Smoking Cessation Leadership Center



University of California San Francisco

Ending the Cycle of Addiction through Polysubstance Abuse Treatment

Chad D Morris, PhD

Clinical Psychologist and Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Colorado- School of Medicine, and the Director of the Behavioral Health & Wellness Program

Moderator

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Disclosures

This UCSF CME activity was planned and developed to uphold academic standards to ensure balance, independence, objectivity, and scientific rigor; adhere to requirements to protect health information under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA); and include a mechanism to inform learners when unapproved or unlabeled uses of therapeutic products or agents are discussed or referenced.

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Catherine Bonniot, Anita Browning, Christine Cheng, Brian Clark, Jennifer Matekuare, Chad Morris, PhD, Ma Krisanta Pamatmat, MPH, CHES, Jessica Safier, MA, and Maya Vijayaraghavan, MD, MAS.



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- CDC Tips Campaign 2023
- Find resources at:

https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/index.html



Today's Presenter

Chad Morris, PhD

Clinical Psychologist and Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Colorado-School of Medicine

Director of the Behavioral Health & Wellness Program and Wellness Leadership Institute



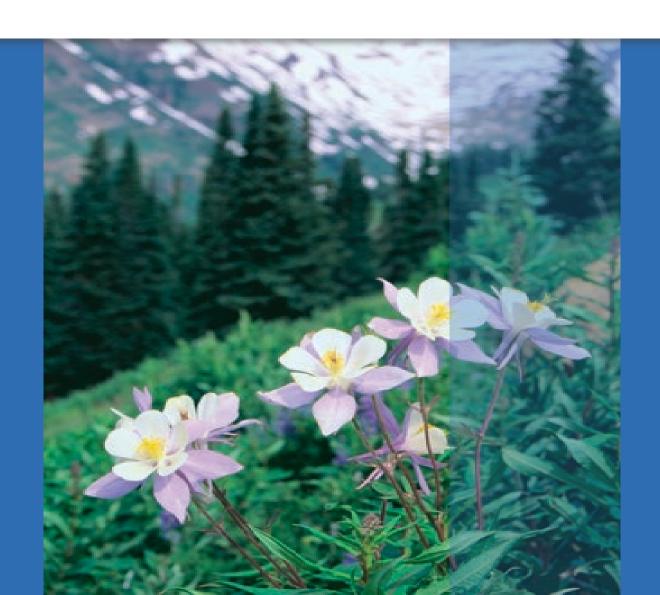




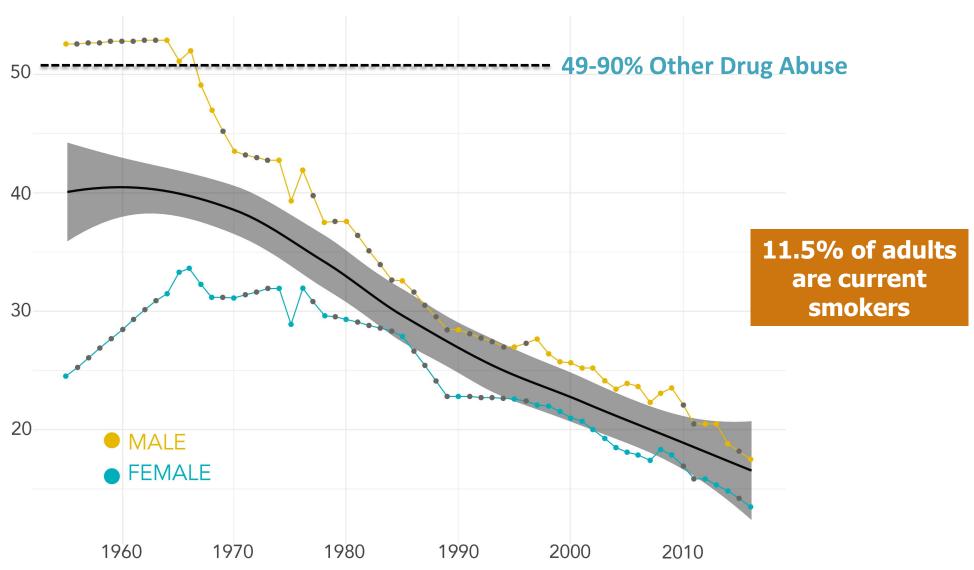
Ending the Cycle of Addiction through Polysubstance Abuse Treatment

