The Art of Treatment: Clinical Applications and Challenges

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What we are up against!



Cigarettes and Tobacco Dependence

- Cigarette smoke complex mixture of 7,000 chemicals with over 60 known carcinogens
- Most efficient delivery device for nicotine that exists- better than intravenous
- Cigarette manufacturers have modified cigarettes over the past decades to maximize nicotine delivery to the brain
- High doses of arterial nicotine cause upregulation of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors
- Genetic factors influence tobacco dependence
- Left untreated 60% of smokers die from a tobacco-caused disease

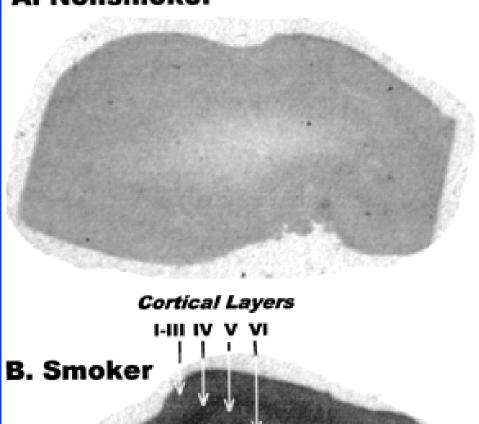
Hurt RD, Robertson CR JAMA 280:1173, 1998

- Why would anyone smoke with this hanging over their head?
- It is in the brain!



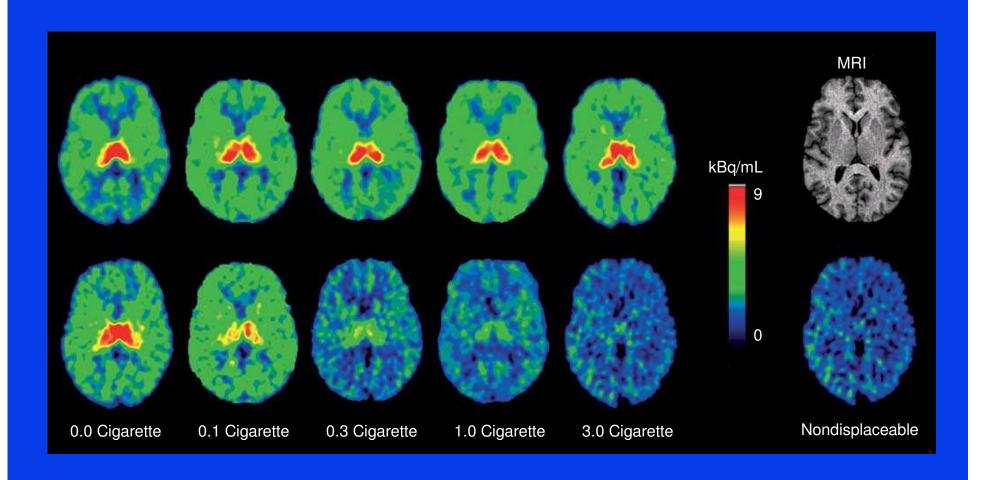
Temporal Cortex

A. Nonsmoker





Smoking Saturates Nicotinic Receptors



Brody, A.L. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 63;907-915, 2006

Treating Tobacco Dependence Basic Concepts

- Treat tobacco dependence for the serious medical problem it is
- Motivational counseling plus pharmacotherapy
- Dose response to counseling
- Higher nicotine patch doses for heavier smokers
- Combination pharamcotherapy
- Longer treatment is better. This is not strep throat nor a UTI

Mayo Clinic Nicotine Dependence Center Treatment Program

- Established April 1988
- Integrated approach behavioral, addictions, pharmacotherapy, relapse prevention and motivational interviewing
- Outpatients- Individual counseling by Tobacco Treatment Specialist
- Inpatients- Hospital Nurse Tobacco-Use Intervention Protocol and hospital-based TTS
- Residential Treatment Program

Treating Tobacco Dependence in a Medical Setting Pharmacotherapy

- Clinical decision-making using clinician skills and knowledge of pharmacology to guide medication selection and doses
- Patient involvement: past experience and/or preference
- Nicotine patch, varenicline and/or bupropion used as "floor" medications
- Short acting NRT products for withdrawal symptom control
- Combination pharmacotherapy the rule

