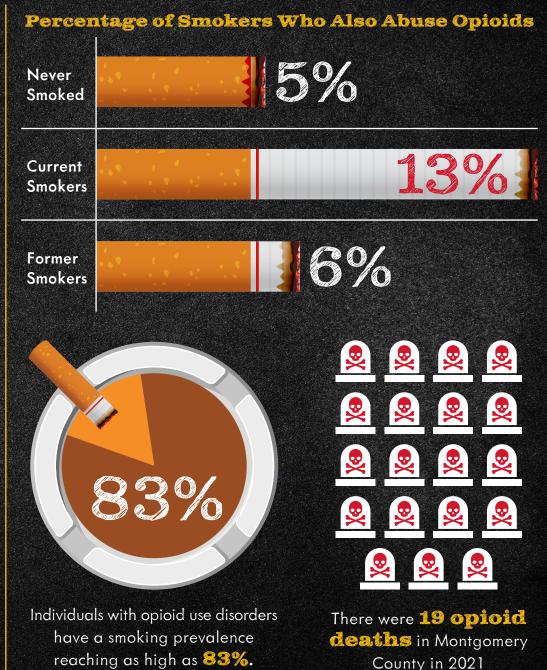


Tobacco use and opioid misuse are significant public health issues in the United States. Tobacco is the leading cause of preventable deaths, while opioid misuse has reached epidemic proportions.

Tobacco users who also struggle with other substance use disorders tend to smoke more heavily, experience greater difficulty in quitting, and face a higher risk of death from smoking related causes.

Quitting smoking can improve outcomes in substance use recovery, including long-term abstinence from opioids. Moreover, tobacco cessation strategies have the potential to serve as effective tools in working towards the shared objectives of attaining independence from both tobacco and opioids. By addressing tobacco use and opioid use simultaneously, there is potential to enhance the success of recovery from opioid addiction and smoking cessation.



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