Chad Morris, PhD December 5, 2023

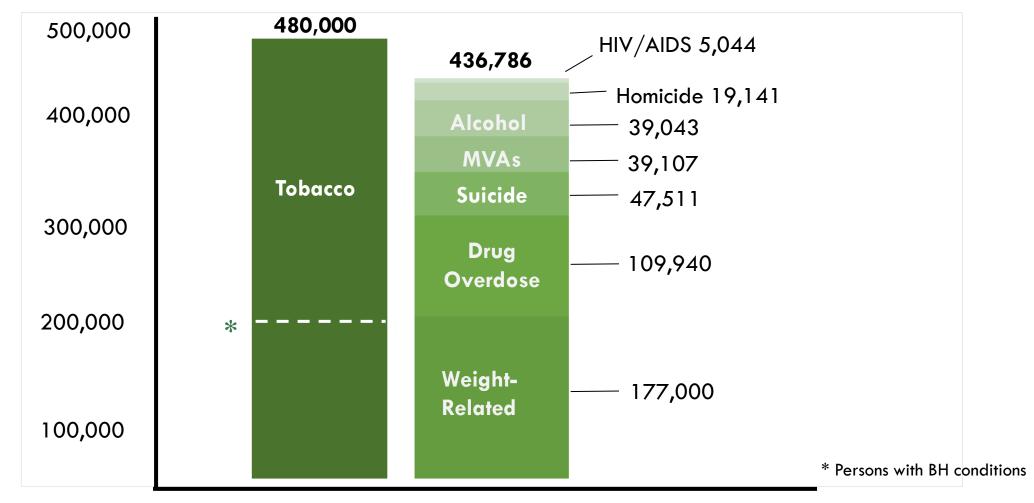




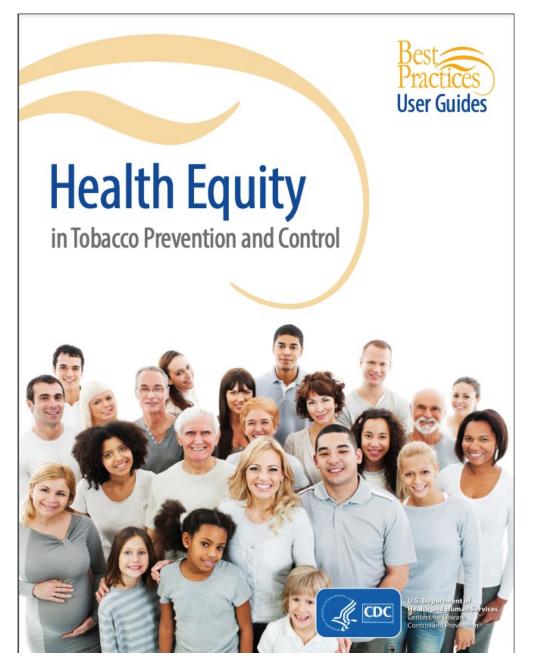
Trends in U.S. Adult Smoking



Behavioral Causes of Death in U.S.



Note. MVAs are Motor Vehicle Accidents



- All people should be valued equally
- Health has a particular value for individuals
- Nondiscrimination and equality
- Rights to health and to a standard of living adequate for health

CDC, 2015

Recovery: A Working Definition

A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.

Health – Home – Purpose - Community

SAMHSA



Co-treatment is the only adequate solution

https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/surgeon-generals-report.pdf

FACING ADDICTION IN AMERICA

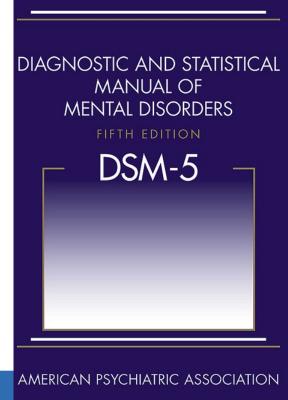
The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Tobacco-Related Disorders

There are four tobacco-related disorders in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5):

