



WELLNESS PROGRAM  
FOR MENTAL HEALTH





This toolkit was developed by the North Carolina Evidence Based Practices Center



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# *A Special Thanks*

The *Breathe Easy Live Well* project was made possible by the dedication and hard work of **North Carolina clubhouse staff and members**. The development of this toolkit was a direct result of your participation in the project. Thank you for everything you have accomplished and the work you continue to do.

**Adventure House • Atlantic House • Club Horizon**

**Club Nova • Connections Clubhouse • Piedmont Pioneer House**

**Sanctuary House • Sixth Avenue West • Threshold**

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# Introduction: Breathe Easy Live Well

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## **Wellness Approach**

The main focus of this toolkit addresses overall wellness among mental health consumers, while emphasizing tobacco use. Its contents are applicable to all persons with mental illness. Persons recovering from mental illness are vulnerable to cancers and cardiovascular diseases, not just due to tobacco use, but also because the symptoms of their illnesses and the metabolic side effects of many medications compound the health risks that tobacco use exacerbates. This toolkit includes aspects of hope, self-efficacy, and physical well-being as consumers progress towards personal recovery.

This toolkit emphasizes tobacco use among mental health consumers. Each consumer has the opportunity to choose any behavior he or she would like to see a positive change in, while having the chance to be part of a supportive group. Some common choices of behavior changes with non-smokers include dietary intake, activity levels, stress reduction, and support networks.

The wellness approach considers the integration among multiple areas of life. Making a major change in behavior can include modifications in mental health, physical well-being, spiritual awareness, stress management, support networks, motivation levels, daily living skills, and other important areas.

## **The Need for Service**

Tobacco use is markedly increased among individuals recovering from mental illness. Mental health services have been slow to acknowledge and address the issues surrounding tobacco use. There is overwhelming evidence that mental health consumers use tobacco more than the average American. Tobacco use has a high health and economic cost for mental health consumers.

# Introduction: Breathe Easy Live Well

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- Persons with a mental disorder consumed almost half (44%) of the cigarettes smoked in the United States. – Lasser, et al., 2000
- Data from several states found that people with severe mental illness die, on average, 25 years earlier than the general population. – Miller, et al., 2006
- 75% of persons with a mental illness and/or substance use disorder smoke vs. 20% of the general population. – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009
- “It is difficult to identify any other condition that presents such a mix of lethality, prevalence, and neglect, despite effective and readily available interventions.” - Fiore, et al., 2008

Increased rates of tobacco use among persons with mental illness are due to a combination of factors. Tobacco relieves boredom, increases social interaction, and serves as a negative coping skill. These individuals have higher rates of smoking, lower rates of successful abstinence, elevated levels of illness and early death, and a severe lack of resources to address such circumstances.

There are many barriers to addressing tobacco dependence in mental health. Providers need to take a long-term, outpatient perspective in dealing with this co-morbid condition. It is important to use an integrative approach to treating tobacco dependence along with mental illness during the process of recovery. This toolkit was created to provide mental health consumers with an opportunity to address wellness issues and tobacco dependence within a group setting.

## **Treatment Settings**

Mental health care providers need access to an adaptable curriculum to offer treatment for tobacco dependence to persons recovering from mental illness. This toolkit contains an easy-to-follow curriculum with weekly lessons and exercises for each weekly group process. With some fundamental training, mental health professionals will have the ability to implement this curriculum in a variety of treatment settings.

# Introduction: Breathe Easy Live Well

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## **Treatment Settings, continued**

Jill Williams, et al., developed a manual: *Learning About Healthy Living* for tobacco users in mental health settings. The manual is designed to increase motivational levels in tobacco users with a serious mental illness and move those consumers towards making a quit attempt. The *Learning About Healthy Living* manual has been implemented and utilized in a group format within North Carolina Clubhouses. The Clubhouses, also known as psychosocial rehabilitation centers, have demonstrated consumers' interest in tobacco dependence treatment and their ability to quit using tobacco.

This toolkit builds upon many of the ideas from the *Learning About Healthy Living* manual. Changes were based on input from Clubhouse members and staff participating in the Breathe Easy Live Well pilot project. Treatment providers can utilize this toolkit within psychosocial rehabilitation centers, outpatient mental health settings, inpatient treatment, psychiatric hospitals, self-help groups, etc. The format of this toolkit is readily adaptable for providers to implement in a current program or at the start of a new one.

## **Stages of Change**

Behavior change is a process in which the pace of change is variable. The Stages of Change Model is useful in identifying a person's readiness to make a change. Following a stage-wise model enables providers to maintain a person-centered focus and connect the stage of change with the appropriate interventions. In dealing with any addiction, movement through the stages of change can be forward, backward, or cyclical.

The Stages of Change model can be applied to any type of chosen behavior to track the sequence of motivation behind the behavioral change. The following illustrates the Stages of Change model in regards to a person who smokes.

# Introduction: Breathe Easy Live Well

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## Stages of Change, continued

1. **Precontemplation**- Not aware of a need to quit, or no desire to stop smoking.
2. **Contemplation**- Considering quitting smoking within the next six months.
3. **Preparation**- Interested in quitting smoking in the next thirty days.
4. **Action**- Stopped smoking for less than six months.
5. **Maintenance**- No smoking for over six months.
6. **Relapse**- Started smoking again.

Remember, a person will not necessarily go through the stages of change in order. The idea is to know what stage consumers are currently in so providers can maintain person-centered treatment with consumers in their present state. The stages of change can be utilized within the context of Motivational Interviewing.

## Motivational Interviewing

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a person-centered, goal-oriented method of communication for eliciting and strengthening intrinsic motivation for positive change. This person-centered approach to counseling explores consumers' beliefs and values regarding a negative behavior in an effort to support and strengthen ambivalence. Ambivalence, or mixed feelings, is a necessary state for change to occur. The goal is to support the consumers' reasons and needs to make a positive change and have them use their own words to commit to their intentions to take action to change.

Motivational Interviewing is based on four general principles: (1) express empathy, (2) develop discrepancy, (3) roll with resistance, and (4) support self-efficacy. These principles are used in a collaborative manner while respecting the consumer's autonomy to make a choice. Addressing the consumer's ambivalence is a good place to start while following these principles.

# Introduction: Breathe Easy Live Well

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## **Motivational Interviewing, continued**

Motivational Interviewing (MI) addresses stage-specific motivational conflicts that can prevent behavioral change progress. There is evidence that MI is effective in motivating smokers who are not currently willing to quit into making a quit attempt in the future. This occurs in the precontemplation and contemplation stages of change as consumers increase their motivational levels to make a positive change in their behavior.

Using Motivational Interviewing with persons recovering from schizophrenia has shown an increased participation in tobacco dependence treatment compared with those receiving psychoeducation. Motivational Interviewing may increase the involvement of consumers in treatment.

## **Engagement & Assessment**

The process of engagement is a critical component in providing tobacco dependence treatment for individuals recovering from mental illness. A person-centered approach is taken as education and treatment are offered with no underlying expectations. It is important to use an empathetic view with mental health consumers in regards to their tobacco use, or other unhealthful behavior.

Assessment begins during the engagement process and is continuously updated. Providers need to develop a working relationship by learning what matters to the consumer while not offending him or her in their interactions. Length and scope of the assessment can vary according to the treatment setting and the consumers.

During engagement, Motivational Interviewing can be used to enhance intrinsic motivation to change by exploring and resolving ambivalence. A goal during engagement is to identify ambivalence, normalize it, and begin building upon it in hopes of increasing motivation to change.



# Introduction: Breathe Easy Live Well

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## **Engagement & Assessment, continued**

The assessment process evaluates the nature and extent of tobacco dependence, patterns of use, the context in which they occur, and the role that tobacco plays in consumers' lives. The co-occurring state of mental illness and tobacco dependence is addressed through the integration of comprehensive services based upon an accurate assessment process.

Ideally, assessments are completed prior to the consumer participating in group process. Consumers recovering from mental illness may need assistance completing the assessments in order to provide accurate information. Continue with the assessment process until it is completed, even if it requires multiple sessions.

## **Group Format**

Group treatment is an effective and common format when working with consumers recovering from mental illness and addiction. A group structure provides additional support for the participants while offering both financial and time effectiveness for the provider. The group format allows opportunity for modeling behavior among consumers and providers such as successes, positive use of coping skills, and learning from others' experiences.

Group parameters are important to the success of its participants. Group norms should be established at the start of the group to maximize the group's time and reduce unnecessary distractions. The typical group using this toolkit will meet one time per week for fifteen consecutive weeks. A group process should meet on the same day and time each week and last 30-60 minutes. Group norms need to consist of a short list with the understanding that they can be added to or changed if necessary. The following is an example of a group norm list from a North Carolina Clubhouse:

# Introduction: Breathe Easy Live Well

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## **Group Format, continued**

1. Members will not interfere with the recovery of another member.
2. Members will treat one another with respect at all times.
3. Members will take turns speaking and not speak too long.
4. Disruptive behavior will not be tolerated and may result in suspension.
5. Anyone is welcome to the group as long as they follow the norms.

Group facilitation should be carried out by at least one staff and one lead consumer. The facilitator's role is extremely important to the success of the group. A facilitator needs to create an engaging environment that feels safe for the consumers. The group can be engaged by having the facilitator utilize exercises, examples, role-plays, and questions that make consumers active participants in the group process. A safe atmosphere can be created by showing each consumer unconditional positive regard and by respecting their ability to make a choice.

## **Ready to Quit Kit**

The *Ready to Quit Kit* is provided for those consumers ready to quit at any time during the use of the toolkit and can be found in Appendix II (page 121). The *Quit Kit* contains four steps in the process of preparing and quitting tobacco use:

1. Deciding to Quit
2. Preparing to Quit
3. Using the Right Support
4. Celebrating

The *Quit Kit* is designed to provide a consumer with one step per week over the course of four weeks. The Quit Kit activity should be included during the group process to provide an opportunity to expose the group to a consumer going through the quitting process.

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## **Ready to Quit Kit, continued**

It is up to the group facilitator to decide how to integrate the consumer's *Quit Kit* lesson within the group process. A few minutes need to be dedicated during the group process to allow the consumer to share his or her experience utilizing the *Quit Kit*. The consumer should be encouraged to take a mentor-like role as he or she shares the experience of going through the quitting process.

## **Exercises**

The toolkit has a set of exercises for each weekly topic. The exercises are meant to be utilized during each group process. They allow the facilitator to choose one or more appropriate exercises for their group to increase the activity level and collaboration among participants.

Facilitators can choose how to implement each exercise during group process. Each participant can be encouraged to answer on paper, verbally, in pairs, or as a small group. The exercises can be used in conjunction with games and contests to increase the activity level and participation during the group process.

The primary function of the exercises is to engage participants during the group process to increase the learning experience. The participants can learn by sharing personal experiences, modeling positive behaviors, and from the ideas brought out by group interactions (e.g., each participant can be given an opportunity to share how they worked toward a positive behavior change in the past week). Each group process should be an interactive experience providing comfort to the participants as they learn within the group setting.

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# Week 1

Committing to Wellness for  
a Lifetime



# Week 1: Committing to Wellness for a Lifetime

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*Choice is something we  
have the ability to  
control*

Breathing wellness into your life is a choice you have every day. Improving your quality of life does not have to be a difficult task. Everybody has a lifestyle that is made up of many different things. What area(s) of your life would you consider choosing a positive change in?

