

# A Prospective, Randomized Trial in the Emergency Department of Suggestive Audio-Therapy under Deep Sedation for Smoking Cessation

Robert M. Rodriguez, MD\*  
Opal Taylor, MD†  
Sushma Shah, MD†  
Susan Urstein, MD†

\*Department of Emergency Services, San Francisco General Hospital, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA  
†Department of Emergency Medicine, Alameda County Medical Center, Oakland, CA

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**Objectives:** In a sample of patients undergoing procedural deep sedation in the emergency department (ED), we conducted a prospective, randomized, single-blinded trial of audio-therapy for smoking cessation.

**Methods:** We asked subjects about their smoking, including desire to quit (0-10 numerical scale) and number of cigarettes smoked per day. Subjects were randomized to either a control tape (music alone) or a tape with repeated smoking-cessation messages over music. Tapes were started with first doses of sedation and stopped with patient arousal. Telephone follow-up occurred between two weeks and three months to assess the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Study endpoints were self-reported complete cessation and decrease of half or more in total cigarettes smoked per day.

**Results:** One hundred eleven patients were enrolled in the study, 54 to intervention and 57 to control. Mean desire to quit was  $7.15 \pm 2.6$  and mean cigarettes per day was  $17.5 \pm 12.1$ . We successfully contacted 69 (62%) patients. Twenty-seven percent of intervention and 26% of control patients quit (mean difference = 1%; 95% CI: -22.0% to 18.8%). Thirty-seven percent of intervention and 51% of control patients decreased smoking by half or more (mean difference = 14.6%; 95% CI: -8.7% to 35.6%).

**Conclusion:** Suggestive audio-therapy delivered during deep sedation in the ED did not significantly decrease self-reported smoking behavior.  
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## INTRODUCTION

Cigarette smoking is the leading modifiable cause of disease in the United States.<sup>1</sup> Approximately 440,000 people die annually of cigarette smoking-related causes, with an associated 5.6 million years of potential life lost. At least \$75 billion are spent in the treatment of smoking-related illness.<sup>2</sup> It is estimated that 8.6 million Americans have serious illnesses attributed to smoking, and about 10% of all current and former adult smokers have a smoking-attributable chronic illness.<sup>3</sup> The burden of smoking-related disease is seen in all healthcare settings, including the emergency department (ED).<sup>4,5</sup>

Smoking cessation was noted as a national priority for health promotion and disease prevention in Healthy People

2000 and 2010.<sup>6</sup> Public health authorities in emergency medicine have likewise called for ED-based randomized trials and other interventions.<sup>4,5,7</sup> A variety of techniques have been proposed to assist people to quit smoking, and there have been trials suggesting roles for hypnosis and suggestion-based methods for smoking cessation.<sup>8-12</sup> Studies of smoking-cessation messages administered by tape recordings (suggestive audio-therapy) delivered during general anesthesia have produced variable results.<sup>13-15</sup> Myles<sup>14</sup> found significant reductions in overall amount of smoking in patients randomized to intervention in one study, but Myles et al<sup>15</sup> failed to demonstrate significant changes in smoking in a second trial. The purpose of our study was to test the hypothesis that suggestive audio-therapy delivered

during deep sedation in the ED would decrease subsequent self-reported smoking.

## METHODS

### Study Design, Setting and Population

This study was a prospective, randomized, single-blinded trial. The two endpoints were complete smoking cessation and a decrease of >50% in the number of cigarettes smoked per day comparing subjects' pre- and post-intervention self-reports. The study was conducted from January 2001 to December 2003 at an urban, county hospital ED with an annual census of approximately 70,000 patients. All adult smokers undergoing procedural deep sedation were eligible for enrollment. The exclusion criteria were: 1) no desire to quit smoking defined as 0 on a 0-10 numerical scale; 2) hearing impairment to the degree that the subject could not hear an audiotape; 3) poor English-language comprehension; and 4) developmental delay, dementia, delirium or current psychiatric illness precluding adequate informed consent. Patients were enrolled when the investigators and research assistants were available, from 8 AM to 8 PM on weekdays.

### Study Protocol

#### Tape Preparation

Thirty minutes of music (Pachelbel's Canon) was recorded on the control tape. On the intervention tape, after one minute of the music, a scripted smoking-cessation message was recorded by a neurolinguistic professional over the background music. This smoking-cessation message had been used during hypnosis therapy for smoking cessation but had not been validated in any manner. Tapes were labeled "A" (intervention) and "B" (control) by an investigator who was blinded to tape assignment. Tapes were periodically assessed for clarity by clerks who were not involved in the study.

### Consent, Randomization, and Enrollment

The institutional review board at our hospital approved the study. All patients undergoing deep sedation during the investigators' and research assistants' hours were asked if they smoked cigarettes and if they had any desire to quit. Those who wanted to quit and agreed to participate in the study provided written informed consent. No monetary compensation was offered for participation. Patients were randomized according to a computer-generated random sequence of the letters A and B.

