







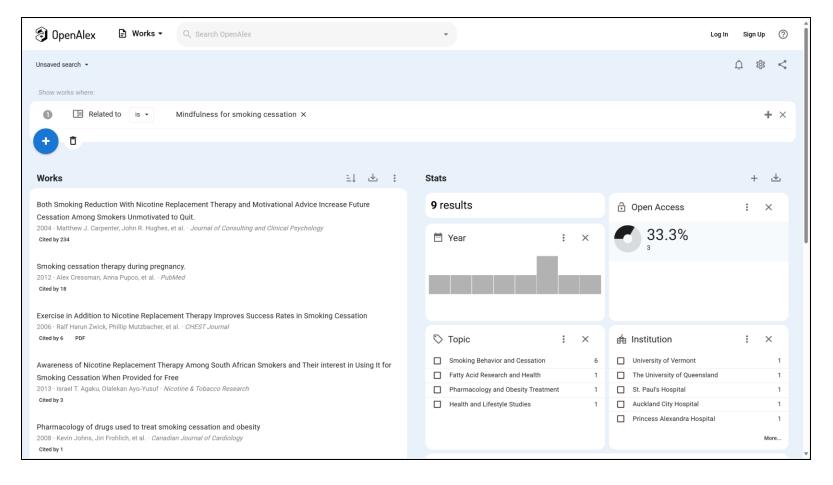
- Generative AI tools are appearing everywhere!
- There are real benefits
- But there are also major weaknesses in some new tools
- We need to develop ways of using them reliably

