

# Establishing Smoking Cessation Initiatives in Health Centers

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**August 15, 2011** 

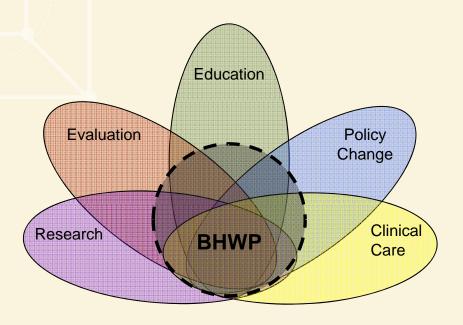
Health Resources and Services Administration & The National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare







# Behavioral Health & Wellness Program www.bhwellness.org









What is killing the majority of us is not infectious disease, but our chronic and modifiable behaviors









www.CenterforIntegratedHealthSolutions.org

Quitting smoking is easy to do. I've done it a million times.

Mark Twain









# Why Community Health Clinics?



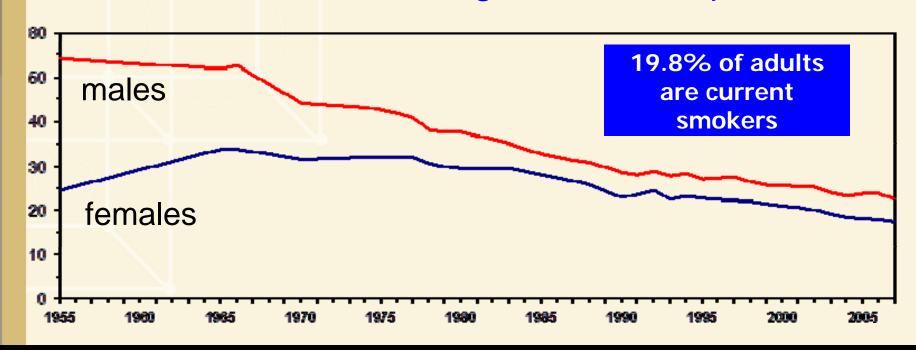
- Integrated and health home models
- Access to high risk populations
- Community-based and patientdirected
- Complements other prevention and wellness activity
- HRSA performance measure







## Trends in Adult Smoking in the U.S. up to 2007



#### 70% want to quit

Graph provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1955 Current Population Survey; 1965–2007 NHIS. Estimates since 1992 include some-day smoking.

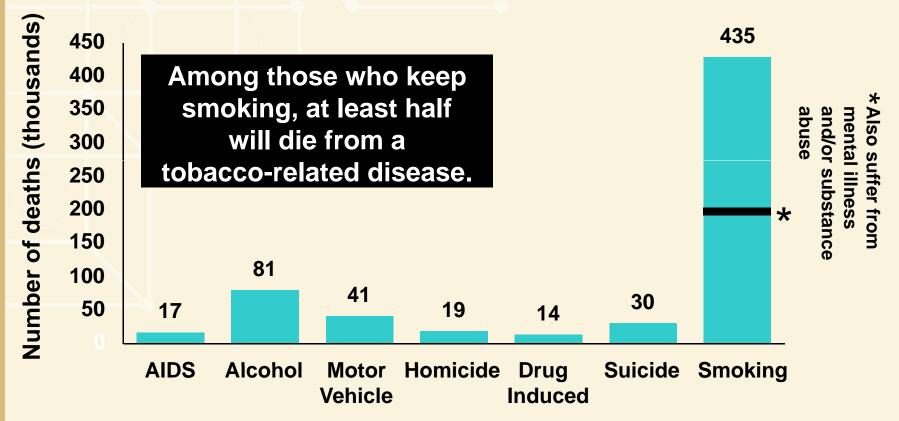








## Comparative Causes of Annual Deaths in the U.S.



Mokdad et al. (2004). *JAMA* 291:1238–1245. Flegal et al., (2005). *JAMA* 293:1861–1867.

