

Treating Tobacco Use Disorder

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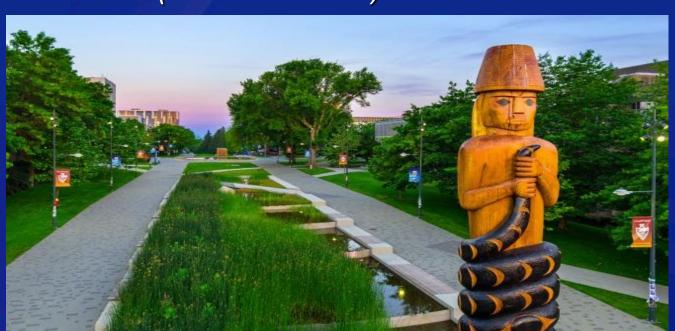
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Land Acknowledgement

We respectfully acknowledge the land on which we work is the traditional territory of the Coast Salish Peoples, including the unceded homelands of x^wməθkwəy'əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and Səl'ílwətal (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations





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University of British Columbia
Ottawa Heart Institute
Providence Health Care
Horizon Health Authority
TEACH (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health)

*No tobacco industry or electronic cigarette industry funding (current or previous)

Learning Objectives

Understand the nature of TUD as a chronic disease

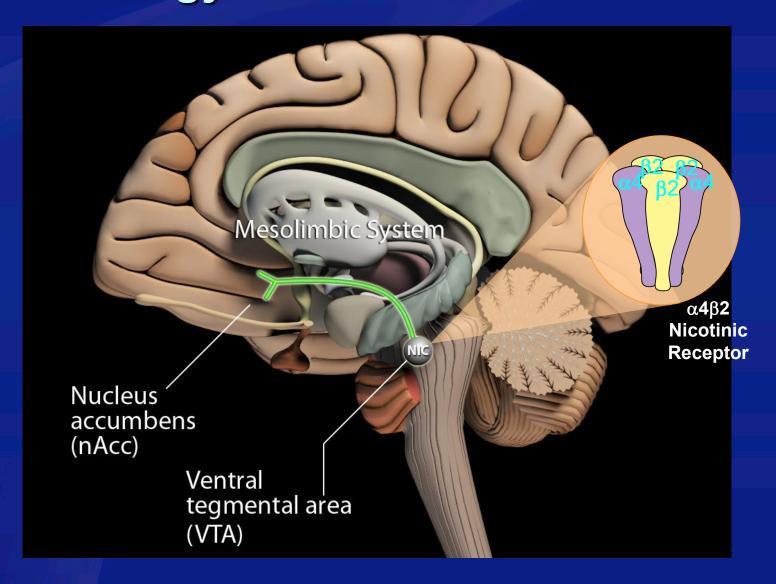
Review "brief intervention" for tobacco users

Become familiar with evidence-based interventions for TUD

Review of the vaping debate



Neurobiology of Tobacco Use Disorder



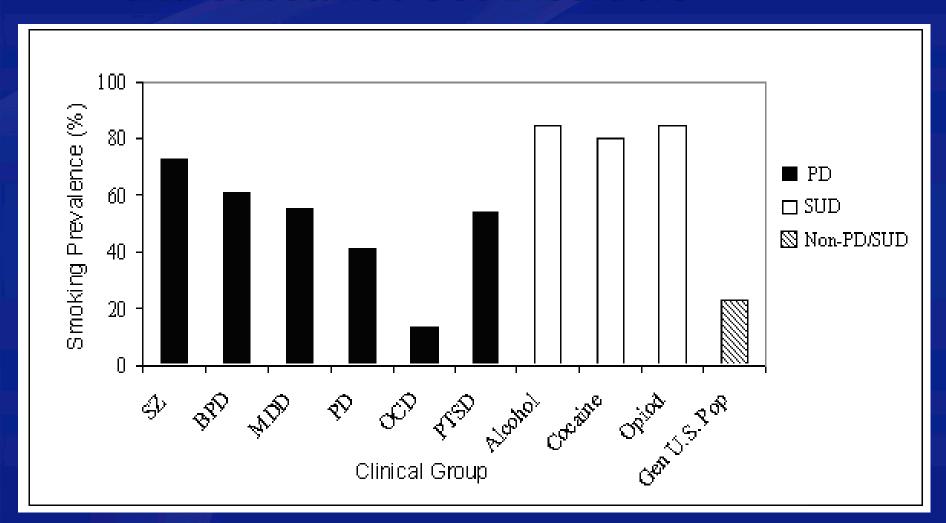


US PHS Guideline – Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update 10 Key Recommendations

