

Tobacco 101: A Guide to Working with Nicotine Addicted Patients



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Please Note: All dental professionals will receive 3 CE credit hours for completing this course. All other healthcare professionals i.e., physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants and pharmacists are encouraged to take this course but are not eligible for CE credit.

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure Statement

- Dr. Zablotsky is a senior consultant for the Nova Southeastern University Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) Program and lecturer at the NSU College of Dental Medicine. He is compensated by NSU through institutional funds.

Introduction – Tobacco

This course will provide an understanding of how tobacco products impact your patients, and educate you on how to confidently guide your tobacco and nicotine using patients to quit their addiction.

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Overview

Over the years tobacco and nicotine products have been evolving. It is abundantly clear that their continued use negatively impacts the oral and overall health of your patients. There is a universal agreement that smoking has a devastating effect on one's body. The harmful effects of e-cigarettes, vaping and other tobacco harm reduction products are actively being researched, but it is safe to say that the use of nicotine delivery products is not going away any time soon. It is incumbent upon dental professionals to stay updated on the effects all these products have on their patients. The goal of this course is to provide you with this knowledge, and an understanding of how to confidently guide your tobacco and nicotine using patients to quit their addiction.

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this course, the dental professional should be able to:

- Have a basic knowledge of the history of tobacco.
- Identify the tobacco and nicotine products currently on the market.

- Be aware of the impact of these products on oral health.
- Understand the basics of nicotine addiction.
- Know the smoking cessation modalities which are currently available.
- Utilize new skills to help work with tobacco and nicotine addicted patients.
- Make working with tobacco addicted patients one of the most gratifying experiences of one's dental professional career.

Introduction

There is an acknowledgment amongst health care professionals that working with tobacco and nicotine using patients to quit their addiction is one of the most difficult tasks they are asked to perform. The obligation and duty of a healthcare provider is to prevent disease, thus we ideally should be speaking to parents and their children about the dangers of tobacco use as early as is feasible as most smokers begin using cigarettes between the ages of 10-13.¹ This is especially true given the viral rise in the number of young people vaping. In addition, "Secondhand smoke exposure causes disease and premature death in children who do not smoke. Children exposed to secondhand smoke are at an increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory infections, ear problems, and more severe asthma. Smoking by parents causes respiratory symptoms and slows lung growth in their children."^{2,3}

Despite our issuing these warnings, we still have 34.2 million adult smokers (13%) in the United States⁴ and 1.3 billion tobacco users worldwide.⁵ It is clear that far too many people are suffering. In order to try to make any inroads in reversing this national tragedy, there are many areas that need to be addressed. How did we get here? What products are causing this problem? How do they compromise our health and welfare? What can we do as a profession, and individual, to undo the damage done and prevent future generations from suffering a similar fate?

History of Tobacco

Tobacco's genus, *Nicotiana*, named in honor of Jean Nicot, the French ambassador to Portugal, contains sixty-four species, two of which have been used by humans for various purposes,

Nicotiana rustica, and *Nicotiana tabacum*. These species are native only to the Americas and were first seen by humans 18,000 years ago. It is estimated that tobacco plants were first cultivated sometime between 5000-3000 B.C in the Peruvian/Ecuadorean Andes and that its use spread throughout the Americas and included Cuba as well. As time passed, humans found many uses for this plant. It was initially used by shamans in South America, in religious rites as well as a medicine. It served as a mild analgesic and antiseptic, a poultice applied to wounds and teeth, as eye drops, enemas and as a narcotic. Its smoke was blown on women to make them fertile, and on warriors to give them courage in battles. In 1565 (Seville, Spain) Nicolas Monardes wrote a treatise, "Joyful News of our New Found World" in which he claimed that tobacco could be used to treat toothaches, kidney stones, tape worms, and dandruff.

Fast forward to 1889, in the US, James "Buck" Duke formed the American Tobacco Company. Utilizing Virginia inventor James Bonsack's cigarette rolling machine, he made 200 cigarettes a minute. Within five years one billion cigarettes were produced.⁵ The

sale of Duke's cigarettes exploded, leading the way to the production of 30 cigarettes a second and the sales of approximately six trillion cigarettes worldwide in 2014 (Figure 1).⁶ As this century progresses, we are seeing the tobacco industry expand their sale of cigarettes into Asia, the Middle East and Africa as the market in developed countries shrinks, and as a global health treaty (FCTC), has been introduced to reduce tobacco related diseases. Tobacco companies will continue to create new products which healthcare professionals will need to address as our patients use them.

Tobacco and Nicotine Products

Over the last century, up to the present, the tobacco industry has had a major impact on societal norms and health. They have convinced us that tobacco use would make us chic, calm our nerves, help us maintain a slender figure, be more attractive to the opposite sex, amongst many other things. After Surgeon General Luther Terry's report in 1964 stated unequivocally that "Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the US to warrant remedial action" and that it was the cause of lung cancer in men, and most likely women," the tobacco industry has tried to

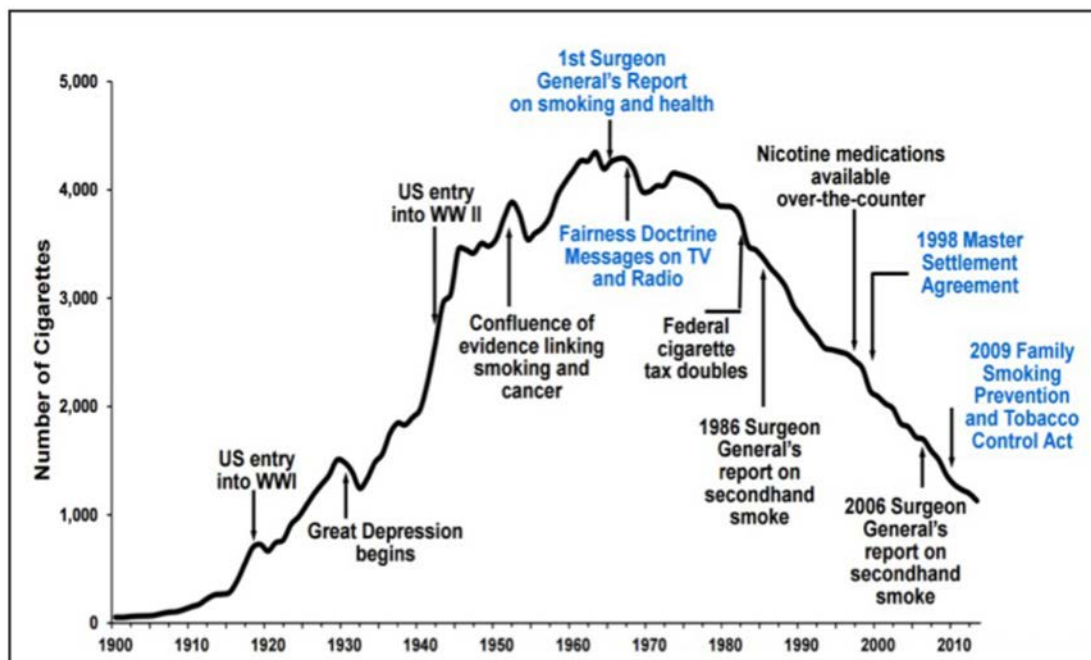


Figure 1. US Adult Per Capita Cigarette Consumption and Major Smoking and Health Events, 1900-2013.²

adapt to continue to market their products in various iterations. The purpose of this section is to review the myriad of tobacco products that are presently available to our patients and which continue to potentially compromise their oral and overall health (Table 1).