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical activity      | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health     | <input type="checkbox"/> Spirituality    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition/food choices | <input type="checkbox"/> Spending money    | <input type="checkbox"/> Stress          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco use            | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical check-ups | <input type="checkbox"/> Sleep patterns  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse        | <input type="checkbox"/> Support network   | <input type="checkbox"/> Caffeine intake |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relationships          | <input type="checkbox"/> Hobbies           | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____    |

The main focus of this toolkit addresses overall wellness, while emphasizing tobacco use. If you are not a tobacco user, choose another behavior or area of your life you want to make a positive change in. The idea is to set goals in your journey to increase the wellness of your life. This toolkit is meant to educate and motivate consumers on how to create a healthier lifestyle.

# Week 1: Committing to Wellness for a Lifetime

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## Smoking and mental illness



- Persons with a mental disorder consumed almost half (44%) of the cigarettes smoked in the United States. - Lasser, et al., 2000
- Data from several states found that people with severe mental illness die, on average, 25 years earlier than the general population. - Miller, et al., 2006
- 75% of persons with a mental illness and/or substance use disorder smoke vs. 20% of the general population. -Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009

### Fight the myths about smoking and mental illness:

**Myth:** Persons with mental illness need cigarettes to control their symptoms.

**Fact:** Persons with mental illness who smoke have more psychiatric symptoms, increased hospitalizations, and require higher dosages of medications than those who don't smoke.

**Myth:** Smoking is just a habit.

**Fact:** Tobacco dependence is a deadly addiction.

**Myth:** People with mental illness can't quit smoking.

**Fact:** Those recovering from mental illness can and do quit with the right help.



# **Week 1 Exercises**

Committing to Wellness for  
a Lifetime

# Week 1: Exercise #1- Funny Addiction Game

---

Laughing

Clapping Hands

Twisting Hair

Talking Very Softly

Constant Singing

Humming

Stomping Feet

Batting Eyelashes

Asking Questions

Spinning in Circles

Hopping on One Leg

Shaking Head No

Shaking Head Yes

Jogging in Place

Talking Too Loudly

Waving Hands in Air

Jumping Up and Down

Walking in Circles

Clearing Your Throat  
After Every Word

Constantly Making  
Faces

Not Making  
Eye Contact

# Week 1: Exercise #2- Committing to Wellness for a Lifetime

---

Name an area of your life you would like to make a positive change in.

---

## Readiness Ruler

### Importance

*How important is it for you to make a change in that area right now?*

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

Not Important

Neutral

Very Important

### Confidence

*How confident are you that you can make a change in that area?*

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

Not Confident

Neutral

Very Confident

### Readiness

*How ready are you to make a change in that area right now?*

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

Not Ready

Neutral

Very Ready



# Week 1: Exercise #3- Change Plan

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The changes I want to make (or continue making) are: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

2. The reasons why I want to make these changes are: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

3. The ways other people can help me are: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

4. Three things that will support me in making a change are: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

5. If my plan isn't working, I will: \_\_\_\_\_

---

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## **Week 2**

### **Healthy Food Choices**

# Week 2: Healthy Food Choices

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Choosing to eat good foods is important for a healthy mind and body. You don't have to eat a perfect diet to be healthy. You can improve your health and increase your energy level by eating sensible portions from a variety of food, and include physical activity in your daily lifestyle.

**Name some foods you eat in each category:**

Fruits- apple, banana, orange, peach, grapes, blueberries, etc.

Vegetables- broccoli, tomatoes, carrots, corn, celery, squash, etc.

Dairy- low fat milk, cheese, yogurt, etc.

Grains- whole-grain cereals, whole-wheat breads, pasta, oatmeal, etc.

Meat and Beans- chicken, fish, turkey, lean beef, beans, nuts, seeds, etc.

Healthy Fats (use in moderation)- olive oil, canola oil, light mayonnaise, etc.

Junk (try to avoid)- soda, candy, donuts, fast food, energy drinks, chips, etc.

Your body needs more than forty different nutrients to stay healthy. Eating a balanced variety of foods will allow you to get all those required nutrients. Healthy eating is about the quality of calories you put in your body. A proper diet can promote wellness and reduce risk for disease.

## Week 2: Healthy Food Choices

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Eating is a common trigger for tobacco users. The brain quickly links a finished meal with tobacco as a dessert. Tobacco users need a proper diet plan before quitting to prevent unwanted weight gain by using food as a coping skill.

Stress can cause some people to use eating as a coping skill. Food is not a reliable coping skill since it can cause obesity and other health related problems.

Persons recovering from mental illness might be on medications that lead to weight gain. Weight control and activity levels are important in preventing additional illnesses such as diabetes.

**Do you have any concerns with your diet?**      ☐ Yes      ☐ No

**What would you like to change about your eating behavior?**

---



# **Week 2 Exercises**

## **Healthy Food Choices**



## Week 2: Exercise #1- Choose to Lose



The right foods will  
measure up

Measure the quality of foods you choose to eat instead of your waist. Quality foods are packed with nutrients, not calories, and still provide you with a sense of satisfaction. Combine high-fiber foods like fruits, vegetables, beans, and whole grains with lean meats such as chicken and turkey.

### **Circle a quality food from each row.**

|                 |               |                  |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| bacon           | oatmeal       | biscuits & gravy |
| bagel           | sausage       | donut            |
| potato chips    | blueberries   | energy drink     |
| salad           | cheeseburger  | French fries     |
| grilled chicken | fried chicken | chicken wings    |
| soda            | coffee        | water            |
| frozen dinner   | bologna       | turkey           |
| cake            | grapes        | cookie           |

## Week 2: Exercise #2- Balance Your Diet

---



Do you eat unhealthy food more often than nutritious food? It is okay to eat that cheeseburger every once in a while but not every day. Balance out your eating by making healthy choices more often. List two healthy and one unhealthy choice for each meal below.

### Breakfast

Healthy: \_\_\_\_\_

Healthy: \_\_\_\_\_

Unhealthy: \_\_\_\_\_

### Lunch

Healthy: \_\_\_\_\_

Healthy: \_\_\_\_\_

Unhealthy: \_\_\_\_\_

### Dinner

Healthy: \_\_\_\_\_

Healthy: \_\_\_\_\_

Unhealthy: \_\_\_\_\_

## Week 2: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting

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My Goal For This Week: \_\_\_\_\_

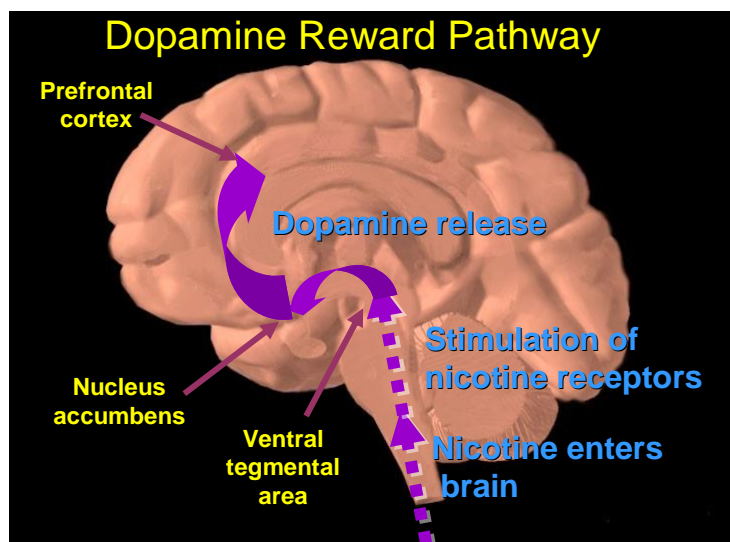
\_\_\_\_\_



## **Week 3**

# The Power of Addiction

# Week 3: The Power of Addiction



## Survival Pathway

- Your brain rewards you for survival behaviors such as eating or drinking
- Addiction uses the same pathway
- From the brain's viewpoint, addiction is tied to survival

Tobacco products contain the addictive chemical nicotine that affects the brain. Nicotine quickly enters the brain when a person is smoking and starts the Dopamine Reward Pathway. The release of dopamine in the brain leads to feelings of pleasure.

**Addiction** is the loss of control over a substance or behavior despite negative consequences. List some addictions other than tobacco:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Do you think you have any addictions? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

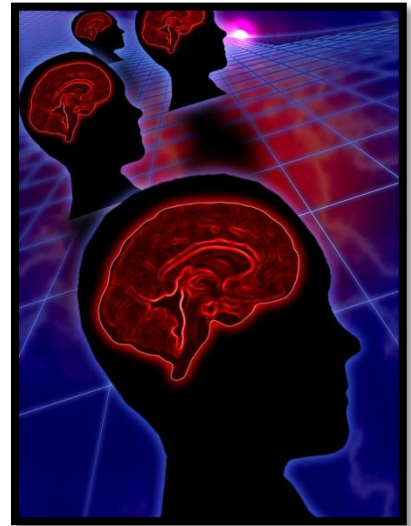
If yes, what? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 3: The Power of Addiction

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Every form of addiction is rewarded by your brain



Addiction can be seen as something beyond just a choice or habit. You can have an addictive response to substances like alcohol, nicotine, and cocaine, or to behaviors such as eating, gambling, and stealing. When you have an addiction, you must use the substance or do the activity on a regular basis to prevent withdrawal.

**Withdrawal** is physical or psychological symptoms you experience after stopping a substance or behavior. When reducing or quitting tobacco use, what withdrawal symptoms have you or someone you know experienced?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depressed mood | <input type="checkbox"/> Irritability, frustration         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insomnia       | <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty concentrating          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anxiety        | <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased heart rate              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restlessness   | <input type="checkbox"/> Increased appetite or weight gain |

Quitting tobacco can cause withdrawal symptoms that may look like mental illness symptoms. A depressed effect can occur with nicotine withdrawal and quickly lead to a relapse. Be prepared to deal with withdrawal symptoms for several weeks after quitting. Talk to your doctor about possibly using medications to reduce or eliminate withdrawal symptoms.

# Week 3: The Power of Addiction

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## Nonchemical Addictions

- Gambling
- Eating
- Sex
- Stealing
- Working
- Shopping
- Internet
- Fire Setting



Nonchemical addictions are sometimes called compulsive behaviors. You will do these things for the same reasons others use alcohol or drugs – for pleasure, to help cope, or to gain social acceptance. These behaviors activate the brain’s reward system, giving you a sense of pleasure despite generally harming your own interests and those of other persons.

List three behaviors that give you pleasure.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Like using alcohol or drugs, when you are addicted to a behavior you fail to resist an impulse, or temptation to do the behavior. You will feel an increasing sense of tension or anticipation before committing the act and then experience pleasure or relief at the time of performing the behavior. Participating in support groups, learning new coping skills, and finding replacement methods and activities work for both chemical and nonchemical addictions.



