

Nicotine, not snuffed out

Daniel T. Weaver, MD, FACP, FASAM
Associate Professor
Division of Hospital Medicine
University of Kentucky

Faculty Disclosure

I do not have anything to disclose



Educational Need/Practice Gap

- Currently most tobacco using patients get minimal guidance on smoking cessation
- Hospitalists are not comfortable treating tobacco dependence



Learning Objectives

 Upon completion of this lecture, you will be able to apply different treatment modalities to successfully treat tobacco dependence



Expected Outcome

 More involvement in treating tobacco dependence than NRT prn







NHS hospitals 'should not help patients who smoke" - Daily Star

Case

- 54 yo man with HTN, COPD, CAD is admitted for spinal osteomyelitis
- He is frequently off the floor to smoke
 - Unavailable for consultant evaluation
 - Frustrated nursing staff
 - Late antibiotic admin
 - Overall obstructive to care



Nicotiana tabacum & Nicotiana rustica

Native of Americas: Andes Peru/Ecuador

Cultivated since 5000-3000 BC and universal at the

time of Columbus





- Early Uses
 - Snuffing, smoked, chewed, eaten, tea, smeared, eye drops, enemas
 - Analgesic and antiseptic
 - Insecticide in agriculture
 - Religious ceremonies



- Europeans thought evil and harmful but with purported medicinal properties eventually brought to Europe
- Sir Walter Raleigh brought tobacco back from Virginia in 1586





- Manufactured cigarettes 1850s made smoking more convenient
- World War 1 further popularized
- Primary nicotine delivery system since
- Major cash crop in Kentucky
 - Still has most tobacco farms in the US



Cost

- Leading cause of preventable disease, disability and death in the USA
- 8,900 adults died from smoking related illnesses each year
- \$1.9 billion was spent on healthcare costs due to smoking in 2009



KY Tobacco Related Disparities

- Smoking prevalence 21.4% in KY
 - 24.3% among adults "having any disability"
 - 24.7% among adults "less than high school"
 - 32.5% among adults "unemployed"
 - 35.2% among adults "less than \$20,000"
 - 25.2% among adults "severe mental distress"



Vaping in Kentucky

- 29.7% of KY High school youth reported using any tobacco product including ecigarettes.
 - -8.9% currently smoking cigarettes



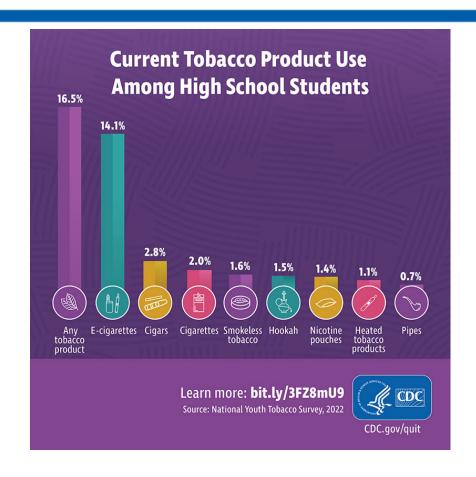


Vaping in Kentucky

- 6% KY adults vape daily
 - —TN and WV also have very high rates
- 17.9% of young adults vape daily
- 11.6% of young adults some days



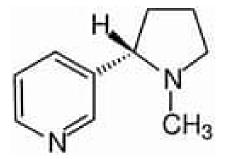
Youth Tobacco Use





Why?

- Smoking
 - Immediate access to brain
 - Large surface area of resp epithelium
 - Rapid absorption, thus more addictive





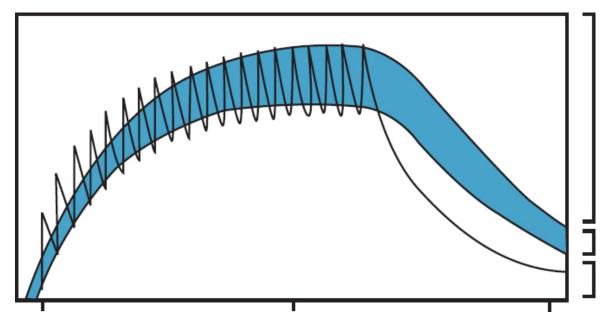
Pharmacokinetics

- Volume of distribution 180L
- Nicotine T_{1/2} 2 hours
- First pass metabolism
- Accumulates during day and persists for 6-8 hrs after smoking ceases



