

45.5 (range 18–88 years), 22% of whom reported continued smoking at least occasionally.

**Results** Overall, 76% of adults support a ban on smoking in cars carrying children, 55% support a ban on smoking in cars carrying any passenger. Regarding a total ban on smoking in cars, 44% support a complete ban, with 37% opposing a complete ban and 19% were undecided. The Abstract P185 Table 1 shows responses by smoking status for support for a ban in cars.

Abstract P185 Table 1

	Never or ex-smokers (n = 10229)	Smokers (n = 2846)	p-Value
That are carrying children <18 years of age	81%	58%	<0.001
That are carrying any passenger	64%	24%	<0.001
All cars	52%	15%	<0.001

**Conclusions** There remain differences in opinion between smokers and non-smokers but there appears widespread public support among both groups for a ban on smoking in cars, especially any carrying children.

**P186 PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO THE UK SMOKING BAN**

doi:10.1136/thx.2010.151043.37

<sup>1</sup>M Dockrell, <sup>1</sup>E DeLacy, <sup>1</sup>R Morrison, <sup>1</sup>T Buchanan, <sup>2</sup>K E Lewis. <sup>1</sup>Action on Smoking in Health, UK; <sup>2</sup>School of Medicine, Swansea University, Swansea, UK

**Aim** To record public attitudes to the 2006–2007 UK bans on smoking in enclosed public and workplaces.

**Methods** We commissioned a survey of the YouGov Plc British panel of 185 000+ people (aged 18+). An email was sent to panellists, selected at random using a sophisticated sampling matrix, to be representative of each country. Three surveys were conducted between 25 and 30 March 2009. We obtained answers from n=10 895 adults in England, n=1023 adults in Wales, and n=1157 adults in Scotland. The results for all three countries were merged at analysis stage and re-weighted to be representative of the overall GB population. We had data from 13 075 adults, 52% female, mean age 45.5 years (range 18–88 years), 22% of whom reported continued smoking at least occasionally.

**Results** Overall, 79.1% supported the ban, 14.6% opposed the ban and 6.2% were unsure. The Abstract P186 Table 1 describes responses by smoking status:

Table 1

	Non-smokers (n = 10229)	Smokers (n = 2847)	p-value
Support for the ban	88%	47%	<0.001
The ban is good for the health of most workers	93%	73%	<0.001
The ban is good for the health of the general public	88%	61%	<0.001
The ban is good for my own health	86%	52%	<0.001

**Conclusions** There remain differences in opinion between smokers and non-smokers but public support for the ban on smoking in public and workplaces remains high. Most people (including smokers) believe the ban has significant beneficial health effects at all levels.

**P187 PARENTS SUPPORT BAN OF SMOKING IN CARS WHERE MINORS ARE PRESENT**

doi:10.1136/thx.2010.151043.38

I Jarrold, K Huntly, T Turkel, N Eiser. *British Lung Foundation, London, UK*

**Introduction** Passive smoking is particularly dangerous for children; it increases their risk of developing asthma and triggers asthmatic attacks.

**Methods** This study sought information regarding parents' smoking habits and their attitude to smoking in front of their children from Mumsnet, an online social networking community for parents with over one million users.

**Results** 1020 people (97% female, 2% male, 1% not specified) were surveyed online. Of the respondents, 770 had children <5 years, 365 had children 6–10 years, 168 had children 11–15 years while 64 respondents had children ≥16 years. Twelve per cent respondents were current smokers, 42% ex-smokers, 45% never smokers and 1% did not specify. 939 respondents had partners, of whom 17% were current smokers, 37% ex-smokers and 46% never smokers. Of 553 respondents who were current or ex-smokers, 5% confessed to smoking with children present in the same room and 7% to smoking in a car containing children. 290 respondents had smoked in front of their children at some time. Of these, 4% thought that their children may develop a lung condition as a result while 5% thought that passive smoking would not affect their children's health. 17% thought that their children may take up smoking as a result. While only 45% of all respondents would support a smoking ban in all private cars (whether or not a child was present), 86% would support a smoking ban in cars when a minor is present. Among current smokers, 83% would support a smoking ban in private cars with a minor present.

**Conclusions** This survey shows overwhelming support for a ban on smoking in cars where minors are present, even amongst current smokers. However, sadly it also revealed that 5% parents who had smoked in front of their children believed that this has no impact on that child. Further publicity campaigns are needed to promote both awareness of the risks of passive smoking and the need of legislature to ban smoking in private cars.

Abstract P187 Table 1 Support for smoking ban in private cars—all respondents (1020)

Support for smoking ban in all private cars					
	Smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoker	Smoking status not specified	Total
Support ban	37 (29%)	178 (42%)	239 (52%)	1 (10%)	455 (45%)
Oppose ban	71 (56%)	147 (34%)	123 (27%)	4 (36%)	345 (34%)
Don't know	19 (15%)	101 (24%)	94 (21%)	6 (54%)	220 (22%)
Support for smoking ban in private cars when a minor is present					
Support ban	106 (83%)	363 (85%)	398 (87%)	6 (55%)	867 (86%)
Oppose Ban	11 (9%)	26 (6%)	30 (7%)	0 (0%)	67 (7%)
Don't know	10 (8%)	37 (9%)	28 (6%)	5 (45%)	80 (8%)

**P188 AN EVALUATION OF A NOVEL SEMI-QUANTITATIVE SALIVA TEST FOR COTININE AND OTHER NICOTINIC METABOLITES**

doi:10.1136/thx.2010.151043.39

<sup>1</sup>G F Cope, <sup>2</sup>G V O'Donovan, <sup>1</sup>B Savage, <sup>2</sup>H J Milburn. <sup>1</sup>GFC Diagnostics Ltd, Bicester, UK; <sup>2</sup>Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

**Background** The accurate determination of smoking habit is important for the treatment of smoking-related disease. Cotinine, the major metabolite of nicotine is the analyte of choice to assess