Smoking Cessation Leadership Center

UCSF

University of California San Francisco

Pharmacologic Product Guide: FDA-Approved Medications for Smoking Cessation

	Gum	Lozenge	Transdermal Patch	Nasal Spray	Oral Inhaler	Bupropion SR	Varenicline
Product	Nicorette ¹ , Generic OTC 2 mg, 4 mg original, cinnamon, fruit, mint (various)	Nicorette ¹ , Generic Nicorette ¹ Mini OTC 2 mg, 4 mg; cinnamon, cherry, mint	NicoDerm CQ ¹ , Generic OTC (Habitrol ² , NicoDerm CQ, generic) 7 mg, 14 mg, 21 mg (24-hr release)	Nicotrol NS ² Rx Metered spray 10 mg/mL nicotine solution	Nicotrol Inhaler ² Rx 10 mg cartridge delivers 4 mg inhaled vapor	Generic (formerly Zyban) Rx 150 mg sustained-release tablet	Chantix ² , Generic Rx 0.5 mg, 1 mg tablet
Precautions	 Recent (≤ 2 weeks) myocardial infarction Serious underlying arrhythmias Serious or worsening angina pectoris Temporomandibular joint disease Pregnancy³ and breastfeeding Adolescents (<18 years) 	 Recent (< 2 weeks) myocardial infarction Serious underlying arrhythmias Serious or worsening angina pectoris Pregnancy³ and breastfeeding Adolescents (<18 years) 	 Recent (≤ 2 weeks) myocardial infarction Serious underlying arrhythmias Serious or worsening angina pectoris Pregnancy³ and breastfeeding Adolescents (<18 years) 	 Recent (≤ 2 weeks) myocardial infarction Serious underlying arrhythmias Serious or worsening angina pectoris Underlying chronic nasal disorders (rhinitis, nasal polyps, sinusitis) Severe reactive airway disease Pregnancy³ and breastfeeding Adolescents (<18 years) 	 Recent (< 2 weeks) myocardial infarction Serious underlying arrhythmias Serious or worsening angina pectoris Bronchospastic disease Pregnancy³ and breastfeeding Adolescents (<18 years) 	 Concomitant therapy with medications/conditions known to lower the seizure threshold Hepatic impairment Pregnancy3 and breastfeeding Adolescents (<18 years) Treatment-emergent neuropsychiatric symptoms⁴ Boxed warning removed 12/2016 Contraindications: Seizure disorder Concomitant bupropion (e.g., Wellbutrin) therapy Current or prior diagnosis of bulimia or anorexia nervosa Simultaneous abrupt discontinuation of alcohol or sedatives/benzodiazepines MAO inhibitors in preceding 14 days; concurrent use of reversible MAO inhibitors 	 Severe renal impairment (dosage adjustment is necessary) Pregnancy³ and breastfeeding Adolescents (<18 years) Treatment-emergent neuropsychiatric symptoms⁴ Boxed warning removed 12/2016
Dosing	 1st cigarette ≤30 minutes after waking: 4 mg 1st cigarette >30 minutes after waking: 2 mg Weeks 1–6: piece q 1–2 hours Weeks 1–9: piece q 2–4 hours Weeks 10–12: piece q 4–8 hours *While awake Maximum, 24 pieces/day During initial 6 weeks of treatment, use at least 9 pieces/day Chew each piece slowly Park between cheek and gum when peppery or tingling sensation appears (~15–30 chews) Resume chewing when tingle fades Repeat chew/park steps until most of the nicotine is gone (tingle does not return; generally 30 min) Park in different areas of mouth No food or beverages 15 minutes before or during use Duration: up to 12 weeks	 1st cigarette ≤30 minutes after waking: 4 mg 1st cigarette >30 minutes after waking: 2 mg Weeks 1–6: lozenge q 1–2 hours Weeks 7–9: lozenge q 2–4 hours Weeks 10–12: lozenge q 4–8 hours Weeks 10–12: lozenge q 4–8 hours Wakimum, 20 lozenges/day During initial 6 weeks of treatment, use at least 9 lozenges/day Allow to dissolve slowly (20–30 minutes) Nicotine release may cause a warm, tingling sensation Do not chew or swallow Occasionally rotate to different areas of the mouth No food or beverages 15 minutes before or during use Duration: up to 12 weeks 	 >10 cigarettes/day: 21 mg/day x 4-6 weeks 14 mg/day x 2 weeks 7 mg/day x 2 weeks 7 mg/day x 2 weeks states/day: 14 mg/day x 6 weeks 7 mg/day x 2 weeks I Rotate patch application site daily; do not apply a new patch to the same skin site for at least one week May wear patch for 16 hours if patient experiences sleep disturbances (remove at bedtime); before recommending, rule out other factors that might be contributing (e.g., drug interaction between caffeine and tobacco smoke, other medications, and lifestyle factors) Duration: 8–10 weeks	 1-2 doses/hour (8-40 doses/day) One dose = 2 sprays (one in each nostril); each spray delivers 0.5 mg of nicotine to the nasal mucosa *while awake Maximum 5 doses/hour or 40 doses/day During initial 6-8 weeks of treatment, initially use at least 8 doses/day Gradually reduce daily dosage over an additional 4-6 weeks Do not sniff, swallow, or inhale through the nose as the spray is being administered Duration: 12 weeks 	 6–16 cartridges/day Individualize dosing; initially use 1 cartridge q 1–2 hours* *while awake Best effects with continuous puffing for 20 minutes During initial 6 weeks of treatment use at least 6 cartridges/day Nicotine in cartridge is depleted after 20 minutes of active puffing Inhale into back of throat or puff in short breaths Do NOT inhale into the lungs (like a cigarette) but "puff" as if lighting a pipe Open cartridge retains potency for 24 hours No food or beverages 15 minutes before or during use Duration: 3–6 months 	 150 mg po q AM x 3 days, then 150 mg po bid Do not exceed 300 mg/day Begin therapy 1–2 weeks prior to quit date Allow at least 8 hours between doses Avoid bedtime dosing to minimize insomnia Dose tapering is not necessary Duration: 7–12 weeks, with maintenance up to 6 months in selected patients 	 Days 1–3: 0.5 mg po q AM Days 4–7: 0.5 mg po bid Weeks 2–12: 1 mg po bid Begin therapy 1 week prior to quit date Take dose after eating and with a full glass of water Dose tapering is not necessary Dosing adjustment is necessary or patients with severe renal impairment Duration: 12 weeks; an additional 12-week course may be used in selected patients May initiate up to 35 days before target quit date OR may reduce smoking over a 12-week period of treatment prior to quitting and continue treatment for an additional 12 weeks

