Table 3: Factors predicting smoking cessation at 24 weeks among patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome (Logistic binary regression model analysis).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>95% CI OR</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have a good compliance*</td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>2.07–20.78</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other household smokers</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>1.67–22.24</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Coronary Syndrome: NSTEMI</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>1.57–15.99</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>1.50–12.95</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivation score to quit smoking (QMAT scale: 0-22)</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.06–1.57</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High level of nicotine dependence (Fagerströme ≥ 7)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.54–0.96</td>
<td>0.028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NSTEMI: Non-ST segment-elevation myocardial infarction; * > 3 visits (5 weeks) and correctly use of NRT