



Smoking cessation

How to manage smoking case

ภก.อนุกูล ชื่นอารมย์ สถานปฏิบัติการเภสัชกรรมชุมชน คณะเภสัชศาสตร์ จุฬาฯ 24 SEP 2020

Outline

- Smoking situation
- What is pharmacist's role
- Find out who need smoking cessation
- Find tune 5A technique and other
- Follow up
- Application

Smoking Situation

- ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป 55.9 ล้านคน คิดเป็นผู้ สูบบุหรื่ 10.7 ล้านคน (19.1%)
- กลุ่มอายุ 22-44 ปีมีอัตราการสูบสูงสุด (21.9%)
- ผู้ชายสูบบุหรื่มากกว่าผู้หญิง 22 เท่า
- พบผู้สูบบุหรี่ 43% ประกอบอาชีพเกษตรกรรม,
 12% การผลิต, 12% การก่อสร้าง
- 57.9% สูบบุหรี่โรงงานภายในประเทศราคาสูง



(ที่มา : รายงานการสำรวจพฤติกรรมการสูบบุหรี่และการดื่มสุราของประชากร พ.ศ. 2560)

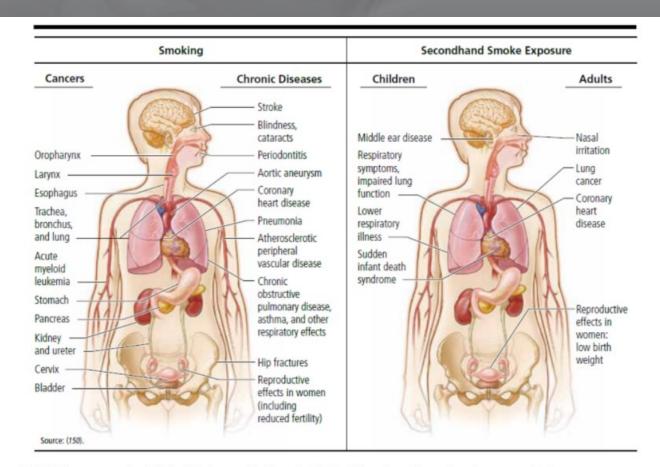


Smoking harmful

- จำนวนการสูบบุหรีต่อวัน
- 70% สูบ 1-10 มวนด่อวัน
- 27% สูบ 11-20 มวนต่อวัน
- สูบบุหรี่ในบ้านคิดเป็น 1 ใน 3 ของผู้สูบ
- 73.8% สูบทุกวัน
- 16.4% สูบสัปดาห์ละครั้ง



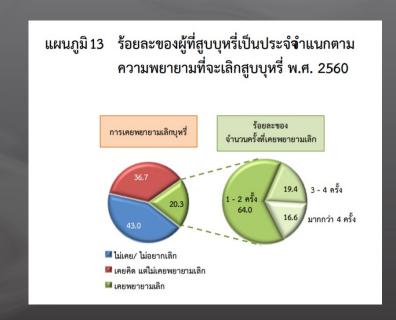
2nd Hand and 3rd Hand smoker

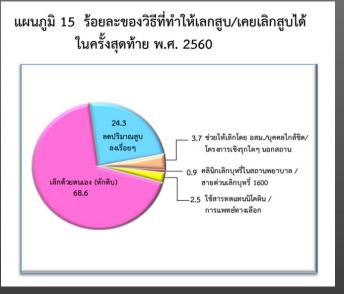


WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2011: Warning about the dangers of tobacco, World Health Organisation. Adapted with permission from: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789240687813_eng.pdf. Accessed on 1 November 2011.

Smoking cessation rate

- ความพยายามในการเลิกบุหรื่
- ร้อยละ 43 ไม่คิดจะเลิก
- ร้อยละ 36.7 มีความคิดจะเลิก
- ร้อยละ 20.3 มีความพยายามจะเลิก
 64% พยายาม 1-2 ครั้ง
 19.4% พยายาม 3-4 ครั้ง
 16.6% พยายามมากกว่า 4 ครั้ง
- วิธีที่ทำให้สามารถเลิกสูบได้ในครั้ง สุดท้าย
- หักดิบ 68.6%
- ลดปริมาณเรื่อยๆ 24.3%
- ใช้สารทดแทนนิโคติน 2.5 %
- การดูแลของบุคคลากรการแพทย์ 4.5%







- Pharmacists can deliver tobacco interventions, and the evidence strongly suggests that they are effective in helping smokers in the US to quit.
- 63% of participants believed that receiving advice or assistance from a pharmacist would either probably (46%) or definitely (17%) increase a smoker's likelihood of being able to quite
- Community pharmacists can provide effective behavioral support to people trying to stop smoking



Pharmacist role

There are three levels of intervention to approach smoking cessation.³

Basic level intervention¹¹

- Ideal for busy health professionals, the basic level intervention can be used as a first-line intervention for HCPs who have only 1-3 minutes to discuss tobacco cessation
- Should be done for every patient

Intermediate level intervention¹¹

 Ideal for HCPs willing to spend a little more time with their patients to guide them through smoking cessation.