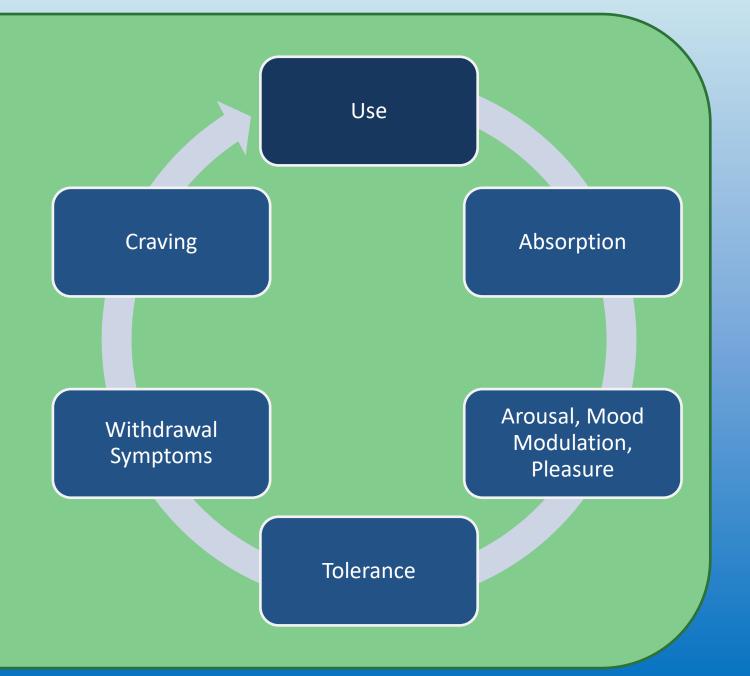
- 1 Tobacco Use Disorder
- (2) Tobacco Withdrawal
- (3) Other Tobacco-Induced Disorders
- 4 Unspecified Tobacco-Related Disorder



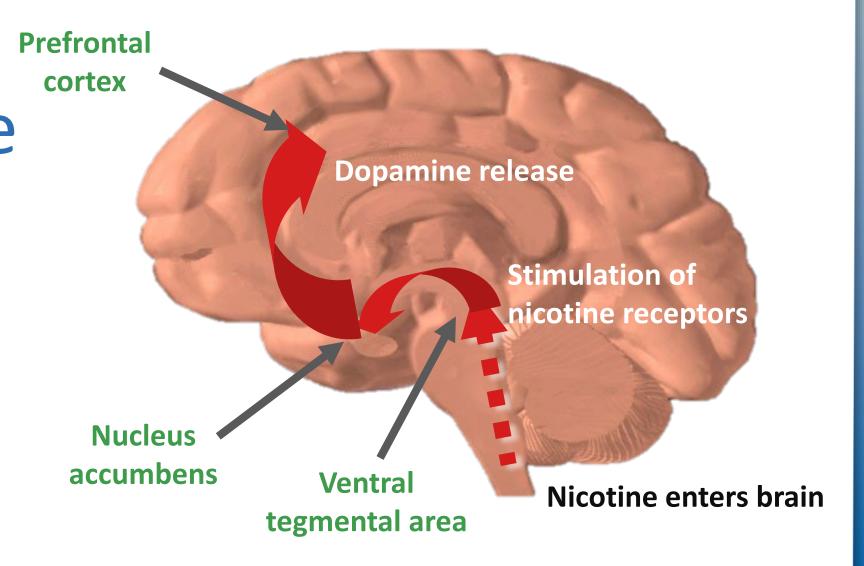
These are categorized under Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders

Stigma & Implicit Bias

- Discrimination
- Isolation
- Social Networks and Peers
- Poverty & Homelessness
- Trauma
- Chronic Stress
- Psychological Distress
- Criminal Justice Involvement
- Environmental Exposure
- Industry Targeting
- Access to Adequate Treatment
- Biology



Dopamine Reward Pathway



Tobacco and Alcohol Co-Use



- 70% of smokers also drink
- 80%-95% percent of heavy drinkers are smokers
- There is a synergistic increase of health risks

