

Compliance with Anti-Smoking Law Remains High In Restaurants

Restaurant compliance with the state's tough Clean Indoor Air Act (CIAA) is almost 100% three years after its implementation, but compliance among bars remains just below 80% and is not as good as when the law was first implemented.

These are the findings of 2006 observational follow up study conducted by the department's Tobacco Control Program (TCP) and its partners.

CIAA became effective in March 2003. It prohibits smoking in virtually all workplaces in the state, including restaurants and bars. Baseline and one year post-implementation data were collected through observational studies conducted in bars, restaurants and bowling alleys in all counties in the state.

- Only 11.2% of bars were smoke-free one month prior to enactment of the CIAA. One year after the law took effect, compliance was 84.1% at and at three years about one in five bars were smoke-free (79% compliance).
- One month prior to the CIAA, 48% of restaurants were smoke-free. Compliance with the CIAA was 98.9% after one year and currently holds at 99.2%
- The presence of 'No Smoking' signs increased in both bars and restaurants from year one to year three.

TCP partners observed practices in two restaurants and three bars randomly selected from each county in their catchment areas. This sample consisted of the same bars and restaurants initially observed with the addition of one randomly selected bar from each county.

Observers used a checklist to note the number of individuals smoking, the presence of smoke, odor, ashtrays, no smoking signs and any tobacco promotional materials.

Recommendations for Tdap Vaccination for Adults Released

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has issued guidelines for tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis (Tdap) vaccine for adults.

- Adults aged 19 to 64 years should receive a single dose of Tdap to replace Td for booster immunization against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis if they received their last dose of Td more than 10 years earlier and if they have not previously received Tdap.

- For booster protection against pertussis, intervals shorter than 10 years since the last Td may be used.
- To reduce the risk for transmitting pertussis, adults who have or who anticipate having close contact with an infant younger than 12 months, such as parents, grandparents younger than 65 years, child care providers, and healthcare personnel, should receive a single dose of Tdap. The guidelines suggest an interval as short as 2 years from the last Td, but shorter intervals can be used. Whenever possible, women should receive Tdap before becoming pregnant, but women who have not previously received Tdap should receive a dose of Tdap in the immediate postpartum period.

Adacel is licensed for use in those 11-64, Boostrix for those 10-18. There is no vaccine available for those over 65.

For more information, see the Dec. 15, 2006 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report](#).