

APA Sample Paper

Running head: SMOKING CESSATION STRATEGIES

1

Smoking Cessation Strategies

Student Name

School Name

Running head is left-aligned. Page number is right-aligned.

Check with your professor to find out what information is required for the title page.

All text should be 12 point Times New Roman font.

APA Sample Paper

Smoking Cessation Strategies

As Canadians become more aware of the consequences of smoking and the benefits of quitting, now more than ever before, smokers may feel public and internal pressure to quit smoking. Although Canadians can celebrate that “smoking rates have dropped dramatically in Canada in the past three decades” (Reutter, 2001, p. 13), the remaining smokers still struggle to quit. In fact, in 2006, a Leger marketing study (as cited in Pfizer Canada Inc., 2007) showed that 90% of Canadian smokers surveyed had already attempted to quit smoking. To aid these remaining individuals and to strive for a healthier country, the healthcare community, in cooperation with the government, has invested time and money into providing smokers with information about smoking cessation strategies.

Textbook,
quote

Secondary source,
web site,
paraphrase

Level 1 heading

Helpful Strategies

“Smoking cessation is not a single event but a process that involves a change in [a person’s] lifestyle, values, social circles, thinking and feeling patterns, and coping skills” (Registered Nurses’ Association of Ontario, 2007, p. 20). However, two cessation strategies have proven especially helpful for many smokers during this process: group therapy and nicotine replacement therapies. The effectiveness of any smoking cessation strategy will depend largely on the individual; however, according to the Canadian Lung Association (2008), most people who quit smoking use a combination of quit methods. Research shows people are more likely to succeed in quitting smoking if they combine several supports. For example, you can join a support group, and also have some gum or patches on hand to overcome cravings. (para. 7)

Use brackets
around inserted
words.

Book by corporate
author, quote

Website by
corporate
author,
block quote
(> 40 words)

Group Therapy

Group therapy helps smokers quit by providing them with a forum where they can listen, vent, share, and learn. Support is essential. According to Laliberte (1998), “in 21 out of 39 studies, some form of professional advice or support for smokers boosted their success in

Level 2 heading

Magazine from
database,
quote

APA Sample Paper

quitting by an average of 80 percent” (para. 4). Group therapy combines the professional advice from a counselor with support from other smokers who are trying to quit. According to Russ (2005), the facilitator and the group members are equally responsible for making the sessions worthwhile. The facilitator plays an important role in establishing a safe environment and generating group discussion. Tsoh et al. (1997) recommend that the facilitator give attendees information about the quitting process, teach problem solving skills and stress management, and also help group members predict tempting situations and come up with coping strategies. Table 1 shows various coping strategies that can be discussed during group therapy sessions.

Journal from database, paraphrase

Journal from database, summary, 6 or more authors

Reference to table in text

Table 1

Coping Strategies Discussed in Group Therapy Sessions

Behavioural Strategies	Cognitive Strategies
Keeping busy	Thinking about side effects of smoking
Avoiding situations with other smokers	Thinking about benefits of quitting
Chewing gum, eating, or drinking	Being optimistic about quitting
Sleeping	Thinking about social sanctions from smoking
Exercising	Focusing thoughts away from smoking
Deep breathing	Encouraging oneself through self talk

Note. Adapted from “Coping Strategies Used by Adolescents During Smoking Cessation,” by L. Jannone and K. A. O’Connell, 2007, *The Journal of School Nursing*, 23(3), ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source, p. 177.

Table adapted from journal from database

The counselor plays an important role in this process, yet information sharing between group members is also vital to this process. According to “Smoking Cessation Interventions and Strategies” (2008), “the functions for group therapy are to: [sic] analyse motives for group members’ behaviour, provide an opportunity for social learning, generate emotional experiences, and impart new information and teach new skills” (p. 2). When in a setting, members are asked to analyze the reasons they light a cigarette. This self-awareness

When there is no author, use quotation marks around article and web page titles and italics for book titles.

Journal article from database, no author, quote

APA Sample Paper

helps individuals to anticipate their triggers, prepare strategies in advance, and problem-solve their way through each tempting situation (see Appendix A). These support groups provide opportunities for group members to connect with others who are experiencing the same temptations, challenges and emotions. In response to an email survey, former smoker R. Thomson (personal communication, January 30, 2008) stated, “group members were a lifeline throughout the quitting [sic] process.” Other survey respondents reported similar feelings (see Appendix B). When provided with adequate support, smokers find that “although quitting smoking may be difficult, it is not impossible” (*You Can Quit Smoking*, n.d., p. 1). Support groups can serve as a powerful tool during the quitting process as “smokers tend to quit in groups” (Chang, 2008, p. D3). There is little doubt that people are influenced by their peers; indeed, “peer pressure can be used for the good of society” (Dougherty, 2008, p. 4) when smokers are encouraged to quit and are supported in a group setting. Just as group therapy has proven effective in helping smokers achieve their goals, nicotine replacement therapy has also helped many quit smoking.