Cigarettes

The present-day cigarette has come a long way from its first ancestor; the papelote, shredded tobacco wrapped in paper, which was smoked by the poor in Spain in the 1800s. The modern-day cigarette has a filter that is made from cellulose acetate fiber, paper or activated charcoal. Below the filter is the cigarette paper and tobacco filler. The paper contains many chemicals one of which is titanium oxide, which accelerates and maintains burning. The tobacco in the cigarette is 1/3 shredded tobacco, 1/3 “reconstituted tobacco” made from a pulp of mashed tobacco stems, and other parts of the leaf which might go to waste. This mix is then impregnated with nicotine and as much as 600 chemical additives.⁷ The final third is expanded to puff tobacco, which is tobacco impregnated with Freon and/or ammonia. The ammonia increases the smoker’s ability to extract nicotine while smoking.⁷ Additionally, cigarette smoke has 7,000 chemicals with more than 70 of which can cause cancer.⁸ Despite the public’s awareness of the dangers of smoking, it is estimated that 135,720 men and women in the US will die from lung cancer in 2020, 90-95% of which will be caused by cigarette smoking.⁹ Smoking will also be the cause of one out of three of all cancer deaths, as it is known to cause cancer of the larynx, oral cavity, bladder, pancreas, cervix, kidney, stomach, blood, liver, colon, rectum and the esophagus.⁸

Thirty-two percent of all coronary heart disease deaths in the United States each year are attributable to smoking. Smoking also contributes to hypertension and stroke, with the risk of ischemic stroke nearly doubling.⁸ Smoking accounts for 11% of all stroke deaths,⁸ and will also increase the number of Americans getting diabetes, hearing loss and vision problems, chronic coughing, emphysema and bronchitis.⁸ It will exacerbate asthma in adults and also impair their immune system.⁸

Table 1. Smoked vs. Smokeless Tobacco Products.

Smoked Tobacco Products	Smokeless Tobacco Products
Cigarettes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menthol • Flavored 	Cigarettes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose-leaf • Plugs • Twists
Cigars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Cigars • Small Cigars (Cigarillos) • Regular Cigars • Premium Cigars 	Snuff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moist • Dry
Bidis and Kreteks/Cloves	Dissolvable Tobacco Products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orbs • Strips • Sticks • Lozenges
Hookah	
Electronic Cigarettes	

The bottom line is that cigarette smoking is responsible for more than 480,000 deaths per year in the United States, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke exposure.⁸

Cigars

Higher grade cigars are made of high-quality tobacco which has been fermented and aged and used in the filler and wrapper. Low grade and machine-made cigars are composed of chopped tobacco as the filler, and the wrapper of long leaves or a paper made from tobacco pulp. Some cigars do have flavorings added. All cigar smokers, whether they inhale or not, expose their lips, tongue and throat to smoke and its toxic and cancer-causing chemicals. While many believe that cigars are not harmful because cigar smoke is not inhaled, studies have shown that some cigar smokers do

inhale, thereby absorbing smoke into their lungs and bloodstream and depositing smoke particles in their lungs as well as their stomachs and digestive tract. Although cigarette use has declined in the US, the use of cigars has increased dramatically since 1993. Each year, about 9,000 Americans die prematurely from regular cigar use.¹⁰⁻²⁰

Bidis

Bidis are small, thin hand-rolled cigarettes mostly made in India and Southeast Asia. They are composed of tobacco wrapped in a tendu or temburnia leaf. Many bidis are flavored. Bidi smoking increases the risk for oral cancer, lung cancer, stomach cancer, and esophageal cancer.²¹



Kreteks

Kreteks, or clove cigarettes, are imported from Indonesia and contain tobacco, cloves and other additives. Both of these products are not safe alternatives to cigarettes. Regular kretek smokers have 13 to 20 times the risk for abnormal lung function (e.g., airflow obstruction or reduced oxygen absorption) compared with nonsmokers.²²



Hookahs and Pipes

The hookah pipe (also called water pipe, shisha, goza, amongst other names) was introduced in the 1500s in the Mideast. Tobacco is heated and the smoke carrying charcoal combustion particles passes through the tobacco to water, which bubbles into a vapor that users inhale.²³ Unfortunately, the common perception is that the water in the hookah will filter out harmful chemicals. In reality, "the smoke that passes through the water does not eliminate the hazardous, addictive chemicals released from the tobacco (Figure 2). At least 82 toxicants and carcinogens have been identified in hookah smoke, including tobacco-specific nitrosamines (TSNAs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and heavy metals."²⁴ During a one-hour hookah session a person inhales as much smoke as 100 cigarettes.²⁵ According to the 2019 Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS), over 600,000 youths have used hookah in the past month, with rates of use similar in boys and girls.²⁶ The Spring 2019 National College Health Assessment found that 15.1% of undergraduates had never tried hookah and 2.1% had used it in the past month.²⁷



According to the 2012-2013 Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS), 15.7% of young adults aged 18-24 who were not established cigarette smokers were hookah users, and were two times as susceptible to cigarette smoking as those who were not current hookah users.²⁸ A study of over 1,000 college students enrolled in a smoking cessation trial found that those who were dual cigarette smokers and hookah users at baseline had significantly lower odds of successfully quitting all tobacco use at 6 months.²⁹

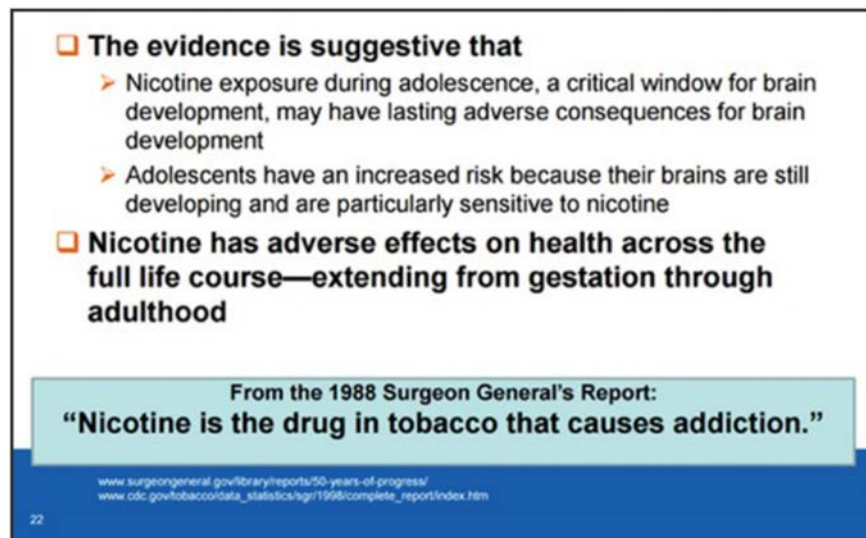


Figure 2. Health Risks of Nicotine: Key Conclusions of the 2014 Surgeon General's Report.²

Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)

E-cigarettes are battery powered nicotine delivery systems that produce heated aerosol as opposed to smoke. The first non-tobacco cigarette was credited to Herbert Gilbert in 1967, with the present day e-cigarette's credit going to Hon Lik, a Chinese pharmacist in 2004.

The intent of the e-cigarette is to create a safer and cleaner way to deliver nicotine and help cigarette smokers break their addiction to cigarettes. The liquid used in the e-cigarette is usually composed of propylene glycol and/or glycerine, nicotine ranging from 0-36 mg/ml, and up to 15,000 various flavorings and additives.³⁰ Cigarettes and most e-liquids use freebase nicotine, with freebase nicotine easily passing through the blood brain barrier. Inhaling freebase nicotine is harsh to the mouth and throat which has made it less palatable to new smokers.

