Smoking & NRT in Long-Term Care

DID YOU KNOW? Nicotine is one of the most addictive substances.

If a resident is asking to smoke they are expressing a need which may be physiological or psychological.

If a person has smoked one pack of 25 cigarettes every day for 40 years, that's:

- over 365,000 cigarettes
- over 4,380,000 hand to mouth repetitions

Imagine how difficult it is to quit smoking especially as an older adult with dementia who has to moved to long term care and is now unable to access cigarettes.



BENEFITS OF QUITTING



After: Health benefits include:

- 20 minutes \rightarrow Blood pressure, pulse, and hand/feet temperature return to normal
 - 8 hours \rightarrow Nicotine and carbon monoxide levels in blood reduce by half, oxygen levels return to normal
 - 24 hours \rightarrow Carbon monoxide will be eliminated from the body, lungs start to clear out mucus and other smoking debris
 - 48 hours → Changes of having a heart attack start to go down, nerve endings start to re-grow, and ability to taste and smell improves
 - 72 hours → Breathing becomes easier, bronchial tubes relax, energy levels increase
- 2-12 weeks \rightarrow Circulation improves, breathing improves, walking becomes easier as circulation improves, wound healing is greatly improved.
- 3-9 months \rightarrow Coughing, wheezing and breathing problems improve and lung function increases by up to 10-30%
 - 1 year → Risk of smoking-related heart attack is cut in half
 - 10 years \rightarrow Risk of lung cancer is cut in half

WHAT IS WITHDRAWAL?

- When a person develops a tolerance to nicotine, they usually need more of the substance in order to get the same effect
- They may develop a dependence to nicotine so when they stop smoking, their bodies go through withdrawl and they may become sick. The person may experience a great deal of discomfort without the nicotine. This may be the reason for some behavioral expressions as well as physical symptoms.
- A person with dementia may not be able to verbalize that they are in withdrawal from nicotine.
- When a person with nicotine dependence comes to long-term care and is unable to go out to smoke safely, we can assist them to be comfortable, safe, and avoid the difficult withdrawal from nicotine

WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS

Symptoms of nicotine withdrawal include:

- irritability
 - anger
 - agitation
 - headache
 - anxiety
 - difficulty concentrating
- restlessness
- difficulty sleeping

NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY (NRT)

NRT can be used...

- Even if there is NO longterm goal to quit smoking
- When the resident is not ready or able to quit smoking
- To reduce smoking
- To reduce smoking related agitation/ behaviours

The nicotine in NRT is not harmful to the resident.

Other alternatives to smoking

- Having many opportunities to connect with friends in a non smoking environment
- Fresh air breaks in non smoking areas (e.g. balconies)
- Sweet alternatives for non -diabetic residents:
 - Sometimes sugar, candy or chocolate can help with cravings for a cigarette A small cup of soda/juice may help with urges to
 - smoke Lollipops may help as the hand to mouth motion is
 - similar to smoking

NRT THERAPIES AND **CONSIDERATIONS:**



Nicotine spray* Quick and effective,

works in 30-120 seconds * short acting NRTs can be used for

resident's who smoke less cigarettes or when the patch cannot be tolerated

Nicotine inhaler* Allows for similar hand to

- mouth motion as smoking does Should be kept at nursing
- station if person is unable to self-regulate (each pod lasts for about 4 hours if smoked 5 minutes at a time)

Most effective

Nicotine patch

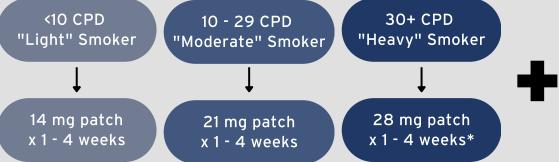
- Delivers nicotine through the skin Delivers a steady amount of
- nicotine



Nicotine gum/ lozenge*

- Resident can not have swallowing or choking risks
- Resident needs to understand the lozenges are to be slowly dissolved between the cheek and gums (not chewed) Ideal for residents whoa re able to self
- regulate and only take lozenges when needed.

NRT DOSING:



NRT (spray or inhaler) for breakthrough cravings as needed

Choose one

short acting

*Nicotine can be used long

• There is not enough nicotine replacement being offered

If the resident has a cigarette while on NRT it can mean:

They may be missing the social interaction associated with smoking

