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Body: Success in smoking cessation depends on knowledge of heath care workers as well as on their attitude towards smoking and readiness to help smokers to quit. To assess those parameters we have developed a questionnaire of 32 questions and conducted a survey of 715 health care workers in 4 medical institutions in Moscow, Russia, using continuous sampling. Results. Prevalence of smoking: 25% of respondents were smokers, 32% have shown signs of high nicotine dependence. 28% of respondents were exposed to secondhand smoking. Knowlegde: 10% of respondents believed that smoking does not affect health, 17% believed that secondhand smoking does not affect health, 45% believed that consuming smokeless tobacco does not affect health. Known motivational techniques: 40% of respondents have named informational materials, 31% hypnosis and 31% behavioral therapy. Known stopping smoking treatments: 42% have named nicotine replacement therapy, 35% auto-training, 29% hypnosis and 26% acupuncture. Working with patients: 59% of respondents did not ask their patients about smoking. Attitude towards smoking of health care workers: 87% of respondents believed that health care workers should not smoke at all or at least not at work. Readiness to help quitting smoking: 51% of respondents believed that smoking cessation should be included in treatment regimen. Conclusion. In order to provide better help in smoking cessation following aspects should be improved: lessen high prevalence of smoking among health workers, improve knowledge on tobacco consumption effects on health, motivational techniques and stopping smoking treatments. Establishing smoke-free hospitals would also benefit.