# TAILORED TOBACCO TREATMENT OPTIONS

A practice tool to help clinicians decide on tobacco treatment options

## **TOBACCO TREATMENT PHARMACOTHERAPY OPTIONS\***

### MONOTHERAPY

**Long Acting Options** Varenicline, Bupropion, & Nicotine Patch (21 Mg, 14Mg, 7Mg)







**Short Acting Options** Nasal Spray, Lozenge (2mg, 4mg) & Nicotine Gum (2mg, 4mg)







## **COMBINATION THERAPY\*\***

(Long and Short Acting)























Bupropion + Nicotine Patch (21 Mg, 14 Mg, 7 Mg)









Bupropion + Nicotine Lozenge (2 Mg, 4 Mg)





Bupropion + Nasal Spray





2 Mg

4 Mg

Nicotine Patch (21 Mg, 14Mg, 7Mg) + Gum (2 Mg, 4 Mg)











Nicotine Patch (21 Mg, 14Mg, 7Mg) + Nasal Spray

'The selection of patch dose is generally based on the number of cigarettes/day, with 1 mg of patch per cigarette smoked. For example, a 10 cigarette per day smoker would use a 14 mg patch: a pack a day smoker, a 21 mg patch. Gum and lozenge strength (2 mg vs 4 mg) are determined by the time to first cigarette after waking. If the first cigarette is smoked within 30 minutes, the 4 mg is used. If later, the 2 mg. The gum/lozenge dose selection applies to use of lozenge or gum either as a single agent, or in combination with the patch or Bupropion.

Bader, P., McDonald, P., & Selby, P. (2009). An algorithm for tailoring pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation: results from a Delphi panel of international experts. Tobacco control, 18(1), 34-42.
Lindson, N., Chepkin, S. C., Ye, W., Fanshawer, T. R., Bullen, C., & Hartmann-Boyce, J. (2019). Different doses, durations and modes of delivery of nicotine replacement therapy for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. (4).
Cahili, K., Stevens, S., Perera, R., & Lancaster, T. (2019). Pharmacological interventions for smoking cessation an overview and network meta-analysis. Cochrane database of systematic reviews. (5).

\*\*The first line treatment for snuff/smokeless tobacco users is counseling in combination with an oral exam by a dental professional, with medications added afterward or at the time of the oral exam. Among medications, varenicline and lozenge have been found to be the most efficacious for snuff/smokeless tobacco users. The American Dental Association: https://www.ada.org/en/member-center/oral-health-topics/smoking-and-tobacco-cessation

Ebbert, J. O., Eirashidi, M. Y., & Stead, L. F. (2015). Interventions for smokeless tobacco use cessation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, (10).



# EVIDENCE BASED CLINICIAN APPROACH

Appropriate pharmacotherapy with proper counseling should be offered to all tobacco users willing to reduce or stop their tobacco use.

ASK about tobacco use

"Have you used tobacco in the last 30 days?

ADVISE to stop

"As a health professional, the best advice I can give you is to stop smoking.

ASSESS readiness to stop

"On a scale of 1-10, how confident and ready are you to stop using tobacco?"

ASSIST to stop

Use practical counseling and offer pharmacotherapy.

REFER to program

1-800-LUNG-USA (Freedom from Smoking) 1-800-QUIT-NOW (Quit NOW Kentucky)



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# NICOTINE REPLACEMENT EQUIVALENCIES





2 packs/day

two 21 mg patches



1.5 packs/day

21 mg + 14 mg patches



one 21 mg patch 1 pack/day



0.5 pack/day one 14 mg patch



cigarettes/day



OR



4 mg gum OR 4 mg lozenge

### SNUFF



3 cans/week

two 21 mg patches + 4 mg gum





1 can/week

one 21 mg patch

# CIGARS



1-2 cigars/day one 7 mg patch

\*These nicotine replacement equivalencies are based on research studies and clinical experience to provide adequate replacement of nicotine during tobacco free hospitalizations. As such these equivalencies may be off-label prescribing/use.

Agaku, I. T., & Alpert, H. R. (2016). Trends in annual sales and current use of cigarettes, cigars, roll-your-own tobacco, pipes, and smokeless tobacco among US adults, 2002-2012. Tobacco Control, 25(4), 451-457.

Anantharaman, D., Chabrier, A., Gaborieau, V., et al. (2014). Genetic variants in nicotine addiction and alcohol metabolism genes, oral cancer risk and the propensity to smoke and drink alcohol: A replication study in India. PLoS One, 9(2), e88240.



# EVIDENCE BASED CLINICIAN APPROACH

Using adequate pharmacotherapy can help manage withdrawal when in situations of voluntary or involuntary abstinence.

#### **ASK** about tobacco use

"What kind of tobacco products do you use? How often do you use them?"

#### **ASSESS** nicotine withdrawal

"Have you experienced any of the following symptoms in the past 24 hours: cravings, depressive symptoms, insomnia, anger, anxiety, poor concentration, restlessness, or decreased appetite?

#### **PROVIDE** nicotine replacement

Offer nicotine replacement based on withdrawal score and tobacco product use.