# **Week 3 Exercises**

## **The Power of Addiction**

# Week 3: Exercise #1- Fagerstrom Test

|  |  |                  |
|--|--|------------------|
| Q1. How many cigarettes per day do you usually smoke?<br>(Write a number in the box and circle one response)     | <input type="text"/><br>10 or less<br>11 to 20<br>21 to 30<br>31 or more | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3 |
| Q2. How soon after you wake up do you smoke your first cigarette? (Circle one response)                          | Within 5 minutes<br>6-30 minutes<br>31 or more                           | 3<br>2<br>0      |
| Q3. Do you find it difficult to stop smoking in non-smoking areas? (Circle one response)                         | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1           |
| Q4. Which cigarette would you most hate to give up? (Circle one response)  | First of the morning<br>Other  | 1<br>0           |
| Q5. Do you smoke more frequently in the first hours after waking than the rest of the day? (Circle one response) | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1           |
| Q4. Do you smoke if you are so ill that you are in bed most of the day? (Circle one response)                    | No<br>Yes  | 0<br>1           |

## Nicotine Dependence Scale

Add above responses

0-2 very low dependence

Total \_\_\_\_\_

3-4 low dependence

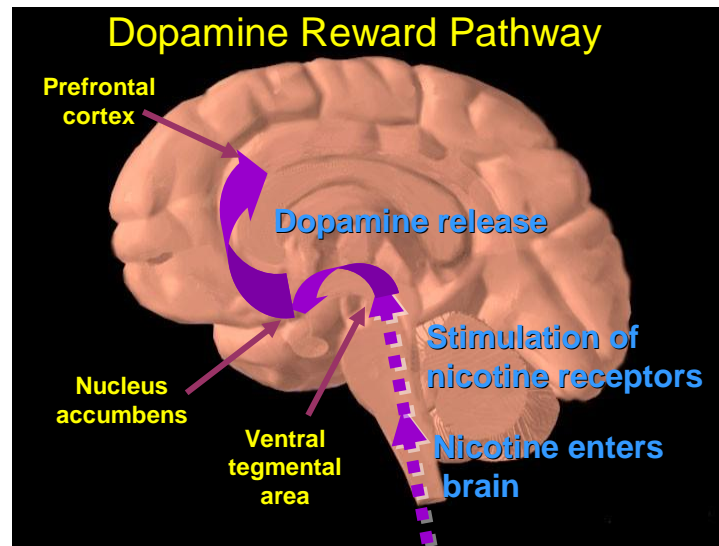
5 medium dependence

6-7 high dependence

8-10 very high dependence

Heatherton et al. Br J Addict 1991; 86: 1119-27

## Week 3: Exercise #2- Rewarding Addictions



Addictions are supported by the reward center in the brain and reinforced by specific behaviors. Your brain releases chemicals to make you feel good whenever you use tobacco or do another addicting/unhealthy behavior.

**1. How does your unhealthy behavior give you pleasure?**

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**2. Why do you engage in your unhealthy behavior around friends?**

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**3. When do you engage in your unhealthy behavior the most?**

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## Week 3: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting

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**My Goal For This Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



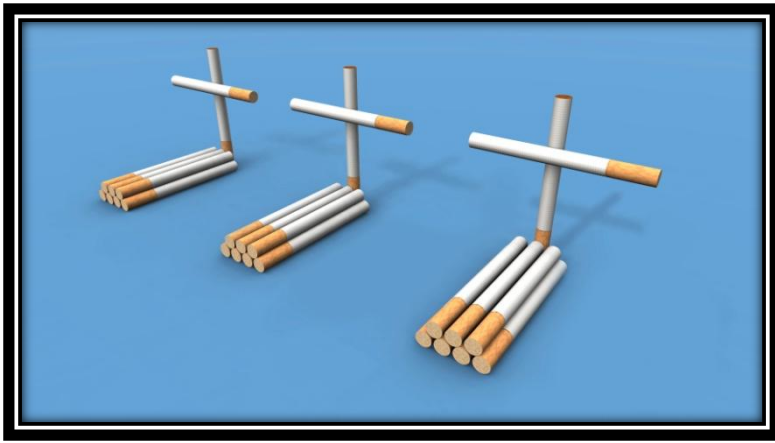
# Week 4

## Dangers of Tobacco

### **Week 4: Dangers of Tobacco**

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**Tobacco is the number one avoidable cause of illness and death in the United States.**

-Fiore, et al., 2008

Cigarette smoke contains around 4,000 chemicals. These chemicals can lead to many types of cancers all over the body as well as heart attacks, strokes, emphysema, and more. Cigarette smoking is the most common cause of cancer death in the world.

**Here are a few of the chemicals found in cigarette smoke:**

| <u>Product</u>   | <u>Common Use</u>     |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Ammonia          | Toilet bowl cleaner   |
| Arsenic          | Ant poison            |
| Carbon monoxide  | Car exhaust           |
| Formaldehyde     | Embalming fluid       |
| Hydrogen cyanide | Gas chamber           |
| Lead             | Batteries             |
| Toluene          | Paint stripper        |
| Benzene          | Pesticides & gasoline |
| Sulfur dioxide   | Bleach agent          |
| Napthelene       | Mothballs             |

Are you willing to eat or drink any of these substances?

## Week 4: Dangers of Tobacco

### Quick Facts About Tobacco:

- Leading preventable cause of disease, disability, and death
- 1200 deaths every day in United



**Medication Alert!** The tar from cigarette smoke increases the metabolism of certain medications and other substances like caffeine. Smokers need higher medication doses and more caffeine to get the same effects as a non-smoker. The higher doses increase the side effects caused by these medications. Many of the medications affected by smoking are used by mental health consumers. Talk to your doctor if you are considering cutting back or quitting smoking.

**Second Hand Smoke (SHS)**, also known as environmental tobacco smoke, is a cause of disease and early death. Second hand smoke contains the same 4,000 chemicals the smoker is exposed to. Some of the dangers associated with **SHS** include lung cancer, nasal sinus cavity cancer, cervical cancer, bladder cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, impotence, and more. **SHS** harms infants and children by causing low birth weight, sudden infant death syndrome, asthma, bronchitis, middle ear infection, and pneumonia.



# Week 4 Exercises

## Dangers of Tobacco

### Week 4: Exercise #1- Numbers Perspective



**Tobacco kills  
more than  
440,000 people  
every year in the  
United States**

More than 440,000 people die each year in the United States due to tobacco related illnesses. How often do you see advertising, TV shows, or movies about the number one preventable killer in our country? How often do you see advertising, TV shows, or movies related to the tragedy of war?

**Look at the following numbers to put things in perspective. Draw a line to the correct number of American deaths during each war.**

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| World War I  | 36, 574  |
| World War II | 382      |
| Korean War   | 116, 516 |
| Vietnam War  | 405, 399 |
| Gulf War     | 58, 209  |

Tobacco kills more people every year in the US than any war listed above!

## **Week 4: Exercise #2- Second Hand Toxins**

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**Cigarette smoke is a danger  
to anyone unfortunate  
enough to breathe it in.**

**Second Hand Smoke**, or environmental tobacco smoke, causes cancer and is in the same class as asbestos (Class 1A) according to the Environmental Protection Agency. Second hand smoke causes thousands of deaths each year in non-smokers. Research shows that 3,000 nonsmokers die every year from lung cancer and 46,000 deaths are due to heart disease.

1. Where have you been around second hand smoke?

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2. How do you feel about being around second hand smoke?

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3. What is wrong with smoking cigarettes in a car with children inside?

---

4. How can you prevent nonsmokers from having to breathe second hand smoke?

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## **Week 4: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

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**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 5

## Staying Active

### Week 5: Staying Active

---





**Piedmont Pioneer House  
doing an aerobics class after  
their wellness group.**

The human body has 206 bones and over 600 muscles! You are not made up of all that stuff in order to sit around and do nothing. Your body is built for movement and needs daily activity to maintain a healthy balance.

**Name two activities you do every day:**

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---

You do not have to join a gym and exercise five days a week to keep your body in shape. A combination of a quality diet, stress management, and daily physical activity will provide your body the healthy lifestyle it needs. Here are some benefits of daily physical activity:

- ✓ Weight control
- ✓ Manage stress
- ✓ Maintain bone and muscle strength
- ✓ Reduce risk of heart disease
- ✓ Prevent or manage high blood pressure
- ✓ Maintain energy levels

## **Week 5: Staying Active**

---

**Get up and  
move around!**



Being active means you are moving your body in a variety of ways. It can be from exercising, walking, cleaning, dancing, working, playing, stretching, and any other positive activity that requires your body to move.

**Think about this:**

If you eat 100 more calories a day than you burn, you will gain about 1 pound in a month!

USDA Dietary Guidelines says your body needs at least 30 minutes of activity most days of the week to be healthy. It takes 60 minutes most days of the week to prevent weight gain. Your activity time can be broken down throughout the day, as long as it adds up to your total minutes needed.

**Examples:**

A. 10 minutes walking, 15 minutes cleaning, 5 minutes stretching = 30 minutes

B. 15 minutes walking, 20 minutes cleaning, 10 minutes of stretching, 15 minutes working outside = 60 minutes

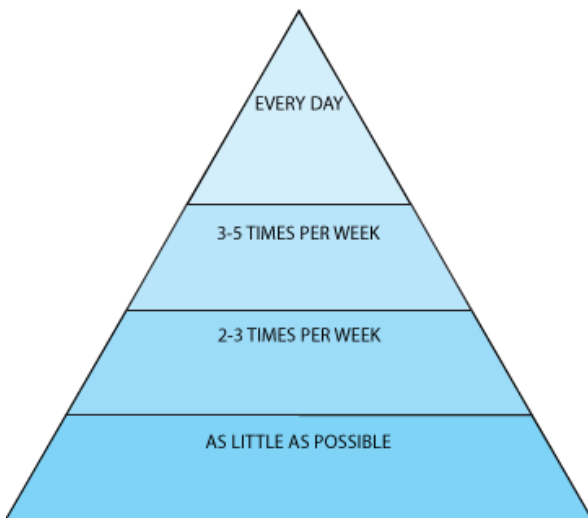


# Week 5 Exercises

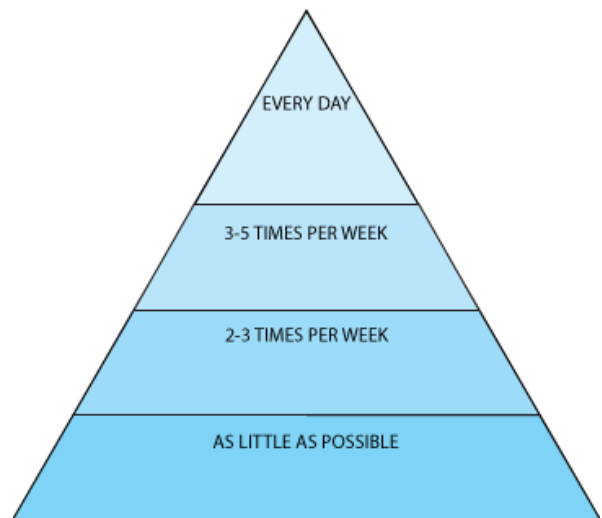
## Staying Active

### Week 5: Exercise #1- Stack up the Activities

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| As little as possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watching TV, using computer, video games</li> <li>• Sitting down for more than 30 minutes</li> </ul>    |
| 2-3 times per week    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golf, bowling, gardening, mowing grass</li> <li>• Stretching, yoga, push-ups, weight lifting</li> </ul> |
| 3-5 times per week    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swimming, fast walking, cycling</li> <li>• Football, tennis, martial arts, dancing</li> </ul>           |
| Every Day             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking the dog, walking up stairs</li> <li>• Park the car farther away</li> </ul>                      |



Currently, I do the following activities...



I'd LIKE to do the following activities...

## Week 5: Exercise #2- Make Your Footprint



Walking is a great type of activity that can really get you places. Walking doesn't require any special equipment, specific location, or ideal weather. You have the ability to walk just about anywhere.

### **Reasons to walk:**

Exercise, pleasure, reduce stress, weight management, to get somewhere, etc.

### **Where can you walk?**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> in the park         | <input type="checkbox"/> inside your home       | <input type="checkbox"/> on a track     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> around neighborhood | <input type="checkbox"/> in front of television | <input type="checkbox"/> on a treadmill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in the mall         | <input type="checkbox"/> around town            | <input type="checkbox"/> on a trail     |

### **Who can walk with you?**

- |                                   |                                  |   |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> yourself | <input type="checkbox"/> friends | <input type="checkbox"/> family               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dog      | <input type="checkbox"/> spouse  | <input type="checkbox"/> boyfriend/girlfriend |

## **Week 5: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

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**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 6

## The Cost of Unhealthy Behavior

**Week 6: The Cost of Unhealthy Behavior**

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## How much are you \$pending?