In 2007 JUUL labs mixed freebase nicotine with benzoic acid creating a nicotinic salt in a biologically accepted liquid. This combination can be absorbed readily, is inhaled smoothly and delivers a 5% nicotine concentration in its pods as compared to 1-2% from its competitors. The removal of the harshness in vaping has made it easier for young people to use and become addicted to this product. In 2019

competing brands then introduced a 5% to 7% range of nicotine concentrations. The speed of the "hit" of its nicotine mimics cigarettes.³¹

It is estimated that 10.8 million adults in the U.S are vaping.³² According to the 2019 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS), 5.3 million youth were current e-cigarette users in 2019 - an increase of over 3 million students since 2017.²⁶ There has been great debate as to the efficacy of these products as a tobacco cessation aid as well as its safety. In addition, there is also the fear that this product may entice young people to use it, and then go on to using more dangerous tobacco products, given the sky rocketing rise in the prevalence of its use in middle and high school students.³² With these concerns in mind, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2016 passed new regulations to help protect the public in this regard.

A 2018 report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine showed among adults 58.8% of e-cigarette users also smoked cigarettes and in young adults, 40% of e-cigarette users also smoked cigarettes.³²

The Food and Drug Administration has not found any e-cigarette to be safe and effective in helping smokers quit. If smokers are ready

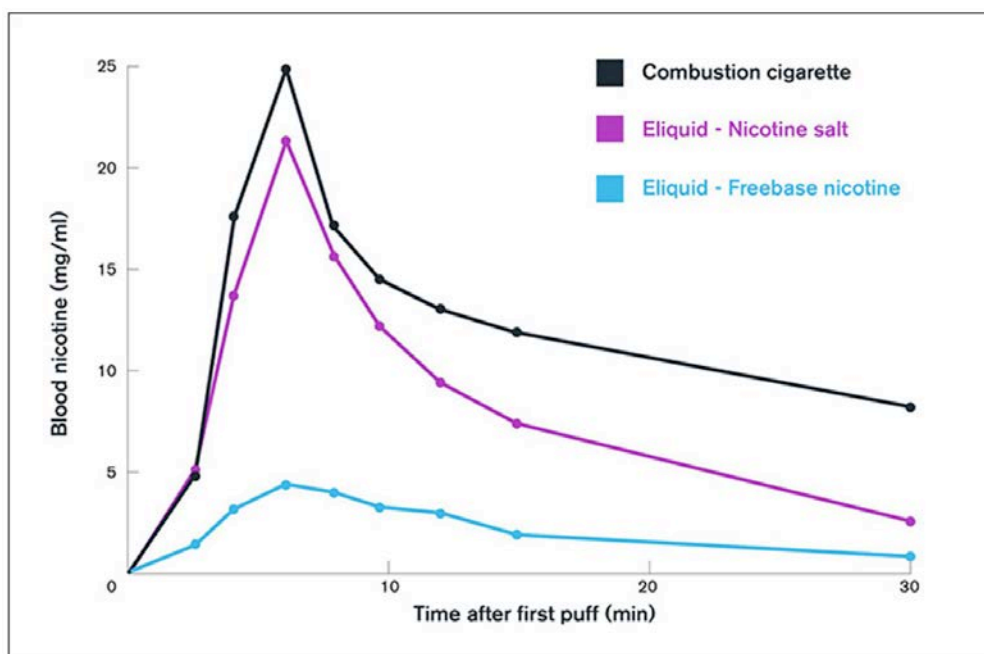


Figure 3. The speed of the “Hit” of its Nicotine Mimics Cigarettes.³⁰

to quit smoking for good, they should call 1-800-QUITNOW or talk with their doctor about finding the best way to quit using proven methods and FDA-approved treatment and counseling.³³

E-cigarette and Vaping Associated Lung Injury (EVALI) was first noted in August 2019. Per the CDC laboratory data showed that vitamin E acetate, an additive in some THC-containing e-cigarettes, or vaping products, was strongly linked to the EVALI outbreak and was found to be related to the use of e-cigarettes. Fortunately, due to continued declines in new EVALI cases since September 2019, and the identification of vitamin E acetate as a primary cause of EVALI, the final CDC update on the number of hospitalized EVALI cases and deaths nationally was announced in February 2020.³⁴ Hopefully, future research will help reveal the efficacy of e-cigarettes as an effective smoking cessation aid and clarify any detrimental effects on overall health as well as that on the oral cavity.

IQOS (HEETS)

IQOS was introduced by Phillip Morris International in 2014 as an attempt to create a less harmful tobacco alternative to cigarettes.

IQOS uses actual tobacco not combusted tobacco, with its constituents heated to 350 degrees Fahrenheit and aerosolized.³⁵

This product tries to recreate the experience of smoking just as the e-cigarette has attempted to do. It is stated that “Because the tobacco is heated and not burned, the level of harmful chemicals is significantly reduced compared to cigarette smoke.”³⁵ Per the FDA, “It is important to note that these products are not safe, so people, especially young people, who do not currently use tobacco products should not start using them or any other tobacco product.”³⁶

Smokeless Tobacco

It is speculated the first use of tobacco by humans was by inhaling it in powdered form through the nose thousands of years ago. “Public health authorities including the Surgeon General and the National Cancer Institute have found that smokeless tobacco use is hazardous to one’s health and can lead to nicotine addiction.”² Smokeless tobacco contains 3,000 chemicals and at least 28 carcinogens causing oral, pancreatic and esophageal cancer.² The use of smokeless tobacco is also associated with other health problems including lesions in the mouth and tooth decay.² Unfortunately,

young people are still using these products to the detriment of their health.³⁷

Snuff

Snuff is a finely ground, moist, fire-cured tobacco that is placed between the lower lip and the gums, or SNUS, the Swedish name for snuff which may have less nitrosamines and is similarly used. Nicotine is absorbed through the oral mucosa.



Chewing Tobacco

This product comes as a loose leaf, twist or plug. Chewing tobacco is chewed or placed between the cheek and gum and left there for several hours. Nicotine is absorbed through the oral mucosa.



Compressed Tobacco

This form of smokeless tobacco is finely processed tobacco that can be dissolved in the mouth. This product comes in the form of sticks, strips, orbs and lozenges (not the same as those used for quitting smoking), and as they linger in the mouth can create pathologies as well. Nicotine is absorbed through the oral mucosa.

Impact of Tobacco Use in the Oral Cavity

Impact on Oral Health

Tobacco use is associated with many oral pathologies including cleft lip and palate formation, dental caries, periodontal diseases, implant failure, nicotinic stomatitis, leukoplakia, and life threatening oral and oropharyngeal cancer.