Nicotine Replacement Therapy

Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) provides individuals who have decided to quit with physical support as they encounter cravings. *Mosby’s Dictionary* (2002) defined NRT as “the use of chewing gum and skin patches as a substitute for tobacco smoke sources to satisfy nicotine cravings” (p. 1183). Today, NRT products are not only limited to gum and patches, but also include lozenges, inhalers, and nasal sprays. “NRT products work by slowly reducing the amount of nicotine in the smoker’s body while eliminating the harmful chemicals found in cigarettes” (Hoffman & Becker, 2005, p. 59). In order to benefit fully from the product, it is important that smokers who are trying to quit follow the directions as given on the product packaging. For example, NRT gum needs to be chewed in a certain way in order for the product to work effectively to control cravings (see Figure 1).

Refer to
appendixes in the
paper

Personal
communication

Insert [sic] after
an original error.

Brochure,
no author/date

Newspaper, quote

Lecture notes
posted online,
quote

Level 2 heading

Dictionary,
quote

Courseware,
quote

Reference to
figure in text

APA Sample Paper



Figure 1. How to use Nicorette gum. From *Nicorette: Real medicine in the form of gum*, by GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare, 2008, Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://www.nicorette.com/Nicorette_Product.aspx

While it is clear that companies, such as the producers of Nicorette, advertise and promote the use of NRT products as a successful smoking cessation strategy, it is telling that the Ontario government and organizations such as the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) also promote their use. This is evidenced by the Ontario government removing PST from all NRT products (CAMH, 2007a, para. 1) and by its partnering with the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in the Smoking Treatment for Ontario Patients (STOP) program to give NRT to 13,000 smokers at no cost (CAMH, 2007b, paras. 1-2). As a result, 1,600 of these participants quit smoking, which pleased the Clinical Director of Addiction Programs, Dr. Peter Selby, who stated, “It’s clear there’s both a demand and a need for nicotine replacement therapy. With the Ontario government’s help, we’re committed to find the most effective ways to help smokers quit” (CAMH, 2007b, paras. 4-5). Corporations, organizations, and the provincial government agree that NRT products are useful in helping Ontarians successfully kick the habit.

Combining two successful strategies like group therapy and nicotine replacement therapy is the best bet for smokers who are trying to quit. Group therapy provides a person

Figure from web site

Insert no punctuation mark after a URL.

Abbreviate organizations after first mention

2 web sites—same author, paraphrases

Web site, quote

Write numbers under nine in words, and 10 and over in digits.

APA Sample Paper

with the emotional support they need, while nicotine replacement therapy gives the person's body relief in the form of gradually declining nicotine doses. While smoking is a tough addiction to overcome, individuals who succeed greatly improve their chances to live longer and healthier lives; these healthy non-smoking individuals will eventually lead to a healthier non-smoking society for all.

APA Sample Paper

References

- Canadian Lung Association. (2008). *How to quit*. Retrieved May 26, 2008, from http://www.lung.ca/protect-protegez/tobacco-tabagisme/quitting-cesser/how-comment_e.php Web site
- Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. (2007a). *CAMH welcomes tax break on smoking cessation aids*. Retrieved May 26, 2008, from http://www.camh.net/News_events/News_releases_and_media_advisories_and_backgrounders/pst_eliminated_on_nrt.html Web site, same author
- Centre for Addiction and Mental Health. (2007b). *STOP Study helps Ontario smokers "go weedless" - Nicotine replacement therapy dramatically improves quit rate*. Retrieved May 26, 2008, from http://www.camh.net/News_events/News_releases_and_media_advisories_and_backgrounders/stop_study_media_release.html Web site, same author
- Chang, A. (2008, May 23). Quitting is contagious. *Waterloo Region Record*, p. D3. Newspaper
- Dougherty, P. (2008). *Lecture 5: Peer pressure* [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from John Howard College Web site: <http://www.jhc.edu/courses/Psychology/lecturenotes.htm> Lecture notes
- Hoffman, E., & Becker, C. (2005). Addiction and treatment. In A. Johnson (Ed.), *Health and Wellness* (January 2008 ed., pp. 58-79). Kitchener, Ontario, Canada: Conestoga College. Courseware
- Laliberte, R. (1998, September). Going smokeless. *Men's Health*, 13(7), 106-110. Magazine
- Mosby's medical nursing & allied health dictionary* (6th ed.). (2002). St. Louis, MO: Mosby . Dictionary, 6th edition

APA Sample Paper

Pfizer Canada Inc. (2006). *How hard is it to quit smoking? Smokers agree that quitting would be one of their greatest accomplishments in life*. Retrieved April 8, 2008, from <http://www.pfizer.ca/english/newsroom/press%20releases/default.asp?s=1&year=2007&releaseID=230>

Web site

Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario. (2007). *Integrating smoking cessation into daily nursing practice* (Rev. ed.). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Author.

Book, corporate author, revised edition

Reutter, L. (2001). Health and wellness. In P. A. Potter, A. G. Perry, J. C. Ross-Kerr, & M. J. Wood (Eds.), *Canadian fundamentals of nursing* (2nd ed.) (pp. 2-30). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Harcourt Canada.