- 1. Recognize tobacco dependence as a chronic disease
 - Repeated intervention and multiple quit attempts may be necessary
- Document smoking status and willingness to quit on a regular basis
- 3. Support every patient identified as willing to quit with counselling and medications
 - Tobacco dependence treatments work across a broad range of populations
- 4. Understand that even brief tobacco dependence treatment can be effective
- 5. Use individual, group, and telephone counselling
 - More intense treatment increases effectiveness
 - Practical tips on how to quit and providing social support as part of treatment improves success rates



Prevalence of Smoking: Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders



A Brief Smoking Cessation Intervention

ASK: about tobacco use

ADVISE: every tobacco user to quit

ASSESS: assess readiness to quit

ASSIST: self-help material

pharmacotherapy

counselling/quit lines

ARRANGE: follow up or referral



Non-Pharmacological Treatment for Smoking Cessation

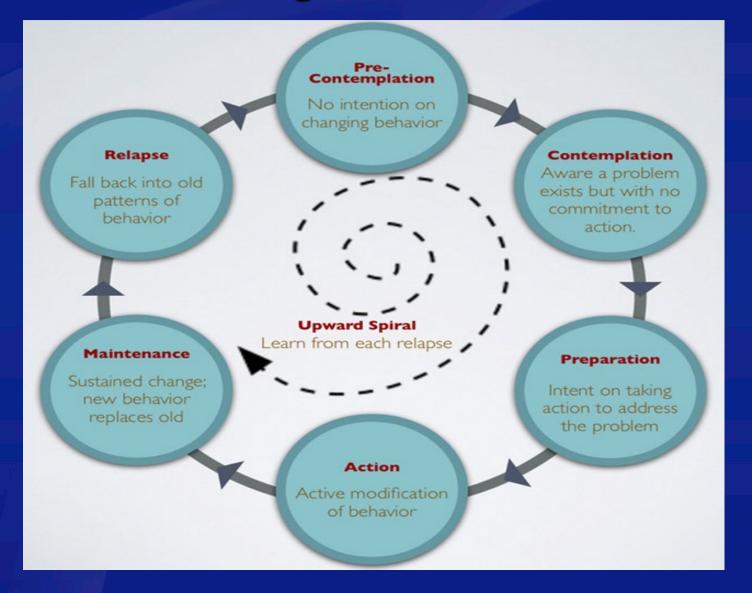
Comparison		Trials (n)	Participants (n)	Pooled OR [†] (95% CI)
•	Physician advice ¹ Brief vs. no advice (usual care) Intensive vs. minimal advice	17 15	>13,000 >9,000	1.66 (1.42–1.94) 1.37 (1.20–1.56)
•	lndividual counseling² vs. minimal behavior intervention	17	>6,000	1.56 (1.32–1.84)
•	Group counseling ³ vs. self-help vs. no intervention	16 7	>4,000 815	2.04 (1.60–2.60) 2.17 (1.37–3.45)
•	Proactive Telephone counseling ⁴ vs. less intensive interventions	13	>16,000	1.41 (1.27–1.57)
	Self-help ⁵ vs. no intervention	11	>13,000	1.24 (1.07–1.45)

[†]OR= odds ratio. Abstinence assessed at least 6-months following intervention.

^{1.} Stead LF, Bergson G, Lancaster T. Cochrane Database of Syst Rev 2008;(2): CD000165. 2. Lancaster T, Stead LF. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2005;(2):CD001292. 3. Stead LF, Lancaster T. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2005;(4): CD001007. 4. Stead LF et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2005;(4):CD002850. 5. Lancaster T, Stead LF. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2005;(3):CD001118.

