

Smoking cessation in secondary care overview

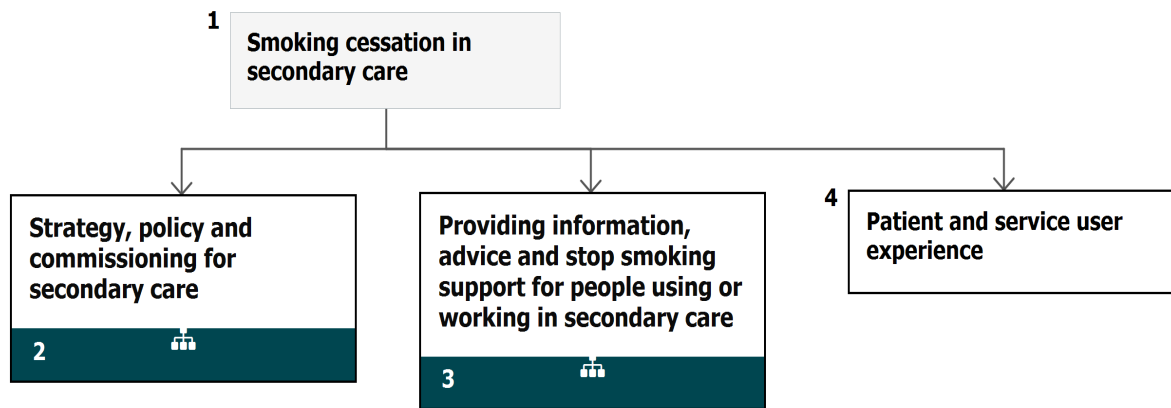
NICE Pathways bring together everything NICE says on a topic in an interactive flowchart. NICE Pathways are interactive and designed to be used online.

They are updated regularly as new NICE guidance is published. To view the latest version of this NICE Pathway see:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/smoking-cessation-in-secondary-care>

NICE Pathway last updated: 17 May 2017

This document contains a single flowchart and uses numbering to link the boxes to the associated recommendations.



1 Smoking cessation in secondary care

No additional information

2 Strategy, policy and commissioning for secondary care

[See Smoking cessation in secondary care / Strategy, policy and commissioning for secondary care](#)

3 Providing information, advice and stop smoking support for people using or working in secondary care

[See Smoking cessation in secondary care / Providing information, advice and stop smoking support for people using or working in secondary care](#)

4 Patient and service user experience

See what NICE says on:

- [patient experience](#)
- [service user experience](#).

Secondary care refers to all publicly-funded secondary and tertiary care facilities, including buildings, grounds and vehicles. It covers drug and alcohol services in secondary care, emergency care, inpatient, residential and long-term care for severe mental illness in hospitals, psychiatric and specialist units and secure hospitals and planned specialist medical care or surgery. It also includes maternity care provided in hospitals, maternity units, outpatient clinics and in the community. It can be planned or emergency care. Planned secondary care generally follows a referral from a primary care provider, such as a GP.

Carbon monoxide (CO) assessment

a carbon monoxide assessment is a non-invasive biochemical method for measuring CO from expired breath; It can detect exposure to CO which may come from tobacco smoke, traffic emissions or leaky gas appliances

Formularies

a formulary is a list of healthcare treatments and drugs approved for use within a health economy, service or organisation

Joint strategic needs assessment

a joint strategic needs assessment provides a profile of the health and social care needs of a local population – joint strategic needs assessments are used to develop joint health and wellbeing strategies; they are also used for commissioning to improve health outcomes and reduce health inequalities

Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)

nicotine replacement therapy are licensed nicotine-containing products for use as a stop smoking aid and for temporary abstinence, as outlined in the British national formulary; they include: transdermal patches, gum, inhalation cartridges, sublingual tablets and a mouth and nasal spray

Pharmacotherapies

pharmacotherapy is the treatment of addiction through the administration of drugs (stop smoking advisers and healthcare professionals may recommend and prescribe licensed nicotine-containing products, varenicline or bupropion as an aid to help people to stop smoking; licensed nicotine-containing products may also be offered to support temporary abstinence from

smoking in the secondary care setting)

Smokefree

smokefree means air that is free of smoke and applies to hospital buildings, grounds and vehicles

Smoking cessation (stopping smoking)

stopping smoking with the intention to stop permanently; stopping may be abrupt or by cutting down before stopping

Stop smoking services

stop smoking services provide a combination of behavioural support and pharmacotherapy to aid smoking cessation (NHS behavioural support is free but the pharmacotherapy may incur a standard prescription charge; the evidence-based treatment is based on the National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training (NCSCT) standard programme and involves practitioners trained to their standard or equivalent)

Temporary abstinence

not smoking for a limited period of time – this could be for a particular event, for example, during a hospital stay or contact with secondary care providers, or in preparation for planned use of secondary care services such as elective surgery, or while visiting or working in a secondary care setting

Your responsibility

Guidelines

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility

to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Technology appraisals

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, health professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients. The application of the recommendations in this interactive flowchart is at the discretion of health professionals and their individual patients and do not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to provide the funding required to enable the recommendations to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients wish to use it, in accordance with the NHS Constitution. They should do so in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Medical technologies guidance, diagnostics guidance and interventional procedures

guidance

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account. However, the interactive flowchart does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the recommendations, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this interactive flowchart should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.