

<b>Evidence gap identifier</b>	SS1
<b>Brief title</b>	Clinical effectiveness of smoking cessation interventions in secondary mental health services
<b>Report</b>	<a href="#"><u>Health Technology Assessment (HTA) of Smoking Cessation Interventions</u></a>
<b>Date identified</b>	18/08/2016
<b>Identified by</b>	Core HTA
<b>Supported by</b>	Systematic review
<b>Population</b>	Adults living with mental illness who smoke
<b>Intervention</b>	Smoking cessation interventions in secondary mental health services
<b>Comparator</b>	Standard care
<b>Outcome(s)</b>	Long term smoking cessation; safety
<b>Setting</b>	Secondary mental health services
<b>Study design</b>	Large-scale definitive randomised controlled trials
<b>Further information</b>	People living with mental illness have a higher prevalence of smoking and consequentially a greater burden of tobacco-attributed morbidity and mortality. There was limited evidence regarding the clinical effectiveness and safety of smoking cessation interventions initiated in secondary care mental health services among people living with mental illness. The existing evidence was predominantly from small, underpowered trials.