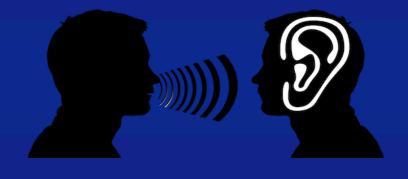


The Challenge of Ambivalence



Principles of Motivational Interviewing

- Express Empathy
- DevelopDiscrepancy
- Roll with Resistance
- Support Self Efficacy



US PHS Guideline – Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence: 2008 Update

First-line Pharmacotherapies for Tobacco Dependence¹

- Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)
 - Patch
 - Gum
 - Inhaler
 - Nasal spray (Not available in Canada)
 - Lozenges
- Antidepressant
 - Bupropion SR
- Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor partial agonist
 - Varenicline



NRT Combinations

- Common to combine patch + gum/lozenge/inhaler/oral spray
- More efficacious than monotherapy
- Considered safe (FDA 2013)









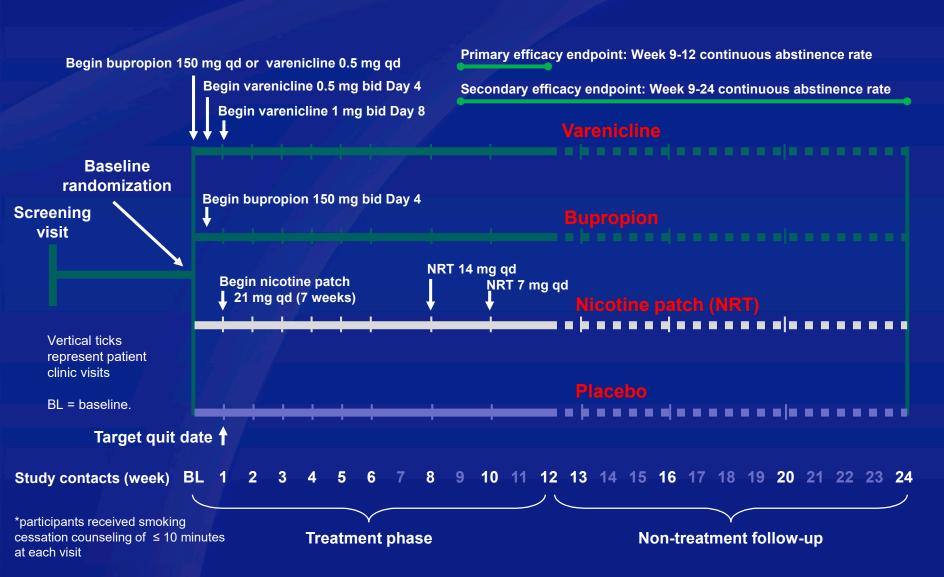
FDA Proposed Label Changes

- NRT use permitted whilst still smoking
- Use of multiple NRT products allowable
- Safe to extend treatment beyond label recommendation





EAGLES Study Diagram





EAGLES: Authors' Conclusions

- Neuropsychiatric Safety
 - The EAGLES trial provides evidence that varenicline and bupropion do not pose a neuropsychiatric safety risk
 - These drugs can be used safely by smokers without a history of psychiatric disorders and by smokers with stable psychiatric disease
- Efficacy
 - Varenicline, bupropion, and NRT transdermal patches are more effective than placebo in aiding smoking cessation in patients with and without a history of psychiatric disorder
 - Varenicline is more effective than bupropion and NRT in psychiatric and non-psychiatric cohorts





An Alternative Approach To Cessation: "Reduce to Quit"

- Reducing cigarettes pre-quit day, and abrupt cessation approaches produce similar quit rates
- Patients should be given the choice to quit via either approach
- Reduction approaches can include the use of pre-quit nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)
- Cigarette smoking and concurrent NRT does not pose increased risk



BC Smoking Cessation Program

- BC Smoking Cessation Program since Sept 2011
- 12 weeks per year of NRT or Varenicline /Zyban
- Process changed Jan 1st 2016 (no 811 call, more options)