Co-Use of Cannabis and Nicotine

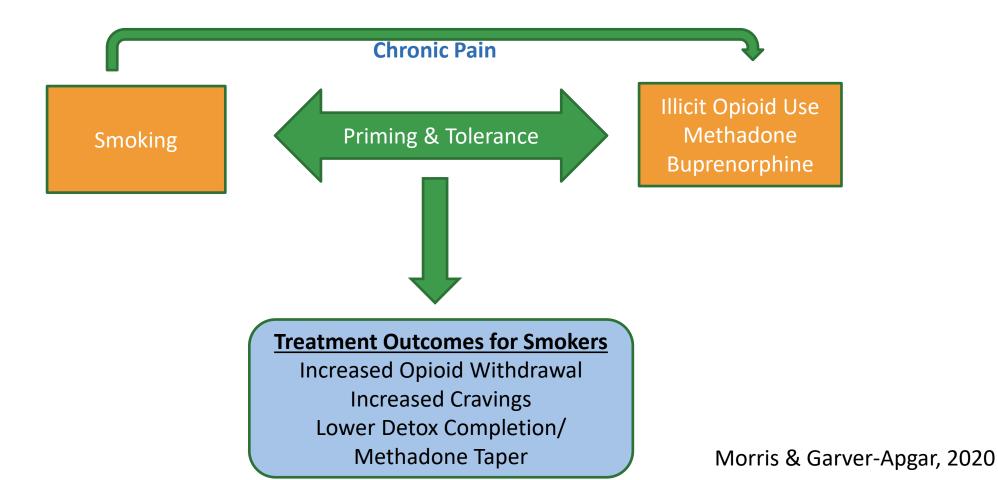


18%-39% of adults who used tobacco in the past month in the U.S. also used marijuana

69% to 78% of marijuana users used tobacco in the past month

There is a 3.6-fold increase in nicotine dependence among daily marijuana users

Opioids and Smoking







Why Cessation?

- Fastest route to justice in health outcomes
- Only route to health justice overall
- Fastest route to the elimination of commercial tobacco sales
- Mitigates illicit markets
- Reduces the necessity of complicated policy solutions directing smokers to alternative products
- Reduces the need for extensive enforcement mechanisms

WHO, 2021 © BHV

Tobacco Use Affects Treatment & Recovery from Addiction

Addressing tobacco dependence during treatment for other substances is associated with a 25% increase in long-term abstinence rates from alcohol and other substances

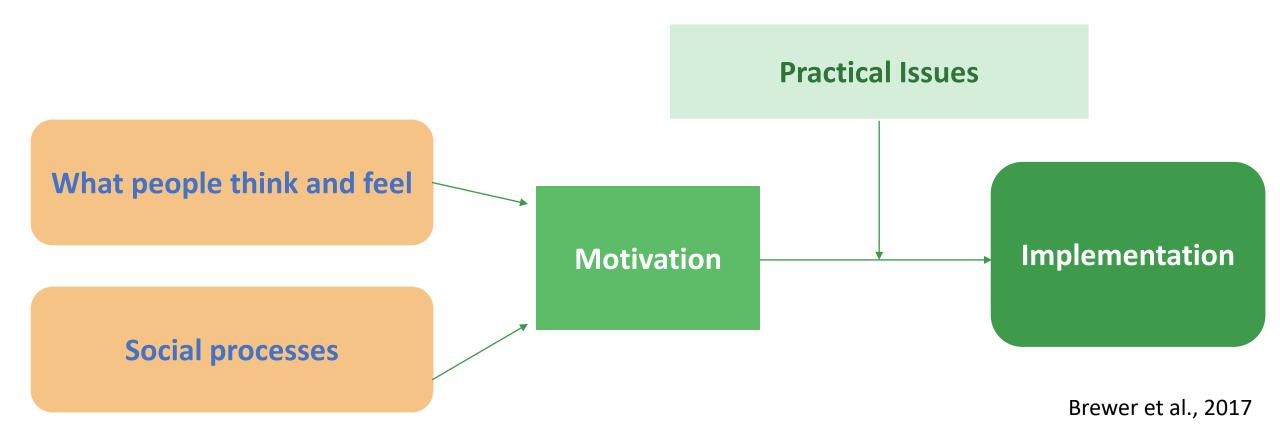
(Prochaska et al., 2004)

A Standard of Care

"Doing the right thing at the right time in the right way to the right person and having the best possible results."

