

Supplementary Table 1. Point-prevalence rates of self-reported usage of evidence-based pharmacological and behavioural smoking cessation treatments (multiple answers were allowed) in patients who reported a quit attempt at follow-up weeks 4, 12, and 26 (complete case analysis), stratified by pre-post data collection period.

Use of evidence-based cessation treatment [#] (patient-reported)	Pre-training			Post-training		
	Week 4 (n=75)	Week 12 (n=85)	Week 26 (n=86)	Week 4 (n=59)	Week 12 (n=70)	Week 26 (n=62)
At least one evidence-based cessation method [*]	8.0% (6)	14.1% (12)	17.4% (15)	16.9% (10)	11.4% (8)	11.3% (7)
Nicotine replacement therapy	3.0% (4)	11.8% (10)	15.1% (13)	15.3% (9)	8.6% (6)	8.1% (5)
Varenicline	3.0% (4)	2.4% (2)	1.2% (1)	0% (0)	2.9% (2)	1.6% (1)
Bupropion	1.0% (1)	0% (0)	1.2% (1)	0% (0)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)
Behavioural single/group counselling	0% (0)	1.2 (1)	1.2% (1)	1.7% (1)	1.4% (1)	0% (0)
Behavioural telephone counselling (e.g., quit line)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.2% (1)	0% (0)	2.9% (2)	1.6% (1)

Data are presented as percentages % (n). [#]Evidence-based smoking cessation treatments according to national and international clinical guidelines [2-4]; ^{*}patient reported the use of at least one of the evidence-based pharmacological (nicotine replacement therapy, varenicline, bupropion) or behavioural treatments (single or group behavioural counselling, telephone counselling).