(comparison between propensity-score matched cohorts: semaglutide vs smoking cessation medications)

12-month TUD-related outcomes in patients with obesity and TUD (no T2D)

Outcome	# of cases (overall risk)		Smoking cessation medications cohort		
0	" or eaces (everall ficity	# of cases (overall risk)		HR (95% CI)	
Semagiutid	e vs Nicotine replacement therapy (n=1,13	I/cohort)			
Medical encounter for TUD diagnosis	540 (47.7%)	691 (61.1%)	 	0.62 (0.56–0.70)	
Smoking cessation counseling	70 (6.2%)	102 (9.0%)	 ■ 	0.66 (0.49-0.90)	
Nicotine replacement therapy	107 (9.5%)	534 (47.2%)	I≡I	0.15 (0.12–0.19)	
Prescription of quit-smoking medications	189 (16.7%)	212 (18.7%)	 = 	0.85 (0.70–1.04)	
Semagl	utide vs Bupropion/Varenicline (n=1,173/co	hort)			
Medical encounter for TUD diagnosis	562 (47.9%)	685 (58.4%)	 	0.72 (0.64–0.80)	
Smoking cessation counseling	71 (6.1%)	102 (8.7%)	⊦ = ⊣	0.69 (0.51-0.93)	
Nicotine replacement therapy	110 (9.4%)	187 (15.9%)	I=I	0.56 (0.45-0.71)	
Prescription of quit-smoking medications	202 (17.2%)	609 (51.9%)	⊫ H	0.25 (0.22-0.30)	

Hazard Ratio (HR)