 May be ideal for special populations like those with certain smoking-affected diseases, psychiatric conditions, and pregnant women.

Advanced level intervention¹¹

 Specialised tobacco cessation services can also provide Intensive Behavioural Support.

 This is usually undertaken by trained advisors in either face-to-face or group sessions. The duration of one session may range from 30 minutes to over an hour.



Pharmacist role

The HCP should **ask** and note down the tobacco use status for every patient.



The HCP should give **brief advice** on stopping tobacco regardless of the patient's intention to quit. The advice should be personalised for each patient by linking it to his/her existing health condition.



Cessation support should be provided for the patient who intends to quit. If the patient is willing to quit, he/she can be referred to specialised tobacco cessation support centre, if possible. If the patient is not willing to quit, the HCP can discuss the advantages of quitting smoking and provide relevant information.



ASK/ADVICE



(ที่มา :แนวทางเวชปฏิบัติสำหรับบำบัดโรคติดบุหรี่ในประเทศไทย ปี 2552)



ASSIST:FTND

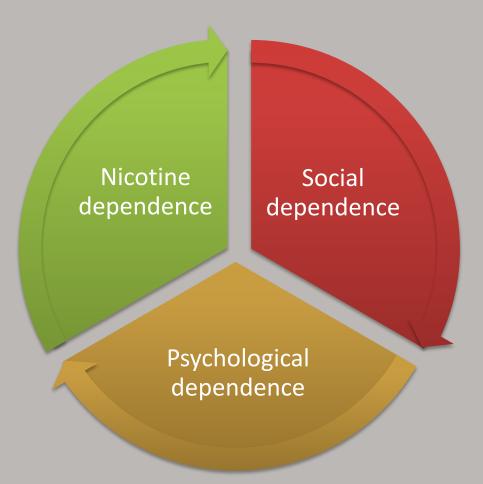
| คำถามที่ใช้ | คะแนน |
|---|-------|
| คุณต้องสูบบุหรึ่มวนแรกหลังตื่นนอนตอนเช้านานแค่ไหน? | |
| 🗆 ภายใน 5นาทีหลังดื่น | 3 |
| 🗆 6-30 นาทีหลังคื่น | 2 |
| 🗆 > 30 นาทีหลังดื่น | 1 |
| คุณรู้สึกกระวนกระวาย หรือลำบากใจไหม ที่ด้องอยู่ในสถานที่มีการห้ามสูบบุหรี่ เช่น โรง | |
| ภาพยนตร์ รถโดยสาร? | |
| ⊔ 1⁄୫ | 1 |
| ่ ไม่ใช่ | 0 |
| บุหรื่มวนใดต่อไปนี้ที่คุณคิดว่าเลิกขากที่สุด? | |
| 🗆 มวนแรกสุดตอนเช้า | 1 |
| 🗆 ນວນອື່ນໆ | 0 |
| ปกติกุณสูบบุหรี่วันละกี่มวน? | |
| □มากกว่า 30 มวนต่อวัน | 3 |
| □21-30 มวนต่อวัน | 2 |
| □11-20 มวนต่อวัน | 1 |
| คุณสูบบุหรี่จัดภายในหนึ่งชั่วโมงแรกหลังคื่นนอนและสูบมากกว่าช่วงเวลาที่เหลือของวัน ใช่ | |
| หรือไม่? | |
| ⊔ ใช่ | 1 |
| 🗆 ไม่ใช่ | 0 |
| คุณต้องสูบบุหรี่แม้ในขณะที่เจ็บป่วยมากจนไม่สามารถลุกจากเตียงได้? | |
| ่⊓ใช่ | 1 |
| ⊏ไม่ใช่ | 0 |
| птэшДана: | |
| 5-10 กะแนน = ติดนิโคตีนรุนแรง; 3-4 กะแนน = ติดนิโคตีนปานกลาง; 0-2 กะแนน = ติดเล็กน้อย | |

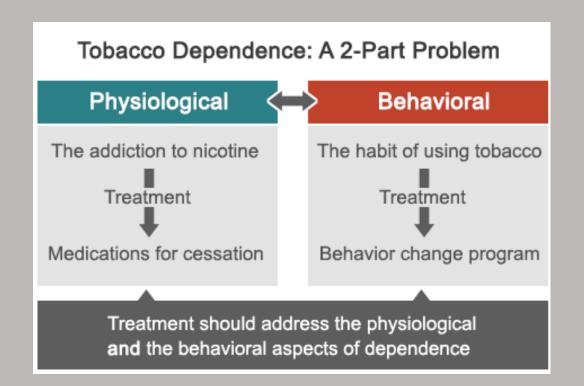
*คัดแปลงจาก Heatherton TF, Kozlowski LT, Frecker RC, Fagerstrom KO. The Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence: A revision of the Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire. Br J Addict 1991;86:1119-27.

