.

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Roles and responsibilities

These membership lists are correct at the time of writing:

Roles of trial sponsor and funders

Name	Affiliation	Role
Alison Thorpe	University of Nottingham ('Sponsor')	Representative of the sponsor
Thomas Hutchinson	NIHR ('Funder')	Representative of the funder

Trial Team

Name	Affiliation	Role
Tim Coleman	University of Nottingham	Chief Investigator
Sue Cooper	University of Nottingham	Programme lead for Workstream 3.
Miranda Clark	University of Nottingham	Senior Trial Manager, trial management oversight
Kate Bowker	University of Nottingham	Trial Manager, day to day running of the trial
Lucy Phillips	University of Nottingham	Trial Manager, day to day running of the trial
Karen Daykin/ Nicki Stockdale	University of Nottingham	Trial Manager/Trial Coordinator, day to day running of the trial
Anne Dickinson	University of Nottingham	Researcher, trial intervention delivery and management of the delivery team
Daniel Robertson	University of Nottingham	Trial Coordinator, day to day running of the trial and participant follow up
Kasia Kowalewska	University of Nottingham	Trial Coordinator, day to day running of the trial and participant follow up
Amy Morton	University of Nottingham	Trial administration, participant follow up
Eleanor Holmes	University of Nottingham	Trial administration, participant follow up
Katie Zhoya	University of Nottingham	Trial administration, participant follow up
Michelle Rawding	University of Nottingham	Trial administration, participant follow up
Daniel Simpkins		Senior Data Manager responsible for management of the database
Sarah Gardner	University of York	Database design and build
Matthew Bailey	University of York	Trial database set up and randomisation system build
Ross Thompson	University of Nottingham	Researcher, participant recruitment/consent
Lisa McDaid	University of East Anglia	Researcher, development of the intervention, participant recruitment/consent
Jo Emery	University of East Anglia	Researcher, development of the intervention, participant recruitment/consent
Felix Naughton	University of East Anglia	Programme lead for Workstream 1 and 2 of the NREADY programme

Trial Management Group

Name	Affiliation	Role
Tim Coleman	University of Nottingham	Chief Investigator
Sue Cooper	University of Nottingham	Programme manager
Miranda Clark	University of Nottingham	Senior Trial Manager
Kate Bowker	University of Nottingham	Trial Manager, day to day running of the trial
Lucy Phillips	University of Nottingham	Trial Manager, day to day running of the trial
Karen Daykin/ Nicki Stockdale	University of Nottingham	Trial Manager/Trial Coordinator, day to day running of the trial
Anne Dickinson	University of Nottingham	Researcher, trial intervention delivery and management of the delivery team
Ross Thomson	University of Nottingham	Researcher, participant recruitment/consent

Catherine Hewitt	University of York	Lead Trial statistician
Charlie Welch	University of York	Trial statistician
Gill Parkinson	University of York	Trial statistician
David Torgeson	University of York	Director of the York Trials Unit
Michael Ussher	St Georges, University of London	Population Health Science, and Social Marketing and Health
Sarah Lewis	University of Nottingham	Independent statistician

Trial Steering Committee

Name	**Affiliation**	**Role**
Peter Hajek	Queen Mary University London	Independent Chair
Martyn Willmore	Public Health England	Independent member
Jo Locker	Public Health England	Independent member
Donna Wilkes	PPI	Independent PPI Representative
Nikki Totton	University of Sheffield	Medical Independent statistician
Alison Thorpe	University of Nottingham ('Sponsor')	Observer (sponsor)
Thomas Hutchinson	NIHR	Observer (funder)
Catherine Hewitt	Lead Trial statistician (York Trials Unit)	Observer
Charlie Welch	Trial statistician (York Trials Unit)	Observer
Gill Parkinson	Trial statistician (York Trials Unit)	Observer
Tim Coleman	University of Nottingham	Non-independent member
Sue Cooper	University of Nottingham	Observer
Miranda Clark	University of Nottingham	Observer
Trial Manager	University of Nottingham	Observer
Felix Naughton	University of East Anglia	Observer

Participant Information Sheet
(Version 2.1 Date 12.09.22)

IRAS Project ID: 287771

Title of Study: **Smoking, Nicotine and Pregnancy 2 Trial (SNAP 2)**

Name of Chief Investigator: Tim Coleman

We would like to invite you to take part in our research study. Before you decide we would like you to understand why the research is being done and what it would involve for you. Please read the information below carefully. One of our team will go through the information sheet with you before you decide to take part and answer any questions you have. Talk to family, friends, or others about the study if you wish. Please ask us if there is anything that is not clear.