Textbook, chapters by different authors

Russ, P. (2005, May). The will and the way... *Practice Nurse*, 29(9), 62-63. doi:10.2038/8830-3928.34.2.343

Journal article from database

Smoking cessation interventions and strategies. (2008, August). *Best Practice Information Sheets - Joanna Briggs Institute*, 12(8), 1-4. Retrieved from <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdlink?did=1454294301&Fmt=7&clientId=38280&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Journal article from database, no author, no doi

Tsoh, J. Y., McClure, J. B., Skaar, K. L., Wetter, D. W., Cinciripini, P. M., Prokhorovet, A. V., ... Gritz, E. (1997). Smoking cessation 2: Components of effective intervention. *Behavioral Medicine*, 23(1), 15-27. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=hch&AN=9707023150&site=ehost-live>

Journal article from database, eight or more authors, no doi

You can quit smoking [Brochure]. (n.d.). Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Pharmatech.

Brochure, no author/date

APA Sample Paper

Appendix A

Smoking Triggers and Quitting Strategies

Smokers report being faced with many temptations to smoke during their journey toward a smoke-free life. For this reason, therapy group leaders ask participants to brainstorm triggers, situations or items that make them want to smoke, and then find strategies, ways to overcome these triggers. Figure A1 is an example of common triggers and strategies a person trying to quit smoking may use.

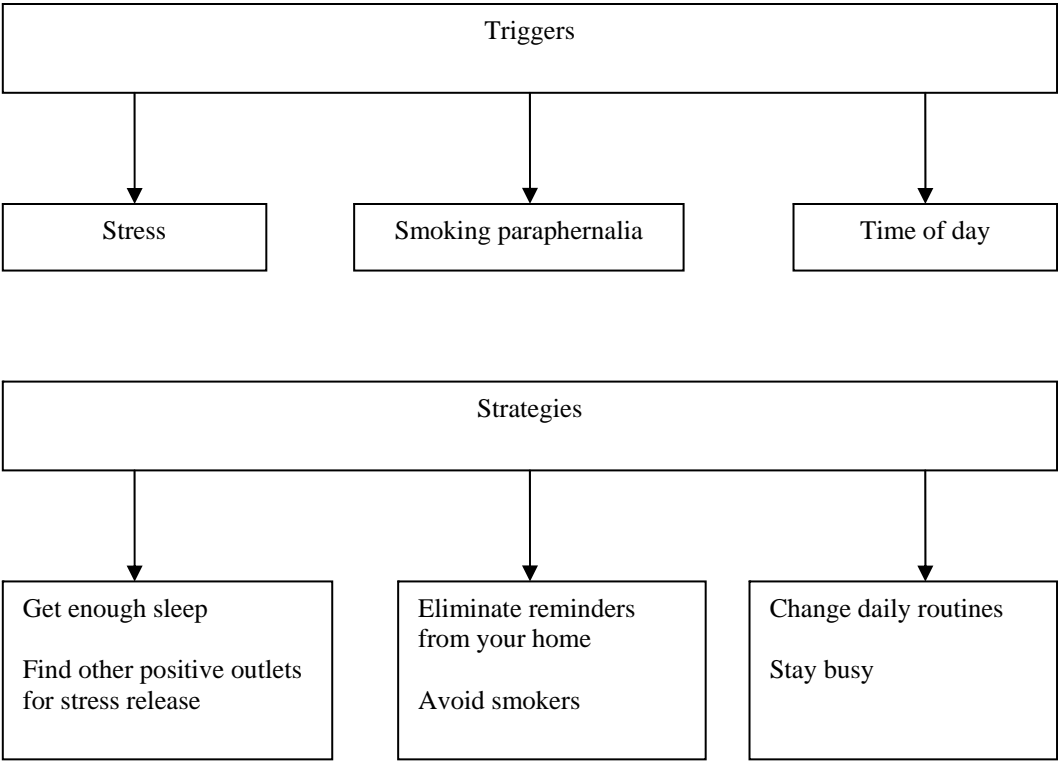


Figure A1. Example of smoking triggers and quitting strategies

APA Sample Paper

Appendix B

Survey Question #10 and Sample Responses

When answering a short survey via email, many survey respondents went into detail regarding how group therapy had helped them. While responses varied, the sample of responses below attests to the usefulness of accountability and support.

Survey Question

Please describe the strategy that helped you quit smoking. How did it help?

Answers regarding group therapy

Respondent #12: "Group therapy really helped me lot. Group members were a lifeline throughout the quitting [*sic*] process" (R. Thomson, personal communication, January 30, 2008).

Respondent #30: "Having people to hold me accountable was most important" (T. Lee, personal communication, February 3, 2008).

Respondent #35: "I needed to hear other people's stories and have their support" (B. Almutari, personal communication, February 20, 2008).

Respondent #48: "My leader was great. She helped us analyze what made us want to smoke and find ways to stop. The other people in my group became my friends really quickly" (S. Medencevic, personal communication, February 21, 2008).

Respondent #63: "Going to see my group helped me because I had support from people who went through the same thing I did" (P. Morrison, personal communication, February 22, 2008).

Respondent #75: "My group really knew what I was going through and encouraged me to keep trying to quit" (C. Haim, personal communication, February 24, 2008).