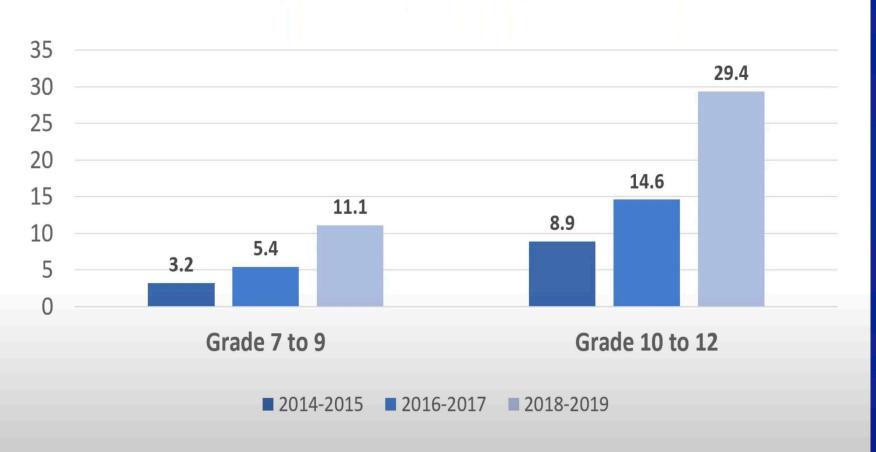
E-Cigarette Products



■

Youth Prevalence

Youth Vaping in Canada (past 30 days)



Source: Canadian Student Tobacco Alcohol and Drugs Survey (CSTADS), 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019



Safety



95% LESS HARMFUL THAN SMOKING

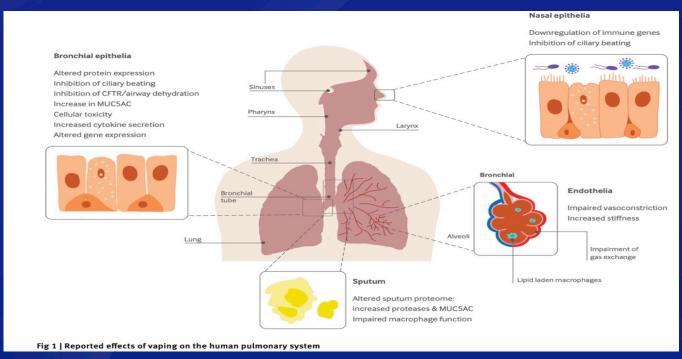
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND (PHE)

THE MESSAGE IS SIMPLE



Safety

What are the respiratory effects of e-cigarettes? A review of the evidence



 ".....current knowledge of these effects is insufficient to determine whether the respiratory health effects of e-cigarette are less than those of combustible tobacco products."



Patterns of Use

AMONG HIGH SCHOOL CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USERS — Rise in Frequency

More Used E-Cigarettes on 20 or More Days



in 2018

vs 20% in 2017







E-cigarettes for Smoking Cessation?

Can electronic cigarettes help people quit smoking?

Key messages

- ➤ There is high-certainty evidence that electronic cigarettes with nicotine increase quit rates compared with nicotine replacement therapy.
- There is moderate-certainty evidence that e-cigarettes with nicotine increase quit rates compared with e-cigarettes without nicotine.
- ➤ We did not detect any clear evidence of harm from nicotine e-cigarettes when used to quit smoking; however, longest follow-up was two years and the overall number of studies was small.

Hartmann-Boyce J, Lindson N, Butler AR, McRobbie H, Bullen C, Begh R, Theodoulou A, Notley C, Rigotti NA, Turner T, Fanshawe TR, Hajek P. Electronic cigarettes for smoking cessation. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2022*, Issue 11; DOI 10.1002/14651858.CD010216.pub7













Smoking Cessation Group at VGH



Take control of your tobacco use

Free drop-in smoking cessation group

- Dates: Starting Oct. 19, every Wednesday from 3:30 p.m. –
 4:30 p.m.
- Location: Room 4166, Gordon and Leslie Diamond Health Care Centre, Vancouver General Hospital, 2775 Laurel Street, Vancouver
- Further information: Email: helptoquit@VCH.ca or call: 604.875.5052

VGH Smoking Cessation Clinic



FREE help to stop smoking or vaping

- Receive personalized counselling support and education by a doctor or nurse
- Learn more about products to help you stop smoking or vaping
- Appointments available in person, by phone or video

No referral needed. Book your appointment now.

Did you know...

- Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in Canada
- Within 24 hours of not smoking or vaping, there are positive health benefits, including improved lung health

VGH Smoking Cessation Clinic

Gordon and Leslie Diamond Health Care Centre

2775 Laurel Street (6th floor) Vancouver, B.C.

604-875-4800 (select option 2) cessationclinic@vch.ca