| th | nstructions: Answer the following questions. Add up ne points next to the option you choose. Your icotine dependence is based on the total score. | Level of nicotine dependence: |
|----|---|--|
| | How soon after you wake up do you smoke your first cigarette? (0) After 60 minutes (2) 6 – 30 minutes (1) 31 – 60 minutes (3) Within 5 minutes | 0 - 2 very low dependence |
| 2 | Do you find it difficult to refrain from smoking in places where it is forbidden? (0) No (1) Yes | 3 - 4 low dependence |
| | Which cigarette would you most hate to give up? (1) The first in the morning (0) Any other | 5 - 6 moderate |
| 4 | How many cigarettes do you smoke per day? (0) 10 or less (2) 21 – 30 (1) 11 – 20 (3) 31 or more | dependence 6 - 7 |
| 5 | Do you smoke more frequently during the first hours after awakening than during the rest of the day? (0) No (1) Yes | high dependence |
| 6 | Do you smoke even if you are so ill that you are in bed most of the day? (0) No (1) Yes | 8 – 10 very high dependence |
| | Total score: | Support, information and resources help everyone quit smoking. |



ASSIST







ASSIST

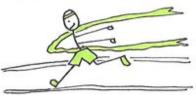


PROCHASKA & DICLEMENTE, 1983

1. Pre-contemplation -> 2. Contemplation -> 3. Preparation

No intention to change in the forseeable future
(i.e.next six months)

6. Termination



People have no desire to return to previous behaviour and are certain not to relapse (N.B. This stage rarely reached so most people stay in 'maintenance')



Considering making changes but not yet made any

5. Maintenance



Consistently engaging in new behaviours over a longer period of time (usually longer than six months)

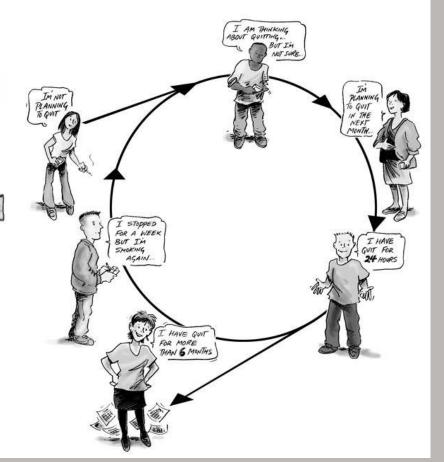


- 4. Action



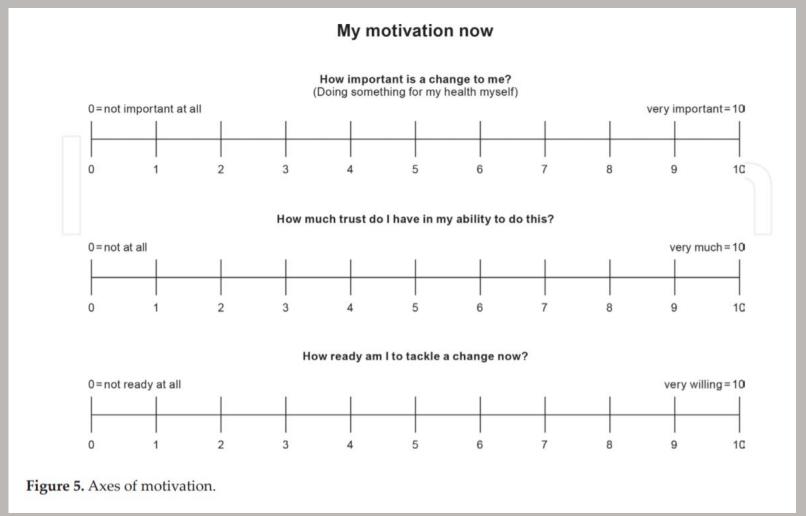
Engaging in new behaviour(s) but only for a short period of time (less than six months)

Sketchnote by @Haypsych





ASSIST



(Ref.: Smoking Cessation Counselling: What Makes Her or Him a Good Counsellor? Can Counselling Technique Be Deduced to Other Important Lifestyle Counselling Competencies?)

5R for Motivation

- Relevance : encourage to identify personal reason to quit
- **Risks**: ask to list negative consequences of smoking
- Reward: list potential benefits of quitting
- Roadblock : identify barriers
 - Repetition: repeat with each visit



Motivation

Table 2. Physicians' and smokers' reported motivation to quit smoking (%).

| List of motivators | Physicians | Patient-smokers |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Concern about health problems | 33.3 | 33.5 |
| Concern about family and friends' health problem | 27.2 | 18.1 |
| Doctors advised me to quit | 21.9 | 5.2 |
| Smoking costs too much | 12.6 | 27.0 |
| To improve my appearance | 0.8 | 6.8 |
| Rules and regulations from work / environment | 3.7 | 6.4 |
| Others | 1.4 | 3.1 |

(Ref.: Smoking Cessation: Barriers, Motivators and the Role of Physicians -- A Survey of Physicians and Patients. Proceedings of Singapore Healthcare)