(AHRQ, 2004)

Behavioral, Social, and Moral Determinants of Change



Cessation Rates Across Interventions

Treatment Format	Abstinence Rate
Unaided	4-7%
Self-help	11-14%
Quitline	11-15%
Individual counseling	15-19%
Group counseling	12-16%
Medication alone	22%
Medication/Counseling	25-30%

Clinical Practice Guideline Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence 2008



Adverse Childhood Experiences

Abuse







Physical

Emotiona

Sexual

The higher the ACEs score, the higher a person's risk for chronic disease, mental illness, substance use, violence, and being a victim of violence.

Neglect







Emotiona

Household Challenges



Mental Illness



Intimate Partner Violence



Parental Separation or Divorce



Incarceration



Substance Misuse or Dependence

Principles of Trauma-Informed Care

- Safety
- Trustworthiness & Transparency
- Peer Support
- Collaboration & Mutuality
- Empowerment, Voice & Choice
- Cultural, Historical & Gender Issues





Motivational Interviewing

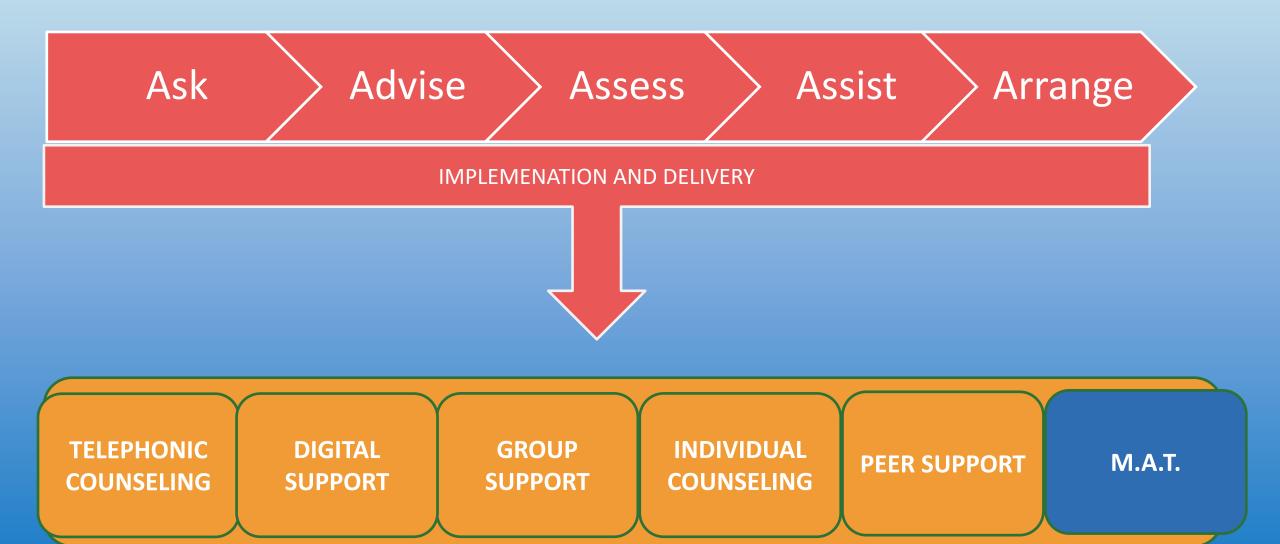


Planning

Evoking

Focusing

Engaging





Opt-Out as the Standard

OPT-IN MODEL

Tobacco use screening

Patient must **choose** to pursue treatment

Typical standard of care in tobacco treatment

OPT-OUT MODEL

Tobacco use screening

Patient referred to treatment and **must decline**

Typical standard of care for most diseases, *except* tobacco dependence



Medication Assisted Treatment

Combination of behavioral interventions and medications

Highly effective treatment option for alcohol, opioid, or tobacco dependence

Reduces illicit drug use and overdose deaths



Tobacco Cessation Medications

The only medications approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for tobacco cessation are:

- Nicotine patch
- Nicotine gum
- Nicotine lozenge
- Nicotine nasal spray

- Nicotine inhaler*
- Bupropion SR tablets
- Varenicline tablets



^{*}Pfizer is discontinuing in 2023

Treatment Intervention Model

(1) Prescribe FDA-approved pharmacotherapy

- First-line treatment
 - Varenicline or
 - Combination of nicotine replacement products (patch + choice of lozenge, gum, or nasal spray as needed to control cravings)

