

# Development of Evidence-based Core Information Guideline for Health Communication of Tobacco Control—the Effect of Smoking on Risks of Female Disease: A Delphi Survey

Jin Liu<sup>1</sup>, Huijia MAO<sup>2</sup>, Yunyi HAO<sup>3</sup>, Meiling CAO<sup>4</sup>, Leilei CHEN<sup>5</sup>, Fei QI<sup>6</sup>, Ying ZHANG<sup>7</sup>, Xuezheng JIN<sup>7</sup>, and Yibo WU<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>China Medical University

<sup>2</sup>Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

<sup>3</sup>Shandong University School of Public Health

<sup>4</sup>Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine

<sup>5</sup>China Pharmaceutical University

<sup>6</sup>Qingdao Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention

<sup>7</sup>National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China

<sup>8</sup>Beijing University

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## Abstract

**Objective** To form the Evidence-based Core Information Guideline for Health Communication of Tobacco Control-the Effect of Smoking on Risks of Female Disease and reach a consensus based on Delphi method. **Design** A Delphi survey **Setting** The International Practice Guidelines Registry Platform (<http://www.guidelines-registry.org/>). The registration number is IPGRP-2020CN072. **Sample** 32 multidisciplinary experts including clinicians, nurses, health communication staff, methodologists, epidemiologists, pharmacists, health economics experts, audience representatives and government managers. **Methods** From May 2020 to March 2021, the preliminary studies of the guideline including collection and grade of evidence, survey of public preference and value, etc were completed. Then the Delphi survey involving panel of experts was undertaken to grade the strength of recommendation integrated with research evidence, clinical experience, patients' value and preference in order. **Results** After two rounds of Delphi survey, 47 of 51 core information has reached a consensus (Consensus rate: 92.17%, 12 strong recommendations and 35 weak recommendations). The positive coefficients of experts are 100% (32/32) and 84.38% (27/32) respectively. The coefficient of variation (CV) of each core information is less than 0.35. **Conclusion** Evidence-based Core Information Guideline for Health Communication of Tobacco Control-the Effect of Smoking on Risks of Female Disease has good authority, representativeness and reliability, which will be of great significance to improve the effectiveness of health communication of tobacco control and provide structured suggestions for future guidelines research. **Key words** Tobacco control;Smoking;Smoking cessation;Health communication;Female disease; Delphi Technique

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