## Searching for research

# Is mindfulness an effective intervention for smoking cessation among adults?

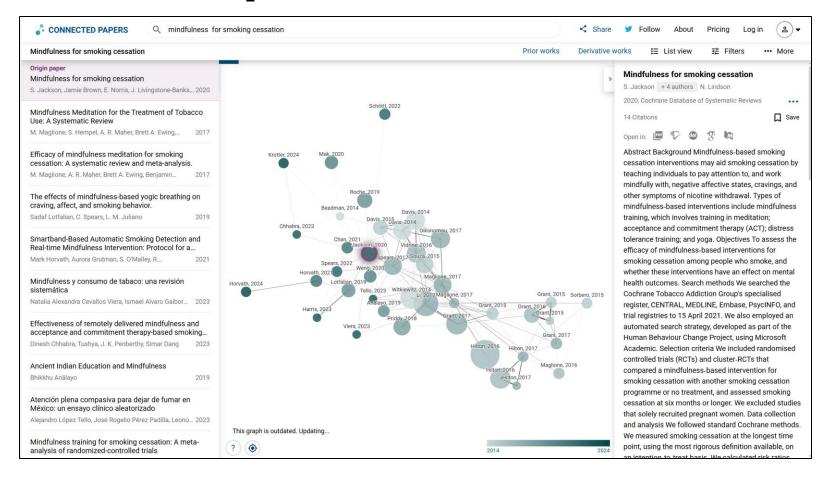


# **Example of conventional search: OpenAlex**



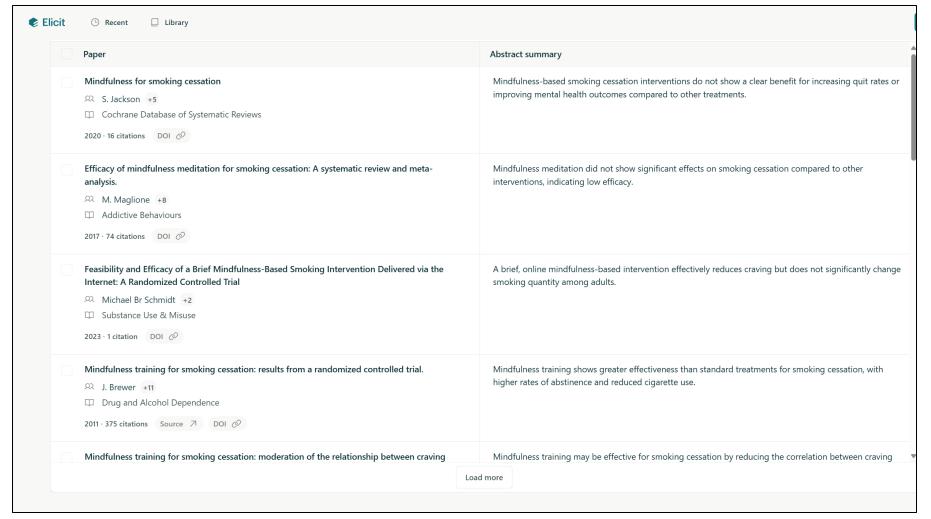


# Example of citation / related papers: ConnectedPapers



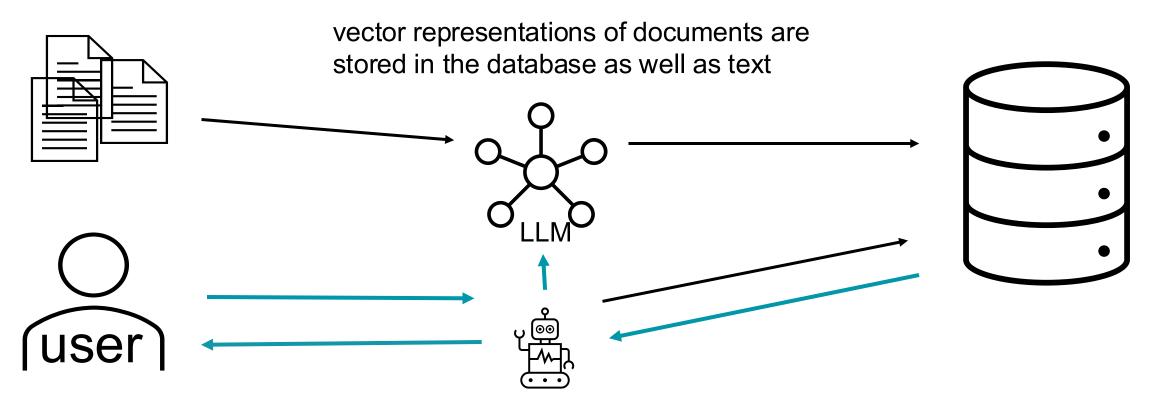


## Example of hybrid search: Elicit





## 'Agentic search'



user queries are transformed by the agent into text and vector searches; the database is searched; the agent then screens results, identifies related records and (often) undertakes multiple 'rounds' of searching before returning results to the user

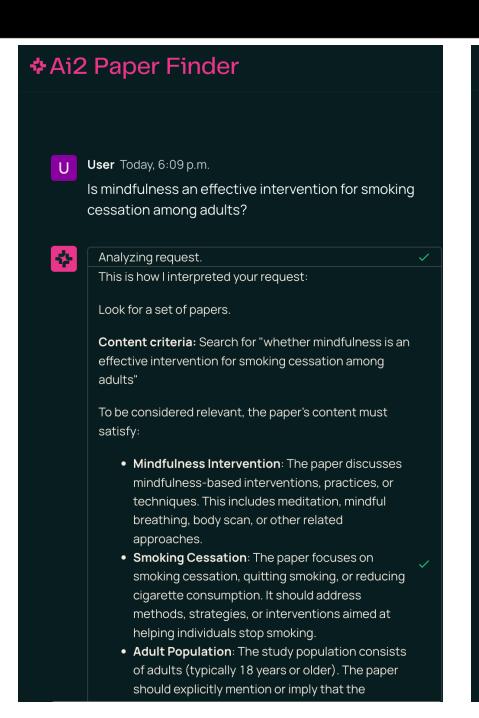


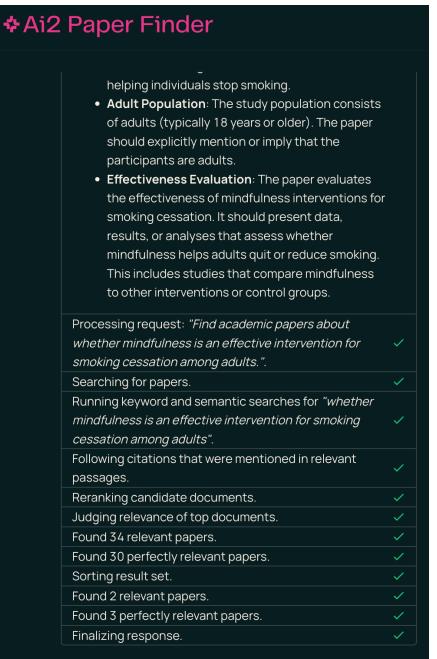
#### PaperFinder from Ai2

https://paperfinder.allen.ai/

An agentic, iterative search that analyses your query before constructing and carrying out a search using standard free text terms as well as vector indexes