You may not be aware of how much money you spend in certain areas of your life. You could look at tobacco, fast food, snacks, cell phones, games, music, and more. There might be more to consider other than the product itself.

### 1. What is the cost of using tobacco?

- ☐ Tobacco Products (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, snuff, chew, snus, etc.)
- ☐ Tobacco-related Products (lighters, cases, cutters, ashtrays, etc.)
- ☐ Medical Expenses (increased infections, doctor visits, medications, etc.)
- ☐ Employment Costs (missing work, smoke breaks, increased insurance, etc.)
- ☐ Social Limits (smoking areas, peer association, second-hand smoke, etc.)
- ☐ Time (amount of time invested in tobacco)
- ☐ Tobacco-related Illnesses (cancer, cardiovascular disease, COPD, etc.)

### 2. What substance or behavior are you spending too much money on?

---

### 3. How does the substance or behavior cost you money?

---

## Week 6: The Cost of Unhealthy Behavior

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Spending money on unnecessary behaviors can have a negative effect on your overall wellness. This can lead to less money for important items in your life such as healthy food choices, clothing, living environment, and support network.

Look at some daily costs that can add up:

| Product           | Cost Per Day | Cost Per Week | Cost Per Month | Cost Per Year |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Fast Food         |              |               |                |               |
| Snacks            |              |               |                |               |
| Cell Phone        |              |               |                |               |
| Games             |              |               |                |               |
| Music             |              |               |                |               |
| Coffee            |              |               |                |               |
| Energy Drinks     |              |               |                |               |
| Lottery Tickets   |              |               |                |               |
| Smoking           |              |               |                |               |
| - See Chart Below |              |               |                |               |

| Cigarettes Per Day | Cost Per Day | Cost Per Week | Cost Per Month | Cost Per Year |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| ½ pack (10 cpd)    | \$2.68       | \$18.76       | \$80.40        | \$964.80      |
| 1 pack (20 cpd)    | \$5.36       | \$37.52       | \$160.80       | \$1929.60     |
| 1 ½ packs (30 cpd) | \$8.04       | \$56.28       | \$241.20       | \$2894.40     |
| 2 packs (40 cpd)   | \$10.72      | \$75.04       | \$321.60       | \$3859.20     |
| 2 ½ packs (50 cpd) | \$13.40      | \$93.80       | \$402.00       | \$4824.00     |
| 3 packs (60 cpd)   | \$16.08      | \$112.56      | \$482.40       | \$5788.80     |

1. What behavior are you spending too much money on?

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2. List two ways you could reduce the amount you spend on a behavior.

---



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3. List two positive things you would buy with the extra money you could save.

---



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4. List two positive things you would do with the extra money you could save.

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# Week 6 Exercises

## The Cost of Unhealthy Behavior

### **Week 6: Exercise #1- The Reward Plan**

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You will have more money to spend after stopping your addiction or other costly behavior. What will you do with more money after your basic needs are taken care of? You can sit down and figure out how much more money you will have and develop a plan on what to do with it.

Start your plan by choosing things you want to buy and do for yourself:

### **What can you buy?**

- ☐ Clothes
- ☐ Jewelry
- ☐ Shoes
- ☐ Music CDs
- ☐ DVDs
- ☐ Quality Food
- ☐ Gas
- ☐ Healthy snacks
- ☐ Lotions
- ☐ CD player/iPod
- ☐ Make-up
- ☐ Television
- ☐ Laptop
- ☐ Video game system
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

### **What can you do?**

- ☐ Watch a movie
- ☐ Eat at a restaurant
- ☐ Attend a sporting event
- ☐ Go bowling
- ☐ Fishing
- ☐ Join a gym
- ☐ Have a pizza party
- ☐ Go to a concert
- ☐ Go on a trip
- ☐ Visit a museum
- ☐ Go to an amusement park
- ☐ Guitar lessons
- ☐ Start a hobby
- ☐ Dance lessons
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

Plan out what you want to do with your money and how often you can make purchases. Continue to update your list as you buy and do things for yourself. Be sure to reward yourself for your hard-earned achievements.

## **Week 6: Exercise #2- Goal-Setting**

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**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 7

## Managing Stress for Recovery

**Week 7: Managing Stress for Recovery**

Stress can happen when you forget there is a choice to respond differently.



Stress is a common part of life. Your ability to choose how to deal with that stress is important for recovery. You might choose to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, or gamble your money away. Some healthier choices might include learning to relax, thinking sensibly about events, and finding effective stress management methods.

**Underline any techniques you have used to reduce stress and circle three you might be willing to try.**

|                   |                           |                 |            |               |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| Imagery           | Meditation                | Music           | Yoga       | Diet          |
| Get a pet         | Take a walk               | Burn candles    | Read       | Pray          |
| Warm bath/shower  | Deep breathing            | Spiritual faith | Journal    | Special Place |
| Seek support      | Take a break              | Call someone    | Nap        | Set Limits    |
| Watch a comedy    | Learn a skill             | Daydream        | Stretching | Say "No"      |
| Martial Arts      | Decrease caffeine         | Sports          | Games      | Talking       |
| Muscle relaxation | Volunteer work            | Organize        | Hobby      | Sex           |
| Decrease Sugar    | Drink water               | Self talk       | Laughter   | Family Time   |
| Stop Complaining  | Don't be hard on yourself | Therapy         | Activities | Cleaning      |

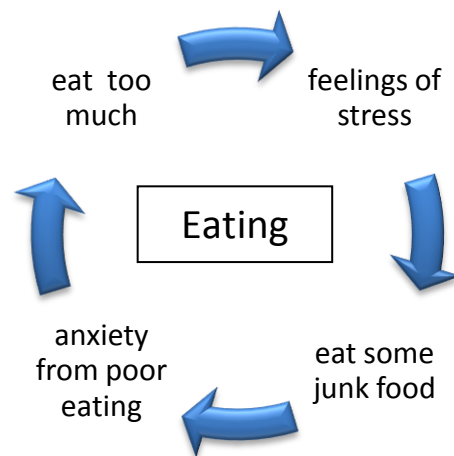
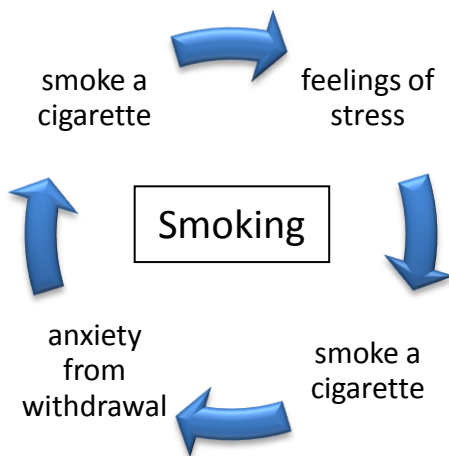
## Week 7: Managing Stress for Recovery





**Don't allow the  
difficulties of life to  
stress you out**

Your addiction will usually cause more anxiety and stress to your life. Persons with a mental illness who smoke believe they will relieve feelings of anxiety by smoking a cigarette. Anxiety and irritability are withdrawal symptoms from nicotine. This can create a never-ending cycle with any negative behavior.



Smoking and eating are not healthy coping skills for stress. Break the negative cycle by choosing healthy alternatives.



# Week 7 Exercises

## Managing Stress for Recovery

### Week 7: Exercise #1- Coping with Stress

**How do you cope  
with stress?**



Jim and Claire are friends and they have decided to go to the mall to shop and get lunch. They agree to meet at 2:00 PM, but at 1:55 Jim calls Claire to say that he won't be there to pick her up until 2:30 because he is running late. Claire tells Jim that she is upset by that because she is all ready to go, but she says ok. She gets off the phone and lights a cigarette to calm herself down. Jim hangs up and gets into the car to go get her. His check engine light is on in the car, but he ignores the light and hopes that it will just go away. Jim picks up Claire at her house and they go to the mall. At the mall, Claire tries to buy a shirt that she likes but her credit card is declined because she has been shopping too much lately. She is very embarrassed, so she says to Jim, "Let's go eat some lunch instead". Jim agrees. Jim is worried about his car and Claire is upset about her credit card, so they both decide to order some comfort food to cheer themselves up. Jim orders fried chicken, mashed potatoes with butter and salt, sweet tea, and a brownie with ice cream. Claire orders three slices of pepperoni pizza, a cola, and she buys a bag of Skittles from a stand near the food court. They both enjoy their food, but after they are done eating they feel bloated and tired and they don't have any more energy to shop. They get into Jim's car to go home, but the car won't start. They are stranded at the mall. Jim turns to Claire and says "I need a drink". Claire agrees and they both cross the mall parking lot to visit the sports bar.

## **Week 7: Exercise #2- Deep Breathing**

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Breathe in new life.



### **Deep Breathing Exercise:**

1. Make sure you are seated upright, arms at sides, feet flat and uncrossed.
2. Concentrate on the air coming in your nose and going out of your mouth.
3. Take a slow, deep breath through your nose as your stomach and chest rises.
4. Hold the air in for three seconds.
5. Blow the air out through your mouth listening to the sound of air leaving your body.
6. Continue to take slow, deep breaths in through your nose, hold for three seconds, and out through the mouth.
7. As you breathe in, say something calming to yourself. "I'm here right now."
8. As you breathe out, say something positive to yourself. "I have a choice."
9. Say your calming phrase as you inhale and a positive phrase as your exhale.
10. Continue your breathing and focus on your phrases for three to five minutes.

## **Week 7: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

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**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 8

## Healthy Body Awareness

### Week 8: Healthy Body Awareness

**Keep your body  
checked out by  
health care  
professionals**



Being aware of your body's health is important in fighting against diseases and living longer. Be sure to get regular physical check-ups and appropriate exams. Developing healthy body awareness involves taking care of your entire body.

**How often do you see each health care professional?**

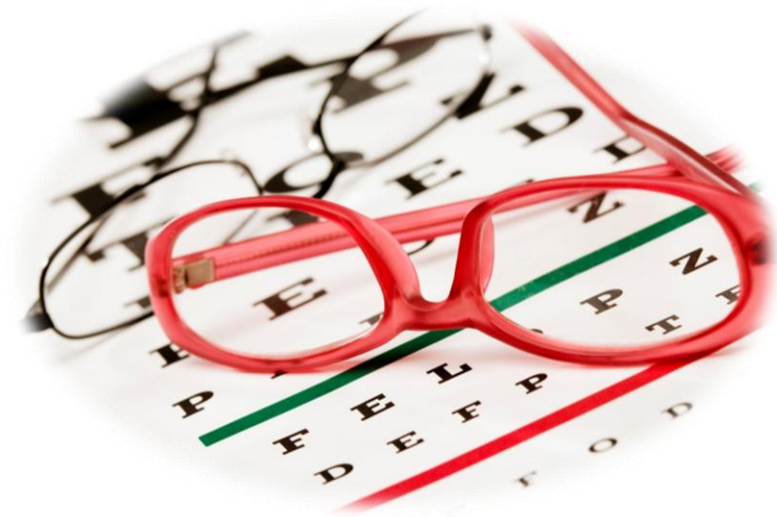
1. Primary Care Physician: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Psychiatrist: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Optometrist: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dentist: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

It is necessary to address health and wellness to increase the quality of your life during recovery from any addiction. Health care professionals are trained to prevent, diagnose, and treat illnesses. Take care of your body with regular check-ups, a balanced diet, daily activity, addressing addictive behaviors, and coping with stress.

