



Nicotine Replacement Therapy for Tobacco Dependency



Doncaster and Bassetlaw
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Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) prescribing algorithm

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For adults (≥ 18 years old)

Moderate / Heavy smoker (Smokes >10 cigarettes daily)	Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 30) 21mg/24hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 6-8 weeks, then Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20) 14mg/24hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 2 weeks, then Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 10) 7mg/24hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 2 weeks	Administration notes: High- and medium-strength patches are kept as ward stock in general medicine and surgery wards. Apply the patch on waking to dry, non-hairy skin on the hip, trunk or upper arm. Hold in position for 10-20 seconds to ensure adhesion. Remove the patch the following day and place a new patch on a different area. Avoid using the same site for at least seven days. If patient experiences disturbance in sleep, consider removing the patch at bedtime (prescribed as REMOVE NICOTINE patches) and apply on waking the next morning.
Light smoker (Smokes <10 cigarettes daily)	Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20) 14mg/24hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 6-8 weeks, then Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 10) 7mg/24hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 2-4 weeks	

Other prescribing information:

If withdrawal symptoms are experienced, the strength of the patch should be maintained or increased until the patient is stabilised.

If a patient using the high-strength patch experiences excessive side effects that do not resolve within a few days, he/she should be changed to a medium-strength patch for the remainder of the initial treatment period and then use the lower strength patch for 2 weeks.

Continue the prescribing of NRT on discharge for those whose have been commenced on NRT and maintained abstinence throughout admission. A minimum of 2 weeks supply of NRT will be made by DBTH on discharge.

For pregnant patients

Moderate / Heavy smoker (Smokes >10 cigarettes daily)	Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi) 25mg/16hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 8 weeks, then Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi) 15mg/16hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 2 weeks, then Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi) 10mg/16hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 2 weeks	Administration notes: High- and medium-strength patches are kept in maternity wards. To minimise continuous exposure of nicotine to foetus, NRT patches should be used for no more than 16 hours in any 24-hour period. Apply on waking in the morning and remove at bedtime (prescribed as REMOVE NICOTINE patches).
Light smoker (Smokes <10 cigarettes daily)	Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi) 15mg/16hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 8 weeks, then Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi) 10mg/16hours Patch 1 daily in the morning for 4 weeks	

Other prescribing information:

Neither varenicline nor bupropion should be offered to pregnant or breastfeeding women.

Combine with a short-acting NRT preparation

In trials, a combination of patches and short-acting NRT preparation (e.g. lozenges, inhalator, nasal spray) was in general more effective than single preparation of NRT.

Short-acting NRT preparations should not to be prescribed if the patient is using electronic cigarettes or vapes.

Short-acting NRT preparations, except lozenges, should only be prescribed either on the advice of a member of Respiratory Team or a smoking cessation specialist or if preferred by the patient for any other reason. If not, consider NRT patches +/- lozenges.

NRT preparations	Prescribing information	Administration notes
Nicotine lozenges, £ Available at: Nicotine 1mg lozenges Nicotine 2mg lozenges Nicotine 4mg lozenges	Dose: <i>One lozenge every 1-2 hours when the urge to smoke occurs; maximum 15 lozenges per day.</i> Individuals who smoke fewer than 20 cigarettes daily should use the lower strength lozenges (i.e. 1mg or 2mg lozenges). Individuals who smoke more than 20 cigarettes daily and those who fail to stop smoking with the low-strength lozenges should use 4mg lozenges. If an adverse event occurs with a high strength lozenge, a lower strength lozenge should be considered instead.	Allow the lozenge to dissolve slowly in the mouth until the taste become strong. The lozenge should then be lodged between the gum and the cheek. When the taste fades, the lozenge should be sucked again. From time to time, move the lozenge from one side of the mouth to the other. This routine should be repeated until the lozenge dissolves completely. Try not to swallow excessively as the nicotine needs to be absorbed through the buccal mucosa. Lozenges last for 10-30 minutes. Lozenges should not be used by people with mouth ulcers.
Nicotine inhalation cartridge, ££ Available at: Nicotine 10mg cartridges Nicotine 15mg cartridges	Dose: <i>As required, the cartridges can be used when the urge to smoke occurs or to prevent cravings.</i> <i>Individuals should not exceed 12 cartridges of the 10-mg strength daily, or 6 cartridges of the 15-mg strength daily.</i>	Place the cartridge in the device and draw in air through the mouthpiece. Each session can last for approximately five minutes. The amount of nicotine from one puff of the cartridge is less than that from a cigarette. Therefore it is necessary to inhale more often than when smoking a cigarette. A 15mg cartridge lasts for approximately 40 minutes of intense use. One cartridge ~ 4-6 normal strength cigarettes.
Nicotine nasal spray, ££ Available at: Nicotine 0.5mg/metered dose nasal spray	Dose: <i>One spray as required, individuals can spray into each nostril when the urge to smoke occurs, up to twice every hour for 16 hours daily; maximum 64 sprays per day.</i>	Insert the spray tip into one nostril, pointing the top towards the back of the nose. Press firmly and quickly. Then, the insert the spray tip into other nostril and repeat the process. Nasal spray is not suitable for everyone and may cause side effects such as nose and throat irritation, coughing, and watering eyes.

Smoking and interactions with medication

Tobacco smoke contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that induce certain hepatic enzymes (most notably CYP1A2). For some drugs smoking significantly reduces plasma levels of affected medications.

Therefore higher doses of those medications are needed in people who smoke, compared with people who do not smoke.

When someone changes their smoking status or alters the number smoked, the plasma levels of some of the medications, e.g. aminophylline / theophylline, beta-blockers, clozapine, flecainide and insulin, could be affected. Please contact your ward pharmacist for further details.