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Stepankova L¹, Kralikova E^{1,2}, Zvolaska K¹, Pankova A^{1,2}, Adamcekova, Z.¹

¹Centre for Tobacco-Dependent of the 3rd Medical Department - Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and General University Hospital in Prague, Czech Republic

²Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and General University Hospital in Prague, Czech Republic

Introduction: Tobacco Dependence is a relapsing disease, often requiring retreatment.

Aim: To evaluate the success rates (12-months abstinence rates, CO verified) and characteristics of the firsts and second cycle of treatment in the same setting.

Methods: Outcomes of 4,415 nicotine dependent smokers were evaluated. Then separately outcomes, length and type of pharmacotherapy in first and second course of treatment were compared for 183 repeatedly treated patients between 2012-2016. Intensive treatment included 2-hour intervention and pharmacotherapy: type of medication and its duration was also compared. The proportion of change between the first and the second treatment was tested by McNemar test for paired nominal data, the difference between length of pharmacotherapy was tested by pair samples T-test.

Figure 1

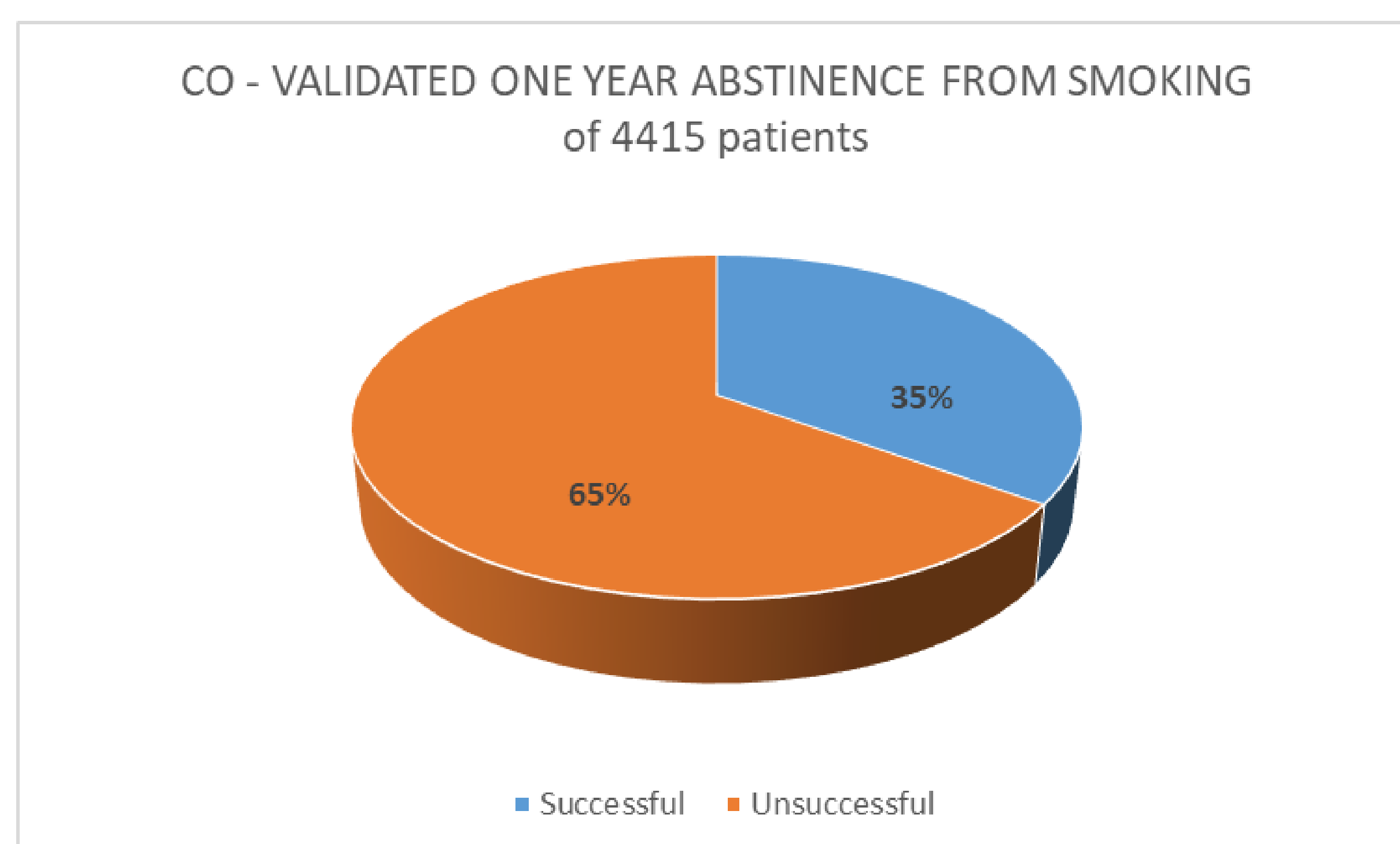


Figure 3

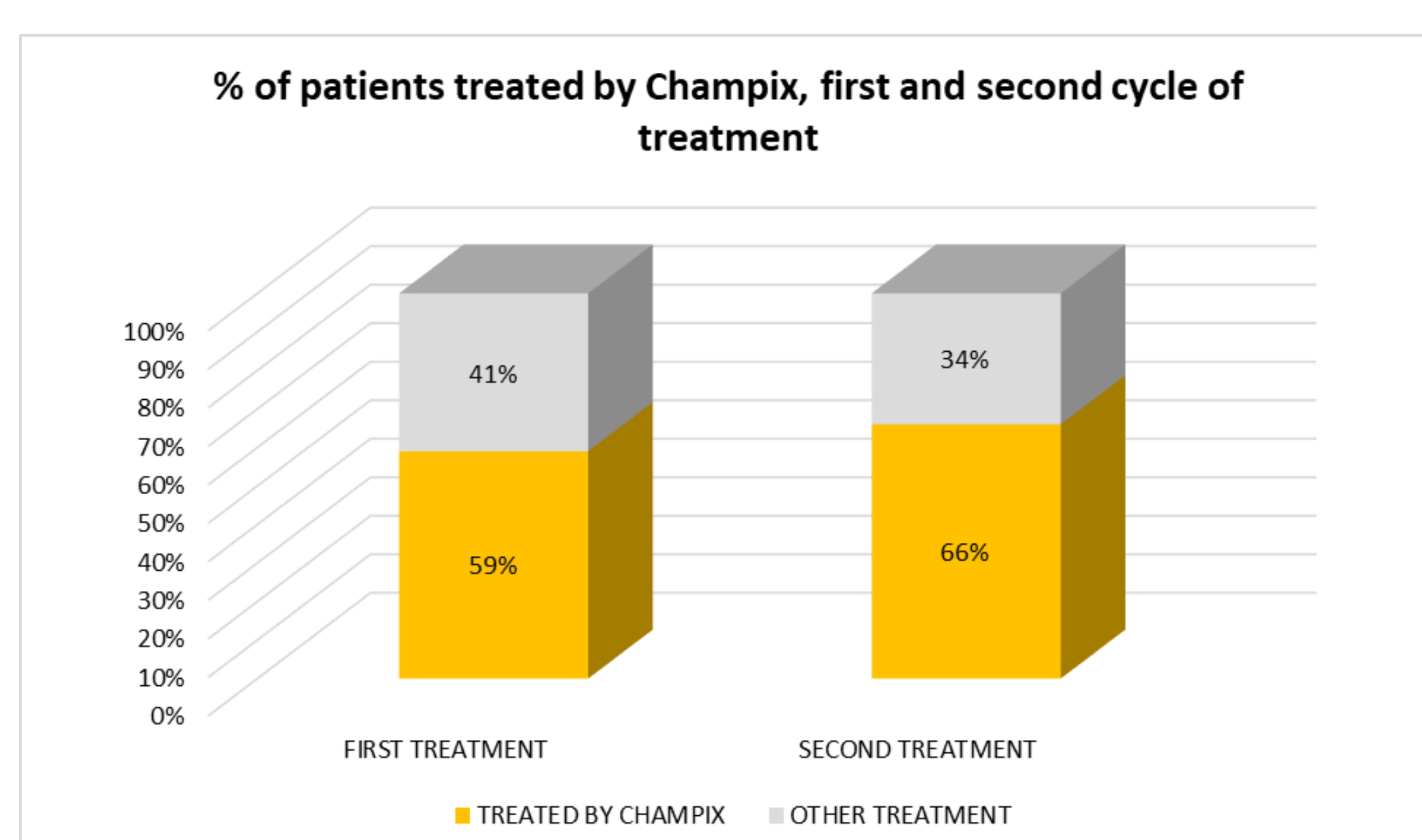
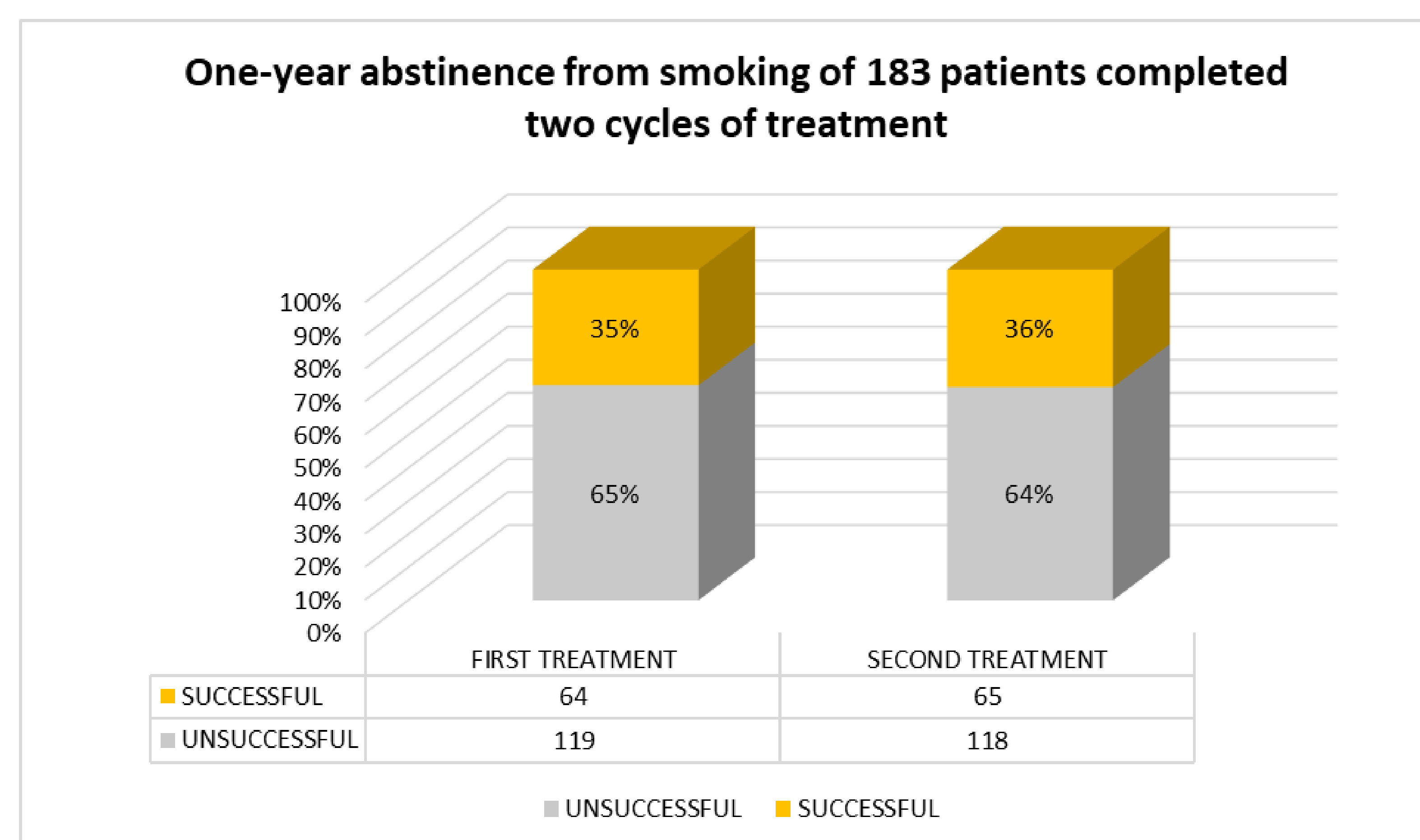


Figure 2



Results:

Overall abstinence rate was 35% (1528/4415). From total number of 183 patients, who completed two cycles of treatment, 64 (35.0%) were successful in first treatment cycle, while 65 (36%) were successful in the second treatment course. No statistically significant change in the success rate ($p = 0.913$) in both treatments was found. 59% and 66% respectively was treated by CHampix. Pharmacotherapy duration was 2.88 (SD 3.77) vs. 3.02 (SD 3.70) months, the length of treatments did not significantly differ ($p=0.657$).

Conclusions: No statistically significant differences were found in the treatment outcomes, length and type of pharmacotherapy between the first and second course of tobacco dependence treatment. The success (CO verified one-year abstinence) of the first course of treatment is not a predictor for the success of the second course of treatment. It is important and valuable to provide a possibility of retreatment in case of relapses.

