

Hospitalized Smokers

“The association of hospitalization with increased success at stopping smoking suggests the period of hospitalization represents a ‘teachable moment’.”

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It is vital that hospitalized patients attempt to quit smoking. Smoking may interfere with their recovery as it negatively affects bone and wound healing.

Second heart attacks are more common in those who continue to smoke.

Lung, head, and neck cancer patients who are successfully treated, but who continue to smoke, are at elevated risk for a second cancer.

Providing hospitalized smokers with an augmented intervention significantly increases abstinence rates over the patients who receive usual care. Therefore, hospitalized smokers should be given augmented interventions.

Patients in long-term care facilities should receive tobacco dependence interventions.