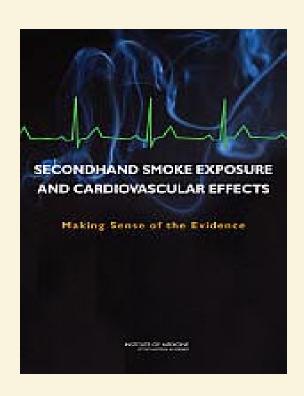






# Secondhand Smoke

Nonsmokers who are exposed to secondhand smoke at home or work increase their heart disease risk by 25–30% and their lung cancer risk by 20–30%



http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic\_information/health\_ef fects/heart\_disease/index.htm





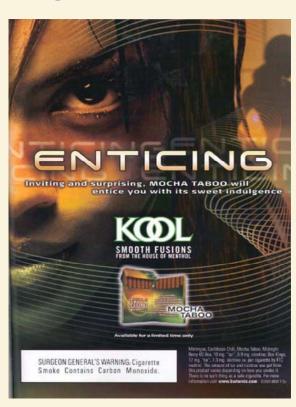


# Youth Targeting

"If our Company is to survive and prosper, over the long term, we must get our share of the youth market."

 RJ Reynolds planning memorandum 1973



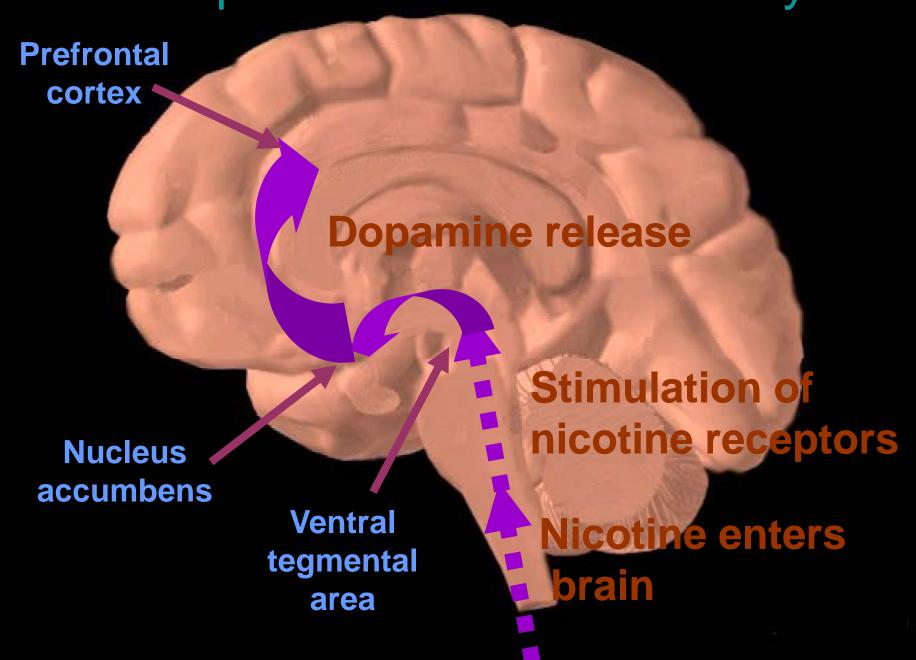








# Dopamine Reward Pathway



# Nicotine Effects

### **Receptor Activation**

- Increase arousal
- Heighten attention
- Influence stages of sleep
- Produce states of pleasure
- Decrease fatigue
- Decrease anxiety
- Reduce pain
- Improve cognitive function

## **Withdrawal Symptoms**

- Mentally sluggish
- Inattentive
- Insomnia
- Boredom and dysphoria
- Fatigue
- Anxiety
- Increase pain sensitivity
- Decrease cognitive function

Most withdrawal symptoms peak 24–48 hr after quitting and subside within 2–4 weeks







# Intervention & Treatment







# Addressing Provider Concerns

- "They can't"
- "They don't want to"
- "I don't have time to do this on top of everything else"
- "I've always heard smoking helps symptoms. I don't want to make their symptoms worse."
- "They will lose their sobriety if they also try to quit smoking"
- "I don't have the training necessary"







Services should be integrated at the point of delivery, actively involve patients as partners in their care, and be coordinated with other community resources

-CBHC, 2010







# **Tobacco Cessation Works**

- 70% of smokers say they want to quit, 40% of smokers attempt to quit
- Quitting tobacco is difficult but absolutely feasible <u>if</u> assistance is <u>provided</u>
  - Quit rates with willpower alone 4%
  - Pharmacotherapy (NRT) alone 22%
  - QuitLine counseling plus NRT 36%
  - Chantix 44%
- Smokers are more than twice as likely to quit with coverage







# Assessment, Treatment Planning, and Continuity of Care







# Clinic Checklist

					de charting smoking status or is there another ng smoking status?
	Are	toba	cco use	asse	essments included in client visits?
٥			intake ent patie		provide space for updating information during sits?
	Is to	obacc	o cessa	ation l	listed on the treatment plan?
	Is ti		a curren	t cop	y of specific resources/ referrals available to all
	☐ Are there patient educational materials readily available (& in non- English languages)?				
	Are	pres	cribing o	guide	lines for cessation available to clinicians?