Pharmacokinetics

 Accumulates during day and persists for 6-8 hrs after smoking ceases





Pharmacokinetics

- Nicotine-----CYP2A6----->Cotinine
 - Lung, liver and brain
- Metabolism varies by race, gender
- 16 hr T_{1/2} of cotinine
 - Marker for nicotine intake
- Cotinine blood levels avg 250-300ng/mL and persist 7 days after smoking



Pharmacologic Actions

- Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist
- Stimulant effect in CNS
 - Enhances concentration, alertness, arousal
- Increase dopamine in brain



Primary Effect

- Arousal
- Relaxation (stressful situations)
- Enhancement:

 - Attention
 - Reaction time
- Chronic Use: relief of withdrawal



Reinforcing Effect

Causes stimulation when fatigued

Relaxation when anxious

 People therefore increase consumption at low and high arousal conditions



Tobacco Addiction

- Avg age first smoking 15
- Precedes other drug use
- Earlier begin, harder to quit
- Important Factors
 - Cigarettes per day
 - Time from waking to first cigarette
 - <30 min=moderate, <5 min=severe</p>



Nicotine Withdrawal

- Neg. Reinforcement (avoid withdrawal)
- Distressing but not life threatening
- Reach max intensity 24-48 hrs after cessation and last for weeks
- Corticotropin releasing factor produces anxiety



Withdrawal Symptoms

- Depression
- Insomnia
- Irritability
- Anger
- Frustration

- Anxiety
- Poor concentration
- Restlessness
- Appetite/weight gain





Toxicity

- Tobacco Smoke:
 - Volatile= 500 compounds
 - nitrogen, CO, CO2,
 ammonia, hydrogen cyanide, benzene
 - Particulates: >3,500
 - Anabasine, anatabine, myosmine
- Tar: numerous carcinogens



Pulmonary Toxicity

- Imbalance of preoteolytic/antiproteolytic
- Increases airway responsiveness
- COPD
- DNA damage from aromatic

 bydrocarbons







Heart Toxicity

- Exposure of oxidant chemicals causing:
 - endothelial dysfunction
 - Platelet activation
 - Thrombosis
 - Coronary Vasoconstriction
- Reductions of oxygen delivery with CO



Other

- Early menopause
- Osteoporosis
- Yellow staining of fingers
- Aging skin





John G, Pasche S, Rothen N, et al Tobacco-stained fingers: a clue for smoking-related disease or harmful alcohol use? A case–control study BMJ Open 2013;3:e003304. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003304





Health Consequences

- Coronary artery disease
- Stroke
- Cancer
- COPD
- Approx 10 years of life lost



Drug Interactions

- Speeds metabolism of many drugs
- Induces metabolism of:
 - Theophylline, propranolol
 - Flecainide, caffeine, olanzapine
 - Clozapine, imipramine, haloperidol, pentazocine estradiol
- Quitting will increase these levels



Drug Interactions

- Smoking (not nicotine) causes induction of CYP1A2
- Nicotine metabolized by CYP2A6



Other interactions

- Synergy w/ OCPs---> stroke, MI
- Nicotine inhibits reductions in BP and HR from β-blockers
- Less sedation from benzos
- Less analgesia from some opioids
- Less therapeutic effect of H2 blockers
- Vasoconstriction affects insulin absorp
 HealthCare.

Vaping Woes

- Highly addictive
- Harmful carcinogens
- Heavy metals: nickel, tin and lead
- Harm brain development
- Flavorings linked to serious lung disease



Cessation

- 75% of adults who smoke want to stop
- Only 1/3 try to stop
- <3% succeed unaided</p>
- Poor utilization of treatment



Hospital Time=Quitting Time







Typical Treatment Scheme

- Is patient motivated to quit?
 - If not, motivate to quit
- Set a Quit Date
- Treatment planning
 - Pharmacotherapy
 - Counseling



Hospital Medicine Scheme

- Stuck in the hospital in stressful situation
- Reasons why opportune time
 - Removed from normal environs with cues
 - Acute illness may initially preclude smoking
 - Illness could be motivator
 - Daily contact with medical professionals



5As-if motivated to quit

- Ask
- Advise
- Assess
- Assist
- Arrange
- Quit Date-day of admission



Motivational Interviewing-5Rs

- Personal Relevance of quitting to patient
- Risks of Smoking
- Rewards of quitting
- Roadblocks to quitting
- Repeat