Uses LLMs to help develop the search at multiple points







## Strengths and limitations: agentic search



- Can provide more semantically powerful searches
- Less 'fragile' than a Boolean search (and not necessary to know all relevant terms in advance)
- BUT
- Dependent on the right documents being available for indexing
- Dependent on the query being translated effectively by the agent
- Little in the way of an evidence base to support their use in evidence synthesis



# How do we evaluate these kinds of tools?

- Standard metrics?
  - Sensitivity / specificity
- Additional considerations?
  - Consistency
    - Are the results the same each time?
  - Robustness
    - Do minor changes in input change output substantially?
  - Hallucinations?
  - Contamination
    - Is the LLM 'cheating'?

## Searching...

#### Conventional tools

https://scholar.google.com

Using open data for identifying related papers

- <u>https://www.connectedpapers.com/</u> (only two networks for free!)
- https://openalex.org/

#### 'Semantic search'

<u>https://elicit.com/</u> (select 'find papers')

#### 'Agentic search'

http://paperfinder.allen.ai

## Searching for research





Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.

Cochrane reviews ▼

Searching for trials ▼

Clinical Answers ▼

About ▼

Review

Cochrane Database of Systematic reviews | Review - Intervention

#### Mindfulness for smoking cessation

Sarah Jackson, Jamie Brown, Emma Norris, Jonathan Livingstone-Banks, Emily Hayes, Nicola Lindson

Authors' declarations of interest

Version published: 14 April 2022 Version history

https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013696.pub2 3

#### **Authors' conclusions**

We did not detect a clear benefit of mindfulness-based smoking cessation interventions for increasing smoking quit rates or changing mental health and well-being. This was the case when compared with intensity-matched smoking cessation treatment, less intensive smoking cessation treatment, or no treatment. However, the evidence was of low and very low certainty due to risk of bias, inconsistency, and imprecision, meaning future evidence may very likely change our interpretation of the results. Further RCTs of mindfulness-based interventions for smoking cessation compared with active comparators are needed. There is also a need for more consistent reporting of mental health and well-being outcomes in studies of mindfulness-based interventions for smoking cessation.



Yes, mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) have shown promising effectiveness as a tool for smoking cessation among adults, particularly when integrated with other treatment strategies.

#### **Evidence from Research:**

#### 1. Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs):

- Multiple RCTs have found that mindfulness training can reduce cigarette use, increase abstinence rates, and decrease relapse rates.
- A well-cited study by **Brewer et al. (2011)** compared mindfulness training to the American Lung Association's Freedom From Smoking (FFS) program. Results showed that participants in the mindfulness group had significantly higher abstinence rates at 4 and 17 weeks post-quit.

#### 2. Mechanisms of Action:

- Mindfulness helps individuals become more aware of cravings and emotional triggers without reacting impulsively.
- It reduces automaticity of smoking behavior, allowing for more conscious decision-making.
- It may help regulate stress and negative emotions, which are common triggers for smoking.

#### 3. Meta-analyses:

• A 2020 meta-analysis published in *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* concluded that MBIs were significantly more effective than minimal interventions or no treatment, and had comparable efficacy to other active treatments like cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT).

#### 4. Neuroscientific Findings:

• Neuroimaging studies show mindfulness may modulate activity in brain regions involved in craving, self-control, and reward processing, such as the prefrontal cortex and insula.



P. Ask anything



is mindfulness effective for smoking cessation among adults?

×





Al Mode

All Short videos

Forums Images

Videos

Shopping N

More -

Tools -



**AI Overview** 

Yes, mindfulness is effective for smoking cessation in adults, with research showing it can help maintain abstinence longer than usual care and traditional treatments like cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT). Mindfulness interventions work by teaching smokers to observe and accept negative feelings and urges without acting on them, thus weakening the link between cravings and smoking behavior.

#### **How Mindfulness Helps**

#### **Targets Negative Affect:**

Mindfulness addresses the underlying emotional factors of smoking, helping smokers cope with the negative feelings and stress that often trigger a relapse.

#### **Breaks the Craving-Behavior Cycle:**

By cultivating non-judgmental awareness, individuals can notice their cravings and urges without acting impulsively, which helps to decouple the association between craving and smoking.