## Brief Strategy A1. Ask—Systematically identify all tobacco users at every visit

#### Action

Implement an officewide system that ensures that, for EVERY patient at EVERY clinic visit, tobacco-use status is queried and documented.<sup>a</sup>

#### Strategies for implementation

Expand the vital signs to include tobacco use or use an alternative universal identification system.<sup>b</sup>

#### VITAL SIGNS

Blood Pressure	·			
Pulse:	_ We	Weight:		
Temperature: _				
Respiratory Rat	e:			
Tobacco Use:	Current	Former	Never	
	(circle one)			

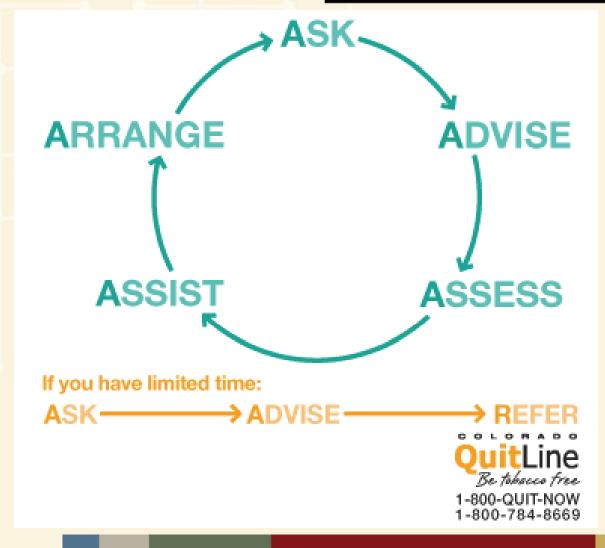
<sup>b</sup> Alternatives to expanding the vital signs are to place tobacco-use status stickers on all patient charts or to indicate tobacco use status using electronic medical records or computer reminder systems.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Repeated assessment is not necessary in the case of the adult who has never used tobacco or has not used tobacco for many years, and for whom this information is clearly documented in the medical record.







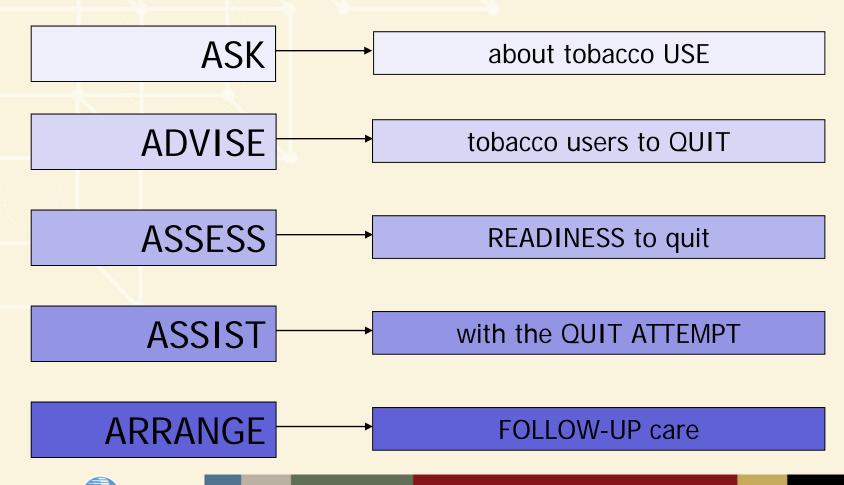








# Assessment and the 5A's









# Advice Can Improve Chances of Quitting



Type of Clinician

Fiore et al. (2008). *Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update.* Rockville, MD: USDHHS, PHS.