Cleft Lips and Palates

Studies have shown that maternal smoking, be it passive or active during pregnancy, may be associated with an increased risk for cleft lips and palates in offspring.^{38,39}



Dental Caries

There is a higher incidence of dental caries seen in those using tobacco products as there is an increased acidity seen in the oral cavity and a decreased buffering capacity of the saliva.²



Periodontal Disease

To quote the 2014 Surgeon General's report, "The evidence is sufficient to infer a

causal relationship between smoking and periodontitis."² This was highlighted by Tomar and Asma, when they showed that 52.8% (8.1 million people) of periodontitis in the US population was attributable to current and former smokers.^{40,41} In addition, it was also demonstrated that quitting smoking reduced the risk of periodontitis.^{40,41}



Dental Implants

Given that the anchoring of a dental implant is achieved by osseointegration, and smoking is a risk factor for the destruction of soft and hard tissue that support the teeth, it is agreed that smoking increases the risk of implant failure.⁴²⁻⁴⁴



Leukoplakia

Leukoplakia occurs six times more frequently in smokers than non-smokers. It also has been shown that over 40% of smokeless tobacco users exhibit a lesion where the tobacco is held. Given the unpredictability of benign leukoplakia changing to a malignancy, these lesions must be carefully assessed.^{2,8}



Oral Cancer

The American Society of Clinical Oncology estimates that 53,260 people will get oral and oropharyngeal cancer in 2020, with 10,750 dying from these cancers, which is most commonly squamous cell carcinoma. The risk of developing oral cancer is much greater in tobacco users than in non-users as approximately 85% of all people getting head and neck cancer is linked to their use of tobacco. The combination of tobacco and alcohol use increases the odds even further.²

Given the dire consequences of developing oral cancer, it is incumbent upon dental professionals to discuss tobacco's role in causing this disease and through tobacco cessation prevent oral cancer from occurring.



Nature of Addiction

Taber's medical dictionary defines addiction as, "An enslavement to some habit." As we will see in this section, addiction is a multifaceted process and is a disease that needs to be

treated as such. There are basically two components to addiction. First there is a physical component, a substance creates a dependence by inducing a physiologic change in the body. Secondly, we see a psychological process at work as well, with certain compulsive behaviors involving actions that reinforce themselves.

Tobacco or nicotine addiction is a combination of a physical addiction and habitual behaviors. In addition, scientists have noted there is also a genetic component that may make certain people more vulnerable to addiction. Younger people need to be aware that based on their family history they may need to be even more cautious as to exposing themselves to nicotine containing products.⁴⁵

Physical Addiction

Nicotine was first isolated in 1828 in Heidelberg, Germany. It is a clear liquid and poisonous alkaloid. It is found in tobacco, and to a much lesser concentration, in tomatoes, potatoes and eggplants. It binds to the alpha 4 beta 2 nicotinic receptor sites in the Ventral Tegmental Area of the brain and is believed to cause the release of dopamine at the Nucleus Accumbens region. Scientists state that nicotine is as addictive as heroin and cocaine, with inhaled cigarette smoke affecting the brain in five seconds. It takes approximately 5 cigarettes or 4-6 mg of nicotine to reach the threshold of addiction.⁴⁶ Nicotine is far from a benign chemical as it increases clotting tendencies, causes bronchospasms, alters heart rates, increases blood pressure, causes coronary artery constriction, causes hyperinsulinemia, and insulin resistance amongst other things. In addition to all of this, it initiates feelings of pleasure, helps concentration, reduces anxiety, relieves pain, and curbs one's appetite, all contributing to why it is so difficult to give up using it.

Psychological Addiction

The psychological component of nicotine addiction can be viewed as a series of habits that are reinforced with rewards. As proposed by Charles Duhigg in his excellent book, "The Power of Habit," habits involve three processes, an environmental cue, a behavioral routine, and a reward. Some of the environmental

cues in smoking and tobacco use may be a cup of coffee, an alcoholic drink, smoking with friends, playing a sport, driving in a car, or stressors created by work, family or other social situations.

The behavioral routine would be to light up a tobacco or nicotine containing product, and the reward would be a release of dopamine or endogenous opioids, creating the beneficial feelings stated above.

It is clear that in order to break a dependence on nicotine, a patient will need to have to address both their physical as well as psychological addictions.

Tobacco and Nicotine Cessation

Every year about 70% of smokers would like to quit their nicotine addiction, with 40% making an attempt to do so. Sadly, only about 7% succeed on their first attempt, but patients need to realize that it may take many attempts to finally be successful at quitting, even as many as 30, but they should continue to try.⁴⁷ There are various ways that people try to quit. These include cold turkey, nicotine replacement therapies (NRT), Bupropion (Zyban), Varenicline (Chantix, Champix), and counseling (Figure 4).^{48,49}

The fears of the user to quit include withdrawal symptoms, weight gain, the expense of NRT, and a fear of failure if they are unable to be successful in the attempt. Withdrawal symptoms include, dysphoria, anxiety, irritability, a decrease or increase in heart rate, insomnia, an increase in appetite, and a craving for more nicotine. Withdrawal symptoms can begin as soon as 4 hours after the last cigarette and peak at 3-5 days. Cravings usually last for 3-5 minutes. Most of these symptoms disappear in about 6 months, but as most tobacco users will tell you, they always fear relapsing back to their old habits.

Cessation Approaches

Research shows that people who use a combination of brief counseling, medication and follow-up advice are often successful in stopping. Various NRT's can be combined, and under certain circumstances used with other drugs.



Figure 4. Advantages of Behavioral Counseling.⁵⁰

Nicotine Replacement Therapies

Nicotine therapy is a gradual quit approach that uses patches as well as other products to deliver different dosages of nicotine over a given period of time. These products are sold over-the-counter, but patients should seek the guidance of a healthcare professional who is knowledgeable of these products and knows the patients' medical and mental health history to maximize their effectiveness.

Nicotine replacement therapies are represented by an array of products which each may prove to be effective based on the individual.⁵⁰

Nicotine Patch

This product delivers a varying dosage transdermally (7mg, 14mg, 21mg). based on the extent of a patient's nicotine addiction. The patch can deliver nicotine for a 16- or 24-hour period and is intended to wean the patient off of nicotine over an 8- or 10-week period.



Nicotine Gum and Lozenges

Nicotine gum and lozenges deliver nicotine more quickly to the brain than the patch and allow the patient to have more control of their nicotine intake if they experience strong or frequent cravings. Ideally these products will be used for approximately 12 weeks. Nicotine gum and lozenges come in 2 and 4mg dosages.



Nicotine Inhalers

Nicotine inhalers deliver 4 mg of nicotine which is delivered from a porous plug containing 10mg of nicotine. Initial treatment usually can last from 6-12 weeks.

Pharmacological Agents

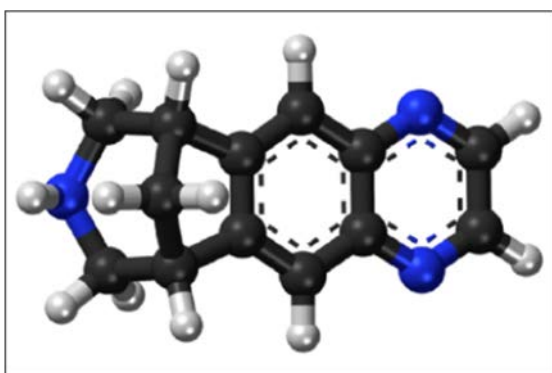
Bupropion HCL (Zyban)

This drug was approved for medical use in 1989. It inhibits the neuronal uptake of norepinephrine and dopamine and is a nicotinic antagonist. It is used as an antidepressant and smoking cessation aid. In a 2013 Cochrane

review of medications used for smoking cessation, Bupropion helped about 80% more people quit than placebo.⁴⁹ This drug is contraindicated for epileptics/people with lower seizure thresholds or people taking MAO inhibitors. It should also be used cautiously in patients with liver damage, severe kidney disease or severe hypertension, and in pediatric patients, adolescents, and young adults due to potential suicide ideation.⁴⁹ The most common side effects are headache and transient insomnia. A thorough review of this drug must be done before prescribing it by any healthcare provider.