Health benefit from smoking cessation



(Ref.: https://tobaccoatlas.org/topic/quitting/)



Saving benefit from smoking cessation







(ที่มา : https://www.moneyguru.co.th/lifestyle/articles)

ASSIT : STAR technique



S : set a target quit date (เลือกวัน)



T: tell friends, family and co-workers

(ลั่นวาจา)



A: anticipate adherence challenges

(เตรียมพร้อมลงมือ)



R: remove tobacco products to prevent easy accessibility

(ลาอุปกรณ์)

ASSIT : a-anticipate craving

| Triggers | Coping strategies |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Being in the company of smokers | Stay away from smokers, at least for short term |
| Waking up | Go for a hot shower or walk soon after you get up |
| Coffee or Tea | Avoid coffee and other caffeinated drinks and choose fresh fruit juices or water instead |
| Post meals | If at home, start cleaning the table and washing the dishes immediately after the meal. If out, call up a friend or go for a walk. |
| Drinking alcohol | Avoid alcohol for the time being |
| Random urge to smoke | Understand that it will pass soon. Distract yourself with a puzzle, a healthy snack or drink, watch TV, or walk. |
| Stress | Avoid getting into stressful situations or learn relaxation techniques like yoga or deep breathing to manage stress. |

Table. Tips to avoid smoking triggers



ASSIT: a-anticipate craving

Practice the Four D's to help you get through a craving.



Wait out the urge to smoke. It will pass in a few minutes.



Drink water

Sip the water slowly and hold it in your mouth awhile.



Breathe in slowly and as deeply as you can, then breathe out slowly. Repeat this five times.

Talk to a friend, focus on the task you are doing, or get up and move around. Do something that takes your mind off smoking for a few minutes.



The Four D's Make stroking history



presented by the Massachusetts Tobacco Cessation & Prevention Program, MA Dept. of Public Health



| Symptoms | Practical solutions | |
|---|--|--|
| | ✓ Eat plenty of fibrous fruits | |
| Constipation | ✓ Drink lots of water | |
| | ✓ Take fibre supplements | |
| | ✓ Walk away from the situation | |
| Irritability | ✓ Close your eyes and count till ten with slow, deep breathing | |
| | ✓ Ask for support from peers | |
| | ✓ Try deep breathing | |
| Headaches | ✓ A relaxing massage | |
| nedudches | ✓ A hot water bath | |
| | ✓ A walk | |
| Annatita | Stick to a balanced, healthy diet low in fat and with | |
| Appetite | plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables | |
| Depression | ✓ Talk to a trusted friend/family member | |
| 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | ✓ Talk to a doctor if the feeling persists | |
| Difficulty in concentration | ✓ Take short breaks every few hours | |
| Insomnia | ✓ Avoid caffeine close to bed time | |
| IIISUIIIIIId | ✓ Do relaxation exercises before sleeping | |
| Cough, dry throat and mouth | ✓ Drink lots of fluids like water or juices | |
| Table . Tips for withdrawal symptoms | | |

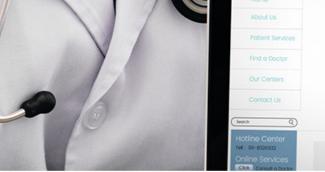


Nonpharmacological treatment

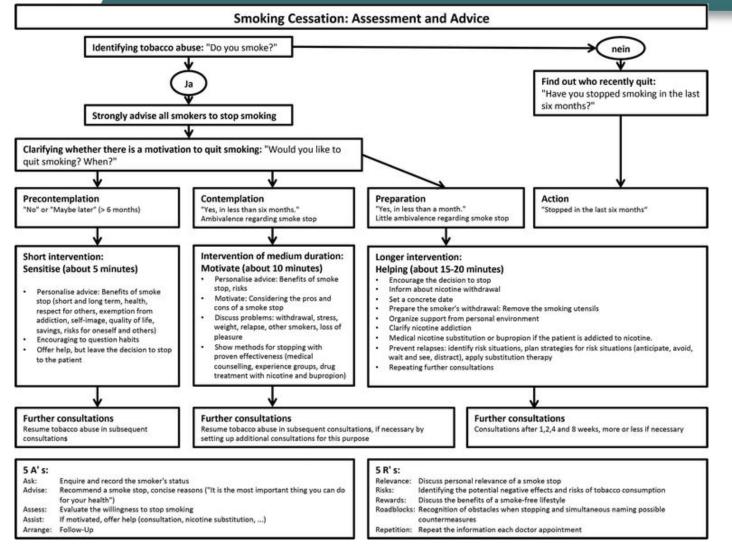
- Brief advice
- Individual counseling
- Group counseling
- Proactive telephone counseling
- Behavioral modification

Pharmacological treatment

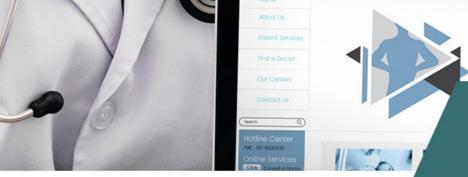
- Nicotine replacement therapy
- Medication
- Herbal medicine