## **Week 8: Healthy Body Awareness**

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**Get  
regular  
exams**

Having your eyes and teeth checked on a regular basis are part of increasing your healthy body awareness. Don't wait until there is a problem with your body to have it checked out. The purpose of regular exams is to prevent illness or manage current conditions.

Some common medical problems in persons recovering from mental illness are coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity, diabetes, and other metabolic disorders.

**Are you suffering from any of these medical problems?**      ☐ Yes      ☐ No

Many factors make you more likely to develop medical problems:

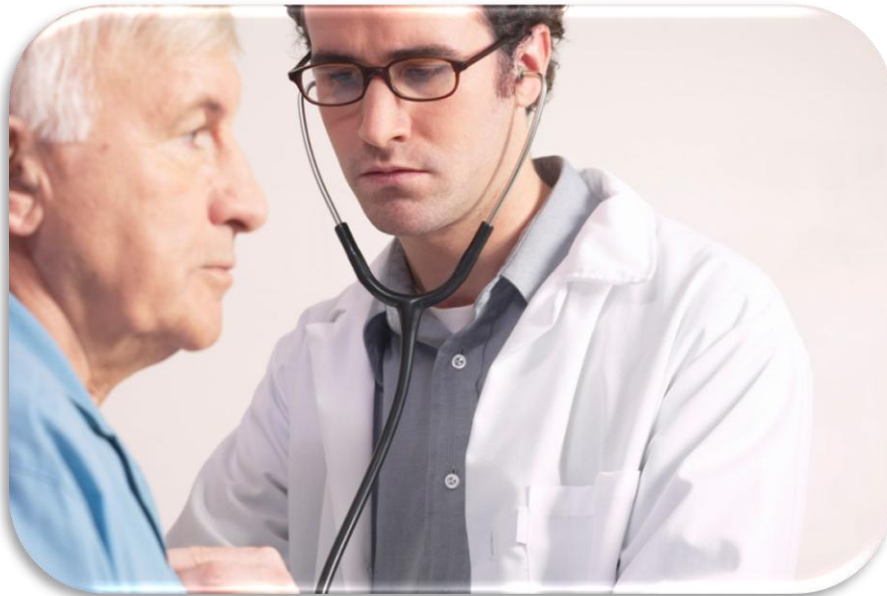
- ✓ Side effects of medication
- ✓ Tobacco use
- ✓ Lack of physical activity
- ✓ Poor diet
- ✓ Not getting regular check-ups by a doctor



# Week 8 Exercises

## Healthy Body Awareness

### Week 8: Exercise #1- Make an Appointment



1. When was the last time you saw your primary care physician?

---

2. When is your next appointment?

---

3. When was the last time you saw a psychiatrist?

---

4. When is your next appointment?

---

5. When was the last time you had your eyes checked?

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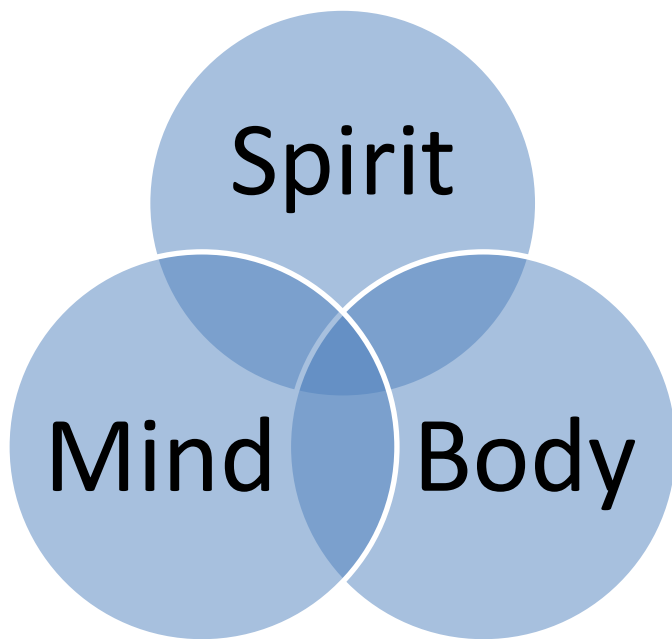
6. When was the last time you went to the dentist?

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7. Do you have an eye exam or dentist visit scheduled? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## **Week 8: Exercise #2- Overall Awareness**

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**A healthy body includes  
your mind and spirit**

1. List three things you can do for a healthy spirit.

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2. List three things you can do for a healthy mind.

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---

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3. List three things you can do for a healthy body.

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## **Week 8: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

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**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



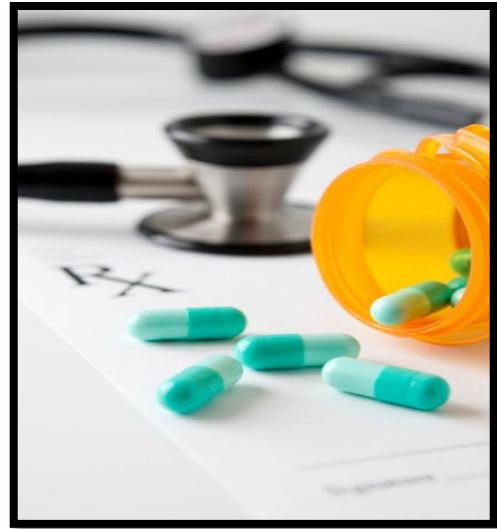
## Week 9

# The Value of Medications

### **Week 9: The Value of Medications**

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**Talk to your doctor about  
the benefits of  
medications**



You can talk to your doctor about the benefits of tobacco dependence medications. Medications can provide a safe and effective way to help you stop using tobacco. Discuss your medication options with your doctor and find out what is right for you. Your doctor can monitor any current medications that could be affected by changing your tobacco use.

**Reasons to choose an FDA-approved tobacco dependence medication:**

- ✓ Double your chances of successfully quitting
- ✓ Reduce or eliminate withdrawal symptoms
- ✓ Reduce the severity of cravings
- ✓ Allow time to unlearn smoking behaviors
- ✓ Reduce reinforcing effects of tobacco-delivered nicotine
- ✓ Provide alternative coping strategy
- ✓ Reduce risk of being depressed after quitting smoking
- ✓ Gain less weight while quitting smoking
- ✓ Medications can be covered by Medicaid

## **Week 9: The Value of Medications**

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Talk to your doctor for complete instructions before taking any medications.



## Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)

### 1. Nicotine Patch (Available over-the-counter)

- The nicotine patch is placed on the skin and gives a small and steady amount of nicotine to the body. Nicotine patches contain different amounts of nicotine (21 mg, 14 mg, and 7 mg) so the user can reduce the dose over time.

### 2. Nicotine Gum (Available over-the-counter)

- Nicotine gum is chewed and parked (placed between the cheek and gum) to release nicotine that is absorbed in your mouth. The user chews the gum until it produces a taste or tingling feeling, then places (parks) it between the cheek and gum. Avoid eating or drinking for 15 minutes before and during use. Nicotine gums come in 2 mg and 4 mg doses to allow users to reduce the amount of nicotine used.

### 3. Nicotine Lozenge (Available over-the-counter)

- Nicotine lozenges look like hard candy and are placed between the cheek and gum (parked) to dissolve slowly. Avoid eating or drinking for 15 minutes before and during use. The nicotine lozenges come in 2 mg and 4 mg doses to allow users to reduce the amount of nicotine.

### 4. Nicotine Nasal Spray (Prescription only)

- Nicotine nasal spray is a pump bottle containing nicotine, which is inserted into the nose and sprayed. Nicotine is absorbed in the nasal passages. Nicotine nasal spray can be used for fast craving control.

### 5. Nicotine Oral Inhaler (Prescription only)

- A nicotine inhaler is a cartridge attached to a mouthpiece. Light puffing on the inhaler delivers a specific amount of nicotine in the mouth of the user. Avoid eating or drinking for 15 minutes before and during use.

## Week 9: The Value of Medications

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### Non-nicotine Medication

### **1. Bupropion (Zyban/Wellbutrin) (Prescription only)**

- Bupropion, also known as Zyban® and Wellbutrin®, is a pill that helps to reduce nicotine withdrawal symptoms and the urge to smoke. Bupropion can be used safely with nicotine replacement products.

**\*STOP taking Bupropion and contact a healthcare provider immediately if you experience agitation, hostility, depressed mood, changes in thoughts or behavior that are not typical for you, thinking about or attempting suicide, allergic or skin reactions including swelling, rash, redness, or peeling of the skin.**

### **2. Varenicline (Chantix) (Prescription only)**

- Varenicline, also known as Chantix®, is a pill that eases nicotine withdrawal symptoms and blocks the effects of nicotine from cigarettes.

**\*STOP taking Varenicline and contact a healthcare provider immediately if you experience agitation, hostility, depressed mood, changes in thoughts or behavior that are not typical for you, thinking about or attempting suicide, allergic or skin reactions including swelling, rash, redness, or peeling of the skin.**

Talk to your doctor for more information before taking any medications.

## **Week 9: The Value of Medications**

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**Persons suffering from mental illness and/or addiction are commonly prescribed medications. Medications are an important part of recovery and should be routinely discussed with your doctor. Medications must be taken as prescribed and may need to be changed during the course of treatment.**

There are many categories and types of medications out there. You need to take responsibility for your recovery by learning about your medication.

**Name of medication**: Know the name of each medication you take (e.g., Prozac).

**What it is for**: Know why you are prescribed the medication (e.g., for depression).

**Possible side effects**: Know common side effects in case you start to experience them (e.g., insomnia, loss of appetite).

**Potential interactions**: Know if the medication is effected by other substances (e.g., alcohol, smoking, etc.).

**It is important to know what all of your medications are prescribed for and who to contact if you experience any abnormal or unusual side effects.**



# **Week 9 Exercises**

## **The Value of Medications**

### **Week 9: Exercise #1- Combo Therapy**

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There are seven FDA-approved medications for tobacco dependence treatment. The 2008 Clinical Practice Guidelines recommend medication combinations for effective tobacco dependence treatments.

**Example:** Richard smokes 1 pack of cigarettes each day. You can get 1 mg to 4 mg of nicotine per cigarette. Richard is a heavy smoker so let's assume he gets around 40 mg of nicotine each day from smoking 1 pack.

1. Will a 7mg nicotine patch likely be enough for Richard?
2. What about the nicotine patch and nicotine nasal spray?
3. What combinations might Richard's doctor prescribe for him?

- ☐ Nicotine patch + nicotine gum
- ☐ Nicotine patch + nicotine nasal spray
- ☐ Nicotine patch + nicotine inhaler
- ☐ Nicotine patch + bupropion SR
- ☐ Nicotine patch + nicotine inhaler + bupropion SR

4. What combinations might Richard's doctor prescribe if he is unable to use the patch?

- ☐ Bupropion SR + nicotine gum
- ☐ Bupropion SR + nicotine lozenge
- ☐ Bupropion SR + nicotine nasal spray
- ☐ Bupropion SR + nicotine inhaler

5. Is Chantix (varenicline) normally prescribed as part of a combination?

## Week 9: Exercise #2- Medication Facts

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There are seven FDA-approved medications for treating tobacco dependence: nicotine gum, nicotine inhaler, nicotine lozenge, nicotine nasal spray, nicotine patch, bupropion SR, and varenicline.

