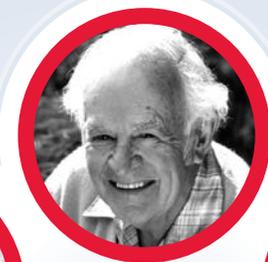




YOU CAN QUIT USING TOBACCO



YOU CAN QUIT YOUR TOBACCO USE

Learn how to get help to quit using tobacco and improve your chances of quitting. This document explains the best ways to quit tobacco use as well as new treatments to help. It lists new medications that can double or triple the chances of quitting and quitting for good. It also tells about ways to avoid relapses and talks about concerns about quitting, including weight gain. All information is based on scientific research about what will give the best chances of quitting.

Nicotine: A Powerful Addiction

If you have tried to quit tobacco use, you know how hard it can be. It is hard because nicotine is a very addictive drug. For some people, it can be as addictive as heroin or cocaine.

Quitting is hard. Usually people make 2 or 3 tries, or more, before finally being able to quit. Each time you try to quit, you can learn about what helps and what hurts.

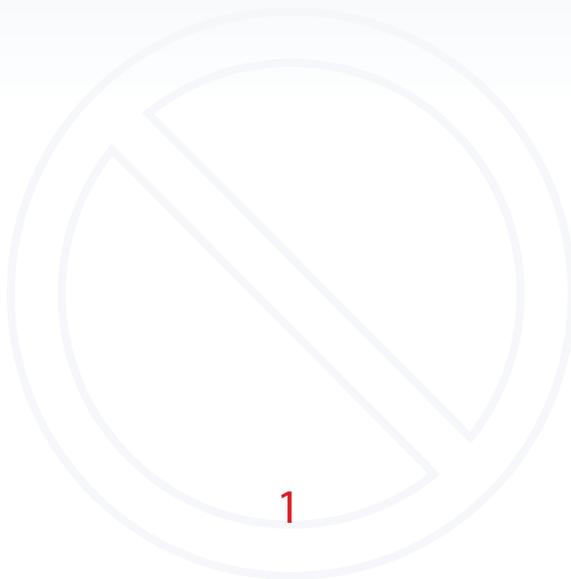
QUITTING TAKES HARD WORK AND A
LOT OF EFFORT, BUT-
**YOU CAN QUIT
USING TOBACCO.**



Good Reasons For Quitting

Quitting tobacco use is one of the most important things you will ever do:

- You will live longer and live better.
- Quitting will lower your chance of having a heart attack, stroke, or cancer.
- If you are pregnant, quitting your tobacco use will improve your chances of having a healthy baby.
- The people you live with, especially your children, will be healthier.
- You will have extra money to spend on things other than tobacco.





FIVE KEYS FOR QUITTING

Studies have shown that these five steps will help you quit and quit for good. You have the best chances of quitting if you use them together:

1. Get ready.
2. Get support.
3. Learn new skills and behaviors.
4. Get medication and use it correctly.
5. Be prepared for relapse or difficult situations.



1. GET READY

- Set a quit date.
- Change your environment.
 1. Get rid of ALL tobacco products in your home, car, and place of work.
 2. Don't let people use tobacco in your home.
- Review your past attempts to quit. Think about what worked and what did not.
- Once you quit, no form of tobacco should be used—NOT EVEN A PUFF, DIP OR CHEW!



2. GET SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT

Studies have shown that you have a better chance of being successful if you have help. You can get support in many ways:

- Tell your family, friends, and coworkers that you are going to quit and want their support. Ask them not to use tobacco around you or leave tobacco products out.
- Talk to your health care provider (for example, doctor, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, psychologist, or tobacco cessation counselor).
- Get individual, group, or telephone counseling. The more counseling you have, the better your chances are of quitting. Programs are given at local hospitals and health centers. Call your local health department for information about programs in your area.



3. LEARN NEW SKILLS AND BEHAVIORS

- Try to distract yourself from urges to use tobacco. Talk to someone, go for a walk, or get busy with a task.
- When you first try to quit, change your routine. Use a different route to work. Drink tea instead of coffee. Eat breakfast in a different place.
- Do something to reduce your stress. Take a hot bath, exercise, or read a book.
- Plan something enjoyable to do every day.
- Drink a lot of water and other fluids.
- Keep your hands and mouth busy. Get some straws cut to the length of cigarettes or some sugarless gum to keep your mouth occupied.



4. GET MEDICATION AND USE IT CORRECTLY

Medications can help you stop using tobacco and lessen the urges.

- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved five medications as first-line agents to help you quit using tobacco:
 1. Bupropion SR - available by prescription
 2. Nicotine gum - available over-the-counter
 3. Nicotine inhaler - available by prescription
 4. Nicotine nasal spray - available by prescription
 5. Nicotine patch - available by prescription and over-the-counter
- Varenicline has been approved only as a second-line agent and must be used with caution.
- Ask your health care provider for advice and carefully read the information on the package.
- All of these medications will more or less double your chances of quitting and quitting for good.
- Everyone who is trying to quit may benefit from using a medication. If you are pregnant or trying to become pregnant, nursing, under age 18, smoking fewer than 10 cigarettes per day, or have a medical condition, talk to your doctor or other health care provider before taking medications.



5. BE PREPARED FOR RELAPSE OR DIFFICULT SITUATIONS

Most relapses occur within the first 3 months after quitting. Don't be discouraged if you start using tobacco again. Remember, most people try several times before they finally quit. Here are some difficult situations to watch for.

- **Alcohol.** Avoid drinking alcohol. Drinking lowers your chances of success.
- **Other smokers, dippers, chewers.** Being around tobacco users can make you want to use tobacco.
- **Weight gain.** Many tobacco users will gain weight when they quit, usually less than 10 pounds. Eat a healthy diet and stay active. Don't let weight gain distract you from your main goal—quitting your tobacco use. Some medications may help delay weight gain.
- **Bad mood or depression.** There are a lot of ways to improve your mood other than using tobacco.

If you are having problems with any of these situations, talk to your doctor or other health care provider.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS OR CONDITIONS

Studies suggest that everyone can quit using tobacco. Your situation or condition can give you a special reason to quit.

- Pregnant women/new mothers: By quitting, you protect your baby's health and your own.
- Hospitalized patients: By quitting, you reduce health problems and help healing.
- Heart attack patients: By quitting, you reduce your risk of a second heart attack.
- Lung, head, and neck cancer patients: By quitting, you reduce your chance of a second cancer.
- Parents of children and adolescents: By quitting, you protect your children and adolescents from illnesses caused by second-hand smoke.
- Constant bad breath, stained teeth, gum disease: By quitting, your mouth can become healthier. Your dentist can also have a better chance of helping you save your teeth.

QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

Think about the following questions before you try to stop using tobacco. You may want to talk about your answers with your health care provider.

1. Why do you want to quit?
2. When you tried to quit in the past, what helped and what didn't?
3. What will be the most difficult situations for you after you quit? How will you plan to handle them?
4. Who can help you through the tough times? Your family? Friends? Health care provider?
5. What pleasures do you get from tobacco use? In what ways can you still get pleasure if you quit?

Here are some questions to ask your health care provider.

1. How can you help me to be successful at quitting?
2. What medication do you think would be best for me and how should I take it?
3. What should I do if I need more help?
4. What is tobacco-use withdrawal like? How can I get information on withdrawal?

QUITTING TAKES HARD WORK AND A LOT OF EFFORT, BUT YOU CAN QUIT USING TOBACCO!

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

You may want to contact these organizations for further information on various forms of tobacco and how to quit.

For general information:

American Heart Association

7272 Greenville Avenue
Dallas, TX 75231
1-(800) 242-8721

American Cancer Society

1599 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta, GA 30329
1-(800) 227-2345

American Lung Association

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 452-1805 <http://www.lungusa.org>

National Cancer Institute

Bethesda, MD 20892
1-(800) 422-6237 <http://www.cancer.gov>

For pregnant women:

American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

409 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 638-5577

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The information in this booklet was taken from the 2008 update to *Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence*, a Public Health Service-sponsored Clinical Practice Guideline, the result of an extraordinary partnership among Federal Government and nonprofit organizations comprised of Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); National Cancer Institute (NCI); National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF); American Legacy Foundation; and University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health's Center for Tobacco Research and Intervention (CTRI).

For information about the VA/DOD Tobacco Use Cessation Guideline or to get more copies of this booklet:

Access the **US Army MEDCOM** Clinical Practice Guideline website at:
<https://www.QMO.amedd.army.mil>

Access the VA Clinical Practice Guideline website at:
http://www.healthquality.va.gov/management_of_tobacco_use_MTU.asp

For tobacco-related information call:

The American Cancer Society

<http://www.cancer.org> or 1-800-227-2345.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov> or 1-800-232-4636

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

<http://www.ahrq.gov> or 1-301-427-1104

Additional website addresses for smoking cessation:

<http://www.ucanquit2.org> or <http://www.quitnet.com/>

QUITTING TAKES HARD WORK
AND A LOT OF EFFORT, BUT

You Can Quit Using Tobacco



Notes:



Updated Sept. 2011



