

## Protocol for the Administration of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) by Nursing Staff/Midwife until reviewed by a Prescriber up to Maximum of 24 Hours Treatment (QUIT Programme)

## Introduction

This protocol is written to enable a registered general nurse/midwife to supply and administer nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) until a prescription can be written by an admitting doctor up to a maximum of 24 hours treatment, in accordance with the trust Medicine Policy, Smoke Free Policy and Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) for the Management of Tobacco Dependency (QUIT Programme).

<b>Clinical Condit</b>	Clinical Condition	
Indication	Smoking cessation Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) may be supplied until reviewed by admitting doctor up to a maximum of 24 hours treatment. Admitting doctor will prescribe ongoing NRT on clerking.  NRT will be made available in addition to behavioural and psychological support from registered nursing staff/midwife trained in smoking cessation. The patient will also be supported by Stop Smoking Services when is available.	
Inclusion criteria	Individuals who use and are addicted to tobacco and are 18 years and over Service users requiring pharmacological help, as identified within the Care Pathway, for a period of temporary abstinence, or who wish to quit smoking.	
Exclusion criteria	Individuals who withhold consent to treatment Individuals who are under 18 years of age Individuals who had previous reaction(s) to NRT or any of the ingredients contained in listed products, e.g. adhesive in NRT patches	
Cautions	Service users who have known medical condition(s) as below may be offered NRT product(s) for smoking cessation based on individual's assessment on the balance of risks and benefits of the provision of NRT product(s):  • Severe or unstable cardiovascular disease  • Have had a cerebrovascular accident in the last four weeks  • Uncontrolled hyperthyroidism or Phaeochromocytoma  • Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus  • Moderate or severe hepatic impairment  • Severe renal impairment  • Active peptic ulcer disease / Gastritis / Oesophagitis (with oral use)  • Chronic generalised skin disease, such as psoriasis or chronic dermatitis (with transdermal use)	
Special considerations	A number of other medicines may require dose adjustment or increased monitoring when smoking is stopped.	

Service users who are currently being prescribed one or more of the following medicines should have medicines review from the prescriber (aligned to smoking cessation) [1]: Chlorpromazine Clozapine Erlotinib Flecainide Methadone Olanzapine Theophylline & Aminophylline Warfarin Please be aware that this is not a complete list of potential drug interactions with tobacco smoking, contact ward pharmacist for further information and guidance for other medicines. Advice to service Service users should be offered specific product advice and be issued product information leaflet. users Individuals should also be counselled on the following general advice on withdrawal symptoms: Possible weight gain Side-effects Withdrawal symptoms • Interactions with medication (if any) Effect of smoking whilst on NRT Additional support that is available from Stop Smoking Services, in particular at the time of discharge **Action if patient** A record should be documented in the current patient episode if patients are being excluded declines or is or have refused treatment. excluded • For those who are being excluded, advise on alternative options. For those who refuse treatment, ensure they understand the health benefits of stopping smoking and how NRT can support them to successfully stop or abstain from smoking. Advise that the option to be given NRT can be offered at a later date if

Medicine details	
Name, form &	There are various formulations of NRT available.
strength of	Below formulations of NRT are included for administration under this protocol:
medicine	<ul> <li>Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 30®) 21mg/24hours patches</li> </ul>
	Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20®) 14mg/24hours patches
	Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 25mg/16hours patches
	Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 15mg/16hours patches
	Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges
GSL/POM/P/CD	General sale list medicine
Storage	Store all medicine packs in a locked medicine cupboard
condition	Store at room temperature, <25°C
Dosage &	Combination therapy of NRT is more effective than monotherapy.
frequency	Combination therapy is usually given as a long-acting preparation and a short-acting preparation to 'top up', i.e. to be used on as needed basis (up to the maximum daily dose
	allowed as stated on Summary of Product Characteristics of the product) when acute
	withdrawal symptoms and urges to use tobacco occur. Combination therapy is unlicensed, but
	is supported by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) [2] and National Centre
	for Smoking Cessation and Training (NCSCT) [3].
	For adults ≥ 18 years old (see Appendix A)
	For moderate/heavy smoker, i.e. who smokes ≥ 10 cigarettes/day, issue and administer:
	Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 30®) 21mg/24hours patch 1 OM
	Plus

Service user should be referred to supervising doctor involved in the individual's care for

initially refused.

further advice.

Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges 1 hourly PRN, maximum 15 lozenges/day For light smoker, i.e. who smokes < 10 cigarettes/day, issue and administer: Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20®) 14mg/24hours patch 1 OM Plus Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges 1 hourly PRN, maximum 15 lozenges/day For pregnant/post-natal/breastfeeding patients (see Appendix B) For moderate/heavy smoker, i.e. who smokes ≥ 10 cigarettes/day, issue and administer: Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 25mg/16hours patch 1 OM Plus Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges 1 hourly PRN, maximum 15 lozenges/day For light smoker, i.e. who smokes < 10 cigarettes/day, issue and administer: Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 15mg/16hours patch 1 OM Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges 1 hourly PRN, maximum 15 lozenges/day Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 30®) 21mg/24hours patches, Route & Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20®) 14mg/24hours patches, method of Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 25mg/16hours patches & administration Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 15mg/16hours patches NRT patches should be applied once daily, usually in the morning. Apply to dry, non-hairy skin on the hip, trunk or upper arm. Hold in position for 10-20 seconds to ensure adhesion. Remove the patch the following day and place a new patch on a different area. Avoid using the same site for at least seven days. If patient experiences disturbance in sleep, consider removing the patch at bedtime and apply on waking the next morning. Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges NRT lozenges should be used wherever there is an urge to smoke. Allow the lozenge to dissolve slowly in the mouth until the taste become strong. Lodge the lozenge between the gum and the cheek. Such the lozenge again when the taste fades. Move the lozenge from one side of the moth to the other from time to time. Repeat this routine until the lozenge dissolves completely. Try not to swallow excessively as the nicotine needs to be absorbed through the buccal mucosa. **Duration of** The total treatment duration of NRT for smoking cessation is usually between 8-12 weeks. treatment Under this protocol, NRT products may be administered up to maximum of 24 hours treatment, until review by a prescriber. Quantity to For adults ≥ 18 years old 1 x Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 30®) 21mg/24hours patch, OR supply or administer 1 x Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20®) 14mg/24hours patch, AND 15 x Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges For pregnant/post-natal/breastfeeding patients 1 x Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 25mg/16hours patch, OR 1 x Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 15mg/16hours patch, **AND** 15 x Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges Adverse reaction(s) is usually transient and may be due to either the NRT or the cessation of Potential sideeffects & smoking. adverse General side-effects of NRT may include the following: reactions Dizziness, headache, hyperhidrosis, nausea, palpitations, skin reactions and vomiting are common or very common. Flushing, which is uncommon. Below side-effects are thought to be associated with the use of NRT patches: Arrhythmias, asthenia, chest discomfort, dyspnoea, hypertension, malaise, myalgia and paraesthesia have been reported, but are uncommon.

Below side-effects are thought to be associated with the use of NRT lozenges: Anxiety, dyspepsia, gastrointestinal disorders, hiccups and sleep disorders are common or very common. Taste altered is uncommon. Coagulation disorder and platelet disorder happen rarely or very rarely. Please refer to Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) for a complete list of potential sideeffects of each NRT product: Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 30) 21mg/24hours patch, https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/388/smpc#gref Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20) 14mg/24hours patch, https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/389/smpc#gref Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 25mg/16hours patch, https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/6435/smpc Nicotine (Nicorette Invisi®) 15mg/16hours patch https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/6436/smpc Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenge, https://www.ncsct.co.uk/library/view/pdf/NiQuitin-Minis-Mint-2mg-Lozenges.pdf Management of If an adverse reaction occurs: adverse Stop treatment. reactions Inform individual's supervising doctor / consultant Document details Discuss with consultant the need to report the reaction to the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) using the yellow card system Follow up Service user(s) should be referred to supervising doctor / consultant if further advice is action required about adverse effects. Service user(s) should be reviewed by admitting doctor if ongoing treatment is required beyond the duration of this protocol. Service user(s) will be reviewed by Tobacco Treatment Advisors (TobTAs) during admission and will be referred to local Stop Smoking Service by TobTAs at the time of discharge for any further support.