### **Get the Facts:**

- Higher doses of nicotine gum, patch, and lozenge are effective in highly dependent smokers
- Medication combination therapy is effective in reducing withdrawal symptoms
- NRT, especially the patch, is safe for cardiovascular patients
- No health risks for using the medications long-term (e.g., up to 6 months)
- Combining certain medications increases long-term abstinence rates
- Nicotine replacement medications don't interfere with other medications
- Medication can double your chances of successfully quitting
- Medications can be covered by Medicaid

### **Answer the following questions:**

1. Nicotine causes cancer.    ☐ True    ☐ False
2. The nicotine patch is a safe alternative to smoking.    ☐ True    ☐ False
3. You can start taking Varenicline before you quit smoking.    ☐ True    ☐ False
4. Some medications help prevent or delay weight gain.    ☐ True    ☐ False
5. Medicaid never covers over-the-counter NRT.    ☐ True    ☐ False

## **Week 9: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

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**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



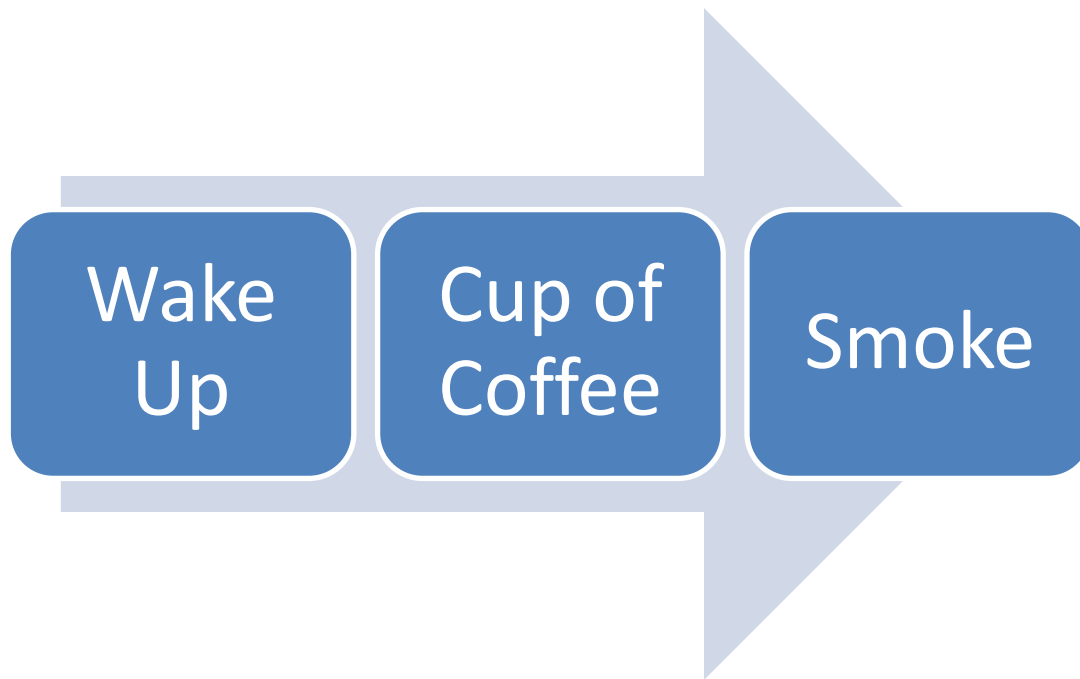


# Week 10

## Patterns and Triggers

### **Week 10: Patterns and Triggers**

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Your daily routine consists of patterns where you organize the day around situations, times, and behaviors. Daily routines make life easier as you do not have to think or plan certain activities that occur every day. Things tend to happen in order with no thought involved. Being able to understand “when” and “why” you smoke or do other unhealthy behaviors can help you change or avoid specific negative patterns.

**Check any patterns that are like yours.**

- ☐ Wake up → use the restroom → make coffee → smoke a cigarette
- ☐ Take a shower → shave → brush your teeth → fix your hair
- ☐ Dust the shelves → wipe off the pictures → vacuum the floor
- ☐ Get in car → put seatbelt on → put keys in ignition → start car
- ☐ Eat lunch → walk outside → smoke a cigarette → talk to others
- ☐ Turn on television → sit in favorite chair → eat unhealthy food
- ☐ Walk to bus stop → talk to others → smoke a cigarette → get on bus
- ☐ Feeling stressed → go to liquor store → buy alcohol → go home and drink

## Week 10: Patterns and Triggers

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**Understanding your routine can help change negative behavior patterns.**



Your daily routines keep things familiar and involve a variety of internal and external signals. These signals cause your brain to connect what behavior comes next. The smell of that morning cup of coffee can bring on the urge to have a cigarette. Knowing when and where your signals pop up will give you the ability to cope with people, places, and situations.

**Immediate Action Plan-** This is a plan to replace addictive patterns with something positive. Here are some example coping skills to use in a plan:

- A. Distraction- Doing a specific activity of your choice such as cleaning.
- B. Correct Unclear Thinking- Remind yourself of having a choice.
- C. Avoid Trigger Zones- Go to places that have few or no triggers.
- D. Contact Help- Use your support network to help you with hard times.



# Week 10 Exercises

## Patterns and Triggers

### **Week 10: Exercise #1- Know Your Limits**

---

# DANGER ZONE

- A.C.



**Where are you at risk of using tobacco or doing another unhealthy behavior?**

List four places you consider Danger Zones:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**What areas do you not use tobacco or do another unhealthy behavior in?**

List four places you consider Safe Zones:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Week 10: Exercise #2- Dealing With Danger Zones**

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Negative patterns or triggers turn on the harmful cravings you have built up over the years to create a powerful urge to smoke or do another unhealthy behavior. Recovery from addiction involves identifying known triggers, or Danger Zones, and developing strategies to maintain abstinence. You can learn what to watch out for and how to deal with triggers we can't avoid.

1. List your top two Danger Zones.

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2. What Danger Zones can you avoid?

---

---

3. What Danger Zones are you not able to avoid?

---

---

4. How can you cope with Danger Zones you can't avoid?

---

---

## **Week 10: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

---



**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# Week 11

## Cravings

### Week 11: Cravings

Gotta have it!



Cravings are a natural part of reducing or quitting tobacco use and other unhealthy behaviors. Cravings are the result of tobacco's effect on your brain and can continue long after use has stopped. Cravings can be triggered by people, places, things, feelings, situations or anything else that has been connected with tobacco use in the past. Understanding cravings can help you beat them.



A craving is like an ocean wave. The wave starts off small and builds up to its highest point, then it breaks and flows into shore. A craving acts similarly as it starts off small and builds up to a point before eventually breaking and disappearing. The entire process usually lasts 5-10 minutes.

## Week 11: Cravings

---



## Don't Feed The Stray

Cravings lose their power the longer you go without using tobacco or whatever negative behavior you quit doing. Even if you do the behavior once in a while, you will still keep those cravings alive. Cravings are like a stray cat—if you keep feeding them, they will come back.

Cravings are strongest in the early parts of quitting or cutting down, but you may continue to experience cravings for the first few months and sometimes even years after quitting a negative behavior.

**What substance or behavior have you experienced cravings for?**

---

Develop a plan to manage your cravings. Using a combination of tobacco dependence medications and behavioral strategies can double your chances of successfully quitting. Medications can help reduce the severity of cravings and behavioral techniques can be used to delay or distract a craving. Developing and choosing positive behaviors is important in dealing with your cravings.

**Name one positive behavior you can do to get through a craving.**

---



# Week 11 Exercises

## Cravings

### Week 11: Exercise #1- Don't Trade Cravings



**Trading cigarettes for  
food can cause  
unwanted weight gain**

Cravings are those strong urges to give your brain something it is used to having. A common way of beating cravings is through replacement behaviors. The idea is to have some positive behaviors you can do in place of the negative craving your brain wants. Choose behaviors that are healthy and will not create additional stress to your life.

### **Craving**

Cigarette

Chocolate

Alcohol

### **Positive Replacement Behavior**

Eat sunflower seeds/take a walk

Weigh yourself/drink water

Grab the white chip/call support

**List three behaviors you can trade for your craving.**

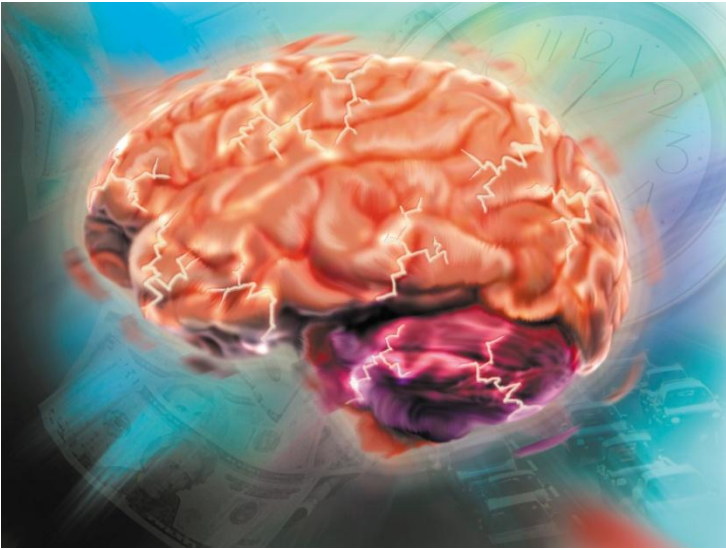
1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Week 11: Exercise #2- Retrain the Brain**

---



**How come if alcohol kills millions of brain cells, it never kills the ones that make you want to drink?**

Cravings are those strong urges coming from the brain causing you to feel the need for that negative behavior. Create a plan to handle your cravings and retrain your brain with positive choices.

1. How do you know you are having a craving?

---

2. What thoughts do you have?

---

3. What is your immediate response?

---

4. Write two positive thoughts you could say to yourself.

---

---

5. List three different behaviors you can do.

---

---

---

## **Week 11: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**



**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# Week 12

## Support Network

### **Week 12: Support Network**

---





Stable and healthy relationships are important in the development of your support network. Your relationships can help with your recovery or make your negative pattern of addictive behavior worse. One of the most valuable sources of support for recovery is a positive relationship, whereas one of the most common triggers for relapse is stress due to relationship problems.

**List 3 sources of support.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Learning how to build healthy relationships will have a positive impact on your road to recovery. List some of the qualities for each type of relationship.

**Healthy Relationship**

---

---

---

**Unhealthy Relationship**

---

---

---

## **Week 12: Support Network**

---

**Healthy relationships  
involve acceptance of  
individual differences.**



The healthy relationships in your support network are based on honesty, trust, respect, and acceptance. Healthy partners don't try to control each other, just as they don't want to be controlled. Learn to be yourself around people so they can accept you as you really are.

**Name someone in each category who is a positive relationship.**

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Family Member              | _____ |
| Friend                     | _____ |
| Mental Health Professional | _____ |
| Medical Professional       | _____ |
| Support Group Member       | _____ |
| Other: _____               | _____ |

Your support network creates a safety net that covers multiple areas of your life. The number of people in your support network is not as important as the quality of relationships you have with those providing you support.

