Project TEACH

Tobacco Cessation With People Receiving Substance Abuse Treatment

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1) Implications of quitting smoking while in substance use treatment

2) Need for special treatment approach?



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Background

- ➤ Patients with substance use disorders (SUDs) have higher rates of tobacco use 70-80%*
- ➤ In general population in 2014 it is at 16.8%
- ➤ In addition to (-) health effects of smoking, patients receiving SUD Tx who continue to smoke are at higher risk of relapse to SUD**

^{**} Tsoh JY, Chi FW, Mertens JR, Weisner CM. Stopping smoking during first year of substance use treatment predicted 9-year alcohol and drug treatment outcomes. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2011 Apr 1; 114(2-3):110-8



^{*} Richter KP, Ahluwalia HK, Mosier MC, Nazir N, Ahluwalia JS. A population-based study of cigarette smoking among illicit drug users in the United States. Addiction. 2002 Jul; 97(7):861-9.

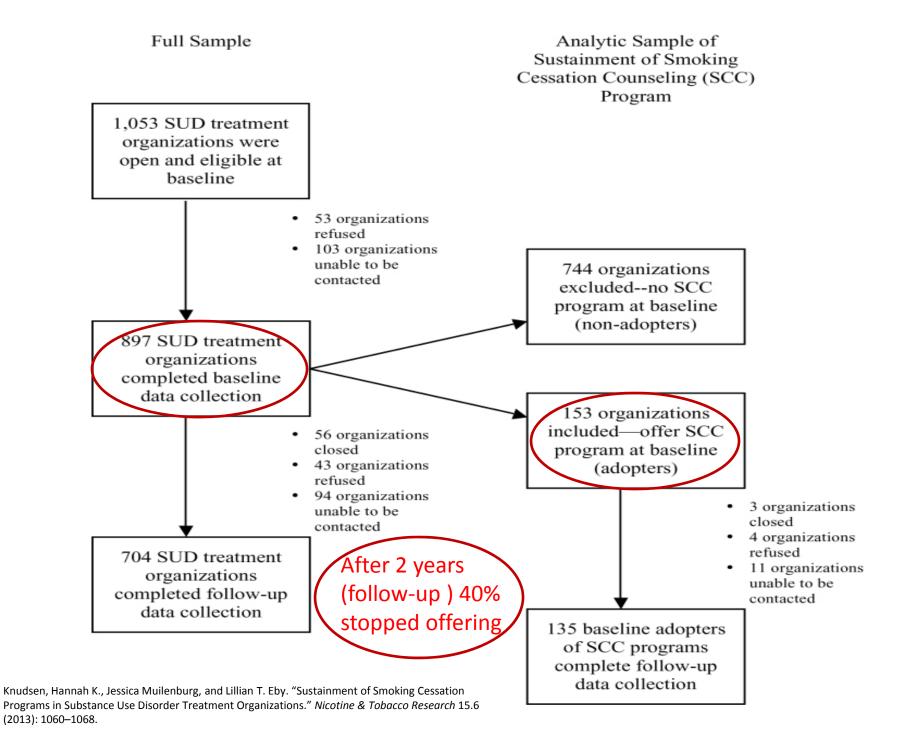
Background (2)

- ➤ SUD Tx facilities: 86% ask all new patients about smoking at intake
- ➤ 35% of organizations develop quit plans for motivated smokers, 12-20% offer medication *
- ➤ A longitudinal 2010 study: 17% of SUD-Tx offered counseling-based smoking cessation**



^{*} Knudsen HK, Studts JL, Boyd S, Roman PM. Structural and cultural barriers to the adoption of smoking cessation services in addiction treatment organizations. J Addict Dis 2010;29:294–305

^{**} Knudsen, Hannah K., Jessica Muilenburg, and Lillian T. Eby. "Sustainment of Smoking Cessation Programs in Substance Use Disorder Treatment Organizations." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 15.6 (2013): 1060–1068.



Barriers

- ➤ SUD treatment providers see tobacco cessation as a low priority, and as less harmful than the patient's other substance use *
- Funding and insurance coverage **
- ➤ SUD treatment providers lack training & rates of smoking among them is around 20% ***



^{*} Ziedonis DM, Guydish J, Williams J, Steinberg M, Foulds J Barriers and solutions to addressing tobacco dependence in addiction treatment programs. Alcohol Res Health. 2006; 29(3):228-35.

^{**} Muilenburg JL, Laschober TC, Eby LT. Organizational factors as predictors of tobacco cessation pharmacotherapy adoption in addiction treatment programs. J Addict Med 2014;8:59–65.

