

Effect of Smoking Reduction Therapy on Smoking Cessation for Smokers without an Intention to Quit: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

1. Search Strategy

Source: PubMed

Searched on: April 24th, 2015

((tobacco reduction [title/abstract]) OR (cigarette* reduction [title/abstract]) OR (reduce smoking [title/abstract]) OR (smoking reduction [title/abstract])) AND ((unwilling to) OR ("not willing") OR (no inten*) OR ("not ready") OR ("not interest*") OR (uninterest*) OR (unmotivated)) AND ((randomized [tiab]) OR (trial* [tiab/ pt]) OR (randomly [tiab]) OR (controlled clinical trial [pt]))

1.1. Source: Embase

Searched on: April 24th, 2015

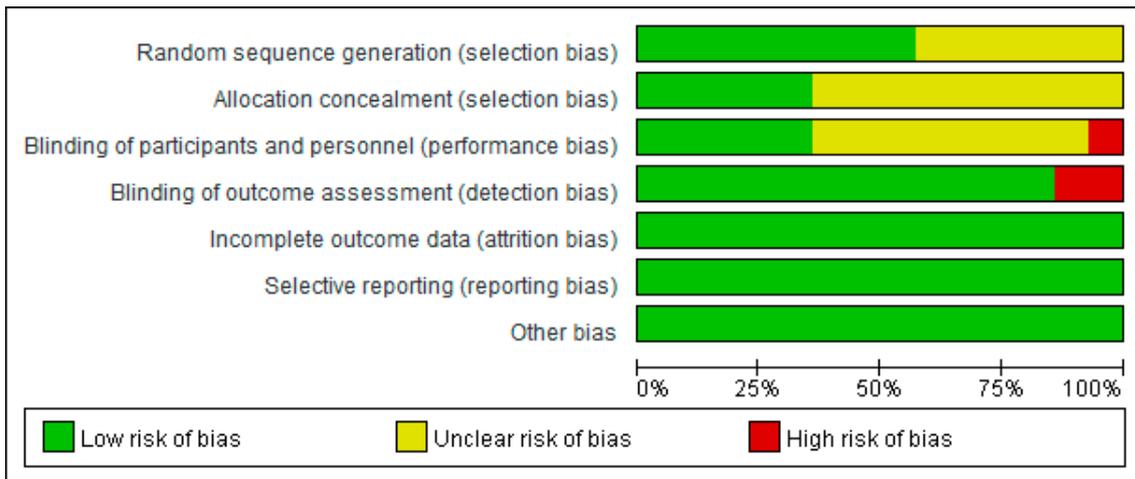
Search Query

- #1 'tobacco reduction'
- #2 'cigarette reduction'
- #3 'reduce smoking'
- #4 'smoking reduction'
- #5 'unwilling to'
- #6 'not willing'
- #7 'no intention'
- #8 'not ready'
- #9 'not interested'
- #10 uninterested
- #11 unmotivated
- #12 #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4
- #13 #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11
- #14 #12 AND #13 AND 'trial'

1.2. Source: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

Searched on: April 24th, 2015

("tobacco reduction" OR "cigarette* reduction" OR "reduce smoking" OR "smoking reduction") AND ("unwilling to" OR "not willing" OR "no inten*" OR "not ready" OR "not interest*" OR uninterest* OR unmotivated) AND trial*



	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Batra, 2005	?	?	?	+	+	+	+
Bolliger, 2000	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
Carpenter, 2003	?	?	?	+	+	+	+
Carpenter, 2004	?	?	?	-	+	+	+
Chan, 2011	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Ebbert, 2015	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Etter, 2002	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Etter, 2007	?	?	+	-	+	+	+
Glasgow, 2009	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
Hatsukami, 2004	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
Hughes, 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Joseph, 2008	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rennard, 2006	?	?	?	+	+	+	+
Wennike, 2002	?	?	?	+	+	+	+

Figure S1. Risk of bias in the meta-analysis.

Table S1. Sensitivity analyses of the included trials.

Treat	No. Smokers	No. Trials	Treat /Total	Control /Total	RR (95% CI)	p Value	I ² , %	p Value for Heterogeneity
Reduction support plus NRT vs. reduction support plus placebo								
All included trials [18,19,23,24,30,31]	2356	6	111/1176	59/1180	1.94 (1.26–3.00)	0.003	45	0.11
Large sample size (n > 400) [23,24,30,31]	1592	4	70/792	35/800	2.14 (1.15–3.97)	0.02	54	0.09
Multiple center [18,19,30]	1193	3	58/599	27/594	2.40 (1.02–5.63)	0.05	66	0.01
Carbon monoxide-confirmed quit rates [18,19,30,31]	1604	4	77/804	34/800	2.39 (1.29–4.43)	0.005	53	0.09
Sustained abstinence [23,24]	752	2	34/372	25/380	1.39 (0.83–2.33)	0.21	5	0.31
Provided only self-help reduction materials [23,24]	752	2	34/372	25/380	1.39 (0.83–2.33)	0.21	5	0.31
Reduction support plus NRT vs. no intervention								
All included trials [21–24,29]	3033	5	150/1748	56/1285	1.93 (1.41–2.64)	<0.001	46	0.11
Large sample size (n > 400) [21–24]	2881	4	141/1670	47/1211	2.11 (1.50–2.97)	<0.001	37	0.19
Healthy population [21–24]	2881	4	141/1670	47/1211	2.11 (1.50–2.97)	<0.001	37	0.19
Carbon monoxide-confirmed quit rates [22]	1154	1	74/928	10/226	1.08 (0.95–3.43)	0.07	-	-
Sustained abstinence [23,24]	1408	2	30/530	28/778	1.57 (0.95–2.60)	0.08	0	0.94

NRT, nicotine replacement therapy.