

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE IN THE UNITED STATES MILITARY

Table 2. Summary of the 39 articles by military service branch and sample description.

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Ames, Cunradi, & Moore (2002)	Navy	Cross-sectional study; 2,002 trainees, who entered BMT in August 1998, completed a survey assessing history of alcohol, tobacco (cigarettes, ST, cigar, pipe), and drug use prior to beginning training.
Bahrke, Poland, Baur, & Connors (1988)	Army	Cross-sectional study; 147 active duty personnel (Study 1) and 112 active duty personnel (Study 3) completed a survey to examine the relationship between tobacco use (cigarettes and ST) and performance on the U.S. Army Physical Fitness Test.
Ballweg & Bray (1989)	Armed Forces—not further specified	Cross-sectional study; 17,328 active duty personnel who completed the 1985 WHS. The study examined tobacco (cigarettes, ST, cigars, and pipe) use, gender differences among cigarette smokers, and the relationship between health and smoking from the survey data.
Burns & Williams (1995)	Navy	Cross-sectional study; 340 active duty personnel attending a training program in Norfolk, VA in 1990 completed a questionnaire during their annual dental examine. The questionnaire included items on tobacco type (cigarettes and ST) and amount of tobacco used.
Chisick (2000)	Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy	Cross-sectional study; 12,590 active duty personnel (selected through prestratified, random sampling) who completed the 1994-95 Tri-Service Comprehensive Oral Health Survey were included in the study. Participants completed an online questionnaire that included items on tobacco (cigarettes and ST) use.
Chisick, Poindexter, & York (1998)	Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy	Cross-sectional; 4,603 active duty personnel (selected through stratified multistage random sampling from April 1995 to January 1995) and 2,711 recruits (selected through stratified, systematic random sampling) who had completed the 1994 Tri-Service Comprehensive Oral Health Survey were included in the study. Participants completed an online questionnaire that included items on tobacco (cigarettes and ST) use.

Note. BMT, basic military training; ST, smokeless tobacco; WHS, Worldwide Survey of Health Related Behaviors.

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Table 2. *(Continued)*

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Cigrang, Severson, & Peterson (2002)	Air Force	<p>Intervention; 60 active duty personnel, who were current ST users, were randomly assigned to the behavior intervention or usual care condition. The participants were selected because they reported current ST use on a questionnaire they completed during their annual dental examine. Follow-ups were done at 3 and 6 months. The intervention was efficacious and effective.</p> <p>The current review only used the pre-intervention data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from intervention are discussed in the Intervention Studies section.</p>
Cooper et al. (2010)	Air Force	<p>Cross-sectional study; 2,469 daily light smoker trainees and 3,134 intermittent smoker trainees, who entered BMT between October 1999 and October 2000, completed a questionnaire during the second week of training. This was a baseline questionnaire administered as part of a RCT study examining the efficacy and effectiveness of a tobacco control (prevention and cessation) program. All trainees during this time period were randomized to either the intervention or control condition. Participants were only included in the study if they reported daily light smoking or intermittent smoking at baseline. The questionnaire included items on tobacco (cigarettes and ST) use, history, and other tobacco-related behaviors.</p> <p>This study included a 12 month follow-up; however there was no ST data from that follow-up. Thus, we treated this study as cross-sectional.</p>
Daly & Pierson (1990)	Air Force	<p>Cross-sectional study; 1,957 trainees selected randomly between February and June 1986 completed a questionnaire, examining use of ST products (snuff and chewing tobacco).</p>

