Smoking Prevalence and Management Among Cancer Survivors

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Tobacco use is a known risk factor for many types of cancer, including the following: acute myeloid leukemia, bladder cancer, cervical cancer, colon/rectal cancer, esophageal cancer, gastric cancer, laryngeal cancer, liver cancer, lung cancer, oral cancer, pancreatic cancer, pharyngeal cancer, renal cancer, and tracheal cancer. However, some cancer survivors continue to smoke cigarettes. The current smoking rate among cancer survivors is about 18%–27% (Harding, 2012; Mayer & Carlson, 2011; Sterba et al., 2017; Tseng, Lin, Martin, Chen, & Partridge, 2010; Underwood et al., 2012; Wang, McLoone, & Morrison, 2015). Smoking cessation is vital to the survival and quality of life of this population, because continued smoking can lead to development of potential treatment interactions, secondary cancers, or exacerbation of comorbid conditions, and it can have negative effects on quality of life (Armenian et al., 2016; Brown et al., 2003; CDC, 2017; Leach et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2015). Survivors who continue to smoke have a significantly lower overall survival rate compared to those with the same cancers who do not smoke, and outcomes, including total symptom burden, treatment toxicities, and...