Varenicline (Chantix, Champix)

Varenicline was developed by modifying the structure of cytosine and was approved for use in 2006. This drug is used to treat nicotine addiction. It is a nicotinic receptor site partial agonist and can reduce cravings and decrease the pleasurable effects of tobacco products. In a 2013 Cochrane review,⁴⁹ Varenicline more than doubled the chances of quitting compared to placebo. It has not been tested for those under 18, or pregnant women, and is not recommended for this group. The most common side effect is nausea. Less common side effects include headache, difficulty sleeping and nightmares. A 2014 systematic review did not find any increased suicide risk.⁵¹ Multiple recent reviews also found no increase in overall or serious cardiovascular events.⁵² Again, a thorough review of this drug must be done before it is prescribed.⁵¹⁻⁵³



In Summary

"NRT and Bupropion helped about 80% more people to quit than placebo; this means that for every 10 people who quit with placebo

about 18 could be expected to quit with NRT or with Bupropion. Varenicline more than doubled the chances of quitting compared with placebo, so that for every 10 who quit with placebo about 28 could be expected to quit with Varenicline.

Varenicline helped about 50% more people to quit than nicotine patch and 'other' NRT (tablets, sprays, lozenges and inhalers), and about 70% more people than nicotine gum. So, for every 10 people who quit with NRT patch or with 'other' NRT, about 15 could be expected to quit with Varenicline, and for every 10 who quit with NRT gum about 17 could be expected to quit with Varenicline. Combining two type of NRT was as effective as using Varenicline and helped more people to quit than single types of NRT. There was little to choose between different types of NRT, apart from 'other' NRT, which helped slightly more people than nicotine gum; for every 10 people who quit with NRT gum, about 12 could be expected to quit with 'other' NRT.

NRT combined with Nortriptyline or with Bupropion was not more effective than NRT alone."⁴⁹

The Role of the Dental Professional

At the outset, the dental team must systematically identify all tobacco using patients. (Ask), clarify what they use and how often, and then (Assess) the level of their addiction and readiness to quit. Over the years the Fagerström test works well in gauging this.

- **Pre-contemplative stage:** Not usually ready to quit for at least six months
- **Contemplative stage:** Usually ready to quit in 1 to six months
- **Preparative stage:** Ready to quit in less than one month.

The method one uses to discuss tobacco use with a patient can be modified based on their addiction level and stage of readiness (Figure 5).⁵³

Motivational Interviewing (MI)

Motivational interviewing as a technique was developed in the early 1980s by Bill Miller and Steve Rollnick. It is "a person-centered, collaborative, and goal-oriented style of



FAGERSTRÖM TEST FOR NICOTINE DEPENDENCE (ADULTS)

- 1. How soon after you wake up do you smoke your first cigarette?** **Score**
- ☐ Within 5 minutes 3
- ☐ 6–30 minutes 2
- ☐ 31–60 minutes 1
- ☐ After 60 minutes 0
- 2. Do you find it difficult to refrain from smoking in the places where it is forbidden (e.g., in church, at the library, in cinema)?**
- ☐ Yes 1
- ☐ No 0
- 3. Which cigarette would you hate most to give up?**
- ☐ The first one in the morning 1
- ☐ Any other 0
- 4. How many cigarettes/day do you smoke?**
- ☐ 10 or less 0
- ☐ 11–20 1
- ☐ 21–30 2
- ☐ 31 or more 3
- 5. Do you smoke more frequently during the first hours after waking than during the rest of the day?**
- ☐ Yes 1
- ☐ No 0
- 6. Do you smoke if you are so ill that you are in bed most of the day?**
- ☐ Yes 1
- ☐ No 0

Total Score:

Heatherton TF, Kozlowski LT, Frecker RC, Fagerström K-O. The Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence: a revision of the Fagerström Tolerance Questionnaire. *Br J Addict* 1991;86:1119–1127.

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Figure 5. Fagerström, Test for Nicotine Dependence Adults.^{45,46}



MODIFIED FAGERSTRÖM TOLERANCE QUESTIONNAIRE (ADOLESCENTS)

- | | <u>Score</u> |
|---|--------------|
| 1. How many cigarettes a day do you smoke? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Over 26 cigarettes a day | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> About 16–25 cigarettes a day | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> About 1–15 cigarettes a day | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 a day | 0 |
| 2. Do you inhale? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Always | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quite often | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seldom | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 0 |
| 3. How soon after you wake up do you smoke your first cigarette? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within the first 30 minutes | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More than 30 minutes after waking but before noon | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In the afternoon | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In the evening | 0 |
| 4. Which cigarette would you hate to give up? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First cigarette in the morning | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any other cigarette before noon | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any other cigarette afternoon | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any other cigarette in the evening | 0 |
| 5. Do you find it difficult to refrain from smoking in places where it is forbidden (e.g., church, library, movies)? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, very difficult | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, somewhat difficult | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not usually difficult | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not at all difficult | 0 |
| 6. Do you smoke if you are so ill that you are in bed most of the day? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, always | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, quite often | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, not usually | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, never | 0 |
| 7. Do you smoke more during the first 2 hours than during the rest of the day? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | 0 |

Total Score:

Prokhorov AV, Pallonen UE, Fava JL, Ding L, Niaura R. Measuring nicotine dependence among high-risk adolescent smokers. *Addict Behav* 1996;21(1):117–127.

Prokhorov AV, Koehly LM, Pallonen UE, Hudmon KS. Adolescent nicotine dependence measuring by the modified Fagerström Tolerance Questionnaire at two time points. *J Child Adolesc Subst Abuse* 1998;7(4):35–47.

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Figure 5. (continued)



SMOKELESS TOBACCO DEPENDENCE SCALE

- 1. How many tins or pouches of smokeless tobacco do you typically use each week?** **Score**
- ☐ 1 or less each week 0
- ☐ 2–4 each week 1
- ☐ 5 or more each week 2
- 2. How often do you use smokeless tobacco?**
- ☐ 1 day each week or less 0
- ☐ 2–5 days each week 1
- ☐ 6–7 days each week 2
- 3. Do you intentionally swallow tobacco juices?**
- ☐ No 0
- ☐ Yes 1
- 4. Do you use smokeless tobacco when you are sick or have mouth sores?**
- ☐ No 0
- ☐ Yes 1
- 5. How soon after waking from your normal sleeping period do you use chewing tobacco or snuff?**
- ☐ After 30 minutes of waking 0
- ☐ Within 30 minutes of waking 1
- 6. Do you smoke cigarettes?**
- ☐ No 0
- ☐ Yes 1
- 7. Is it difficult for you not to use smokeless tobacco where its use is restricted or not allowed?**
- ☐ No 0
- ☐ Yes 1

Total Score:

Severson HH, Hatsukami D. Smokeless tobacco cessation. *Primary Care* 1999;26(3):529–551.