	Gum	Lozenge	Transdermal Patch	Nasal Spray	Oral Inhaler	Bupropion SR	Varenicline
Effects	 Mouth and throat irritation Jaw muscle soreness Hiccups Gl complaints (dyspepsia, nausea) May stick to dental work 	 Mouth and throat irritation Hiccups Gl complaints (dyspepsia, nausea) 	 Local skin reactions (erythema, pruritus, burning) Sleep disturbances (abnormal or vivid dreams, insomnia); associated with nocturnal nicotine absorption 	 Nasal and/or throat irritation (hot, peppery, or burning sensation) Ocular irritation/tearing Sneezing Cough 	 Mouth and/or throat irritation Cough Hiccups Gl complaints (dyspepsia, nausea) 	Insomnia Dry mouth Nausea Anxiety/difficulty concentrating Constipation Tremor	 Nausea Sleep disturbances (insomnia, abnormal/vivid dreams) Headache Flatulence Constituention
Adverse	 Adverse effects more commonly experienced when chewing the lozenge or using incorrect gum chewing technique (due to rapid nicotine release): Lightheadedness/dizziness Nausea/vomiting Hiccups Mouth and throat irritation 					 Iremor Rash Seizures (risk is 0.15%) Neuropsychiatric symptoms (rare; see Precautions) 	 Constipation Taste alteration Neuropsychiatric symptoms (rare; see Precautions)
Advantages	 Might serve as an oral substitute for tobacco Might delay weight gain Can be titrated to manage withdrawal symptoms Can be used in combination with other agents to manage situational urges Relatively inexpensive 	 Might serve as an oral substitute for tobacco Might delay weight gain Can be titrated to manage withdrawal symptoms Can be used in combination with other agents to manage situational urges Relatively inexpensive 	 Once-daily dosing associated with fewer adherence problems Of all NRT products, its use is least obvious to others Can be used in combination with other agents; delivers consistent nicotine levels over 24 hours Relatively inexpensive 	 Can be titrated to rapidly manage withdrawal symptoms Can be used in combination with other agents to manage situational urges 	 Might serve as an oral substitute for tobacco Can be titrated to manage withdrawal symptoms Mimics hand-to-mouth ritual of smoking Can be used in combination with other agents to manage situational urges 	 Twice-daily oral dosing is simple and associated with fewer adherence problems Might delay weight gain Might be beneficial in patients with depression Can be used in combination with NRT agents Relatively inexpensive (generic formulations) 	 Twice-daily oral dosing is simple and associated with fewer adherence problems Offers a different mechanism of action for patients who have failed other agents Most effective cessation agent when used as monotherapy
Disadvantages	 Need for frequent dosing can compromise adherence Might be problematic for patients with significant dental work Proper chewing technique is necessary for effectiveness and to minimize adverse effects Gum chewing might not be acceptable or desirable for some patients 	 Need for frequent dosing can compromise adherence Gastrointestinal side effects (nausea, hiccups, heartburn) might be bothersome 	 When used as monotherapy, cannot be titrated to acutely manage withdrawal symptoms Not recommended for use by patients with dermatologic conditions (e.g., psoriasis, eczema, atopic dermatitis) 	 Need for frequent dosing can compromise adherence Nasal administration might not be acceptable or desirable for some patients; nasal irritation often problematic Not recommended for use by patients with chronic nasal disorders or severe reactive airway disease Cost of treatment 	 Need for frequent dosing can compromise adherence Cartridges might be less effective in cold environ- ments (<60°F) Cost of treatment 	 Seizure risk is increased Several contraindications and precautions preclude use in some patients (see Precautions) Patients should be monitored for potential neuropsychiatric symptoms⁴ (see Precautions) 	 Patients should be monitored for potential neuropsychiatric symptoms⁴ (see Precautions) Cost of treatment
Cost/day⁵	2 mg or 4 mg: \$1.90–\$5.49 (9 pieces)	2 mg or 4 mg: \$2.97–\$4.23 (9 pieces)	\$1.52–\$3.49 (1 patch)	\$9.64 (8 doses)	\$16.38 (6 cartridges)	\$0.72 (2 tablets)	\$17.20 (Chantix) (2 tablets) Generic pricing not yet established