What is the purpose of the study?

- We want to improve the support that pregnant women receive to help them stop smoking.
- Pregnant women can use Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) to help them stop smoking and the NHS prescribes this to them for free.
- However, pregnant women often do not use NRT in the best possible way and this can make it less effective than it could be.
- Therefore, in this study, we are testing a package of support which we hope will help pregnant women make better use of NRT so, it will have a better chance of helping them to stop smoking.

Why have I been invited?
We are inviting you to take part because you have told us that you are less than 25 weeks pregnant, smoke and are interested in getting help to quit, like NRT.

Do I have to take part?

It is up to you to decide whether or not to take part. If you do take part you will be given this information sheet to keep and will be asked to complete a consent form on paper, online or by telephone. If you join the study, you will be free to withdraw at any time without giving a reason. This would not affect your legal rights.

What will happen to me if I take part?
A computer will randomly place you into one of two groups with an equal chance of being in either.

Group One will receive support to stop smoking, which is the same as usual NHS support. You will be offered NRT as a patch, short acting NRT such as lozenges, inhalator or mouth spray or both together ('dual NRT'). You will receive up to six support sessions with a stop smoking practitioner (SSP). The first session will take place just before the day on which you stop smoking (quit date) and will last approximately *30 minutes*. Further consultations will be offered on or around *Day 3, Day 7, Day 14, Day 21, and Day 28* after your quit date. These will take place by telephone or video call and will last approximately *15 minutes* each.

Group Two will receive the same usual NHS stop smoking support that women in Group One receive, plus an intervention to help them make better use of NRT. This includes special support from a stop smoking practitioner, a leaflet, text messages, and a website. The first session will be just before the quit date and will last no longer than *45 minutes* and follow up consultations will last approximately *15 minutes* each and take place by telephone or video call.

Having two groups is a very important because it allows us to compare them and to learn about any benefits or disadvantages of the support we are testing. Joining the study will not affect your usual care and, should you decide not to participate, you will be offered the usual NHS support for stopping smoking which is available to you locally.

What would we expect from everyone taking part?

We will contact you by telephone, videocall, email, text or post. For some of the research information, we will send you a link by email or text asking you to complete a short questionnaire online:

- **When you first join the study.**

  We will ask questions about smoking and NRT. This should take no longer than *10 minutes*.

  We may ask you to provide a breath sample to measure your smoking. If you are selected to provide a breath test, we may send you a carbon monoxide meter and we will help you to set up an app on your mobile phone which helps you to record a carbon monoxide reading by blowing into this . Providing breath samples should take no longer than *5 minutes*.

  We will help you to download the NicUse app to your mobile phone. For each of the 28 days after your quit date, we will ask you to tell the app about your NRT use and any smoking and / or e-cigarette use. If you do not answer app questions for 2 days in a row, we will send a text message reminder.

- **Day 28 after your quit date**. We will ask about smoking and NRT and how you have got on providing a breath sample and using the app. If you are in Group 2, we will ask you some additional questions about your experiences of using the website, leaflet and receiving text messages; this should take no longer than *10 minutes*.