## **Week 12: Support Network**

**Expand your network with free Internet resources.**

American Cancer Society: <http://www.cancer.org>

American Lung Association: <http://www.lungusa.org>

Aspire (University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center): <http://www.mdanderson.org>

Become An Ex: <http://www.becomeanex.org>

Breathe Easy Live Well: <http://sites.google.com/site/ncclubhouse>

Bupropion (Wellbutrin,Zyban): <http://www.quitsmoking.com/zyban/index.htm>

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids: <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov>

Clinical Practice Guidelines: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/tobacco>

Commit lozenge: <http://www.commitlozenge.com>

Eat Smart, Move More NC: <http://www.myeatsmartmovemore.com>

Legacy Tobacco Documents Archive: <http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu>

National Institutes of Health: <http://www.nih.gov>

National Institute on Drug Abuse: <http://www.nida.nih.gov>

NC Health Info: <http://www.nchealthinfo.org>

Nicoderm CQ patch: <http://www.nicoderm.com>

Nicorette gum: <http://www.nicorette.com>

Nicotrol nasal spray and inhaler: <http://www.nicotrol.com>

North Carolina Health & Wellness Trust Fund: <http://www.healthwellnc.com>

Office of the Surgeon General: <http://www.surgeongeneral.com>

QuitlineNC: <http://www.quitlinenc.com>

QuitNet: <http://www.quitnet.com>

Smoking Cessation Leadership Center - UCSF: <http://smokingcessationleadership.ucsf.edu>

Tobacco Reality Unfiltered: <http://www.realityunfiltered.com>

Treatobacco: <http://www.treatobacco.net>

TRU Toolkit: <http://www.trutoolkit.com>

Varenicline (Chantix): <http://www.chantix.com>



# Week 12 Exercises

## Support Network

### **Week 12: Exercise #1- Relationship Types**

---

List a personal relationship in your life for each category.

|                            | <u>Healthy</u> | <u>Unhealthy</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Family Member              | _____          | _____            |
| Friend                     | _____          | _____            |
| Mental Health Professional | _____          | _____            |
| Medical Professional       | _____          | _____            |
| Support Group Member       | _____          | _____            |
| Other: _____               | _____          | _____            |

1. How would you describe your healthy relationships?

---



---

2. How would you describe your unhealthy relationships?

---



---

3. Do you have positive relationships that can help you? ☐Yes ☐No

4. List two things others can do to help support you.

---



---

## **Week 12: Exercise #2- Relationship Skills**

Relationship skills are a necessary part of building and maintaining your support

network. Spend the time and energy to communicate with other people. Check whether you **Do** or **Don't** do the things listed in these common categories of relationship skills.

### 1. Communication Skills

Do    Don't

- ☐    ☐    Listen well to others
- ☐    ☐    Express thoughts and feelings
- ☐    ☐    Show empathy

### 2. Self-Management Skills

Do    Don't

- ☐    ☐    Set personal goals
- ☐    ☐    Control your emotions and behaviors
- ☐    ☐    Stand up for yourself

### 3. Problem-Solving Skills

Do    Don't

- ☐    ☐    Commit to working on a problem
- ☐    ☐    Look at all your options
- ☐    ☐    Find and use a solution

### 4. Relaxation Skills

Do    Don't

- ☐    ☐    Recognize the warning signs of stress
- ☐    ☐    Decrease tension in tough situations
- ☐    ☐    Use different methods to calm self

## Week 12: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting

---



**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 13

## Relapse Prevention

### Week 13: Relapse Prevention





It's important to prevent relapse as you are working through the stages of change to beat an addiction and achieve stable recovery. Relapse prevention encourages recovery in other areas of life. You can get a job, commit as a volunteer, improve your social relationships, be more involved in positive recreational activities, and continue to develop personal skill sets.

### **Relapse Prevention Interventions:**

- Relapse prevention plan
- Plan for overcoming slips
- Continue skill building
  - Social skills and support network development
  - Leisure skills and recreational activities
  - Work skills and volunteer work
  - Self help groups
- Improve lifestyle and follow interests

## **Week 13: Relapse Prevention**

---

**Prevent yourself from  
sinking back into your  
addiction**



There are many things you can do to prevent a *slip* or *relapse*. A slip is a single incident or short-term setback. A relapse is a complete return to the substance or behavior. If you have a slip or relapse, don't give up. Use it as a learning opportunity to prepare for future situations.

**Dealing with slips and relapses:**

- Respond quickly to a slip to prevent a full-blown relapse
- Get back on track as soon as possible
- Contact your support network for help
- Identify things that led to the slip or relapse
- Maintain a goal of gaining health
- Take things one step at a time

If a slip or relapse occurs, it can be viewed as a plan change. Remember your successes and every positive gain you have achieved along your journey. Use hopeful expectations during this opportunity of learning and be more prepared for your next quit attempt.

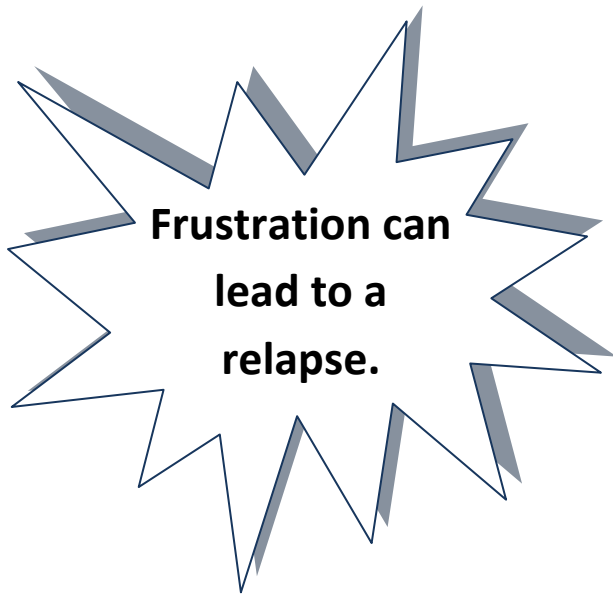


# Week 13 Exercises

## Relapse Prevention

### **Week 13: Exercise #1- Relapse Triggers**

---



Many things can lead to a slip or relapse during the course of recovery. You can reduce a possible relapse by understanding certain areas of your life. What can you do to manage the following?

1. Depression:

---

2. Frustration:

---

3. Relationship strain:

---

4. Anxiety:

---

5. Lack of support:

---

## **Week 13: Exercise #2- Drink More Water**

---



**Water does the  
body good!**

Drinking water is a simple way to take care of yourself when times are tough. When you feel like you can't handle a big health behavior change, focus on drinking more water. Water regulates daily maintenance of your body such as metabolism and controlling body temperature. It also plays a key role in the prevention of disease.

1. Water makes up about 70% of the human body by mass. ☐ True ☐ False

2. You should drink at least \_\_\_\_\_ eight ounce glasses of water every day.

- a. 4
- b. 8
- c. 12

3. List two things in the body that are partly made up of water.

---

---

4. Name two things water does for the human body.

---

---

## **Week 13: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

---



**My Goal For The Week** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 14

## Higher Goals

### **Week 14: Higher Goals**

---



Part of being successful with recovery involves setting higher goals and accomplishing things of value. Focus on what positive things you want to achieve. Your goals can be for personal accomplishments, helping other people, or doing something good for your community.

**Some things to consider when setting your goals:**

- Desire for things to be different
- Personal hope for how things should be
- Values that matter to you
- Things that add happiness to your life
- Going in the direction of positive changes
- Decrease the chance of failure

Your goals need to be important to you, not what someone else thinks should be important for you. Using your own values in developing goals that are important to you will give you a sense of commitment and responsibility. The goals you work toward should add to your overall happiness and quality of life.

## **Week 14: Higher Goals**

---





**Don't go through life  
without planning  
positive goals**

The real test of change comes from your ability to set meaningful goals. Your daily emotions, attitudes, and actions will help you achieve higher goals and maintain recovery. Having a plan to achieve your goals will help you achieve long-term success and a greater quality of life.

**What areas in your life do you want to make higher goals in?**

- ☐ Recovery from mental illness and/or substance abuse
- ☐ Relationships and support network
- ☐ Eating more healthy
- ☐ Losing weight
- ☐ Being more active
- ☐ Volunteering/Working
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

**Make a plan for setting higher goals for yourself:**

- ✓ Write out your goal
- ✓ How will you achieve your goal
- ✓ Possible problems you might face
- ✓ When do you want to complete your goal



# Week 14 Exercises

## Higher Goals

### Week 14: Exercise #1- Pursue Your Goals

## Goals give your life direction



Setting personal goals can make you a better person by improving the quality of your life. Your goals create a positive environment to build the resources that work against addiction. Surround yourself with a supportive environment by following your higher goals.

1. What areas do you have personal goals in?

- ☐ Work/volunteer
- ☐ Mental/Physical Health
- ☐ Family
- ☐ Spiritual
- ☐ Relationships
- ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

2. List three goals from the areas you checked. Circle the simplest goal to achieve.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. List the steps that it will take to achieve the goal you chose.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## Week 14: Exercise #2- Get Busy Moving

**Members and staff of Atlantic House are going for a walk in front of their clubhouse.**



Choose satisfying ways to meet your higher goals. You don't have to be doing formal exercise to maintain a healthy body and prevent illness. The USDA Dietary Guidelines recommend 30 minutes of **activity** most days of the week. You probably can think of things you do everyday that you never thought of as exercise before.

**List three activities you could do from each category:**

1. Exercise

---

---

2. Hobby

---

---

3. Daily Living

---

---

## **Week 14: Exercise #3- Goal-Setting**

---



**My Goal For The Week:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Week 15

## Celebrating Success

### Week 15: Celebrating Success



Adventure House staff and members are celebrating the completion of the *Learning About Healthy Living* toolkit.

The main focus of this toolkit was on wellness with an emphasis on tobacco use. If you were not a tobacco user, it was suggested that you chose a behavior or area of your life you wanted to see a positive change in. No matter what level of change you were able to achieve, or none at all, you still deserve to celebrate!

Find something to celebrate. Did you quit smoking? Reduce your cigarettes per day? Lose weight? Increase your awareness of healthy habits? Attend group? Help someone? You have a reason to celebrate life as long as there is life left in you.

**What are your top three reasons to celebrate?**

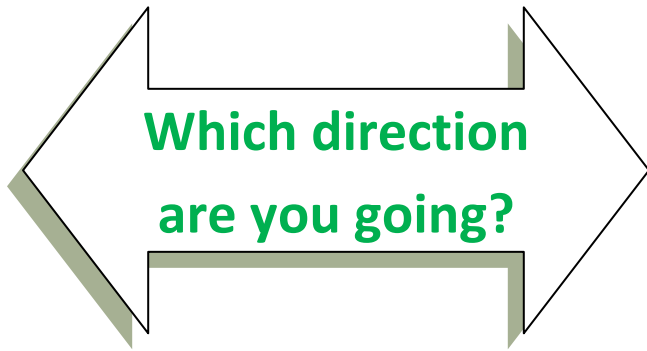
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



Continue to celebrate your life through positive thinking, focusing on your goals, and rewarding yourself for being successful. Keep in mind all the great things you have achieved in your life at this point.

## **Week 15: Celebrating Success**

---



Maintaining your path of change requires a commitment to your new lifestyle. Making it through future challenges takes effort and focus on certain areas of your life:

### **1. Positive frame of mind**

- Remind yourself of your successes
- Think of the consequences of your choices
- Remember positive statements to say to yourself

### **2. Continue working on goals**

- Stay on track of the goals you wish to achieve
- Update your goals as needed
- Set new goals as you complete others

### **3. Rewarding yourself and celebrating**

- Focus daily on your reasons to celebrate
- Give yourself positive rewards
- Recognize and celebrate your supports

Celebrate the life you have and your ability to make positive changes!