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Table 2. *(Continued)*

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Ebbert et al. (2006)	Air Force	Cohort study; 28,229 trainees, who entered BMT between October 1999 to September 2000, completed a questionnaire during their second week of training. This was a baseline questionnaire administered as part of a RCT study examining the efficacy and effectiveness of a tobacco prevention and cessation program combined with the mandatory tobacco ban of BMT. All trainees during this time period were randomized to either the intervention or control condition. Participants were only included in the study if they reported experimental use of ST prior to entering BMT. Questionnaire included items on tobacco use history (cigarettes and ST) and risk factors associated with tobacco use. A second questionnaire was completed at 1 year follow-up. The current review only used the baseline data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from both the baseline and follow-up questionnaires are discussed in the Cohort Studies section.
Fitzpatrick & Shannon (1992)	Army	Cross-sectional study; 428 active duty aircrew and 899 active duty support personnel, who completed a questionnaire on health-risk behaviors between May to June 1989. The questionnaire included items on tobacco use (cigarettes, ST, cigars, pipes).
Forgas, Meyer, & Cohen (1996)	Navy	Cross-sectional study; 1,915 active duty personnel were randomly selected (from active duty personnel deployed to the Persian Gulf) to complete a questionnaire. The questionnaire included items on cigarette smoking and ST use habits/quitting intentions.
Grasser & Childers (1997)	Army	Cross-sectional study; 214 active duty personnel volunteered to participate. The participants completed a questionnaire on tobacco use (cigarettes and ST), received their annual dental examination, as well as, a clinical oral examination, and obtained (if interested) tobacco cessation information.
Grier, Knapik, Canada, Canham-Chervak, & Jones (2010)	Army	Cross-sectional study; 31,145 active duty personnel, who were attending Advanced Individual Training from January 2000 to December 2006. Personnel were asked to complete the Soldier Health In-Processing questionnaire during in-processing which occurs during the first few days of training. The questionnaire included items on tobacco use (cigarettes and ST).

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Table 2. (Continued)

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Haddock, Klesges, Talcott, Lando, & Stein (1998)	Air Force	Cross-sectional study; 32,144 trainees, who entered BMT from August 1995 to August 1996, completed a questionnaire during their first week of training. This was a baseline questionnaire administered as part of a RCT study that randomized all trainees during this time period to either the smoking cessation or control condition. The questionnaire included items on history of tobacco use (cigarettes and ST).
Haddock et al. (2001)	Air Force	Cohort study; 7,865 trainees who entered BMT from August 1995 to August 1996 completed a questionnaire. This was a baseline questionnaire administered as part of a RCT study that randomized all trainees during this time period to either the smoking cessation or control condition. Questionnaire included items about history of tobacco use (cigarettes and ST). A second questionnaire was completed at 1 year follow-up. The current review only used the baseline data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from both the baseline and follow-up questionnaires are discussed in the Cohort Studies section.
Hepburn, Johnson, Ward, & Longfield (2000)	Army	Cross-sectional study; 150 Army general medical officers completed a mailed survey about their knowledge on smoking cessation, training, practice, and to report their own tobacco use (cigarettes and ST).
Kao, Schneider, & Hoffman (2000)	Armed Forces—not further specified	Cross-sectional study; 2,366 active duty personnel, who completed the 1992 WHS, and 4,599 active duty personnel, who completed the 1995 WHS, were included in this study. Both samples were representative of 18 to 25 year olds with a rank of E1 to E4 (junior enlisted pay grades). The study examined alcohol, tobacco (cigarettes and ST), and illicit drug use data from both surveys.
Kenny Regennitter, & Quigley (1996)	Army	256 male trainees and 98 male officers attending AOBC completed a survey asking about ST use, type of ST (i.e., snuff, dip), and other factors associated with ST use (frequency, amount, etc.) at a dental clinic at Fort Knox. Each sample represented 10% the total number of trainees on base and 10% of officers attending AOBC.

Note. AOBC, Armor Officer Basic Course ; BMT, basic military training; RCT, randomized controlled trial; ST, smokeless tobacco; WHS, Worldwide Survey of Health Related Behaviors.