Referral	
Referral arrangements	An automatic notification will be made to the TobTAs for Adult patients who are current smokers, those using nicotine e-cigarettes, NRT or other tobacco-dependent pharmacotherapy before admission, when nursing assessment is completed on NerveCentre.
	For pregnant or postnatal patients who have received NRT as an inpatient, nurses/midwives to complete referral to RDASH (Doncaster) or ABL (Bassetlaw) via the K2 Smoking Assessment tab

Characteristics of staff	
Professional	Registered nurses/midwives employed by Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals NHS
group	Foundation Trust (DBTH NHSFT) working in an inpatient area
Training required	Approved training is available to support this protocol.
	All nurses should refer to their line management and/or statutory training notices on ESR for more information.
	All midwives should complete the following training: NHSE "A SmokeFree Pregnancy"
	(https://portal.e-lfh.org.uk/Component/Details/826297) or VBA - E learning for health and
	NCSCT Short Medications training.
	Additional training is available from the National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training
	(NCSCT) where certified training and assessment programme are available including a mental
	health module via <u>www.ncsct.co.uk.</u>

Continuing	Registered nurses/midwives should be aware of any change to the recommendations for the
training &	medicine listed. It is the responsibility of the individual to keep up-to-date with continued
education	professional development and to work within the limitations of individual scope of practice.

## **References:**

- 1. UK Medicines Information (UKMi) team for NHS healthcare professionals (2020). What are the clinically significant drug interactions with tobacco smoking? Available at: <a href="https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/what-are-the-clinically-significant-drug-interactions-with-tobacco-smoking/">https://www.sps.nhs.uk/articles/what-are-the-clinically-significant-drug-interactions-with-tobacco-smoking/</a> (Accessed: 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021).
- 2. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2021). *Tobacco: preventing uptake, promoting quitting and treating dependence [NG209]*. London: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.
- 3. Sophia Papadakis (2021). *Combination nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)*. London: National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training (NCSCT).

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Appendix A: Summary of the supply and administration of NRT for the management of tobacco dependency by nursing staff (QUIT programme) ASK. 'Do you smoke?' No Yes Record in Give very brief advice. **ADVISE** on the best way of quitting. The best way of notes stop smoking is with a combination of medication and specialist support. **ACT** by offering referral to specialist support and prescribing medication if appropriate. Within 2 hours of admission to ward, Service user agrees to the prescribing of NRT for Service user (For the action of nursing team) refuses NRT smoking cessation including assessment units Briefly outline Assess suitability of the initiation of NRT. Before charting, add one of the following on Wellsky: health risks. Explain that NRT can be offered at a later date if NICOTINE (NIQUITIN MINIS MINT) 1.5 M... changes mind. Record in notes. NICOTINE DEPENDENCY, Moderate / Heavy, ≥ 10 cigarettes/day Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 30®) 21mg/24hours patches + Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®) 2mg lozenges NICOTINE DEPENDENCY, Light Use, < 10 cigarettes/day Nicotine (Nicotinell TTS 20®) 14mg/24hours patches + Nicotine (NiQuitin Minis Mint®)2mg lozenges An automatic notification will be made to TobTAs. Within 24 hours of admission to ward, (For the action of clerking prescriber) including assessment units Re-discuss if Review the appropriateness of the initiation of NRT and agreeing to prescribe the ongoing NRT for smoking cessation NRT. Prescribe if agreeing to NRT.

Appendix B: Summary of the supply and administration of NRT for the management of tobacco dependency by midwife (QUIT programme)