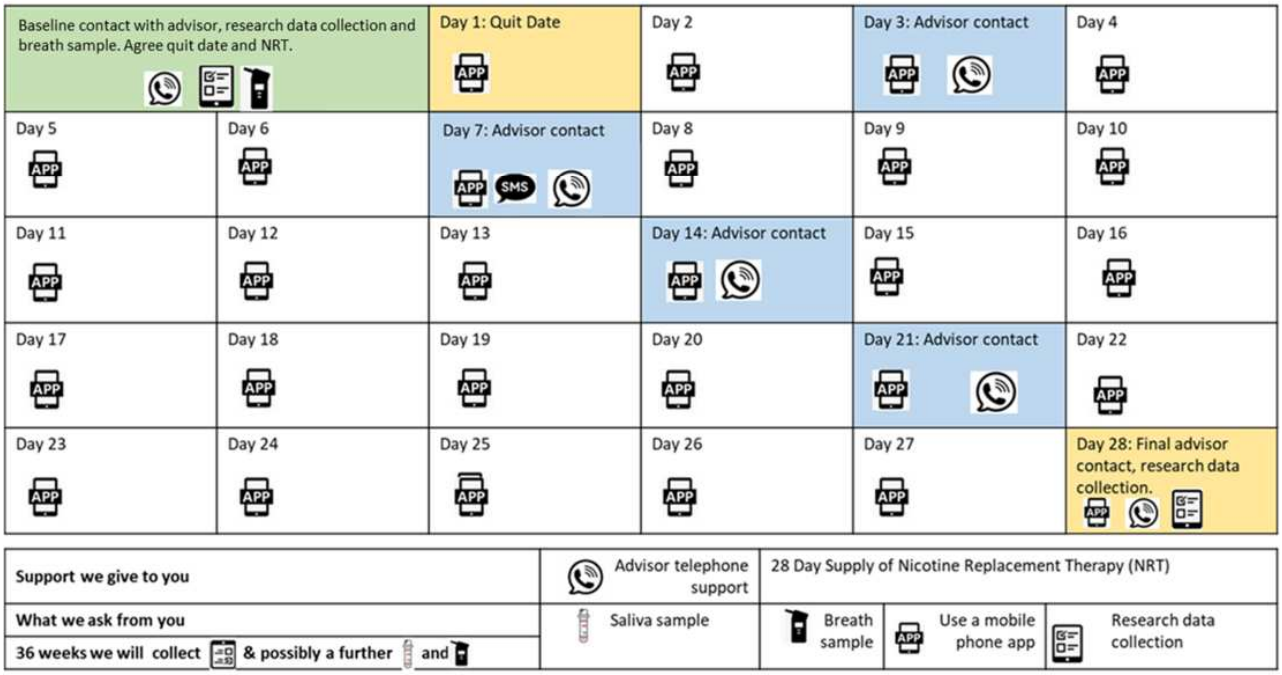
- **Towards the end of your pregnancy.** At around 36 weeks, we will ask you some questions about your smoking and NRT use. We may also ask you to provide saliva and breath samples. This should take no longer than *10 minutes*.

We will liaise with the hospital you are booked to deliver your baby to check how your pregnancy is progressing at approximately 34 weeks into your pregnancy, and again at a later date to find out details about the birth of your baby and your smoking status around delivery if required. We may contact you to ask you for information about the birth of your baby and your smoking status around delivery.

We will ask your permission to audio record some of your consultations with the stop smoking practitioner; this will help us monitor the quality of the support that we provide. This is optional. You will be able to take part in the study without agreeing to being recorded but, it would be helpful to the study if you were to agree. Audio recordings of consultations will be kept confidential. Only members of the research team will have access to these.

Below is a summary of what we would expect from you if you decided to take part in this study.

Research collection and stop smoking practitioner schedule



Expenses

All texts we send you are free, but texts you send to us will be the same as texting from a UK mobile number. Please check with your mobile phone provider about text messaging charges.

What are the possible disadvantages and risks of taking part?

We do not foresee there being any risks from taking part in this study. However, we appreciate that taking part will use your time and may therefore be inconvenient. Also, if you are likely to be upset by receiving some basic information about the risks of smoking in pregnancy then it is best not to take part.

What are the possible benefits of taking part?

We cannot promise the study will help you, but all participants will receive support to stop smoking based on the best NHS standards of practice. The information you provide to us during the study will be invaluable in helping us devise ways of supporting women like you who want to stop smoking during their pregnancy.

What happens when the research study stops?

Once your involvement in the study ends you will continue to receive routine stop smoking support available to NHS patients in the locality, unless you choose not to. We can assist you with this. If you are interested in reading the findings from this study, you can agree for us to keep your contact details after the end of the study, so that we can share the overall results with you once these are available.

