

Tobacco Screening and Cessation Interventions

Indian Health Service

1. ASK about tobacco use and exposure

Do you use e-cigarettes?

Documentation options:

- Never used e-cigarettes

- Current e-cigarette with

-Current e-cigarette with

other substance user

- Previous e-cigarette user

Are you exposed to tobacco

smoke at home or work?

Documentation options:

- Exposure to environmental

- Smoker in the home

- Smoke free home

tobacco smoke

nicotine user

(e.g., vaping, Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems)

Do vou smoke?

(e.g., cigarettes, cigar, pipe)

Documentation options:

- Never smoked
- Ceremonial use only
- Current smoker
- Current someday smoker
- Current everyday smoker
- Current heavy smoker
- Current light smoker
- Previous smoker

Do vou use smokeless tobacco?

(i.e., snuff, chew. dip)

Documentation options:

- Never used smokeless
- tobacco
- Current smokeless
- Previous smokeless user

Document tobacco use and exposure as health factors*

2. ADVISE the patient to guit using tobacco

Quitting (or not using tobacco) is the most important thing that you can do for your health.

- Help motivate by promoting the benefit of tobacco cessation, or staving guit for non-users.
- Personalize the advice and insure it is nonjudgmental.
- Use 5 R's: Relevance, Risks, Rewards, Roadblocks, Repetition

Document as education: Tobacco-Prevention or TO-QT

3. ASSESS readiness to guit

Would you like to guit using tobacco?

If the patient is willing to guit:

- Set a guit date, ideally within 2 weeks.
- Discuss that personal motivation is a key component to abstaining from tobacco and guitting.
- Review the treatment, medication, and support options available.
- Make referrals as appropriate and give advice on successful auittina.
- Review the value of frequent follow up and support during the firs six months of auitting.

Document the guit date as a Patient Goal

4. ASSIST with optimal therapy for success

There are treatment options that may help you guit. Let's find one that is right for you.

Nicotine Gum and Nicotine Patch ≤10 cigarettes/dav Lozenae 4ma • Weeks 1-6: 14ma/d if smokes within 30 • Weeks 7-8: 7mg/d minutes of waking: 2mg otherwise: Nicotine Patch • Week 1-6: 1 piece >10 cigarettes/day Q1-2 hours • Week 7-9: 1 piece • Weeks 1-6: 21mg/d • Weeks 7-8: 14mg/d Q2-4 hours • Weeks 9-10 7mg/d • Week 10-12: 1 piece Q4-8 hours Nicotine Nasal Sprav 1-2 spravs/hour in Nicotine Inhaler each nostril: max: 80 6-16 cartridges/day PRN; taper over 4-6 weeks

5. ARRANGE for follow up and ongoing support

Whencanwefollowupinthenextfewdays/weekstoseehow you

Provide ongoing follow up and support, especially during

Varenicline 0.5mg daily x 3 days then • 0.5ma BID x 4 days then • 1ma BIĎ

x 11 weeks

Bupropion SR

- 150mg daily x 3 days then
- 150mg BID

DHHS Counseling Quit Line 1 (800) 784-8669 or 1 (800) 332-8615 (TTY)

> SmokeFree TXT Text NATIVE to 47848 https://smokefree.gov

aredoina?

the first 6 months of quitting.

Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) 99406 Intermediate counseling Smoking and tobacco use cessation counseling visit >3 minutes, but <10 minutes 99407 Intensive counseling Smoking and tobacco use cessation counseling visit is >10 minutes 99078 Provider educational services Group counseling for patients with symptoms or established illness **HCPCS** S9453 Smoking cessation classes, nonphysician provider, per session **Dental Code** D1320 and prevention of oral disease Tobacco cessation clinic

Quit Lines

Tobacco counseling for the control

Clinic Code 94

Billing Codes

American Lung Association 1 (800) 784-8937 or 1 (800) 548-8252



1. ASK about tobacco use at every encounter

Do you currently use tobacco?

- What forms of tobacco do you use (cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, e-cigarettes, hookah, etc)?
- How long have you smoked/used tobacco?
- How much do you smoke/use?
- Have you ever tried to quit even for just one day? If so, what has been your experience with quitting?
- What methods have you tried to quit?



Document tobacco use and exposure as health factors* and add to the integrated problem list.

2. ADVISE quitting smoking, using a clear, strong personalized message

Quitting smoking is the most important thing that you can do for your _____ (health, asthma, diabetes, blood pressure)

- Use of the 5 R's can guide the reluctant patient to make this important decision

- **Relevance** Craft the conversation to meet the patient's circumstances (recent hospitalization, illness, chronic disease state and experienced complications)
- **Risks** Focus on the risks that are important to the patient (i.e. bothersome complications, risks to family members).
- **Rewards** Discuss improved health, saving money, improved taste and sense of smell, improved appearance (whiter teeth, reduced wrinkling/aging of skin), improved self-image, positive example for other family members, improved physical fitness and life expectancy.
- **Roadblocks** Identify and address perceived barriers: weight gain, fear of failure, withdrawal symptoms, depression, mood swings, limited knowledge of cessation options, etc.
- **Repetition** Consistently promote effective outcomes by encouraging cessation efforts. Let patients know that you will be addressing this at each visit because of the danger that tobacco use is to their health. Inform patients that quitting smoking is challenging and often takes multiple attempts before one is successful in conquering this challenging habit.

3. REFER if interested in quitting

1-800-QUIT NOW

- Become familiar with cessation resources in your area and utilize local quitlines (see below)
- Many quitlines offer a fax referral system
- Quit rates for quit lines are about the same as the rates for in-person classes
- Let patients know that these experts are available and excited to help them navigate through any challenges that may arise as they guit.

Quit Lines

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