### Intervention

In addition to standard demographic questions, subjects were asked about their daily cigarette use and to rate their desire to quit on a numerical rating scale, in which 0 = no desire to quit and 10 = extreme desire to quit. Headphones were placed over subjects' ears; volume was adjusted during the first minute of equivalent tape so that subjects could hear

but investigators could not. Tapes were then stopped and restarted with onset of sedation. The mean total tape playing time was  $17.3 \pm 4.6$  minutes. Tapes were played throughout deep-sedation procedures and terminated on arousal. All patients underwent deep sedation with a sedative and an analgesic: most commonly, propofol at a mean dose of 189 mg and fentanyl at a mean dose of 182 mcg. Sedatives and analgesics were delivered as intermittent boluses according to the ED's standard deep-sedation protocol, titrating agents to procedural sedation scores of 3 (4-point scale), corresponding to "minimal or no withdrawal to painful stimulus."

After arousal, subjects were asked if they remembered any portion of the procedure. To preserve blinding of investigators and avoid introduction of bias, subjects were not asked whether they remembered any message delivered by the tapes. Before discharge from the ED, subjects were asked to give their best phone number for contact and were informed that research assistants would be calling them for follow up.

### Follow up

Investigators blinded to tape assignment attempted to contact all subjects by telephone beginning two weeks after the ED visit. At least five attempts were made to contact subjects over three months. During follow-up calls, subjects were asked again to quantify their daily cigarette consumption using a standardized data collection instrument.

### Data Analysis

Based on a baseline decrease in smoking of approximately 25% (estimated placebo effect for the control group), a clinically important decrease in smoking between groups of 20%, a power of 80%, a significance level of 0.05, and a one-sided analysis, we calculated a sample size of a total of 138 subjects. A midway interim analysis was planned after 69 patients to determine potential utility versus futility—defined a priori as a less than 10% chance that the study would demonstrate significant benefit with completion of the original sample size. Baseline characteristics were analyzed using the chi-square test, the Fisher exact test, and the Student's t test, as indicated. The primary outcome measures were reported as the mean difference between groups with 95% confidence intervals. Data was entered using Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA) and analyzed using STATA 7.0 (Stata Corporation, College Station, TX).

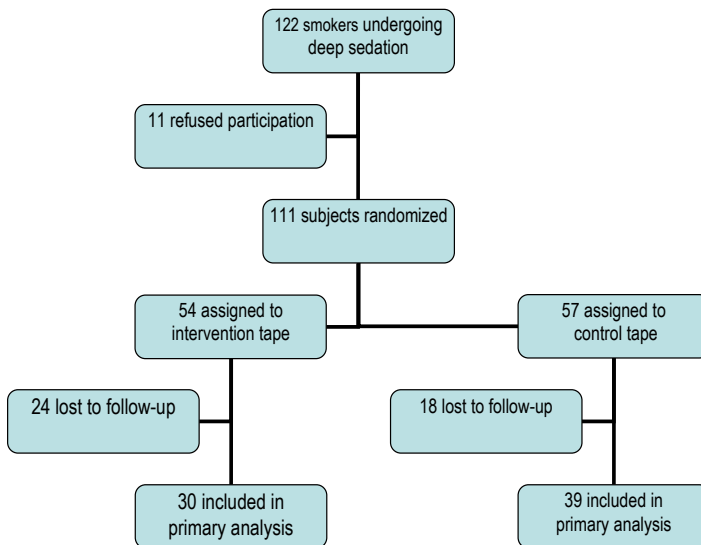
## RESULTS

The study was stopped because of futility. One hundred eleven subjects were enrolled (Table 1). Fifty-four subjects were randomized to the intervention tape, and 57 to the control tape (Figure). Fifty-three percent of intervention-group and 72% of control-group subjects had quit smoking at some time in the past (Table 2). The most frequent method used was

**Table 1.** Characteristics of participants in the study

Characteristic	Number (%)
Number of participants	111
Age, years $\pm$ SD	39.5 $\pm$ 9.8
Median (range)	42 (22-61)
<b>Female sex</b>	51 (46)
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	
African American	63 (57)
White, non-Latino	26 (23)
Latino	12 (11)
Other and undeclared	10 (9)
<b>Procedure performed</b>	
Abscess I&D	88 (79)
Orthopedic reduction or relocation	23 (21)
Cigarettes per day $\pm$ SD	17.5 $\pm$ 12.1
Median (range)	15 (1-70)
Years of smoking $\pm$ SD	21.7 $\pm$ 12.2
Median (range)	25 (4-47)
Desire to quit $\pm$ SD	7.2 $\pm$ 2.6
Median (range)	6 (1-10)

I&D = incision and drainage; SD = standard deviation. Desire to quit was assessed using 0–10 numerical rating scale.

**Figure.** Flow of screening, enrollment, and follow-up of participants.

“cold turkey.” Only six (5%) patients from both groups recalled any part of the painful procedure.

Follow up was completed on 62.2% (69/111) of subjects. The control and intervention groups with complete follow up were similar in demographics, proportion that had tried to quit

smoking, desire to quit at baseline, and magnitude of smoking (Table 2). There was no significant difference between groups in proportion lost to follow up.