¹ Marketed by GlaxoSmithKline.

² Marketed by Dr. Reddy's.

³ Marketed by Pfizer.

⁴ The U.S. Clinical Practice Guideline states that pregnant smokers should be encouraged to quit without medication based on insufficient evidence of effectiveness and theoretical concerns with safety. Pregnant smokers should be offered behavioral counseling interventions that exceed minimal advice to quit.

⁵ In July 2009, the FDA mandated that the prescribing information for all bupropion- and varenicline-containing products include a black-boxed warning highlighting the risk of serious neuropsychiatric symptoms, including changes in behavior, hostility, agitation, depressed mood, suicidal thoughts and behavior, and attempted suicide. Clinicians should advise patients to stop taking varenicline or bupropion SR and contact a health care provider immediately if they experience agitation, depressed mood, or any changes in behavior that are not typical of nicotine withdrawal, or if they experience suicidal thoughts or behavior. If treatment is stopped due to neuropsychiatric symptoms, patients should be monitored until the symptoms resolve. Based on results of a mandated clinical trial, the FDA removed this boxed warning in December 2016.

⁶ Approximate cost based on the recommended initial dosing for each agent and the wholesale acquisition cost from Red Book Online. Thomson Reuters, January 2019.

R, for Change

Abbreviations: MAO, monoamine oxidase; NRT, nicotine replacement therapy; OTC, over-the-counter (nonprescription product); Rx, prescription product. **For complete prescribing information and a comprehensive listing of warnings and precautions, please refer to the manufacturers' package inserts.** Copyright © 1999-2022 The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved. Updated May 2, 2022.

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