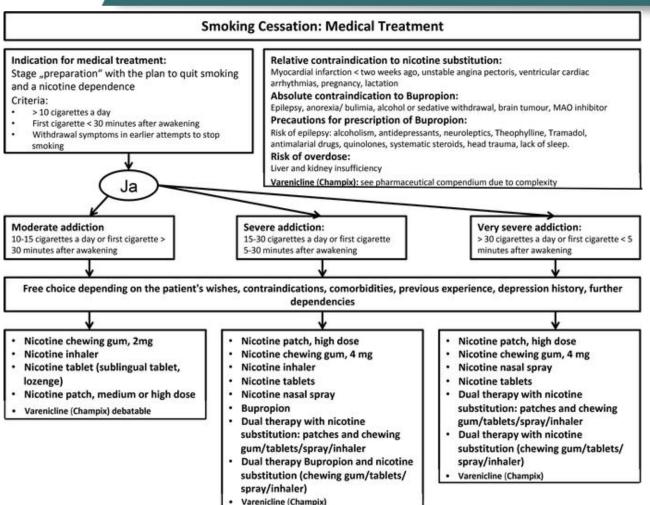




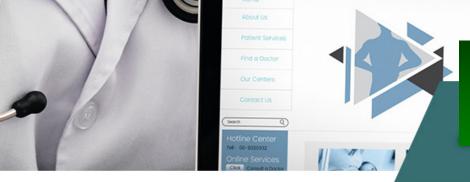


(Ref.: Smoking Cessation Counselling: What Makes Her or Him a Good Counsellor? Can Counselling Technique Be Deduced to Other Important Lifestyle Counselling Competencies?)

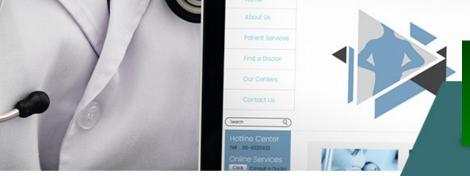




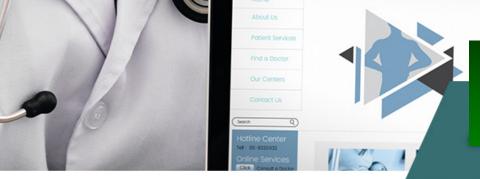
(Ref.: Smoking Cessation Counselling: What Makes Her or Him a Good Counsellor? Can Counselling Technique Be Deduced to Other Important Lifestyle Counselling Competencies?)



| Question | Answer |
|---|--|
| Who should receive pharmacotherapy for smoking cessation? | All smokers trying to quit except in the presence of special circumstances. Special consideration should be given before using pharmacotherapy with selected populations: those with medical contraindications, those smoking less than 10 cigarettes/day, pregnant, and adolescent smokers. |
| What are the first-line pharmacotherapy recommended in this guideline? | All five of the FDA-approved pharmacotherapies for smoking cessation are recommended including bupropion SR, nicotine gum, nicotine inhaler, nicotine nasal spray, and the nicotine patch. |
| What factors should a clinician consider when choosing among the five first-line pharmacotherapies? | Because of the lack of sufficient data to rank-order these five medications, choice of a specific first-line pharmacotherapy must be <i>guided by factors such as clinician familiarity with the medications, contraindications for selected patients, patient preference, previous patient experience with a specific pharmacotherapy</i> (positive or negative), and <i>patient characteristics</i> (e.g., history of depression, concerns about weight gain). |



| Question | Answer |
|--|---|
| Are pharmacotherapeutic treatments appropriate for lighter smokers (e.g., 10-15 cigarettes/day)? | If pharmacotherapy is used with lighter smokers, clinicians should consider reducing the dose of first-line pharmacotherapies . |
| What second-line pharmacotherapies are recommended in this guideline? | Clonidine and nortriptyline. |
| When should second-line agents be used for treating tobacco dependence? | Consider prescribing second-line <i>agents for patients unable to use first-line medications</i> because of contraindications or for patients for whom first-line medications are not helpful. Monitor patients for the known side effects of second-line agents. |
| Which pharmacotherapies should be considered with patients particularly concerned about weight gain ? | Bupropion SR and nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs), in particular nicotine gum, have been shown to delay, but not prevent, weight gain. |
| Which pharmacotherapies should be considered with patients with a history of depression ? | Bupropion SR and nortriptyline appear to be effective with this population. |



| Question | Answer |
|--|--|
| Should nicotine replacement therapies be avoided in patients with a history of <i>cardiovascular disease</i> ? | No. <i>Nicotine replacement therapies are safe and have not been shown to cause adverse cardiovascular effects</i> . However, the safety of these products has not been established for the immediate post-MI period or in patients with severe or unstable angina. |
| May tobacco dependence pharmacotherapies be used long-term (e.g., 6 months or more)? | Yes. This approach may be helpful with smokers who report persistent withdrawal symptoms during the course of pharmacotherapy or who desire long-term therapy. A minority of individuals who successfully quit smoking use NRT medications (gum, nasal spray, inhaler) long-term. The use of these medications long-term does not present a known health risk. Additionally, the FDA has approved the use of bupropion SR for a long-term maintenance indication. |
| May nicotine replacement pharmacotherapies ever be combined? | Yes. There is evidence that combining the nicotine patch with either nicotine gum or nicotine nasal spray increases long-term abstinence rates over those produced by a single form of NRT. |