# 2 A's and R Model

- ASK: Determine tobacco use status
- ADVISE "Quitting is very important to improving your health. I can refer you to people who can help you"
- REFER
  - To a Quitline (1-800-Quit-Now)
  - To Cessation and/or Wellness Group
  - To Peer Support Group







# Quitline

Take Control

1-800-QUIT-NOW

Call. It's free. It works.

1-800-784-8669

www.smokefree.gov







### Tobacco dependence is a 2-part problem.

### **Physical**

The addiction to nicotine

Treatment

Medications for cessation



#### **Behavior**

The habit of using tobacco

Treatment

Behavior change program

Treatment should address both the addiction **and** the habit.

Courtesy of the University of California, San Francisco









# Resources & Tools for Change

- Motivational enhancement
- Multi-disciplinary treatment planning
- Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy
- Individual counseling >4 sessions
- Groups meeting 6-10 weeks
- Peer-to-peer support
- Community referral







# If Ready to Quit

Number of cigarettes smoked per day

Previous quit attempt?

Withdrawal symptoms?

Worries about cessation?

Strategies to quit smoking

Advise setting a quit date

When is the first cigarette smoked

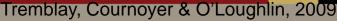
Refer to the helpline and other cessation resources

Offer an appointment or telephone call 1-2 weeks after the quit date

Recommend/prescribe nicotine replacement therapy or other medications







# If Not Ready to Quit

Discuss the effects of smoking on health

Pros and cons of smoking?

Pros and cons of quitting?

Express concerns about their smoking

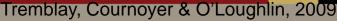
Advise to stop smoking

Discuss the effects of secondhand smoke on health of children, relatives, and friends

Offer an appointment specifically to discuss quitting







# Individual or Group Intervention

Session A: Healthy Behaviors

Session B: Truth About Tobacco

Session C: Changing Behaviors

Session D: Coping with Cravings

Session E: Managing Stress

Session F: Planning Ahead







#### Tobacco dependence is a 2-part problem.

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The addiction to nicotine

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Courtesy of the University of California, San Francisco









## **Metabolism of Nicotine**

70% of nicotine is cleared from the blood during each pass through the liver.

The half-life of nicotine in the blood is ~120 minutes.

Smoking induces CYP1A2 isoenzyme

Monitor for side effects, weight gain

Cessation may produce rapid, significant increase in blood levels of psychotropics and other medications







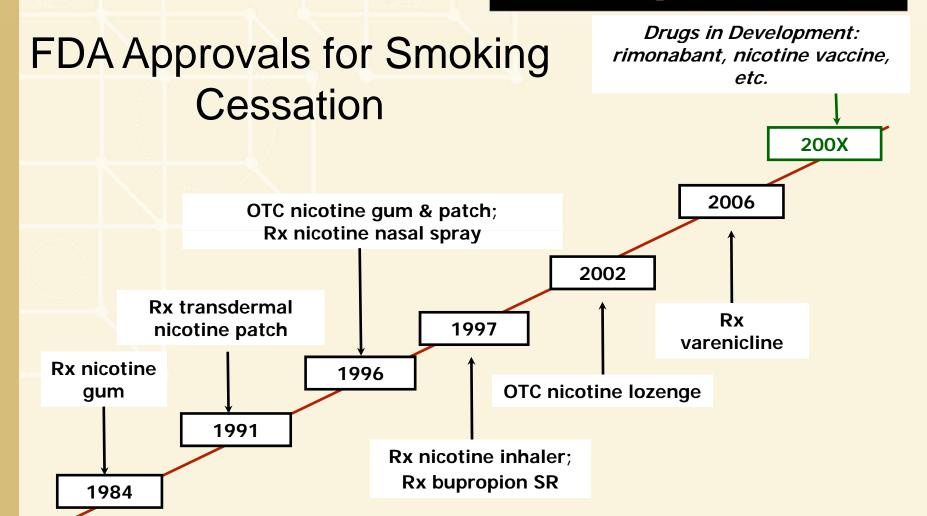
# Medications Know or Suspected To Have Their Levels Affected by Smoking and Smoking Cessation

	Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)	Olanzapine (Zyprexa)
	Clozapine (Clozaril)	Thiothixene (Navane)
ANTIDOVOLIOTICO	Fluphenazine (Permitil)	Trifluoperazine (Stelazine)
ANTIPSYCHOTICS	Haloperidol (Haldol)	Ziprasidone (Geodon)
	Mesoridazine (Serentil)	
	Amitriptyline (Elavil)	Fluvoxamine (Luvox)
	Clomimpramine (Anafranil)	Imipramine (Tofranil)
ANTIDEPRESSANTS	Desipramine (Norpramin)	Mirtazapine (Remeron)
I/ All I	Doxepin (Sinequan)	Nortriptyline (Pamelor)
	Duloxetine (Cymbalta)	Trazodone (Desyrel)
MOOD STABLIZERS	Carbamazepine (Tegretol)	
ANVIOLYTICS	Alprazolam (Xanax)	Lorazepam (Ativan)
ANXIOLYTICS	Diazepam (Valium)	Oxazepam (Serax)
	Acetaminophen	Riluzole (Rilutek)
	Caffeine	Ropinirole (Requip)
OTHERS	Heparin	Tacrine
OTHERS	Insulin	Warfarin
	Rasagiline (Azilect)	







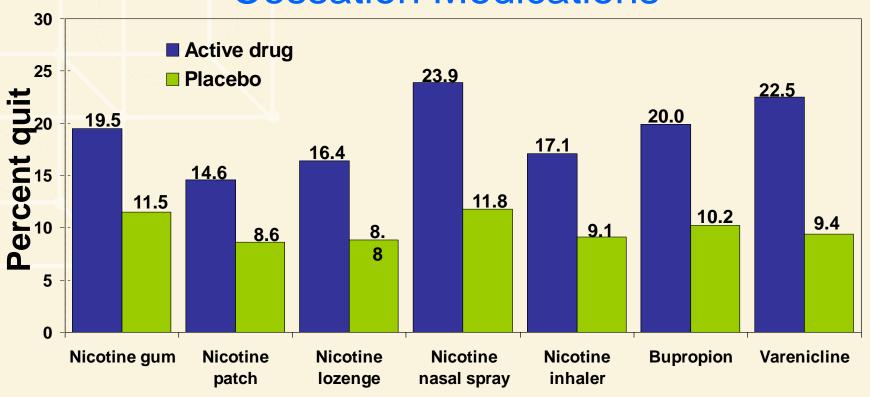








# Long-term (36 month) Quit Rates for Cessation Medications



Data adapted from Silagy et al. (2004). Cochrane Database Syst Rev; Hughes et al., (2004). Cochrane Database Syst Rev; Gonzales et al., (2006). JAMA and Jorenby et al., (2006). JAMA







# Nicotine Patch



#### **ADVANTAGES**

- Provides consistent nicotine levels
- Easy to use and conceal
- Fewer compliance issues
- Safe in presence of C-V disease

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Clients cannot titrate the dose
- Allergic reactions to adhesive may occur
- Taking patch off to sleep may lead to nicotine cravings in the morning







# **NRT Patches**

### **Nicoderm CQ:**

Recommended doses for 10+ cigs/day (if less than 10 cigarettes per day consider other NRT or start with patch at 14mg/day)

Patch strength	<u>Duration</u>
21 mg/day	6-8 weeks
14 mg/day	2-4 weeks
7 mg/day	2-4 weeks

#### **Nicotrol:**

15 mg/16 hours 8 weeks







## **Nicotine Gum**

- Sugar-free chewing gum
- Absorbed through the lining of the mouth
- Available in two strengths (2mg and 4mg)
- Nicorette Nicorette

- Available flavors are:
  - Original, cinnamon, fruit, mint (various), and orange
- Sold without a prescription as Nicorette or as a generic
- Some find the gum difficult to chew
- May not be a good choice for people with jaw problems, braces, retainers, or significant dental work

Nicorette gum (shown here) is manufactured by GlaxoSmithKline.

Courtesy of the University of California, San Francisco









## **Bupropion SR Tablets**

- Does not contain nicotine
- Tablet that is swallowed whole, and the medication is released over time
- Same medication as Wellbutrin, which is used to treat depression
- Sold with a prescription



Courtesy of the University of California, San Francisco









## Varenicline





#### **ADVANTAGES**

- Oral formulation with twice-aday dosing
- Offers a new mechanism of action for persons who previously failed using other medications
- Early trials suggest this agent is superior to bupropion SR

**NOTE**: Patients have reported changes in behavior, agitation, depressed mood, suicidal thoughts or actions while taking or after stopping Varenicline.