Clark MM, *et al. BMJ Open* 2024; 14:e087175. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2024-087175

What if there is a problem?

If you have a concern about any aspect of the study, you should ask to speak with the study team in Nottingham who will do their best to answer your questions. If you remain unhappy and wish to complain formally, you can do this through the NHS Complaints Procedure. For advice on making a complaint, contact your local Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) at your local hospital.

PALS offers confidential advice, support and information on health-related matters and can provide patients with more information about the complaints procedure and the Independent Complaints Advocacy Service (ICAS).

Will my taking part in the study be kept confidential?

We will follow ethical and legal practice and all information about you will be handled in confidence.
If you join the study, we will use information collected from you and your medical notes during the course of the research. All data will be kept **strictly confidential**, stored in a secure and locked office, and on a password protected database at the University of Nottingham or with trial colleagues at the University of Cambridge. Research data shared with individuals from other Universities who are working within our research team will not have access to identifiable data. Any information shared will use a unique personalised participant study number. Under UK Data Protection laws the University is the Data Controller (legally responsible for the data security) and the Chief Investigator of this study (named at the start of this document) is the Data Custodian (manages access to the data). The University of Nottingham is the data controller for the study. This means we are responsible for looking after your information and using it properly. Your rights to access, change or move your information are limited, as we need to manage your information in specific ways to comply with certain laws and for the research to be reliable and accurate. To safeguard your rights we will use the minimum personally-identifiable information possible.

You can find out more about how we use your information and to read our privacy notice at:
https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/utilities/privacy.aspx.

The data collected for the study will be looked at and stored by authorised persons from the research team. They may also be looked at by authorised people from regulatory organisations to check that the study is being carried out correctly. All will have a duty of confidentiality to you as a research participant and we will do our best to meet this duty. Audio recordings will be anonymised and will be accessed by members of the research team. Only members of the research team will have access to any audio recordings where you could be identified. Anonymised transcripts and personal details will be stored separately on a secure network.

If you consent, your contact information will be kept by the University of Nottingham for up to 3 years after the end of the study so that we are able to contact you about the findings of the study and possible follow-up studies. This information will be kept separately from the research data collected and only those who need to will have access to it. All research data will be kept securely for 7 years or longer if required. After this time your data will be disposed of securely. During this time all precautions will be taken by all those involved to maintain your confidentiality, only members of the research team given permission by the data custodian will have access to your personal data.

In order for you to receive the text messaging service, your mobile phone number will be shared with a text carrier called FastSMS and/or Esendex, after the study is completed your confidential information will permanently deleted from these carriers. Their full information security statement can be found here: https://fastsms.co.uk/downloads/fastsms-privacy-policy.pdf and https://www.esendex.co.uk/knowledge-hub/faqs/.

In accordance with the University of Nottingham's, the Government's and our funders' policies we may share our research data with researchers in other Universities and organisations, including those in other countries, for research in health and social care. Sharing research data is important to allow peer scrutiny, re-use (and

therefore avoiding duplication of research) and to understand the bigger picture in particular areas of research. Data sharing in this way is usually anonymised (so that you could not be identified) but if we need to share identifiable information we will seek your consent for this and ensure it is secure. You will be made aware then if the data is to be shared with countries whose data protection laws differ to those of the UK and how we will protect your confidentiality.

Although what you say in the consultations with your stop smoking practitioner is confidential, should you disclose anything to us which we feel puts you or anyone else at any risk, we may feel it necessary to report this to the appropriate persons.

What will happen if I don't want to carry on with the study?

Your participation is voluntary, and you are free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reason, and without your legal rights being affected. If you want to withdraw from the study, you can do so at any time by texting 07537404542, calling us on 0115 7486681, or by emailing snap2study@nottingham.ac.uk

If you withdraw from the study, we will no longer collect any information about you or from you but we will keep the information about you that we have already obtained. This information may have already been used in some analyses and may still be used in the final study analyses. To safeguard your rights, we will use the minimum personally identifiable information possible.