Treat Tobacco Dependence

Nicotine Replacement Therapy

Varenicline

Bupropion



Nicotine Replacement



Gum

• 2- and 4-mg





Lozenges

• 2- and 4-mg





Patches

• 7 mg, 14 mg, 21 mg/24hrs





Other

- Inhaler
- Nasal Spray



Correct Dose Matters

Initial Dose of Nicotine Patch Based on Cigarettes Smoked Daily

Cigarettes per Day	Patch Dose (mg/d)
<10	7-14
10-20	14-21
21-40	21-42
>40	≥42

Doses of nicotine patches: 7, 14, and 21 mg.



Patch Dose Based on Blood Cotinine

Cotinine (ng/mL)	Nicotine Patch Dose (mg/d)
<200	14-21
200-300	21-42
>300	≥42

Doses of Nicotine patches: 7, 14, and 21 mg



NRT Pearls

- Don't Underdose
- Timing of dose
- Mix and match
- Don't forget to add lozenges/gum
- E-cigarettes hard to quantify dosage



Varenicline

- Blocks nicotine from binding to the receptor and stimulates receptor mediated activity
- Reduces cravings and withdrawal symptoms
- Start 1-5 weeks before quit date



Varenicline

- Dose
 - Days 1-3: 0.5 mg daily
 - Days 4-7: 0.5 mg BID
 - Day 8 and further: 1 mg BID
- Adverse Effects
 - Nausea
 - Vivid Dreams





Bupropion Sustained Release

- Norepinephrine and dopamine reuptake inhibitor
- Start 1 week before stop date at 150 mg/d for 3 days and then 150 mg twice daily
- Usual length of treatment 6-12 weeks



Bupropion Sustained Release

- Adverse Effects
 - Dry mouth
 - -Insomnia
 - Lowers seizure threshold



Quick Tips

Properly dose

Long acting and short acting agent

 Don't forget to ask about other forms of tobacco

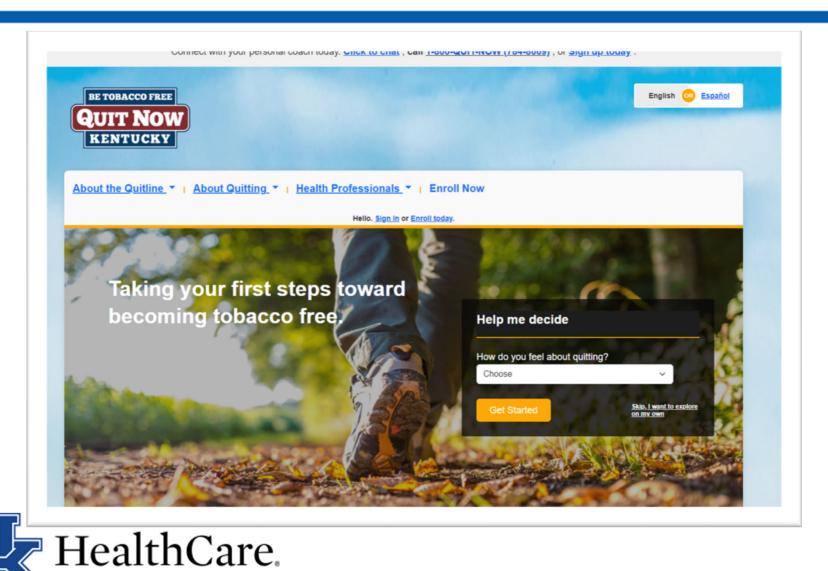


Add Behavioral Therapy

- Increases success by 10-20%
- Unaided 3-6%
- Cochrane Review: 1.83 relative risk with optimal therapy



Behavioral Therapy

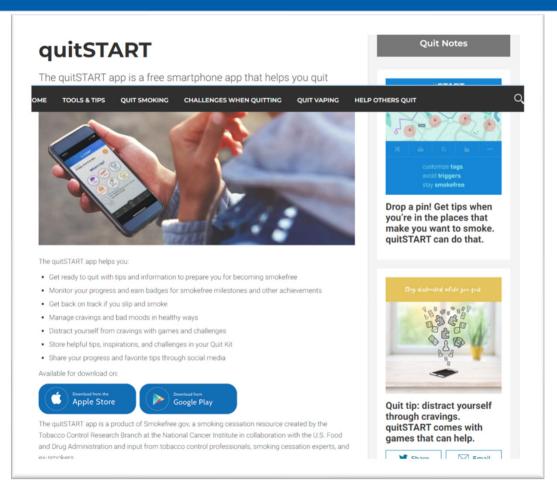


1-800-Quit-Now

- 1-800-784-8669
- Perform Intake 45 minutes
- Develop Quit Plan/Date
- 5-7 coach calls (approx 1x per week)
- 2-12 weeks of NRT



