Présente/presents
Les résultats d’une étude/Presentation of study results

“Zyban as an effective smoking cessation aid in patients post-ACS: the ZESCA trial”

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DATE ET HEURE/ DATE AND TIME

Le jeudi 22 novembre de 12:00 à 13:00
Thursday, November 22 from 12h00 pm to 13h00 pm

ENDROIT/ LOCATION

Psychiatrie, local: 3220 / Psychiatry, Room: 3220
Centre hospitalier de St-Mary/St. Mary’s Hospital Center

Apportez votre dîner/Bring your lunch
Nous servirons du café et des biscuits/Coffee and cookies will be served

Bienvenue à tous/Everyone is welcome
Abstract

Patients who continue smoking after an acute coronary syndrome (ACS) have a 35% increased risk of reinfarction or death compared with those who quit. Many patients attempt to stop smoking after an ACS, but relapse rates approach 66%. A variety of smoking cessation aids have been shown to be effective for the general population, including bupropion. Although bupropion has successfully been used to reduce smoking rates in healthy young populations, its efficacy and safety in the setting of patients recovering from an ACS is unknown.

The ZESCA Trial compares the efficacy and safety of bupropion versus placebo as a means of reducing smoking rates in patients following an ACS. For inclusion in this randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial, patients must be ≥ 18 years of age, smoke at least 10 cigarettes/day for the past year, have suffered an ACS, and are motivated to quit. Abstinence is being biochemical-validated at clinic visits at weeks 4 and 9 and 6 and 12 months.

These patients, if they continue to smoke, are at exceptionally high risk for recurrent cardiac events. If bupropion is effective in this population, it will have a major impact on secondary prevention of recurrent clinical events in patients who suffer an ACS.