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Figure 5. (continued)

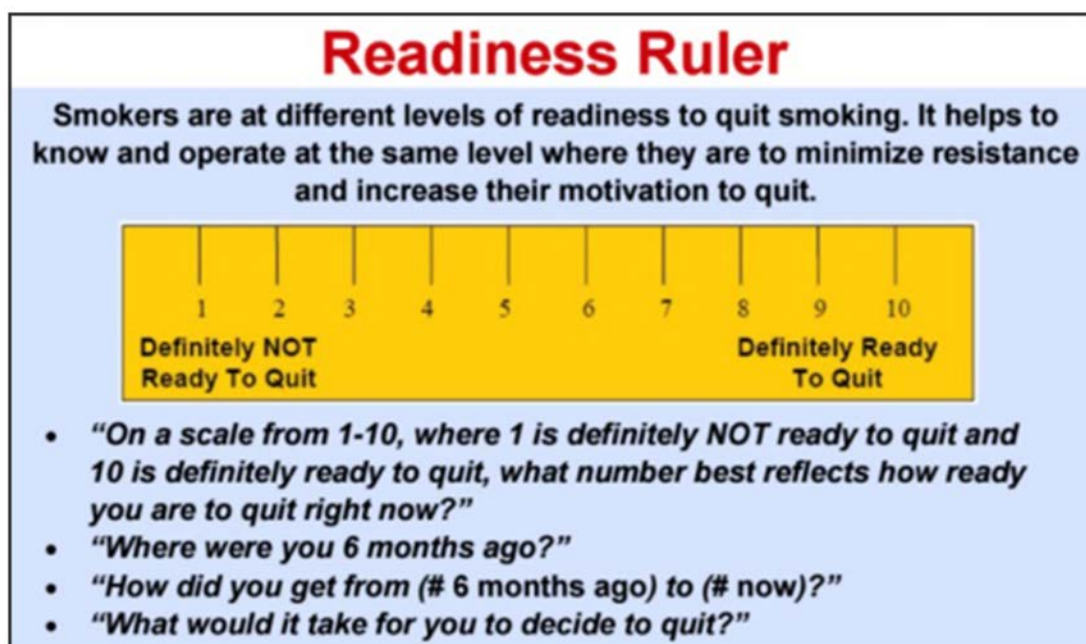


Figure 6. Readiness Ruler.³⁴

communication. It is designed to strengthen personal motivation for and commitment to a specific goal by eliciting and exploring the person’s own reasons for change within an atmosphere of acceptance and compassion.”⁵⁵ This communicative style cannot only be used to help work with tobacco using patients to quit, but can also be incorporated in motivating patients to improve their overall oral health.

Initially, one asks for permission from the patient to discuss their tobacco addiction, and then reflectively listens to what the patient has to say, and then summarizes what has been said. Questions need to be open-ended, non-confrontational, and non-judgmental. Ultimately, the patient must feel that they are self-motivated and have been empowered to change.

COVID-19 Implications for Tobacco and Nicotine Users

As the COVID-19 pandemic wreaks its havoc upon the world’s population, those with compromises to their respiratory and immune systems are particularly vulnerable to the ravages of this disease. Per the August, 2020 article by Dr. Stanton Glantz,⁵⁶ “Smoking makes COVID worse if you get it and smoking — and

vaping — increase the risk of being infected and developing COVID-19.” He also cites an important recent study which addresses vaping and young users.

“On August 11, 2020, Shivani Mathur Gaiha and Bonnie Halpern-Felsher from Stanford and Jing Cheng from UCSF addressed this problem in a study that used a population-based sample of youth and young adults, “Association between youth smoking, electronic cigarette use and COVID-19. Among young people (ages 13-24) COVID-19 diagnosis was five times more likely among ever-users of e-cigarettes only, seven times more likely among ever-dual-users, and 6.8 times more likely among past 30-day dual-users.

These findings are particularly important as the case mix of people getting COVID is moving to younger people, perhaps reflecting increased exposures due to reduced social distancing and a lack of understanding about factors exacerbating COVID-related risk in this age group.”

As scientists and public health officers learn more about COVID-19, it will become clearer how health care providers will need to address

how to help this subset of patients using these products. Already, smoking cessation counselors have adapted by using Zoom or similar support systems to help their clients. With patients being further stressed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and being forced to mitigate their behaviors, the desire to use nicotine as a stress breaker looms even larger and presents even more of a challenge to patients and healthcare providers alike.

Case Studies and Role Playing Scripts

Case 1: Susan (Pre-contemplative)

- 45-year-old female who presents as a new patient
- Smokes 2 packs of cigarettes a day
- Has smoked since age 12
- Has Type-2 Diabetes
- Takes Sitagliptin 100mg once a day
- No past quit attempts
- Husband smokes, parents and grandparents smoked
- Slightly overweight
- No interest in quitting smoking
- Advanced periodontal disease

Patient presents with maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth having been extracted and is wearing transitional removable appliances.

Decisions need to be made as to smoking cessation, periodontal treatment and tooth replacement. The photos and dental radiographs were taken prior to the referral (Figures 7-9), and the periodontal charting done post-op (Figure 10).



Figure 7.

Script for Dental Health Professional (DHP) and the Patient [Note if an MI technique was used it is described after in brackets]

DHP: Hi Susan.

Now that you have had your abscessed front teeth extracted, we need to discuss further how you will approach your periodontal treatment and more permanent tooth replacements, as well as your cigarette smoking. Do you mind if we talk about your smoking at this time?

[Asking permission]

Patient: You know, my teeth did seem to be flaring out a bit over the years. In fact, it is funny, but my 9-year-old niece told me that my teeth looked weird. It made me look at my teeth more closely. That was what got me to the dentist. I really feel terrible about losing my front teeth.

DHP: I am sure this has been a very difficult thing for you to go through. **[Empathic response]**. It does appear your upper and lower front teeth were moving because of the bone loss due to your periodontal infection. Do you think that your smoking may have contributed to this? **[Asking the patient to give voice to what might be the cause of the problem]**

Patient: I don't know. I have been trying to floss and brush more. I guess my smoking may have helped cause this.

DHP: Is it okay if we talk about that for a few minutes? **[Asking permission]** What do you



Figure 8.



Figure 9.