^{***} Knudsen, Hannah K., Jessica Muilenburg, and Lillian T. Eby. "Sustainment of Smoking Cessation Programs in Substance Use Disorder Treatment Organizations." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 15.6 (2013): 1060–1068

Implication On SUD Recovery?

- ➤ A concern about integrating tobacco treatment into SUD Tx is that smoking cessation <u>may</u> threaten SUD recovery
- Several studies have refuted that concept *
- ➤ In 2003, a large longitudinal study: quitting smoking ↑↑ abstinent days 1 & 5 y. follow-up

^{**} Kohn CS, Tsoh JY, Weisner CM. Changes in smoking status among substance abusers: baseline characteristics and abstinence from alcohol and drugs at 12-month follow-up. Drug Alcohol Depend 2003;69:61–71



^{*} Kalman D, Kim S, DiGirolamo G, Smelson D, Ziedonis D. Addressing tobacco use disorder in smokers in early remission from alcohol dependence: the case for integrating smoking cessation services in substance use disorder treatment programs. Clin Psychol Rev 2010;30:12–24

Are SUD Patients Interested?

- Many SUD patients are interested in quitting or cutting down their tobacco use *
- Patient are interested in smoking cessation services being delivered by treatment agencies
- ➤ Those who receive cessation services from clinicians are likely to make a quit attempt **

^{**} Martinez C, Guydish J, Le T, Tajima B, Passalacqua E. Predictors of quit attempts among smokers enrolled in substance abuse treatment. Addict Behav 2015;40:1–6



^{*} McClure EA, Acquavita SP, Dunn KE, Stoller KB, Stitzer ML. Characterizing smoking, cessation services, and quit interest across outpatient substance abuse treatment modalities. J Subst Abuse Treat 2014;46:194–201.

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Can SUD Patients Quit Smoking?

- ➤ Eight studies (5 based on NESARC). Adults with lifetime or past-year AUDs/SUDs were less likely to quit smoking in cross-sectional and longitudinal data *
- ➤ If quit smoking but continue to use other substances, more likely to relapse to smoking**

^{**} A.H. Weinberger, C.E. Pilver, R.A. Hoff, C.M. Mazure, S.A. McKee. Changes in smoking for adults with and without alcohol and drug use disorders: Longitudinal evaluation in the U.S. population. The Am. J. Drug Alcohol Abuse, 39 (3) (2013), pp. 186–193



^{*} P.H. Smith, K.C. Young-Wolff, A. Hyland, S.A. McKee. Are statewide restaurant and bar smoking bans associated with reduced cigarette smoking among those with mental illness? Nicotine Tob Res., 16 (6) (2014), pp. 846–85

Do SUD Pts. Need Different Tx?

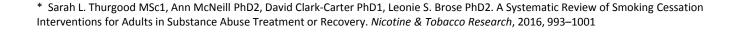
- Smokers with a history of alcoholism are more nicotine dependent than those without a history of alcoholism* are also less likely to quit smoking**
- ➤ Former alcoholics that seek to quit smoking request more pharmacotherapy than smokers without a history of alcoholism***
- (Hurt 2003; Ward 2012)
- (Havs 1999)
- (Hughes 2000)



Do SUD Pts. Need Different Tx? (2)

A 2016 review of 17 RC studies; 12 did not report an effect, while 5 reported significant effects of smoking cessation Tx among SUD pts:

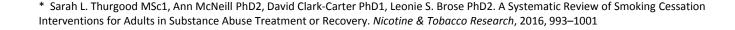
- 1) Nicotine patches improved C. abstinence, 6 m
- 2) Nicotine gum improved C. abstinence, 12 m





Do SUD Pts. Need Different Tx? (3)

- 3) Counseling, <u>Contingency Management</u>, Relapse Prev. improved C. abstinence 6 & 12 m
- 4) CBT plus NRT improved PPA at 6 months
- 5) Combination of bupropion, NRT, counseling Contingency Management improved PPA, 6m

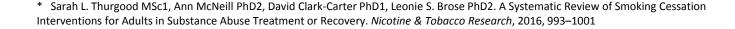




SUD Patients Relapse To Substance Use If They Quit Smoking?

In the same 2016 review of 17 studies:

- 2 studies showed some evidence of improved subs. use outcomes if patients quit smoking
- ➤ 8 studies did not show difference in substance use outcomes when patient quit smoking. None had (-) effect on substance use outcome





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Simultaneous OR Sequential?

- Studies are not conclusive, there does not seem to be a negative impact if done simultaneously*.
- ➤ If patient is ready to quit all together they would benefit from doing so



Simultaneous OR Sequential? (2)

- ➤ The consensus is that patients ought to try tobacco (smoking) cessation as soon as they are comfortable and ready
- ➤ Either simultaneously or after they quit their other substance of use, <u>not wait</u> for one year



Take Home Points