(2) If patient preference or first-line treatment intolerance or contraindication



- Single nicotine replacement product (patch, lozenge, gum, or nasal spray) or
- Bupropion

(3) If single agent is not sufficient to achieve abstinence



- Varenicline + nicotine replacement product
- Varenicline + bupropion
- Bupropion + nicotine replacement product



Rigotti et al., 2022



Cross-Cutting Interventions

Motivational Enhancement

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Variants

Contingency Management







Tailored Treatment



Staff Training,
Supervision and
Fidelity



Screening for Behavioral Health Conditions



Greater Intensity of Services



Patient-Centered, Strength-Based, Care Coordination



Greater Duration of Treatment



CBT, Mood
Management, and
Motivational
Enhancement

Peer Support

Peer providers use their lived experience, plus skills learned in formal training, to deliver services to promote mind-body recovery and resiliency.





DIMENSIONS: Peer Support Program Toolkit

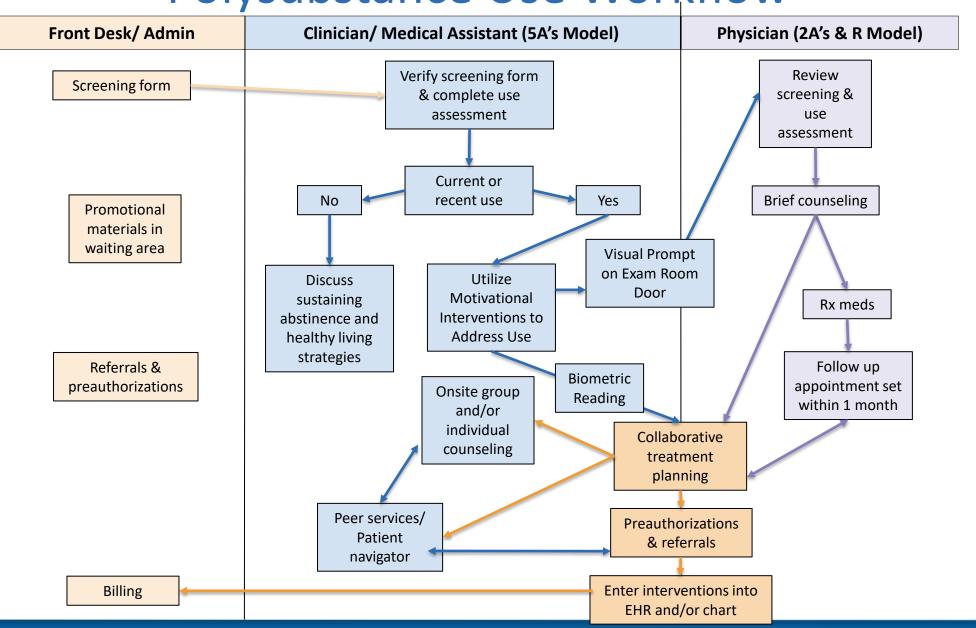
Assist and Arrange

Consultation & Referral



Follow-Up

Polysubstance Use Workflow





REPORT TO CONGRESS

Health Care Transitions for Individuals
Returning to the Community from a
Public Institution: Promising Practices
Identified by the Medicaid Reentry
Stakeholder Group

A Report to Congress
Required by Section 5032 of the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (SUPPORT Act; Pub.L. 115-271)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

January 2023

Institution and Community-Based Promising Practices

- 1. Universal SUD screening during intake
- 2. Provision of SUD medication and behavioral treatment
- 3. In-reach care coordination and discharge planning
- 4. 30-day supply of all prescription medications
- 5. Transitions clinic network
- 6. Peer support