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Common side effects:
  - Nausea (in up to 33% of clients)
  - Sleep disturbances (insomnia, abnormal dreams)
  - Constipation
  - Flatulence
  - Vomiting







## **Combination Therapy**

Long-acting formulation (patch, bupropion, vareincline), which produces relatively constant levels of nicotine

## **PLUS**

Short-acting formulation (gum, lozenge, inhaler, nasal spray), which permits acute dose titration as needed for withdrawal symptoms

Ebbert et al., 2009; Hurt et al., 2009; Piper et al., 2009; Schneider et al., 2006; Steinberg et al., 2006







# The Peer to Peer Tobacco Dependence Recovery Program

- A sustainable train-the-trainer model
- Active in 7 states

Positive Social Networking
Education and Awareness Building
One-on-One Motivational Interviews
Tobacco Dependence Support Groups







# **Tobacco-Free Policy**



http://www.epa.gov/smokefree/pledge/index.html





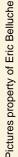


## **Return on Investment**

#### For Facilities:

- Reduced maintenance and cleaning costs
- Decreased accidents and fires
- Decreased health insurance costs
- Decreased worker's compensation payments











## **Return on Investment**

#### For Clinicians and Staff:

- Decreased hospital admissions
- Decreased absenteeism
- Increased staff productivity
- Increased staff satisfaction

#### For Patients:

- Decreased disease and death
- Decreased hospital admissions
- Increased quality of life







## Rxforchange

## Clinician-assisted tobacco cessation

- •RxforChange Home
- Welcome
- About
- News & Publications
- Resources
- •FAQ
- •National Speakers Bureau
- Contacts
- •Petition Against Tobacco Sales in Pharmacies

http://rxforchange.ucsf.edu/curricula/

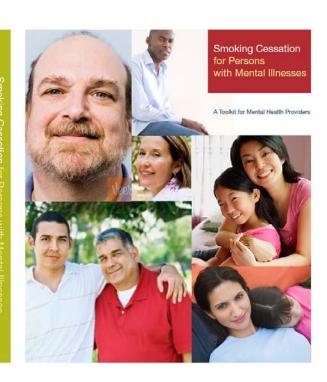


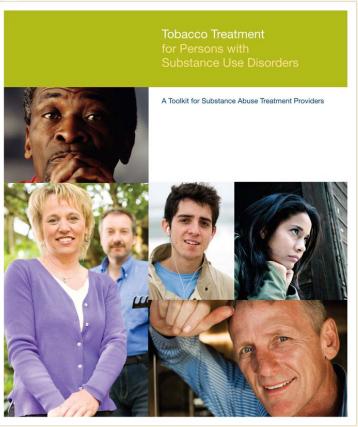




## Interventions for Tobacco Use







#### PDF available at:

http://smokingcessationleadership.ucsf.edu/Downloads/MH/Toolkit/Quit\_MHToolkit.pdf http://smokingcessationleadership.ucsf.edu/BehavioralHealth.htm







## Peer-to-Peer Well Body Program



Peer-to-Peer Peer Supp Tobacco Recovery Program

#### Awake!

Cody Wang, PerD

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Shown Smith, M.A. MEA Manages, Besinese B IT lemnifor Hashrook Program Admini Rachel Bernath Student Research &

www.bhwellness.org



#### Peer Support Group Manual



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#### A Tobacco-Free Toolkit for Community Health Facilities













#### **Project TRUST Edition**

Made possible by funding from the Department of Health and Human Services through the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

#### For More Information, Contact:

## Los Angeles County, Tobacco Control and Prevention Program

3530 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 800

Los Angeles, CA 90010 Phone: (213) 351-7890

Email: tobacco1@ph.lacounty.gov

Web: http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/tob/index.htm







## **National Resources**

**Smoking Cessation Leadership Center** 

http://smokingcessationleadership.ucsf.edu

**Behavioral Health and Wellness Program** 

http://www.bhwellness.org

**Americans for Non-Smokers' Rights** 

http://www.no-smoke.org

**Partnership for Prevention** 

http://www.prevent.org

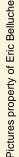
National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors

http://www.nasmhpd.org

**Tobacco Recovery Resource Exchange** 

http://www.tobaccorecovery.org











# **Community Best Practice**

Primary Care Providers for a Healthy Feliciana, Inc.









