PubMed **Original abstract:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4106715/

Plain Language Summary

This passage is about a vaccine called NicVAX that's designed to help people quit smoking. The vaccine works by creating antibodies against nicotine, the substance in cigarettes that causes addiction. The study found out that people who took the vaccine and produced lots of these anti-nicotine antibodies were more successful in quitting smoking. They also found that giving a bigger dose of the vaccine and giving it 5 times over 6 months was the best way to use it. So, the study shows that the vaccine could potentially be a good way to help people stop smoking.

Population *The interventions are mentioned, but described inaccurately or missing critical descriptors*

Rationale: In multiple places the summary mentions "people" not smokers as those receiving the vaccine.

Intervention *The interventions are mentioned, and described accurately*

Rationale: The intervention is correctly explained as a vaccine to help people stop smoking.

Added Information

creating antibodies against nicotine, the substance in cigarettes that causes addiction *Factual.*
Rationale: This is part of what "hemodynamic fluctuation" but does not cover the whole spectrum of hemodynamic.

a good way to help people stop smoking. *Factual.*
Rationale: A true fact, yet the abstract rather concludes that "This study demonstrates proof-of-concept that 3'AmNic-rEPA elicits antibodies to nicotine and is associated with higher continuous abstinence rates"

Comparator *The comparator is missing in the model summary*

Rationale: *The comparator "placebo" is not mentioned in the summary.*

Outcome *The outcome is mentioned, and described accurately*

Rationale: The outcomes are correctly mentioned as number of created antibodies and abstinence rate.

Evidence Inference *Vague/Slightly inaccurate*

Span from abstract: *3'AmNic-rEPA recipients with the highest serum anti-nicotine antibody response (top 30% by AUC) were significantly more likely to attain 8 weeks continuous abstinence from weeks 19 through 26 than the placebo recipients (24.6% vs. 12.0%, p=0.024, OR=2.69, 95% CI, 1.14–6.37).*

Rationale: This result is somewhat vaguely mentioned by saying "who took the vaccine and produced lots of these anti-nicotine antibodies were more successful in quitting smoking".