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Table 2. *(Continued)*

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Klesges et al. (2006)	Air Force	<p>Intervention study; 33,215 trainees, who entered BMT between October 1999 to October 2000, were randomized to the tobacco control intervention (n = 25,241) or the control condition (n = 7,974). For participants in the intervention control, they were assigned to one of three behavioral treatments based on their history of cigarette and/or ST use prior to entering BMT (baseline). The three behavioral treatments were smoking intervention (n = 10,583), ST intervention (n = 2,107), and prevention intervention (n = 12,551). A questionnaire was completed at 1 year post-intervention follow-up. The intervention was efficacious and effective.</p> <p>The current review only used the pre-intervention data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from the intervention are discussed in the Intervention Studies section.</p>
Klesges, Sherrill-Mittleman, Ebbert, Talcott, & DeBon (2010)	Air Force	<p>Cohort study; 5,225 trainees, who were assigned to the control condition of a RCT study examining the efficacy and effectiveness of a tobacco cessation and preventive program, during a 1 year period between 1999 to 2000. The study looked at the baseline questionnaire data which included items on tobacco (cigarettes and ST) use and history. A second questionnaire was completed at 1 year follow-up.</p> <p>The current review only used the baseline data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from both the baseline and follow-up questionnaires are discussed in the Cohort Studies section.</p>
Knapik, Barson, & Reynolds (1999)	Army	<p>Cross-sectional study; 339 service academy students from West Point, who volunteered to participate in the study during their cadet basic training, completed a questionnaire. The questionnaire included items on cigarette smoking habits and regular ST use over the past 12 months.</p>

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Table 2. *(Continued)*

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Lando, Haddock, Klesges, Talcott, & Jensen (1999)	Air Force	Cross-sectional study; 32,144 trainees, who began BMT between August 1995 and August 1996, completed a questionnaire. This was a baseline questionnaire that was administered as part of a RCT study that randomized all trainees during this time period to either the smoking cessation or control condition. One part of the survey had participants report their tobacco use history (cigarettes and ST).
Martin, Brown, Eifler, & Houston (1999)	Air Force	<p>Cross-sectional study; the study was a case control with a nested cohort study. First, 3,051 trainees received dental examinations during their first week of BMT and completed a questionnaire with items about tobacco use and products (cigarettes and ST) from September to December 1996. For the case control study, the investigators looked at the risk of developing oral leukoplakia for participants who used ST. For the nested cohort study, ST users who had oral leukoplakia, they were invited to participate, to see if the mandatory ban during BMT helped reduce their oral leukoplakic lesions.</p> <p>This study included a follow-up right after the completion of BMT; however there was no ST data from that follow-up. Thus, we treated this study as cross-sectional.</p>
McClellan, Olde, Freeman, Mann, Rotruck (1999)	Air Force, Coast Guard, Marine Corps, Navy	Cross-sectional study; 543 active duty and reserve officers completed an online questionnaire between February and May 2006. They were invited to complete the questionnaire through email, presentations, and briefings. The questionnaire asked items about general tobacco history, as well as, ST use history of current and former users.
Morgan (2001)	Army	<p>Intervention study; a convenience sample of 59 active duty personnel participated in the educational intervention. Participants were only included in the intervention if they were current tobacco users (cigarettes and/or ST) and participated in the educational intervention. Follow-up done at 1 month post-intervention. The intervention was efficacious and effective.</p> <p>The current review only used the pre-intervention data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from the intervention are discussed in the Intervention Studies section.</p>

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Table 2. (Continued)

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Peterson et al. (2007)	Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy	Cross-sectional study; 785 active duty personnel, who reported current ST use in a questionnaire they completed during their annual dental examine. This was a baseline questionnaire that was administered as part of a RCT study examining the efficacy and effectiveness of a ST cessation program. The questionnaire asked items about history of tobacco use (cigarettes and ST), including frequency, amount, length of use, etc.
Reynolds, Williams, Miller, Mathis, & Dettori (2000)	Marine Corps	Cross-sectional study; 356 active duty personnel who were participating in a winter training exercise in February 1994. They completed a questionnaire with items on tobacco use and length of use (cigarettes and ST).
Rice, Mays, & Gable (2009)	Army	Cross-sectional study; 2,102 (187 th medical battalion) and 4,538 (232 nd medical battalion) active duty and reserve personnel who were attending Advanced Individual Training completed a questionnaire about health status. The questionnaire included items on cigarette and ST use during the past 30 days.
Severson et al. (2009)	Armed Forces—not further specified	<p>Intervention study; 785 active duty personnel who were current ST users were randomly assigned to the behavioral intervention or usual care condition. The participants were selected because they reported their current use on a questionnaire they completed during their annual dental examine. Follow-ups done at 3 and 6 months. The intervention was efficacious and effective.</p> <p>The current review only used the pre-intervention data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from intervention are discussed in the Intervention Studies section.</p>
Shipley, Tresch, Tracey, & Wilcox (2002)	Air Force	<p>Intervention study; 94 Air Force personnel (duty status not specified) who were smokers and ST users received both behavioral and pharmacological treatment for tobacco cessation. Follow-up done at 6 month. The intervention was efficacious and effective.</p> <p>The current review only used the pre-intervention data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from intervention are discussed in the Intervention Studies section.</p>