# Primary Care Providers for a Healthy Feliciana, Inc.

Serving Louisiana Families since 1999

A Network of FQHCs since 2005

**Nurse Practitioner Driven** 

Joint Commission Accredited since 2007

NCQA Medical Home Designation 2009

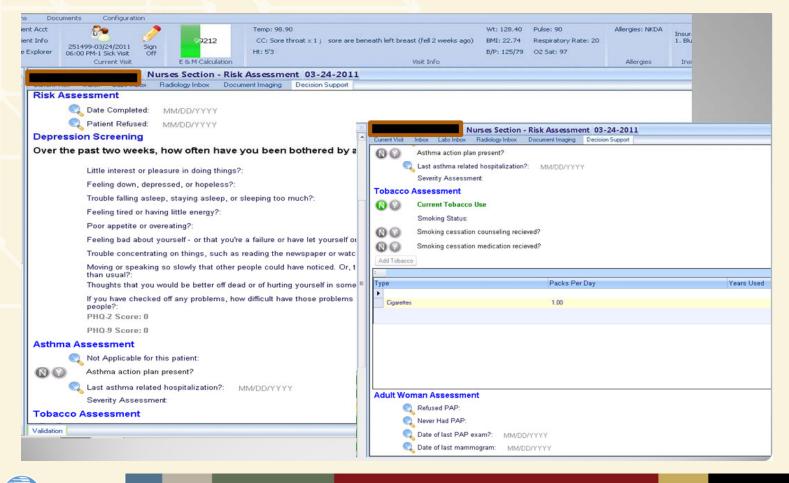








## **MyWinMed EMR Risk Assessment**

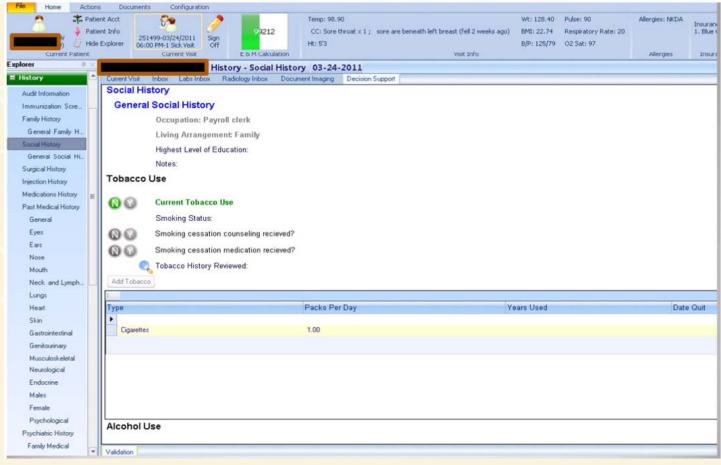








## My WinMed EMR- Social History

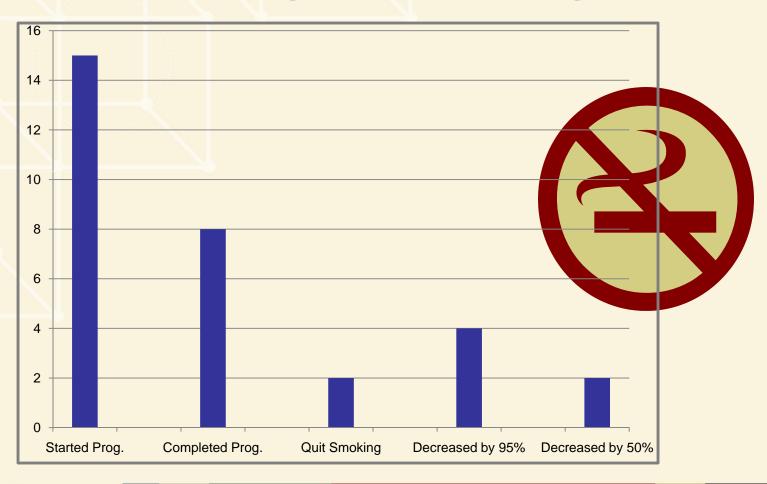








## **Results of Smoking Cessation Program**









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