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develop, debug and improve an R code, automizing time series analysis of Google Trends Data using only natural language. The resulting code was tested in R studio on Data from Google Trends for different Topics and Terms in different countries and timeframes.

Results

A fully working R script was developed, which imports the raw Data file (.csv), identifies variable names, and defines the time variable. Furthermore, it generates the following plots using normal and differenced data: Line, Seasonal, Subseries, Scatter Plot, Histogram, Lag Plot, Autocorrelation, and partial autocorrelation plots. Furthermore, code for STL (seasonal trend decomposition by Loess) was developed to decompose additive time series or log-transformed multiplicative time series, plotting and saving the results for standard and differenced data and replacing missing values using linear interpolation.

Conclusions

This paper demonstrates that autonomous AI agents can support researchers in developing R scripts faster, using natural language exclusively. However, expertise and understanding of the code and resulting statistics are indispensable. The developed R script can characterize GT Data for different keywords, timeframes, and countries, providing an extensive statistical report.

Conflicts of interest

The author has no conflicts of interest to declare.

Funding

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Digitized Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT): Based intervention for vaping cessation in youth (ACT-TO-STOP)

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Introduction

Vaping behavior is becoming very common among adolescents and young adults globally. While health risks are numerous, only a few interventions target vaping cessation in this population. Traditional treatments are underutilized by youth as they often fail to engage users. Using innovative and digital approaches is necessary to increase engagement in treatment among this population. The current project aims to assess the usability, engagement, and effectiveness of a mobile intervention based on Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) to promote vaping cessation in adolescents and young adults aged 13-29 in Cyprus. The overarching goal of this project is to contribute to the "Tobacco Endgame" strategy in Cyprus and reduce unhealthy behaviors such as vaping through digital interventions.

Methods

This project employs a co-development approach that incorporates user feedback and expert opinions, to create a culturally appropriate, gamified application. The pilot phase will include 20 participants to test usability. Afterward, a randomized controlled trial (RCT) will be conducted, with participants (n=150) being randomly allocated to either the experimental or the control group. The outcomes will include readiness to quit, 24-hour quit attempts, and 30-day abstinence at six months post-randomization.

Results

Results will outline the procedural steps, the co-development process, and the final application.

Conclusions

The findings and conclusions will be discussed.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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Why is tobacco consumption increasing in Turkey?

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Introduction

From 2008 onwards, Turkey legislated smoke-free, comprehensive TAPS bans, more than 80% tax burden, pictorial health warnings, plain packaging, media campaigns, and quitline service. GATS was run three times, and GYTS four times to monitor implementation. Based on a 13.4% relative decline in prevalence between 2008-2012, in 2013, Turkey was declared the first country protecting its entire population with all MPOWER measures at the highest level.

However, GATS 2016 showed that a smoking prevalence of 27.1% in 2012 rose to 31.6 in 2016. Women's prevalence rose by 46.6% in the same period. The Health Survey 2022 indicated prevalence at 32.1%, a 20% relative increase between 2012-2022. Women's prevalence rose by 38.3%. To underscore the unprecedented growth in smoking prevalence and volume in Turkey against the backdrop of parallel running supply-side policies.

Methods

Review of official 2003-2023 data on tobacco manufacturing, trade, and prevalence/volume.

Results

During 2003-2023, extensive legislation augmenting tobacco manufacturing and trade was adopted. Incentives to tobacco companies specifically geared toward increased manufacturing were granted, and the country underwent a regime change that dismantled existing tobacco control governance, replacing it with a highly centralized, non-transparent, unaccountable anti-addiction rhetoric and administration.

Cigarette manufacturing grew by 3.4 billion sticks/year on average. Two new sub-brands were put on the market every month. Legal cigarette sales reached a record 189 billion sticks in 2023, rising by an unprecedented 4.13 % compound annual growth rate since 2013. Manufacturing and consumption growth was even more pronounced in other tobacco products.

Conclusions

The international tobacco control community should take notice that tobacco control has been grossly undermined in Turkey and draw lessons from the Turkish experience on how to curb the supply side to improve the effectiveness of demand-side measures and avoid regression.