

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTS OF BUPROPION ON SMOKERS FROM SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BACKGROUNDS: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS FROM THE DATA FROM THE “NO MORE BUTTS” CLINICAL TRIAL

Most studies on smoking cessation interventions excluded smokers from low socioeconomic backgrounds even though these smokers may suffer more adverse health consequences from smoking than other populations. This study utilized secondary data collected in the “No More Butts” clinical trial to provide a descriptive analysis of the smoking patterns of socioeconomically disadvantaged smokers who had been given access to bupropion.

Results of the study revealed 12% and 18% quit rates, respectively, at the 30- and 60-day follow-ups. In addition, 39% and 28% of those who did not quit smoking at 30 and 60 days had decreased the number of cigarettes smoked, a measurement of total harm reduction. Baseline smoking levels did not affect the number of subjects who reduced smoking, nor the degree of that reduction. More studies are needed to find effective smoking cessation interventions and the health effects of total harm reduction in smokers from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds.

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