(Ref.: Clinical Guidelines for Prescribing Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation)



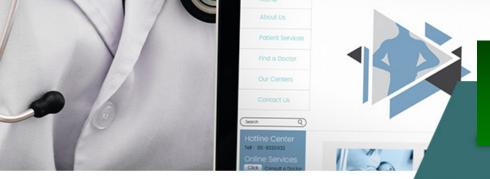
Nicotine Replacement Therapy

NRT is the first-line pharmacotherapy drug for smoking cessation

- US Clinical Practice Guideline: Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence 2008
- Australia Clinical guidelines: Supporting smoking cessation: A guide for health professionals
- UK NICE guidance updated November 2013
- Canada Smoking cessation guideline 2000
- Singapore HPB-MOH Clinical Practice Guidelines 2013 Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence

Principle of NRT

- Delivery of clean nicotine to control cravings/withdrawals
- Giving the quitter small dose of clean nicotine that will increase chances of quitting tobacco successfully
- The therapy helps manage withdrawal symptoms and allows the body to gradually adjust to having less nicotine until the patient doesn't need any.



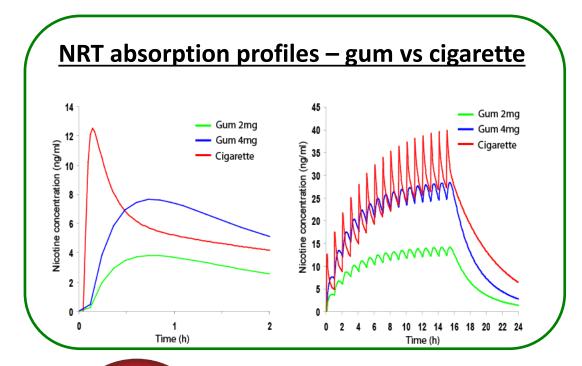
Nicotine Replacement Therapy

NRT and safety

- give the quitter small doses of clean nicotine
- allows the body to gradually adjust to having less nicotine until the patient doesn't need any.
- products deliver nicotine into the blood without any substance like tar or carbon monoxide.
- Common side effect: Hiccups, GI problem, Jaw pain, Local irritation.

NRT and Addictive

- NRT Product are not likely to be addictive.
- The addictiveness of nicotine is largely dependent on dose and delivery speed to the brain
- The addiction potential of NRT is significantly lower than the cigarette.

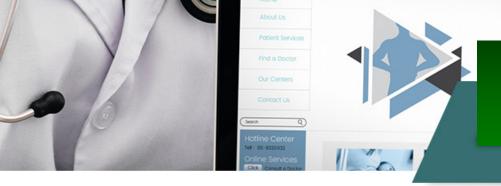












Nicotine GUM

How do they work?

• Provide a controlled dose of nicotine in place of a cigarette

Why choose them?

- An uncomplicated solution in a variety of flavours
- To chew on while cravings fade away
- Handy lifestyle pack





What strength do they need?

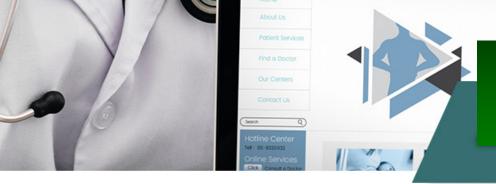
More than 20 cigarettes a day = 4mg gum
 20 or fewer = 2mg gum



Chewing Gum

How to use them?

Chew until taste becomes strong, rest gum between teeth
 & cheek, chew again when taste has faded



Nicotine GUM



Chewing Gum



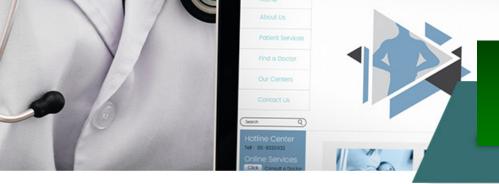
CHEW
Chew gum slowly until taste becomes strong



PARK
Rest the gum between your gum and cheek



CHEW
Start chewing again
when taste has faded

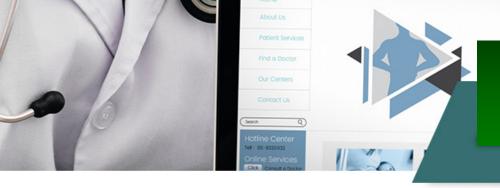


Nicotine GUM

Total NRT Gum course =12 weeks (3 months)



 Use no more than 30 pieces of 2mg gum or 24 pieces of 4mg gum in a day.