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Table 2. (Continued)

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Smith & Fiore (1999)	Armed Forces—not further specified	Review; 16,193 active duty personnel who completed the 1995 WHS.
Sridhar et al. (2003)	Army	Cross-sectional study; 38 active duty personnel volunteered to complete a health assessment questionnaire. The questionnaire included items on tobacco use (cigarettes and ST).
Trent, Hilton, & Melcer (2007)	Marine Corps	Cross-sectional study; 15,689 trainees between July 2002 and September 2003 were invited to complete a survey during their scheduled classroom instruction (day 56 of training). The survey included items on tobacco use prior to entering BMT (cigarettes and ST) and other factors associated with tobacco use.
Vander Weg et al. (2005)	Air Force	Cross-sectional study; 9,087 female trainees, who began BMT between October 1999 and October 2000, completed a questionnaire during second week of training. This was a baseline questionnaire that was administered as part of a RCT study examining the efficacy and effectiveness of a prevention and cessation program combined with the mandatory tobacco ban of BMT. The questionnaire included items about history ST use (prior to entering BMT) and risk factors associated with tobacco use.
Vander Weg, Klesges, & DeBon (2005)	Air Force	Cross-sectional study; 22,974 trainees, who began BMT between October 1999 and September 2000, completed a questionnaire during the second week of training. This was a baseline questionnaire that was administered as part of a RCT study examining the efficacy and effectiveness of a prevention and cessation program combined with the mandatory tobacco ban of BMT. Participants were only included in the study if they did not use any tobacco product (e.g., cigarettes, cigars, pips) or only used ST prior to entering BMT. Questionnaire assessed history of ST use (prior to entering BMT) and risk factors associated with tobacco use.

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Table 2. (Continued)

Study	Branch	Sample Description
Vander Weg et al. (2008)	Air Force	<p>Cross-sectional study; 31,107 trainees, who entered BMT from October 1999 to September 2000, completed a questionnaire during the second week of training. This was a baseline questionnaire that was administered as part of a RCT study examining the efficacy and effectiveness of a prevention and cessation program combined with the mandatory tobacco ban of BMT. The questionnaire included items on tobacco use (cigarettes, ST, cigars, pipes, kretek, and bidis), history, and risk factors associated with tobacco use.</p>
Ward et al. (2003)	Air Force	<p>Cross-sectional study; 32,144 trainees, who entered BMT between September 1995 to September 1996, completed a questionnaire during the first week of training. This was a baseline questionnaire administered as part of a RCT study, in which all trainees during this time period were randomized to the smoking cessation program or control condition. The questionnaire included items on tobacco (cigarettes and ST) related-behaviors and attitudes. The study examined physical activity level and tobacco use.</p>
Williams, Hermes, Gackstetter, Lando, & Fiedler (1996)	Air Force	<p>Cohort study; 3,531 trainees, who entered BMT from January to April 1994, completed a questionnaire during day 2 of training. The questionnaire included items on ST use history prior to entering BMT and other factors related to tobacco use (cigarettes and ST). There were two follow-up questionnaires; the first follow-up questionnaire was administered on the last day of BMT and the second follow-up questionnaire was mailed 90 days after the completion of BMT.</p> <p>The current review only used the baseline data for reporting the prevalence rates in the results section. Results from both the baseline and follow-up questionnaires are discussed in the Cohort Studies section.</p>

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