Involvement of the General Practitioner/Family doctor (GP) and hospital

We tell your GP and the hospital where you plan to deliver your baby, that you are taking part in the study and what this involves (with your consent). We will ask your GP if there is any reason why you might not be suitable to take part in this study.

What will happen to any samples I give?

Only members of the research team, relevant regulatory authorities and the University-approved laboratory who test the saliva will have access to the results of your samples. The saliva samples will be tested for the amount of cotinine and / or anabasine in them. Cotinine is a chemical that is produced when nicotine (from cigarettes) is broken down by the body, present in both NRT and tobacco smoke and anabasine is present in tobacco smoke. All samples will be stored in a monitored freezer at the University-approved laboratory that will carry out their testing.

If the saliva sample you provide us is taken by a researcher then they will post this sample to a University-approved laboratory to be tested on the day it was taken from you. We may ask you to post your samples directly to the University-approved laboratory, if samples are taken by yourself at home (using a pre-paid, stamped addressed envelope we will provide you). The sample will have a study number, initials, whether it is your first or subsequent sample, and date of sample, for identification so only the research team will be able to link your sample to you. Once the laboratory has analysed your sample and we have checked the results, the sample will be destroyed in accordance with the Human Tissue Act 2004.

What will happen to the results of the research study?

The results of the study may be presented to other researchers, at conferences and through publication in scientific and medical journals. No names will be used in the results and individuals will not be identifiable in any written reports or presentations. It is also intended that the findings will be used to design new techniques that stop smoking practitioners can use to support women to stop smoking during their pregnancy.

Who is organising and funding the research?

This research is being organised by the University of Nottingham and is being funded the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), Programmes for Applied Health Research.

Who has reviewed the study?

All research in the NHS is looked at by an independent group of people, called a Research Ethics Committee, to protect your interests. This study has been reviewed and given favourable opinion by London Bloomsbury Research Ethics Committee.

Further information and contact details

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CONSENT FORM

(Final Version 2.1 12.09.22)

Title of Study: Smoking, Nicotine and Pregnancy 2 Trial (SNAP 2)

Chief Investigator: Professor Tim Coleman
Principal Investigator:
Participant Name:
Participant Number:

Site Number:
REC ID: 21/LO/0123
IRAS ID: 287771

Please initial box

1. I confirm that I have read and understand the Participant Information Leaflet version number 2.1 12.09.22 for the above study and have had the opportunity to ask questions. ☐
2. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reason, and without my medical care or legal rights being affected. I understand that should I withdraw then the information collected so far cannot be erased and that this information may still be used in the project analysis. ☐
3. I understand that relevant sections of my medical notes and data collected in the study may be looked at by authorised individuals from the University of Nottingham, the research group (University of East Anglia and University of York) and regulatory authorities where it is relevant to my taking part in this study. I give permission for these individuals, where it is relevant, to collect, store, analyse and publish information obtained from my participation in this study. I understand that my personal details will be kept confidential. ☐
4. I understand and agree that breath samples and/or saliva samples will be requested to measure my carbon monoxide and nicotine levels. ☐
5. I agree to being followed-up by the research team during the study by telephone/video call, text, email, post, or face-to-face appointments. ☐
6. I agree to my GP and hospital where I will deliver my baby being informed of my participation in this study, and to my GP being asked to provide information if there are any reasons that I should not take part. ☐
7. I agree to my mobile phone number being used in this study and consent to it being passed to the University of Cambridge and their nominated text carrier (FastSMS), and/or a different text carrier (Esendex), so that I can receive study related text messages. I understand that my mobile number will only be used for this study. ☐
8. I understand that my anonymised data collected in the study may be used to support other research in the future and may be shared with other researchers. ☐
9. **(Not essential to study participation)** I agree to have my contact details kept after the end of the study (for a maximum of 3 years) so that I can be contacted about the findings of the study and informed of follow-up studies. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
10. **(Not essential to study participation)** I agree that the stop smoking consultation I receive can be audio recorded and that anonymous quotes from the consultation may be used in study reports. **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐
11. I agree to take part in the above study. ☐

Name of Participant	Date	Signature
Name of Person Taking Consent	Date	Signature

3 copies: 1 for participant, 1 for the project notes and 1 for the medical notes