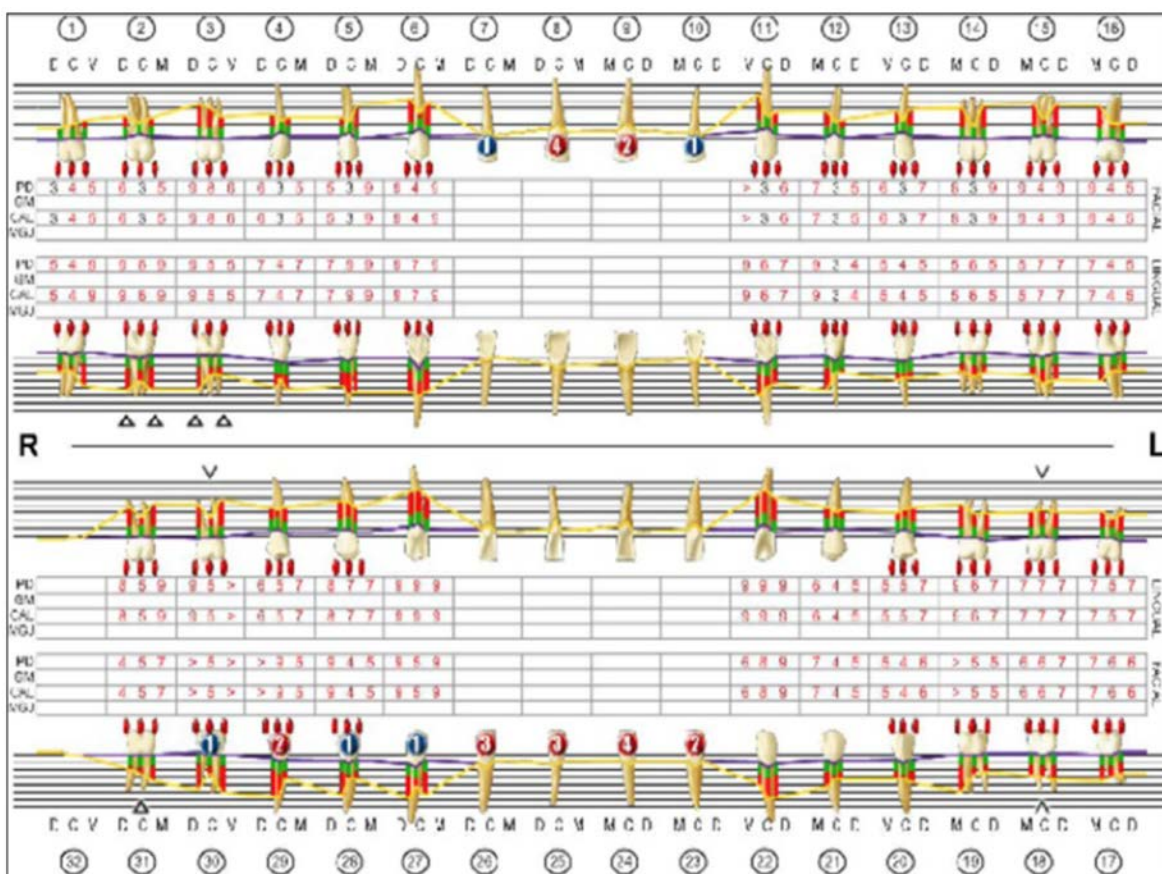


Figure 10.

know about the relationship between smoking and oral health? ***[Use an open-ended question to have the patient give voice before giving her information or lecturing her]***

Patient: Look, I know that smoking isn't good for my health, but I really like smoking. It makes me feel good. My whole family smokes, and my grandparents are in their 80's and they are fine. Anyway, everyone has to die from something.

DHP: What I hear you saying is that on the one hand, you really enjoy smoking, and on the other hand, you are aware it's causing all sorts of health problems. ***[Use a double-sided reflection to let the patient hear her ambivalence about quitting]***

On the following scale (show the patient the readiness ruler) from 1 to 10, where 1 is not ready to quit smoking and 10 is definitely ready to quit, what number best reflects how ready you are right now to quit? ***[Use a Readiness Ruler to assess a patient's readiness to quit]***

Patient: I don't know, probably a 2.

DHP: And where were you 6 months ago on that same scale?

Patient: Definitely a 1.

DHP: Okay, how did you go from a 1 to a 2?

Patient: Not sure, but my niece's comment made me feel awful.

DHP: What would it take to move from a 2 to a 3?

Patient: Well, I don't want to lose any more of my teeth.

DHP: I can understand if you are not entirely ready to quit smoking right now. ***[Sounding empathic]*** For most smokers it is not easy, especially if they have been smoking for many years. ***[Normalizing]***

While it sounds this is not the right time for you to quit, ***[Reflection]*** what I'm wondering is

if you would be willing to take some pamphlets on quitting smoking and referral resources, and we can talk about this more as you go through your oral hygiene instruction and initial cleanings. ***[Ask, Advise and Refer]***

Patient: Sure. Thanks.

Case 2: Tom (Contemplative)

- 62-year-old male who has been a patient for past 20 years
- Smoked 1½ packs per day for past 40 years
- Diltiazem extended release capsule 540mg in the morning for high BP
- Chronic cough
- Advanced periodontal disease despite past periodontal surgery

Beginning to lose teeth, no maxillary or mandibular molars, premolar teeth failing.

Patient had quit smoking in the past but relapsed due to a difficult time in his family life and work.

Patient is ambivalent about quitting smoking at the present time but would consider the possibility in the next 6 months.

Script for Dental Health Professional (DHP) and the Patient [Note if an MI technique was used it is described after in brackets]

DHP: Hi Tom, how are you doing today? In looking at your new X-rays and periodontal charting, it seems that your premolar teeth are starting to fail (Figures 11-12). We spoke on your last visit about your tobacco use; would you mind if we talked about your smoking again today? ***[Asking permission]***

Patient: You know I realize that my periodontal disease is getting worse, and my cough is really bugging me. I know that my smoking is causing all kinds of problems, but despite all that, I don't know if I can deal with quitting right now. On the other hand, I really don't want to lose my teeth.

DHP: It sounds like part of you wants to quit but another part of you finds it very difficult. ***[Reflective listening]*** Many people

report feeling like you do ... they want to quit smoking for their health, but find it difficult. **[Normalizing]** Let me ask you, what are some of the good things for you about your smoking? **[Decisional balancing]**

Patient: I guess smoking makes me feel good, helps me deal with stress, and relaxes me. You know, I tried to stop 10 years ago, but after my divorce I went back right away to smoking.

DHP: I am sensing that there is a lot of pressure on you to change because of your health problems and knowing that your blood

pressure medication can cause additional gum problems, but you are not sure you can do it because you have tried before. **[Reflective listening]**

Patient: Yes. It is difficult and I'm not sure I can do it. However, as far as my periodontal disease, what are my options?

DHP: Wearing partial dentures could be a possible way to replace your teeth but my sense is that you might not like having to take them in and out every day. Another alternative is to have implants, but the failure rate for

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
F EXAM DATE: 11/3/2016	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD
Probing Depth				447	434	536	433	434	334	434	533	643	633			
Gingival Margin					2	1			2		2	2				
Clinical Attachment Level				447	454	546	433	434	354	434	553	663	633			
Mucogingival Junction					3	5			4		3	2				
Furcation Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bleeding																
Suppuration																
Suppuration																
Bleeding																
Furcation Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mucogingival Junction																
Clinical Attachment Level				344	457	456	454	555	554	445	655	544	536			
Gingival Margin																
Probing Depth				344	457	456	454	555	554	445	655	544	536			
L				M	M	M								M	M	M
Plaque/Mobility/Bone Loss				1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Plaque/Mobility/Bone Loss				1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
L				M										M		
Probing Depth		344	444	434	333	434	434	444	445	434	344	445	645	434	433	
Gingival Margin																
Clinical Attachment Level		344	444	434	333	434	434	444	445	434	344	445	645	434	433	
Mucogingival Junction																
Furcation Grade	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-
Bleeding																
Suppuration																
Suppuration																
Bleeding																
Furcation Grade	-	-	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	-
Mucogingival Junction		6			3		4	6	3	6	4	4		5	6	
Clinical Attachment Level		334	353	354	344	333	453	463	483	454	353	353	434	554	364	
Gingival Margin		1			1		2	3	5	2	2	2		1	2	
Probing Depth		333	353	354	334	333	433	433	433	434	333	333	434	454	344	
F	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	DCM	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD	MCD
	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17

Figure 11.