Arrangement : Follow up

- People can be behaving as nonsmokers-abstaining from cigarettes-long before they make the mental leap that they are no longer smokers
- It's important for patient to make that mental shift from "a smoker who is not smoking" to a "nonsmoker"
- "As long as someone calls himself a smoker, they will be open to turning back to cigarettes"



Arrangement: Follow up

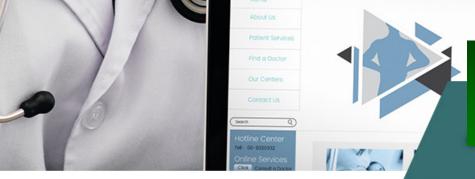
- The objective of follow-up is to review the progress of the patient towards quitting.
- The HCP should review and reinforce benefits of quitting tobacco and assist with relapse prevention strategies.
- The HCP needs to keep these things in mind during the follow-up call:33

Choosing the right timing

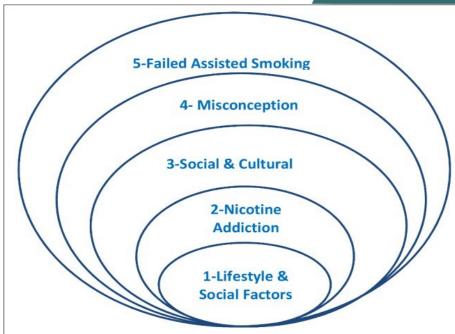
- Follow-up contact should begin soon after the quit date, during the first week
- A second follow-up contact to be scheduled within the second week after quit date
- The third follow up a month later
 A quarterly visit thereafter

Actions to take

- Assessing medication use and problems
- Discussing about triggers and reiterate ways to manage the triggers
- Congratulating if the patient has been successful in keeping away from smoking
- Underlining the health benefits his body has begun to reap due to cessation of smoking
- Identifying problems already encountered and anticipating challenges in the immediate future.
- If the patient has had a lapse, reassuring them that it can be a learning experience



Arrangement : Barrier to quite



Five themes form the grounded theory of barriers to smoking cessation.

Theme 5-Failed Assisted Smoking Cessation e.g. limited accessibility, language barrier, and "Do not know how the methods work".

Theme 4-Misconception e.g. "smoking cessation is a game of mind", "stop smoking is harmful to health", and perceives smoking as therapeutic.

Theme 3-**Social & Cultural Norms** e.g. social culture of offering and accepting cigarettes as token of friendship.

Theme 2-Nicotine Addiction e.g. physical symptoms of withdrawal; or feeling the need to ask for a cigarette from other smokers.

Theme 1-Lifestyle & Social factors e.g. inability to resist temptation I the presence of smokers, easy access to cigarettes, impaired self-control, and boredom.

KEY: Themes 1 & 2 are correctable with short-term strategy (less than 3 months).

Themes 3, 4 & 5 are correctable with long-term strategy (12 months or longer).

Table 3. Physicians' and smokers' reported barriers to guitting smoking (%).

| List of barriers | Physicians | Patient-smokers |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Craving / Physical addiction | 31.4 | 28.6 |
| Tried quitting before and it was too hard | 26.4 | 21.8 |
| Concerned that I will feel worse not smoking | 18.4 | 11.1 |
| Concern that they will gain weight | 8.0 | 5.4 |
| Friends & family members would not support my effort to quit | 6.8 | 10.8 |
| Quit smoking products were too expensive | 3.4 | 12.9 |
| There are no effective treatments available to quit smoking | 3.4 | 5.1 |
| Others | 2.2 | 4.3 |

(Ref.: Barriers to smoking cessation: a qualitative study from the perspective of primary care in Malaysia /)

(Ref. : Smoking Cessation: Barriers, Motivators and the Role of Physicians -- A Survey of Physicians and Patients. Proceedings of Singapore Healthcare /)

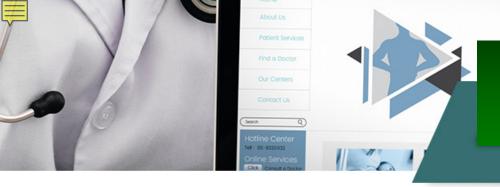


Arrangement : Relapse

Depending upon the patient's quit history and the reasons for relapse, the HCP can suggest revised strategies for the fresh quit attempt.³³

| Reason for relapse during previous quit attempt(s) | Strategy to combat this during the current quit attempt |
|---|--|
| Craving and withdrawal symptoms could not be managed | Use of medications or NRT to be encouraged |
| Stressful event | Alternate coping methods to be suggested |
| Weight gain | Use of medications like NRT for the initial period of abstinence to be encouraged. As (except for varenicline) they reduce post-cessation weight gain. |
| Prior treatments unhelpful | A revised treatment plan to be administered |
| Prior treatment somewhat helpful | Find ways to improve compliance |
| Prior treatment helpful, but the patient relapsed for a reason not addressed with the treatment (e.g., relapsed during alcohol binge) | Repeat the treatment with a new added factor like extra support, e.g., via telephone helpline (when locally available) |

Table. Strategies for dealing with relapse



Arrangement : Follow up

- Telephone counselling can provide effective for stop smoking, increasing call time can increase the chances of quitting.
- Use of interactive quitting tools, and perhaps one-to-one messaging, was associated with increased abstinence rates among quitplan.com users.
- Web base program supports smoking cessation intervention
- Greater utilization of pharmacists in tobacco cessation efforts could have a significant impact on smoking rates, prevention of tobacco-related diseases, and overall improvement in public health across the US.



