Sex differences in the use of smoking cessation pharmacotherapies among smokers after hospitalisation for cardiovascular disease

Annelies L. Robijn[1,2], Benjumin Hsu[2], Sallie-Anne Pearson[2], Clara K. Chow[3], Kris B. Filion[4,5], Mark Woodward[6,7,8], Alys Havard[1,2]

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[1] National Drug TJ 0 -1.565 TD [(P)-1.9 (harm)-1.1 (ac)-1.9 (eut)-0.6 (ic)-2 (al B)-1.9 (enef)-0.7 (it)-0.7 (s)-1.9 (S)-1.9 (c)-1.9 (hem)-1.1 (e)2.2 ((P)-1.9 (B)-2 (S)-1.9 ())]TJ EMC /LBody <</MCID 75 >>BDC 0 Tc 0 Tw -1.126 -1.719 Td (•)Tj -0.001 Tc -0.001 T Australia (74% vs 65%).

Background

Aims

i) To measure the utilisation of SCPs after hospital admission for a major cardiovascular disease (MCD) and,

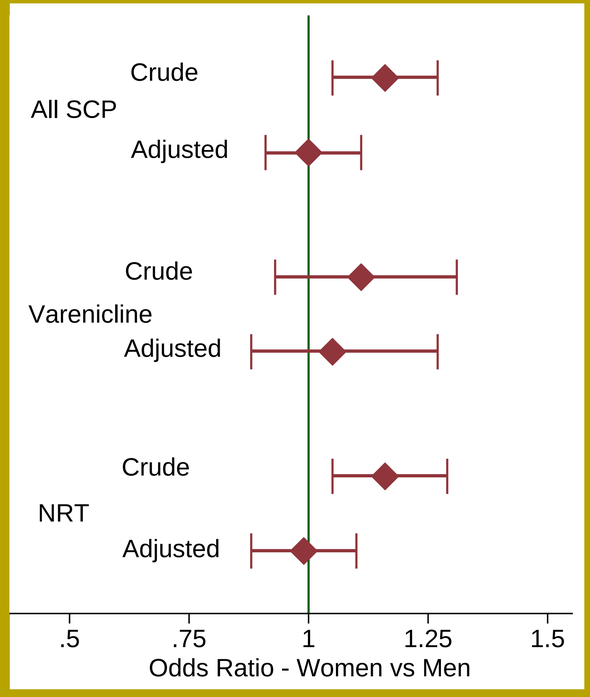
ii) to determine whether sex differences exist in the utilisation of these pharmacotherapies

Statistical Methods

- Proportions of any SCP and each SCP separately in total and by sex.
- Logistic regression models to determine odds ratios for women vs men in the likelihood of being dispensed any SCP and each SCP separately
- Analyses adjusted for comorbidities or use of medicines that had a known association with sex and were conceivably related to use of SCPs.

Results

The most common diagnosis among both genders was Acute Coronary Syndrome (48% among men vs 40% among women), followed by cerebrovascular disease (25% among men vs 35% among women).



Implications

This study provides new evidence relating to the quality use of SCPs. The limited use of SCP among both sexes indicates that more can be done to assist with smoking cessation among cardiovascular patients upon discharge from hospital.