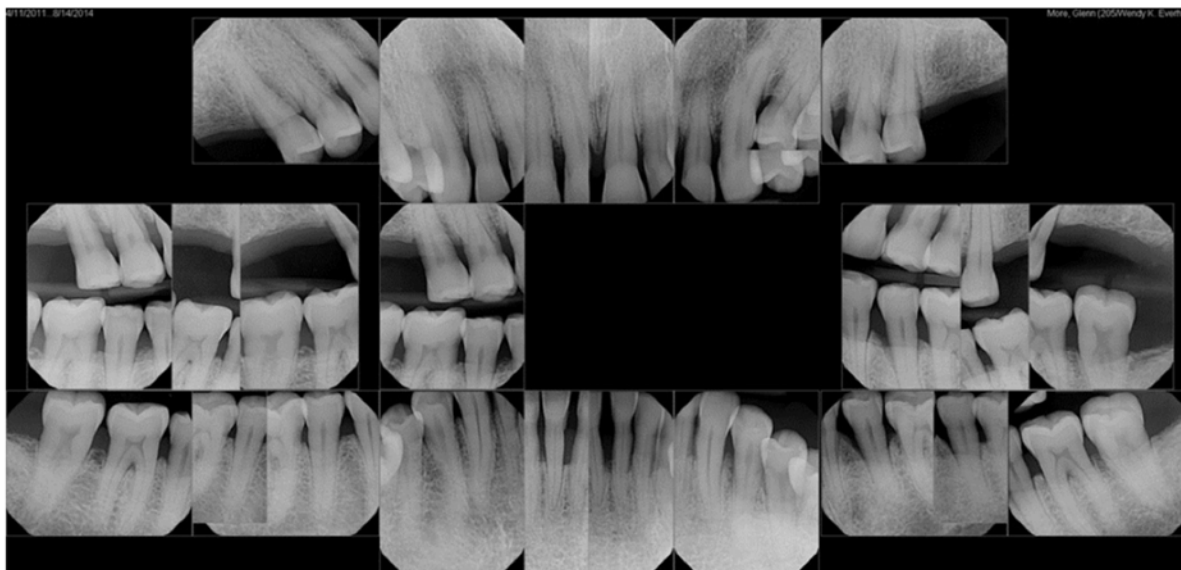


Figure 12.

people who smoke is much higher due to slower healing.

Patient: I know I need to stop. Can I set up an appointment to talk about the implants at my next 3-month recall?

DHP: Sure. Let me get some pamphlets that explain about how smoking can interfere with the success rates of the implants and we can discuss this at your next visit. Also, would you like some information about how to quit smoking and where you can go if you need additional help? *[Ask, Advise, and Refer]*

Patient: Yes, that sounds like a good plan and we can talk about it at my next visit.

DHP: That's great. I look forward to talking with you in 3-months, but if you change your mind and want to consider quitting sooner please call me.

Case 3: Claire (Oral Cancer Victim)

Patient began smoking in her early teenage years and continued to smoke at least a pack a day throughout her adult life as well as drink alcohol moderately. She continued to smoke despite watching her mother pass away from lung cancer, and being diagnosed herself in her 40s with breast cancer for which she had a mastectomy. No radiation or chemotherapy was needed at that time.

In her 60s, she noticed changes on the inside of her cheek and face and then presented with the following. The patient was referred to an oral surgeon to evaluate these lesions and was diagnosed with an advanced squamous cell carcinoma (Figures 13-14).

She had surgeries to remove all of her maxillary teeth along with a portion of her face and palate, as well as place a graft to repair her face (Figure 15). Ultimately, her only source of nutrition was through a feeding tube. She survived for two years after her diagnosis in significant pain.

Despite watching his sister suffer and being diagnosed himself with a blood dyscrasia and aneurysms, and the warning by his physicians that he must quit to survive, the patient's brother continues to smoke over one pack a day.

This case highlights the power of a nicotine addiction and how difficult it is to get patients to quit their tobacco use. It also reminds us why it is our duty to try.

Conclusion

When discussing quitting smoking or tobacco use, many patients will say that they have to die from something, so why bother to quit. Unfortunately, some of the repercussions for this addiction are miserable chronic diseases



Figure 13.



Figure 14.



Figure 15.

that do not end quickly or pleasantly. Clearly, there are many challenges for the dental professional in trying to get their patients to quit this addiction. It takes time, is frustrating, requires education and an organization of the office team, and is rarely reimbursable. Despite all of that, the satisfaction one gets in watching someone break this addiction, and

how it positively impacts them, as well as their friends and relatives is quite fulfilling in itself. In order to be effective, a dental office must be knowledgeable about tobacco and nicotine addiction, have resources such as brochures in the office to read, as well the contact information for counselors, and quit lines that are available in the area.

Course Test Preview

To receive Continuing Education credit for this course, you must complete the online test. Please go to: www.dentalcare.com/en-us/professional-education/ce-courses/ce534/test

1. **At what age do most people begin smoking cigarettes?**
 - A. 18-24
 - B. 21-25
 - C. 10-13
 - D. 15-30
2. **Second hand cigarette smoke can cause _____ in children.**
 - A. SIDS
 - B. asthma
 - C. respiratory infections
 - D. leprosy
 - E. A, B and C
3. **What percentage of adults smoke cigarettes in the US?**
 - A. 13%
 - B. 25.4%
 - C. 33%
 - D. 50%
4. **How many people in the US die every year from cigarette smoking?**
 - A. 150,000
 - B. 250,000
 - C. 380,000
 - D. 480,000
5. **Cigarette smoke has _____.**
 - A. 7,000 chemicals
 - B. 70 carcinogenic chemicals
 - C. vitamin C
 - D. A and B
6. **Cigarette smoking usually does not cause cancer of the _____.**
 - A. oral cavity
 - B. bladder
 - C. stomach
 - D. ear
 - E. A, B and C
7. **Combustible tobacco products on the market include _____.**
 - A. cigarettes
 - B. cigars
 - C. iqos
 - D. hookahs
 - E. A, B and D

8. **Smokeless tobacco products on the market include _____.**
A. chewing tobacco
B. cigarettes
C. snus
D. orbs, strips and sticks
E. A, C and D
9. **Tobacco use is responsible for _____.**
A. acne
B. periodontal disease
C. leprosy
D. herpes zoster
E. impetigo
10. **Cigarette smoke can affect dental health, overall healing, cleft lip and palate formation.**
A. True
B. False
11. **Addiction is a _____.**
A. physical process
B. psychological process
C. mental weakness
D. A and B
12. **How many e-cigarette flavors are on the market?**
A. 15,000
B. 10,000
C. 5,000
D. 100
13. **Dental health care providers have a responsibility to help patients quit their tobacco use.**
A. Sometimes
B. If they have the time in their schedule
C. Always
D. Never
14. **Nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs) include _____.**
A. nicotine patch
B. nicotine gum
C. nicotine lozenge
D. vitamins
E. A, B and C
15. **COVID-19 _____.**
A. nicotine has no effect on the lungs
B. compromises the lungs
C. does not affect one's immune system
D. is not contagious

- 16. It is imperative that a healthcare professional have a thorough knowledge of a patient's medical history before prescribing _____.**
- A. Bupropion
 - B. vitamin D
 - C. nicotine patch
 - D. nicotine gum
 - E. vitamin C
- 17. How many attempts may many smokers make before they quit smoking.**
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. As many as 30
- 18. Vaping and smoking tobacco products can affect COVID-19 outcomes by _____.**
- A. compromising users' immune systems
 - B. compromising users' respiratory systems
 - C. nearly double the risk of the disease progression
 - D. improving lung function
 - E. A, B and C
- 19. Evali effects the _____.**
- A. nails
 - B. lungs
 - C. toes
 - D. stomach
- 20. Heat not burn products are made from _____.**
- A. tobacco
 - B. molasses
 - C. marijuana
 - D. cane sugar

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Additional Resources

- No Additional Resources Available.

About the Author

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Dr. Zablotsky received his dental and postgraduate degree in periodontology from the Tufts School of Dental Medicine. He has lectured throughout the US and internationally on tobacco related issues and has lectured, and continues to lecture, for the American Dental Association. He recently authored a chapter on tobacco and oral health and tobacco cessation in the periodontal textbook, "Non-Surgical Control of Periodontal Diseases." He received the Vermont Advocate of the Year award from the American Cancer Society, the lifetime achievement award for the Vermont Special Olympics and was the past president of the Vermont Periodontal Society.

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