#### **Increases Self-Awareness:**

Mindfulness training can enhance a person's awareness of their internal experiences, leading to lower levels of negative affect and increased positive affect, which supports quitting.

#### **Evidence of Effectiveness**

#### Mindfulness for smoking cessation - PMC - PubMed Central

Mindfulness-based smoking cessation interventions may aid smoking cessation by teaching individuals to pay attention to,...

PubMed Central

#### Mindfulness-Based Smoking Cessation Enhanced With Mobile ...

24 Jun 2019 — Training in mindfulness (ie, purposeful, nonjudgmental, present-focused attention [9,10]) shows...

National Institutes of Health (NIH) | (.gov)

#### The effects of a brief mindfulness exercise on state ...

Mindfulness-based interventions, which teach present moment awareness and acceptance as a way of managing smoking...

F ScienceDirect.com :

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▶ Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2022 Apr 14;2022(4):CD013696. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD013696.pub2 ☑

#### Mindfulness for smoking cessation

Sarah Jackson <sup>1,\infty</sup>, Jamie Brown <sup>1</sup>, Emma Norris <sup>2</sup>, Jonathan Livingstone-Banks <sup>3</sup>, Emily Hayes <sup>4</sup>, Nicola Lindson <sup>3</sup>

Editor: Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group

▶ Author information ▶ Article notes ▶ Copyright and License information

PMCID: PMC9009295 PMID: <u>35420700</u>

This article is an update of "Mindfulness for smoking cessation" in volume 2020, CD013696.

#### **Abstract**

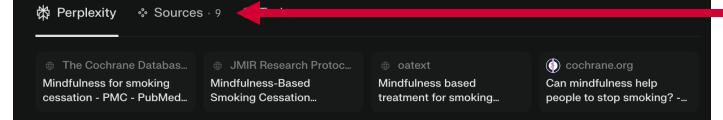
#### Background

Mindfulness-based smoking cessation interventions may aid smoking cessation by teaching individuals to pay attention to, and work mindfully with, negative affective states, cravings, and other symptoms of nicotine withdrawal. Types of mindfulness-based interventions include mindfulness training, which involves training in meditation; acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT); distress tolerance training; and yoga.

#### Objectives



#### Is mindfulness an effective intervention for smoking cessation among adults



#### Effectiveness of Mindfulness for Smoking Cessation

#### **Summary of Evidence**

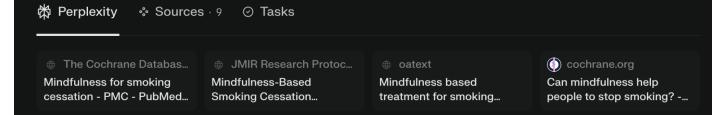
• There is mixed evidence on the effectiveness of mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) for smoking cessation among adults. Some systematic reviews and meta-analyses indicate no clear or conclusive evidence that mindfulness-based treatments are more effective than standard care in helping people quit smoking or improving mental health outcomes 1 4. However, other studies and clinical trials suggest that mindfulness can increase smoking cessation rates and aid in recovery from lapses 2 6 8.

#### **Key Findings from Research**

- Potential Benefits:
  - Mindfulness interventions teach individuals to observe cravings and negative emotions without reacting, which may help reduce the automatic response to smoke when triggered <sup>2</sup> <sup>9</sup>.
  - Some studies show that MBIs can increase abstinence rates and reduce cigarette consumption, particularly by improving emotion regulation and self-efficacy 3 6 5.
  - Mindfulness-based relapse prevention has been found to be more effective than traditional relapse prevention in some populations, particularly among racially and



#### Is mindfulness an effective intervention for smoking cessation among adults



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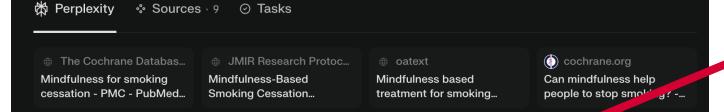
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Mindfulness and Smoking Cessation $$ $$ $$ $$ $$	Research report View only	< Share