For the primary endpoints, no significant differences were found between groups. Eight of 30 (27%) subjects randomized to the intervention tape (A) and 10 of 39 (26%) subjects randomized to the control tape (B) reported complete cessation (mean difference in proportions = 1%; 95% confidence interval (CI): –22.0% to 18.8%). Eleven of 30 (36.7%) intervention patients and 20 of 39 (51.3%) control patients reported a decrease in daily smoking by 50% or more (mean difference in proportions = 14.6%; 95% CI: –8.7% to 35.6%).

## DISCUSSION

In this prospective, single-blinded, randomized controlled trial, audio-therapy delivered under deep sedation did not decrease self-reported smoking behavior. There are multiple possible explanations. The subjects in this study included a large percentage of patients with a history of current injection drug use (most of whom underwent abscess incision and drainage). Such a group may be less amenable to any treatments for addiction. Other potential causes for the failure include ineffectiveness of the scripted message and a level of sedation too deep to allow reception of the message or learning. In addition, subjects may have declared high motivation to quit despite poor true motivation because of the Hawthorne effect—the change in behavior that results from subjects’ knowledge that they are being studied.

Given that the control group trended toward better results, it is possible, although extremely unlikely, that continuing enrollment to our primary projection of sample size would have resulted in a detectable significant decrease in smoking in the intervention group. Incomplete follow up limited our final sample size for analysis, but our telephone follow-up rate of 60% is comparable to telephone follow-up rates in other ED studies, including another smoking-cessation trial.<sup>16,17</sup>

The most likely reason for failure to show benefit may be that audio-therapy delivered once over a brief period is simply ineffective at treating smoking addiction. The efficacy of hypnosis itself for smoking cessation is suspect; examinations of hypnosis and other suggestive therapy techniques have produced inconsistent results.<sup>8-15,18,19</sup> In a review of 59 studies of hypnosis and smoking cessation, Green and Lynn determined that the evidence was inconclusive, and they classified hypnosis techniques as being only “possibly efficacious.”<sup>11</sup> A Cochrane systematic review similarly found marked heterogeneity in studies and concluded that there is no evidence that hypnotherapy is superior to other interventions.<sup>19</sup>

Cigarette smoking is an extremely potent addiction, one that

**Table 2.** Study subjects in whom follow-up was achieved

Characteristic	Intervention	Control
	(n=30) Number (%) or Mean $\pm$ SD	(n=39) Number (%) or Mean $\pm$ SD
Age, years	41.9 $\pm$ 8.6	39.2 $\pm$ 10.9
Female sex	13 (43)	19 (49)
Procedures performed		
Abscess I&D	24 (80)	31 (79)
Orthopedic reduction or relocation	6 (20)	8 (21)
Quit smoking in the past	16 (53)	28 (72)
Desire to quit smoking	6.54 $\pm$ 3.1	7.62 $\pm$ 2.1
Years smoked	21.1 $\pm$ 10.6	22.2 $\pm$ 13.2
Cigarettes per day before tape	18.1 $\pm$ 11.9	17.1 $\pm$ 12.6

I&D = incision and drainage; SD = standard deviation. Desire to quit was assessed using 0–10 numerical rating scale.

may require a long-term, multifaceted approach for quitting; nicotine replacement in the form of patches or gum is likely necessary to treat the physical dependence. Law<sup>20</sup> in a systematic review of smoking-cessation interventions determined that only 2% of smokers stopped the behavior for a year as a direct consequence of personal advice by their physician, but Jorenby et al<sup>21</sup> found that nicotine replacement therapy in the form of patches or gum was effective for smoking cessation in 13% of smokers in a placebo-controlled trial. It is possible that hypnosis and audio-suggestive intervention still may play a role in conjunction with such measures directed at physical dependence.<sup>22</sup>

Other investigators have defined the prevalence of smokers,<sup>5</sup> noted the substantial effect that smoking has on emergency care,<sup>4</sup> and issued a call for “teaching moments” and randomized trials in the ED.<sup>4,5,7</sup> In another ED-based study, however, Richman et al<sup>17</sup> found that providing patients with a scripted counseling message did not result in a change in smoking behavior. Despite the failure to show benefit in the Richman study and in our trial, physicians in urgent care clinics, EDs and other non-continuity of care settings must continue to advocate for smoking cessation and other preventive-care measures. These are the only healthcare access points for millions of Americans, providing primary care (often the only care) for a large segment of the population. A need and desire for preventive care through the ED has been demonstrated,<sup>23</sup> and multiple successful preventive-care initiatives have been implemented.<sup>24-28</sup> It is essential that innovative trials aimed at provision of preventive care in EDs and urgent care clinics continue.

Address for correspondence: Robert M. Rodriguez, MD  
Department of Emergency Services, San Francisco General Hospital, 1001 Potrero Ave, San Francisco, CA 94110 Email: rrodriguez@sfgghed.ucsf.edu

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