ACP supports NQF 0028: “Preventive Care and Screening: Tobacco Use: Screening & Cessation Intervention.” Reduction of tobacco use has been proven to slow the progression of respiratory disease and is a key element in the management of pulmonary disease. The ACP/ACCP/ATS/ERS* guideline states that a history of heavy smoking (greater than 40 pack-years) is a strong predictor of airflow obstruction. The United States Preventive Services Task Force also recommends that clinicians ask all their adult patients about tobacco use and offer cessation interventions. Tobacco use is a modifiable risk factor and clinical evidence suggests that patient counseling and re-counseling by physicians increase attempts to quit.

*American College of Physicians (ACP)/American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP), American Thoracic Society (ATS)/European Respiratory Society (ERS)