The Person-Centered Health Neighborhood



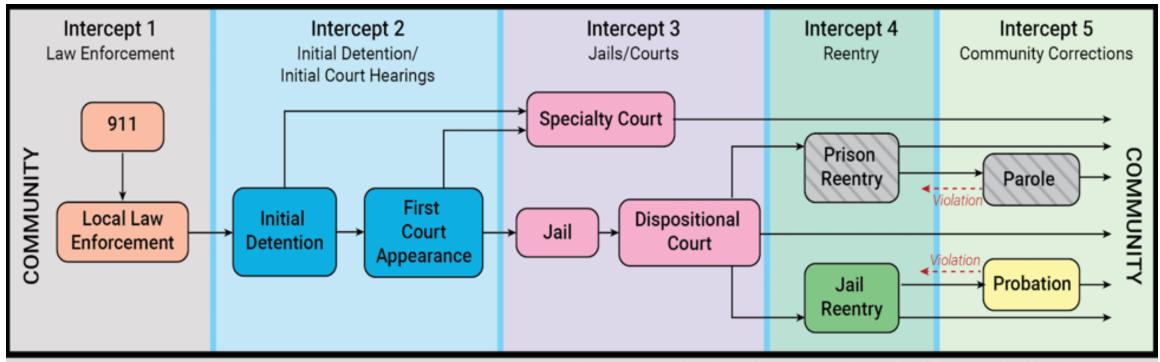
Washington State Opioid Network

Provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Tobacco-Free Behavioral Health Initiative

- Baseline data on screening, treatment, and referral
- Provider and staff trainings
 - Tobacco Treatment Specialist (TTS)
 - Tobacco-Free Fundamentals 1-day "crash course"
 - Community of Practice with Monthly webinars
- Nicotine replacement therapy bulk orders

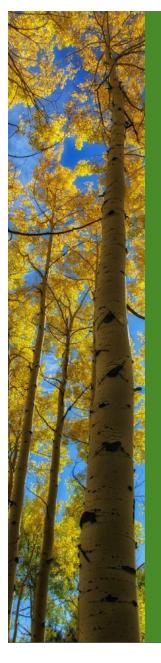
doh.wa.gov/tfbhi

Sequential Intercept Model



SAMHSA's GAINS Center. (2013). Developing a comprehensive plan for behavioral health and criminal justice collaboration: The Sequential Intercept Model (3rd ed.). Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates, Inc.







DIMENS Tobacco-Policy To





Model Nicotine-Free Policy and Protocols

How to Implement a **Tobacco-Free Policy**



Convene Your Wellness Committee
Your committee should consist of administrators
and staff at all levels of your organization.



Draft the Policy

Create Your Change Plan
Construct a logic model, build a timeline for implementation

and create a budget.



Include input from staff, clients and other stakeholders.



Communicate Your Plan

Your messaging should include: implementation processes and timeline, support available for people who use tobacco and guidelines around how the policy will be enforced.

Build Community Support
Reach out to your local/state health
departments, community-based
organizations and neighbors to help

reinforce a tobacco-free message.



6 Provide Education to Staff
Train staff early and



Train staff early and regularly on the policy and skills for addressing tobacco with their clients.

Offer Tobacco Cessation Services

Organizations should offer tobacco cessation medication and counseling services and/or resources to both employees and clients. Corganize a "Practice Day"
prior to the policy
implementation date. Post
signage in different languages, particularly in

areas where staff and clients smoke.

Why go tobacco-free?



of the total U.S. tobacco market are people with behavioral health conditions

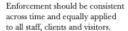
\$5,816

is the average cost to employers per tobacco-using employee, due to higher insurance and lost productivity

