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**Title:** Smoking cessation practice of physicians for hospitalized patients in tertiary hospital

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**Body:** **OBJECTIVE:** To determine smoking cessation practice tertiary hospital physicians, and causal factors influencing **METHODS:** A survey of the cross-sectional study was applied on phone. A data of 1270 patients hospitalized in Düzce University Hospital between January-April 2012 was analyzed. Intensive care units, pediatric, and department of chest diseases were excluded. **RESULTS:** The response rate was 45%. Mean age was 52.81±18.08. 47.4% of them were male. The frequency of current smokers for male was 31.5% and 16.7% for female. The frequency of chronic disease was 57.6%. Status of active and passive smoking was asked in 70.5% and 22.3% of participants. Male patients were more often asked for smoking status (p=0.017). Male smokers are more advised to stop, assessed and arranged, the risks were described, why not to quit smoking and asked to consultation during hospitalization (p=0.021, p=0.006, p=0.026, p=0.038, p=0.019, p=0.040, p=0.017). Explaining benefits of quitting smoking was depend on patients' education level (p=0.027). Having a chronic disease increased relevance with smoking (p=0.003). The wards was associated with advice, Assessment and Arrangement (p=0.004, p=0.036, p=0.013, p=0.023). There was no difference in "Asking", but "Advice", "Relevant with disease" and "Reward" were more associated with internal, than surgical wards (p=0.013, p=0.005, p=0.048). **CONCLUSIONS:** Smoking cessation practice of the physicians for hospitalized patients is associated with patient gender, education level and chronic disease. The physicians from internal branches were performing cessation practice better. Physicians must encourage to not losing opportunities obtained and patients should be directed.