Quit Ratios for Cigarette Smoking among Individuals with Opioid Misuse and Opioid Use Disorder

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INTRO
- The prevalence of cigarette smoking is more than two times higher among individuals with versus without opioid misuse and/or opioid use disorders (OUD).
- Overall, smoking cessation has increased over time although it is unknown whether it has similarly increased for those with opioid misuse or OUD.
- The current study examined cigarette quit ratios from 2002-2018 among US individuals with and without opioid misuse or OUD.

METHODS
1. Data came from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, a yearly cross-sectional survey of US civilians 12 years +.
2. Annual quit ratios (i.e., proportion of former smokers among lifetime-smokers) were estimated from 2002-2018.
3. Logistic regression tested time trends in quit ratios by opioid misuse/OUD.

RESULTS
- After adjusting for background characteristics, the quit ratios did not change over time among individuals with opioid misuse or OUD in contrast to an increase in quit ratios for those without opioid misuse or OUD.

DISCUSSION
- Cigarette quit ratios remain drastically lower among those with opioid misuse or OUD. Public health and clinical attention are needed to increase cessation and reduce smoking consequences for individuals with opioid misuse and OUD.

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