Hurt RD, et al CA Cancer J Clin 59:314, 2009

Tailoring Pharmacotherapy Long Acting + Short Acting

Long acting

Pick 1 or 2 from here

- Nicotine patch
- Bupropion
- Varenicline

Short acting

Plus 1 or 2 from here

- Nicotine gum
- Nicotine inhaler
- Nicotine lozenge
- Nicotine nasal spray

Summary

- Treat tobacco dependence for the serious medical problem it is
- Supportive counseling plus pharmacotherapy
- Combination pharmacotherapy is the rule (long acting plus short acting)
- Pharmacotherapy for "as long as it takes"

50 y/o man with Buerger's Disease

- Started smoking as a teenager
- 1987 Non-healing toe ulcerations

30 CPD

Dx Buerger's Disease

- 1988 Thoracic Sympathectomy
- 1989 Amputation, right 5th toe

Auto amputation, right thumb

Stopped smoking (5 years)

 2000 Hazelden Alcohol/drug Dependence Treatment



50 y/o man with Buerger's Disease (cont.)

- 2002 Residential Treatment at NDC (20 CPD)
- Ulcerations right heel & right lateral malleoulus
- "Like someone pounding nails in my leg and foot"
- Bupropion started before admission
- Nicotine patch therapy at 35 mg/d



50 y/o man with Buerger's Disease (cont.)

- Reluctant to use two patches
- Baseline serum cotinine 300 ng/mL
- Steady state cotinine 188 ng/mL on 21 mg/d patch
- Eventually ↑ patch dose to 35 mg and then to 42 mg/d → much improved – less withdrawal



50 y/o man with Buerger's Disease (cont.

- Post Residential Treatment
- Continued 42 mg/d nicotine patch dose for 6 weeks then slowly tapered
- Continued bupropion for 2 years
- Panelist at our Conference May 2010
- Still abstinent from smoking



35 y/o Man from Texas Residential Patient 2010

- Heavy smoker (up to 30CPD) since starting at age 15
- Average 20-40 CPD over past year
- Stopped smoking 1x for 8 months non-smoking girlfriend
- Efforts to cut down → nicotine withdrawal despite nicotine gum or nicotine patches.
- Bupropion → ↓ libido

35 y/o Man from Texas (cont.)

- Resisted idea of nicotine patch therapy.
 Wanted to consider no pharmacotherapy
- Varenicline 1mg on day 1 with rapid ↑ + nicotine inhaler
- Day 2-Severe nicotine withdrawal disheveled, tremulous, no sleep, cut himself shaving.
- Considered checking out of program
- Baseline serum cotinine 396 ng/mL

35 y/o Man from Texas (cont.)

- Declined nicotine patch dose of 56 mg/d. Agreed to 42 mg/d dose → improved w/d relief by afternoon of Day 2. ↑ varenicline to 1 mg BID
- Day 3-Markedly improved. Tremor gone, less irritable, but not sleeping well.
- Day 4-Slept better. Less w/d
- Day 5-Steady state serum cotinine 323 ng/mL
 Discussed safety margin if more NRT needed
- Day 7-"Best night sleep I've had in many years"

52 Y/O Married Man With Back Pain

- Smoker since age 14 smoked 40 cpd until a 2 months ago, now smoking 20-30 cpd.
- Wife is an ex-smoker but very supportive.
- Smokes first cigarette within 5 minutes of arising in the morning.
- Longest period of smoking abstinence 1 month 21mg nicotine patch but had w/d.
- Nicotine gum and bupropion did not relieve cravings. Varenicline no help in stopping smoking.

52 Y/O Married Man With Back Pain Telephone call f/u at 2 weeks

- Started 2-21 mg nicotine patches + nicotine inhaler for ad lib use.
- Good initial response with w/d relief most of the day. Stopped smoking for 10 days.
- Frequency of inhaler use increased toward early evening as cravings seemed to increase and continue until he goes to bed.
- Next steps?

52 Y/O Married Man With Back Pain Phone call 2 weeks later

- 14 mg patch @ 4PM. Evening cravings resolved
- Less frequent inhaler use
- Continue on 2-21 mg patches in the AM and a 14 mg patch at 4 PM
- Continue ad lib nicotine inhaler
- Phone back in 2 weeks
- Encouraged to use the medications until he is very comfortable in ability to abstain then ↓ morning patch dose