

TABLE 2. Results of 2 Logistic Regression Models Predicting Smoking Cessation Outcomes

	Complete Case Analysis (n=414 ^a) ^b			Intent-to-Treat Analysis (n=699 ^a) ^c		
	OR	95% CI	P ^d	OR	95% CI	P ^d
E-cigarette						
E-cigarette use	.95	0.53-1.72	-	2.00	1.23-3.26	.005
No E-cigarette use ^e	1.00	-		1.00	-	
Nicotine dependence						
High nicotine dependence	1.22	0.78-1.91	-	1.14	0.77-1.69	-
Low nicotine dependence ^e	1.00	-		1.00	-	
No. of past quit attempts						
Tried quitting at least twice	1.77	1.14-2.74	.010	1.83	1.25-2.67	.002
Tried quitting ≤ 1 ^e	1.00	-		1.00	-	
Cancer diagnosis						
Thoracic or head and neck	0.56	0.36-0.89	.014	0.71	0.48-1.04	-
Other ^e	1.00	-		1.00	-	

Abbreviations: 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; E-cigarette, electronic cigarette; OR, odds ratio.

^aData are shown as the sample size except when noted. Counts do not always add up to the total sample size due to missing responses and deceased patients.

^bComplete case analysis: self-reported 7-day point prevalence abstinence at 6 months, excluding patients who were lost to follow-up.

^cIntent-to-treat analysis: self-reported 7-day point prevalence abstinence at 6 months; patients who were lost to follow-up were assumed to be smoking.

^dP values were calculated using the Wald statistic, which is asymptotically distributed as a chi-square distribution. P values > .05 were omitted.

^eReference category.