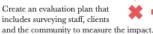


Nearly 70% of people who use tobacco











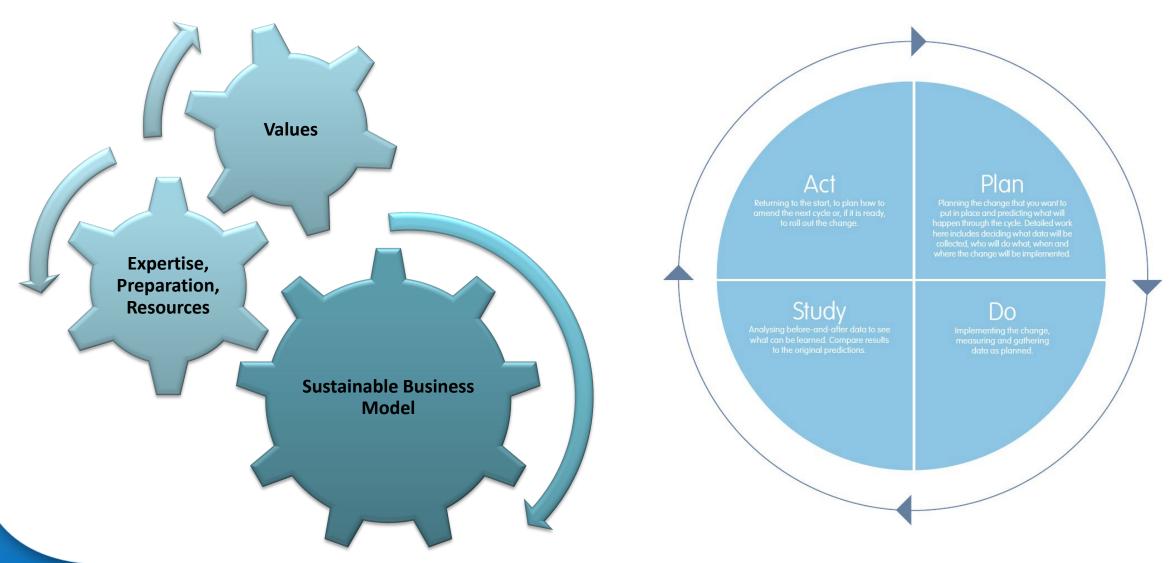




Download the Behavioral Health and Weilness Program's Tobacco-Free Policy Toolkit: https://www.bhweilness.org/ toolkits/Tobacco-Free-Facilities-Toolkit.pd

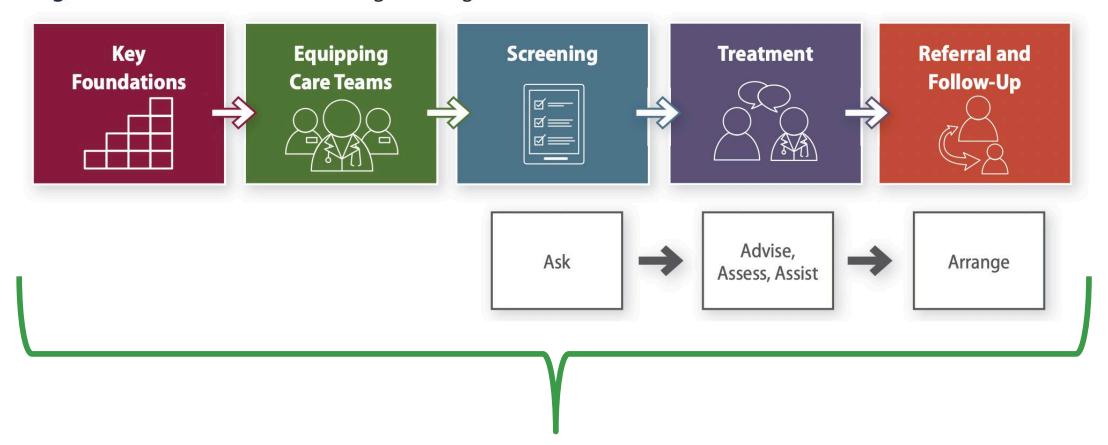


QI and Communities of Practice



Tobacco Cessation Change Strategies

Figure 1. Tobacco Cessation Change Package Focus Areas



State Level Support

CDC Tobacco Cessation Change Package 2020





The Behavioral Health Cessation Coordination Model Toolkit A blueprint for evaluating cessation services and implementing sustainable changes utilizing this planning tool.

https://www.bhwellness.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Behavioral-Health-Cessation-Coordination-Model-Toolkit-10.30.2357.pdf



Behavioral Health & Wellness Program

303.724.3713

bh.wellness@ucdenver.edu

www.bhwellness.org







Submit questions via the 'Q & A' box







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Free 1-800 QUIT NOW cards





✓ Refer your clients to cessation services



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- You will receive the following in our post webinar email:
 - ✓ Webinar recording
 - ✓ Instructions on how to claim FREE CME/CEUs
 - ✓ Information on certificates of attendance
 - ✓ Other resources as needed.

All of this information will be posted to our website at https://SmokingCessationLeadership.ucsf.edu











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