Utility for Quitting smoke

Project : เภสัชอาสาพาเลิกบุหรี่,

Organization : สสส, เครื่อข่ายวิชาชีพเภสัชกรรมเพื่อควบคุมยาสูบ,

มูลนิธิรณรงค์เพื่อการไม่สู**้บ**

Facebook : เภสัชอาสาพาเลิกบุหรื่

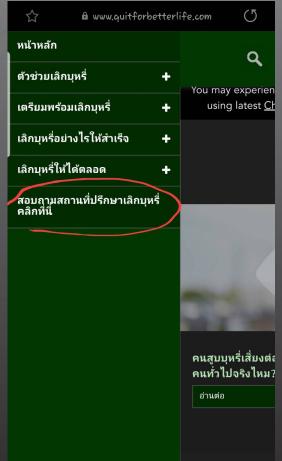
Hotline : 1600 สายด่วนเลิกบุหรื่

Web-base : quitforbetterlife.com

Application : Kwit, ผู้ช่วยเลิกบุหรี่, Quitnow!, Smoke free

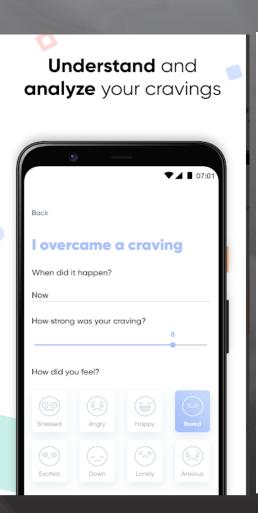
Quitforbetterlife.com





Application: Kwit





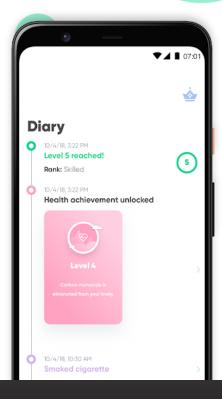


▼⊿ 1 07:0 apply a patch Choose your patch in the list: Patch 1 Quantity: 20 Price: \$20.00 Length: 16h Nicotine: 7 mg Quantity: 20 Price: \$15.00 Length: 24h Patch 3

Manage your

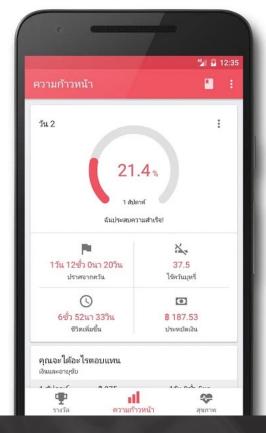
nicotine substitutes

Track **your progress**day by day

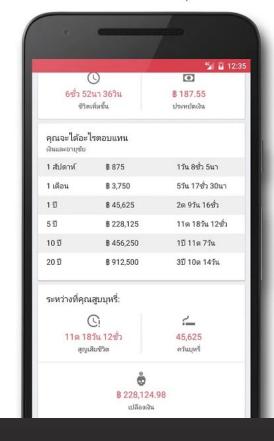


Application : ผู้ช่วยเลิกบุหรื่

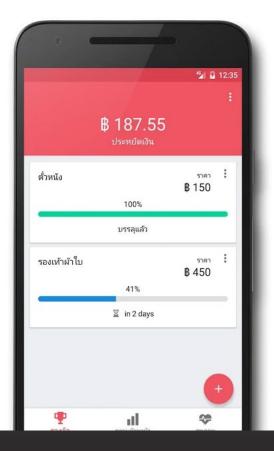
ติดตามความก้าวหน้าขอ งคุณและมีแรงจูงใจเสมอ!



รับแรงบันดาลใจจากข้ อดีของการเลิกบุหรี



กระตุ้นตัวคุณเองด้วยรางวัล



ติดตามการฟืนฟูสุขภาพของคุณ ¹⁶ 2 12:35 หลังจาก 20 นาที: ความดันโลหิตและอัตราการเต้นของหัวใจ บรรลุแล้ว หลังจาก 8 ชั่วโมง: ระดับคาร์บอนมอนอกไซด์ในเลือดของคุณ กลับสู่ระดับปกติ บรรลแล้ว หลังจาก 24 ชั่วโมง: โอกาสในการเกิดหัวใจวายของคุณลดลง 100% บรรลแล้ว หลังจาก 48ชั่วโมง: ความสามารถในการรับรสและกลิ่นของคณ

ш



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