QuitStart App





Hospitalized Patients

- Cochrane Review in 2012
 - NRT 1.54 RR of cessation
 - O Varenicline 1.28 RR
 - Bupropion 1.04 RR



Hospitalized Patients

- Smokers who received NRT, more likely to continue (42%)
 - Ever used NRT: ARR 5.64
 - Never used NRT: ARR 4.68



Billing

Tobacco Counseling 3-10 mins (99406)

Tobacco Counseling >10 mins (99407)



Citations

- Musk A, De Klerk N. Invited Review Series: Tobacco and Lung Health. History of tobacco and health
- www.cdc.gov/tobacco
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Office on Smoking and Health. Tobacco Disparities Dashboard. U.S.
 Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed August 09, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco-health-equity/data-research/index.html
- States With The Most And Least E-Cigarette Use In 2024 Forbes Advisor
- Dani J. The Pharmacology of Nicotine and Tobacco. In: Herron A, Brennan T. The ASAM Essentials of Addiction Medicine. 3rd edition. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer; 2020; 72-77.
- Five Major Steps to Intervention (The "5 A's") | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (ahrq.gov) Access Aug 9, 2024
- Bloom et al. Behaviroal Interventions for Nicotine/Tobacco Use Disorder. In: Miller S, Fiellin D, Rosenthal R, Saitz R. The ASAM Principles of Addiction Medicine. 6th edition. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer; 2019; 951-968.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <u>E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General</u>. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016. Accessed Feb 14, 2024
- Ebbert J, Hays J, McFadden D, Hurt R, and Hurt R. Pharmacological Interventions for Tobacco Use Disorder. In: Miller S, Fiellin D, Rosenthal R, Saitz R. The ASAM Principles of Addiction Medicine. 6th Edition. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer; 2019; 863-871.



Citations

- Leone FT, Zhang Y, Evers-Casey S, Evins AE, Eakin MN, Fathi J, Fennig K, Folan P, Galiatsatos P, Gogineni H, Kantrow S, Kathuria H, Lamphere T, Neptune E, Pacheco MC, Pakhale S, Prezant D, Sachs DPL, Toll B, Upson D, Xiao D, Cruz-Lopes L, Fulone I, Murray RL, O'Brien KK, Pavalagantharajah S, Ross S, Zhang Y, Zhu M, Farber HJ. Initiating Pharmacologic Treatment in Tobacco-Dependent Adults. An Official American Thoracic Society Clinical Practice Guideline. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2020 Jul 15;202(2):e5-e31. doi: 10.1164/rccm.202005-1982ST. PMID: 32663106; PMCID: PMC7365361.
- Hartmann-Boyce J, Hong B, Livingstone-Banks J, Wheat H, Fanshawe TR. Additional behavioural support as an adjunct to pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2019 Jun 5;6(6):CD009670. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD009670.pub4. PMID: 31166007; PMCID: PMC6549450.
- Stead LF, Koilpillai P, Fanshawe TR, Lancaster T. Combined pharmacotherapy and behavioural interventions for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2016 Mar 24;3(3):CD008286. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD008286.pub3. PMID: 27009521; PMCID: PMC10042551.
- Rigotti NA, Clair C, Munafò MR, Stead LF. Interventions for smoking cessation in hospitalised patients. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2012 May 16;5(5):CD001837. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD001837.pub3. Update in: Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2024 May 21;5:CD001837. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD001837.pub4. PMID: 22592676; PMCID: PMC4498489.
- Regan S, Reyen M, Richards AE, Lockhart AC, Liebman AK, Rigotti NA. Nicotine replacement therapy use at home after use during a hospitalization. Nicotine Tob Res. 2012 Jul;14(7):885-9. doi: 10.1093/ntr/ntr244. Epub 2011 Nov 25. PMID: 22121242; PMCID: PMC3390546.