MAY 19, 2025

## Is mindfulness an effective intervention for smoking cessation among adults?

Meta-analysis and multiple studies show that mindfulness interventions are generally no more effective than standard treatments for smoking cessation, though they may help reduce cigarette consumption and cravings.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Mindfulness interventions for adult smoking cessation yield mixed outcomes. \* Brewer et al. (2011) observed a 36% abstinence rate at treatment's end and 31% at 17 weeks (versus 15% and 6% with a standard program, respectively; p = 0.063 and 0.012). \* Davis et al. (2014b) reported 38.7% abstinence at 24 weeks among treatment initiators compared with 20.6% for usual care (p = 0.05). \* In contrast, Davis et al. (2014a), Spears et al. (2017), Janes et al. (2019), and others found no significant differences between mindfulness and control groups. \* A meta-analysis (Jackson et al., 2020) indicated risk ratios near unity when mindfulness interventions were compared with matched or less intensive treatments. \*

Some studies noted that mindfulness training reduced daily cigarette consumption, alleviated urges, or produced neural changes correlated with smoking reduction. \* Mindfulness programs were delivered in varied formats, including in-person groups and smartphone apps, with adherence levels ranging from 67% to 88% in studies that quantified retention. \* These findings support the view that mindfulness-based approaches may improve certain aspects of smoking behavior. \* However, only a minority of studies reported statistically significant advantages in abstinence outcomes compared with standard interventions. \*

Report	
Status	ZI.
Gather papers 50 papers found	Details 7
Screen papers 10 papers included	Details 7
Extract data 70 data points extracted	Details 7
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Mindfulness and Smoking Cessation		< Share □
MAY 19, 2025	Report	
Is mindfulness an effective intervention for smoking	Status	x <sup>k</sup>
cessation among adults?	Gather papers 50 papers found	Details ↗

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Has the appearance of a research report

Details 7

But has the same weaknesses as other tools:

- incomplete evidence base searched;
- no critical appraisal;

Screen papers

10 papers included

 summarises evidence from primary papers with systematic reviews



# How do we evaluate these kinds of tools?

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## Vision: RAISE guidance for the responsible use of AI in evidence synthesis





- A draft of the guidance and recommendations is now online for consultation
- Our vision is for it to be a 'living' set of guidelines, that is updated through community input and helps to define roles & responsibilities within the ecosystem
- Should the ecosystem develop in this well-organized way, we hope to see the development of AI tools that adhere to the principles of research integrity, and so enable evidence accessibility in equitable and rigorous ways















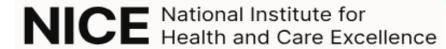
















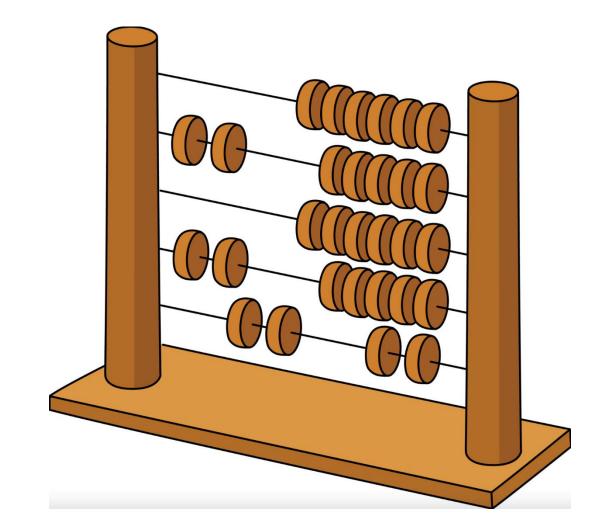
### Where to find the guidance

- The link : <a href="https://osf.io/fwaud/">https://osf.io/fwaud/</a>
- The latest version is online now
- Three documents:
  - Roles-based recommendations for practice
  - Guidance on building and evaluating Al tools
  - Guidance on selecting and using AI tools
- Do take a look and let us know what you think!



## Summing up

- There are some great tools that may soon be ready for use
- Tools for searching, extraction and classification may be useful for some purposes
- Synthesis across documents needs to be carefully checked
- We need to increase our 'Al literacy'
- Some guidance available in RAISE







#### Thank you

**James Thomas** 

EPPI-Centre website: <a href="http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk">http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk</a>
Email <a href="mailto:james.thomas@ucl.ac.uk">james.thomas@ucl.ac.uk</a>
BlueSky <a href="mailto:jm-thomas.bsky.social">jm-thomas.bsky.social</a>

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