Most current smokers desire genetic susceptibility testing and genetically-efficacious medication

Ami Chiu, BS¹, Sarah Hartz, MD, PhD¹, Nina Smock, BA¹, Jingling Chen, BS¹, Amaan Qazi¹, Jeffrey Onyeador¹, Alex T Ramsey, PhD¹, Laura J Bierut, MD¹, Li-Shiun Chen, MD, MPH, ScD¹

¹Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, USA

Corresponding Author: Li-Shiun Chen, M.D., M.P.H., Sc.D. chenli@psychiatry.wustl.edu

Online Resource 3 Self-reported desires to take smoking cessation medication with a hypothetical below or above average genetic response, demographic factors, and medical history of the clinical trial sample (excluding 182 participants whose self-reported desires were the maximum for both hypothetical genetic responses), stratified by whether individual desire to take medication increased when the hypothetical genetic response improved from below average to above average. Having no desire to take medication with a hypothetical below average genetic response was significantly associated with an increased desire to take smoking cessation medication with an improved hypothetical genetic response in both univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses. African American race was significantly associated with a decreased likelihood of having an increased desire to take medication.

	Increased desire to take medication with improved genetic response ^a		Univariate logistic regression models predicting increased desire to take medication			Multivariate logistic regression models predicting increased desire to take medication		
	Yes	No	OR	95% CI	<i>p</i> -value	OR	95% CI	<i>p-</i> value
Participants $(n = 292)$								
Desire with below average response (mean/SE) ^b	3.59/1.46	5.21/1.81						
No desire (1-4)	176	9	5.96	2.66-13.4	<.0001	9.93	3.80-26.0	<.0001
Desire (5-7)	82	25		Reference			Reference	
Desire with above average response (mean/SE) ^b	6.78/0.61	4.68/1.43						
Change in desire with improved response (mean/SE) ^c	3.19/1.48	-0.53/0.75						
Gender								
Male	97	19		Reference			Reference	
Female	161	15	2.10	1.02-4.33	0.04	2.87	1.23-6.68	0.01
Race								
Caucasian	195	15		Reference			Reference	
African American	46	18	0.20	0.09-0.42	<.0001	0.10	0.04-0.28	<.0001
Other	17	1	1.31	0.16-10.5	0.80	0.77	0.08-7.09	0.82
Age (years)								
<30	28	6		Reference			Reference	
30-34	29	1	6.21	0.70-55.0	0.10	10.2	0.87-119.5	0.06
35-39	36	6	1.29	0.37-4.42	0.69	1.83	0.38-8.95	0.45
≥40	165	21	1.68	0.62-4.54	0.30	3.64	0.92-14.4	0.07
Household Income								
Above federal poverty level	238	25		Reference			Reference	
Below federal poverty level	20	9	0.23	0.1-0.57	0.001	0.57	0.19-1.76	0.33
Educational Attainment								
Up to 1-3 years of college	179	24		Reference			Reference	
Bachelor's degree or higher	79	10	1.06	0.48-2.32	0.89	0.59	0.24-1.45	0.25
Medical History								
None	98	11		Reference			Reference	
≥1 medical condition	160	23	0.78	0.37-1.67	0.52	0.60	0.23 -1.54	0.29

^aDesire to take smoking cessation medication was increased if self-reported desire to take medication with a hypothetical above average genetic response to the medication was greater than self-reported desire to take medication with a hypothetical below average genetic response

^bLikert scale of increasing desire from 1 ("no desire to quit") to 7 ("extremely strong desire")

^cDesire with below average response subtracted from desire with above average response