

Special Issue

Smoking Cessation

Message from the Guest Editor

Smoking is one of the leading causes of pre-mature death and stopping is, therefore, of significant importance for public health. In the 1970s, smoking was regarded as a bad habit and treatments were of a psychological nature. From the 1980s, however, it was recognized as causing drug dependence which gave rise to pharmacological treatments—nicotine replacement, bupropion and varenicline. Until recently, quitting abruptly was the only recommended method of stopping. However, as success rates of this method have been less than satisfying, new ways have been sought to aid abstinence. Following the theory that pure nicotine without combustion, although not harmless, causes much less harm than smoking, new strategies such as harm reduction, have been investigated. In this Special Issue, we encourage the submission of original research articles, communications, reviews and case reports on: Clinical trials on pharmacological treatments Extended duration of use and increased dose of treatments Observational population studies Studies on new tobacco/nicotine products Clinical experience Individual based treatments : Karl-Olov Fagerström

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Scientific discoveries and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a rational basis for informed decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards.

IJERPH provides a forum for discussion of discoveries and knowledge in these multidisciplinary fields. Please consider publishing your research in this high quality peer-reviewed journal.

Editor-in-Chief

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