

Review of: "Correlates of Nicotine Dependence Among Current Cigarette Smokers in Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Thanks for the opportunity to review this article,

The article "Correlates of Nicotine Dependence Among Current Cigarette Smokers in Nigeria" presents a comprehensive analysis of factors associated with nicotine dependence among cigarette smokers in Nigeria. It effectively contextualizes tobacco use as a public health concern and highlights the need for understanding nicotine dependence to develop effective cessation interventions.

The introduction provides a clear overview of tobacco use as a global public health issue, emphasizing its morbidity and mortality implications. It succinctly explains the neurobiological basis of nicotine dependence and its correlates, including socio-demographic factors, mental health conditions, and substance use.

The methods section outlines the study design, inclusion criteria, and measurement tools used to assess nicotine dependence and associated variables. The inclusion of the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) and other validated instruments enhances the study's credibility.

Results are presented in a clear and organized manner, utilizing tables and figures to illustrate participant characteristics and findings. The discussion effectively interprets the results within the context of existing literature, highlighting the significance of identified correlates such as age, gender, harm perception, and mental health symptoms.

The article acknowledges limitations, such as potential biases inherent in self-report measures and the cross-sectional design's inability to establish causality. However, it emphasizes the study's contribution to understanding nicotine dependence among a population that is relatively understudied.

Overall, the article provides valuable insights into nicotine dependence among cigarette smokers in Nigeria and underscores the importance of tailored cessation interventions informed by local context and population characteristics.