# Week 15 Exercises

## Celebrating Success

### Week 15: Exercise #1- Celebrate Life



**Atlantic House staff and members  
preparing their celebration of  
completing the toolkit *Learning  
About Healthy Living*.**

Finding something to celebrate can be as easy as taking your next breath. Look back at Week 7 at some examples of techniques for managing stress:

|                  |                |                 |                   |               |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Imagery          | Meditation     | Music           | Social Activities | Yoga          |
| Get a pet        | Take a walk    | Burn candles    | Read              | Hobby         |
| Warm bath/shower | Deep breathing | Spiritual faith | Journal           | Special Place |
| Martial Arts     | Take a break   | Call someone    | Nap               | Games         |
| Watch a comedy   | Learn a skill  | Daydream        | Family Time       | Sports        |

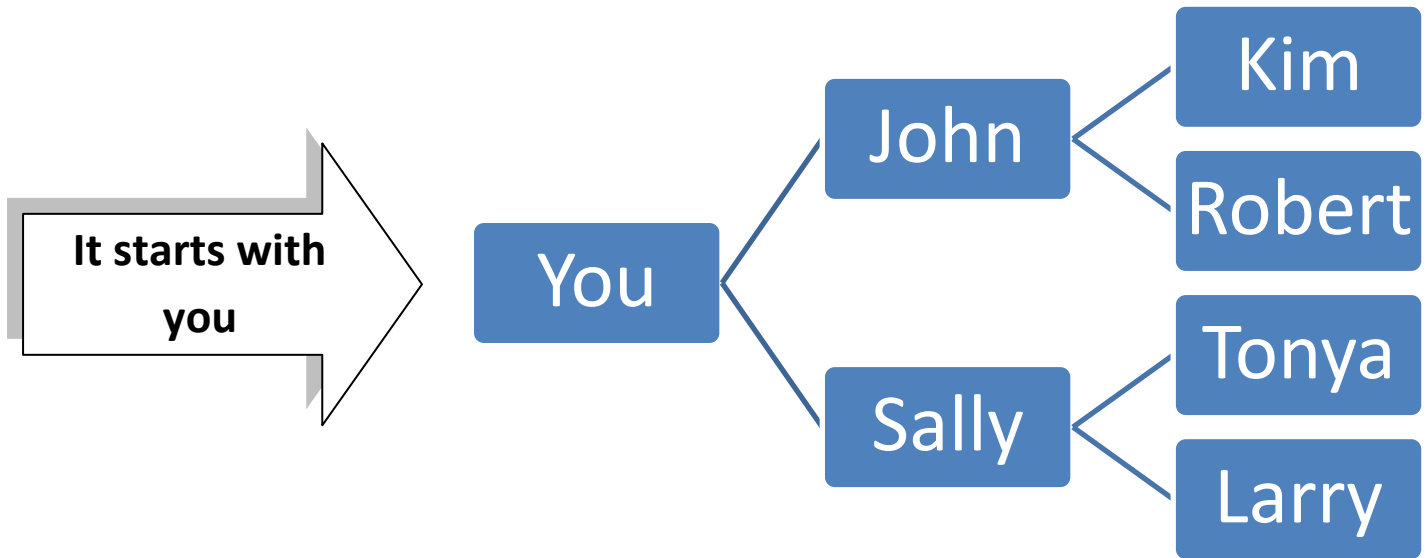
These techniques might give you some ideas on simple ways to reward yourself and reduce stress levels at the same time.

**List three things you can do to reward yourself for choosing a healthier life:**

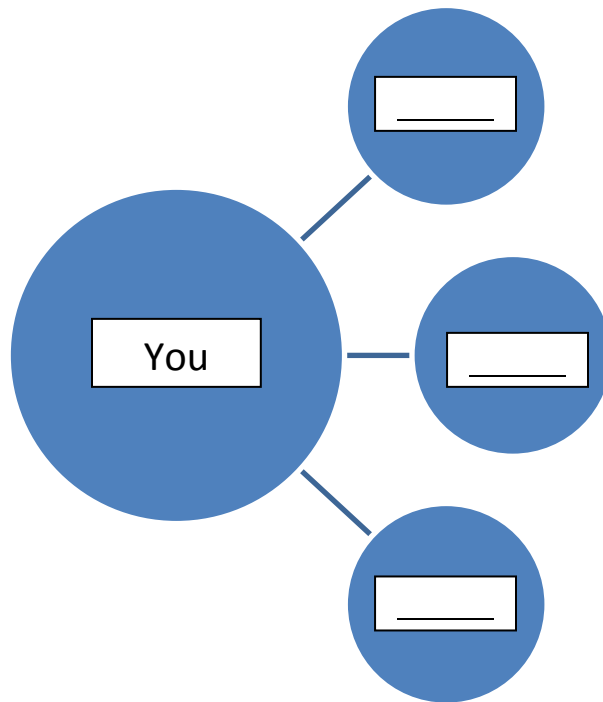
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Week 15: Exercise #2- Pay It Forward**

---



The only thing better than overcoming a negative behavior is the chance to help others do the same. Share your success by helping others achieve their goals. Name three people you feel could use your help to pay it forward:



If you are able to help three people, how many do you think they can help? \_\_\_\_\_

## Week 15: Exercise #3- Future Goals

---



**My Goal For The Future:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Appendix

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| <b>Section</b> | <b>Title</b>                            | <b>Page</b> |
|----------------|---|-------------|
| <b>I</b>       | Stretching and Deep Breathing Exercises | 119         |
| <b>II</b>      | Ready to Quit Kit                       | 121         |
| <b>II</b>      | Pharmacotherapy                         | 134         |
| <b>III</b>     | References                              | 136         |

## **Appendix I- Stand and Stretch**



### **Stretching exercise:**

1. Stand with your feet shoulder-width apart and arms down at your sides. If you are unable to stand, sit with your legs uncrossed, knees and feet shoulder-width apart.

Slowly raise your arms out bringing them straight above your head as you inhale. Slowly lower your arms to your sides as you exhale.

2. Stand up straight. If you are unable to stand, sit with your legs uncrossed, knees and feet shoulder-width apart. Raise your arms straight out from your shoulders.

Turn slowly to your left as far as you can and hold it for three seconds.

Turn slowly to your right as far as you can and hold it for three seconds.

3. Still standing or seated, slowly bend forward at the hips taking your hands toward the ground as you exhale.

Slowly straighten your body back up as you inhale.

\*Repeat each stretching exercise three times.

\*Move slowly through each exercise while concentrating on your breathing.

## **Appendix I- Deep Breathing**

---

Breathe in new life.



## Deep Breathing Exercise:

1. Make sure you are seated upright, arms at sides, feet flat and uncrossed.
2. Concentrate on the air coming in your nose and going out of your mouth.
3. Take a slow, deep breath through your nose as your stomach and chest rises. Hold the air in for three seconds. Blow the air out through your mouth listening to the sound of air leaving your body. Continue to take slow, deep breaths in through your nose, hold for three seconds, and out through the mouth.
4. As you breathe in, say something calming to yourself. "I'm here right now."
5. As you breathe out, say something positive to yourself. "I have a choice."
6. Say your calming phrase as you inhale and a positive phrase as your exhale.

## II. Ready to Quit Kit

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| STEP | TITLE                   | PAGE |
|------|-------------------------|------|
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| 2    | Preparing to Quit       | 125  |
| 3    | Using the Right Support | 128  |
| 4    | Celebrating             | 131  |





# Step 1

Deciding to Quit

# Step 1: Deciding to Quit

---

**Congratulations on  
making the right  
decision!**



Deciding to quit tobacco, or another unhealthy behavior, is a smart but difficult choice. The decision to quit must come from you and be important enough to keep you motivated. It begins with you making a promise to yourself and committing to a plan. A well-developed plan can guide you to success.

A plan starts with you choosing a quit date. You can choose a date with a special meaning or simply one that will allow you enough time to prepare for the change. This first step allows you to prepare yourself and your surroundings to succeed in quitting tobacco, or other unhealthy behavior.

Be sure to speak with your doctor and a mental health professional before you quit smoking. Consider the use of tobacco dependence medications and discuss their use with your doctor. It is important for your doctor to monitor your current medications as you quit smoking.

Time to develop your plan for success!

# Step 1: Deciding to Quit

---

## My Quit Plan

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

I choose to quit using tobacco (or other behavior) on this date: \_\_\_\_\_

I will commit to the following as part of my plan: (check all that apply)

- ☐ Write a list of all the reasons quitting is important to me
- ☐ Identify a support person: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Tell my doctor about my decision to quit and consider medications
- ☐ If choosing to use medications, get medications to help me quit
- ☐ Set a quit date
- ☐ Start building support by telling others my decision to quit
- ☐ Participate in group sessions
- ☐ Stop buying tobacco
- ☐ Get rid of all matches, lighters, and ashtrays
- ☐ Avoid usual smoking areas
- ☐ Ask former smokers for help
- ☐ Reward myself with the money I save from not using tobacco

Other things I commit to doing as part of my plan:

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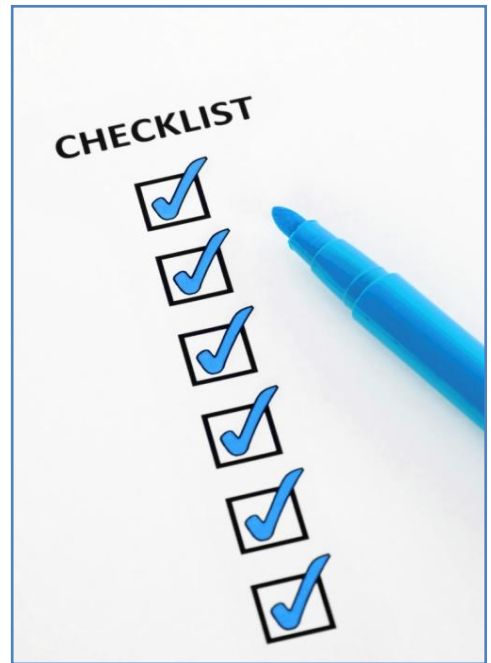
## Step 2

### Preparing to Quit

## Step 2: Preparing to Quit

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✓ Check off your preparations as you get ready to quit. ✓



Setting a quit date and having a plan will start the basic preparations to successfully quitting. Making these preparations can increase your chances of reaching your goal while reducing some difficulties of quitting tobacco, or other unhealthy behavior.

When is your quit date? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have a written Quit Plan? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Making preparations for quitting tobacco use:

1. Tell your doctor about quitting and discuss the use of tobacco dependence medications and possible effects on your current medications
2. Stop buying tobacco products so you can run out by your quit date.
3. Get rid of all tobacco related items such as lighters, ashtrays, etc.
4. Clean the car, home, clothes and anything else that smells like smoke.
5. Build your support network by telling others about your goal to quit.
6. Avoid usual smoking areas, smokers, and situations that cause you to smoke.

# Step 2: Preparing to Quit

---

## Preparation Schedule

### Two weeks before your quit date:

- ☐ Tell friends, family, and mental health professionals about your quit date
- ☐ Tell your doctor and decide if you will take tobacco dependence medications
- ☐ Write a list of activities to stay busy on your quit date
- ☐ Change your eating behaviors to avoid unwanted weight gain

### One week before your quit date:

- ☐ Continue building your support network
- ☐ Stop buying tobacco products so you will run out by your quit date
- ☐ Add more things to do on your list of activities to stay busy
- ☐ Begin using tobacco dependence medications if it's part of your plan

### Night before your quit date:

- ☐ Get rid of all tobacco related items such as lighters, ashtrays, etc.
- ☐ Clean the car, home, clothes and anything else that smells like smoke
- ☐ Do not smoke in the car, house, or anywhere else indoors
- ☐ Smoke your last cigarette by midnight and say goodbye to tobacco

### On and after your quit date:

- ☐ No tobacco use
- ☐ Avoid smoking areas, smokers, and situations that might cause you to smoke
- ☐ Schedule some activities to keep yourself busy
- ☐ Drink plenty of water and eat healthy snacks to help with cravings
- ☐ Use your tobacco dependence medications if they are part of your plan

### **Additional ways you can prepare for your quit date:**

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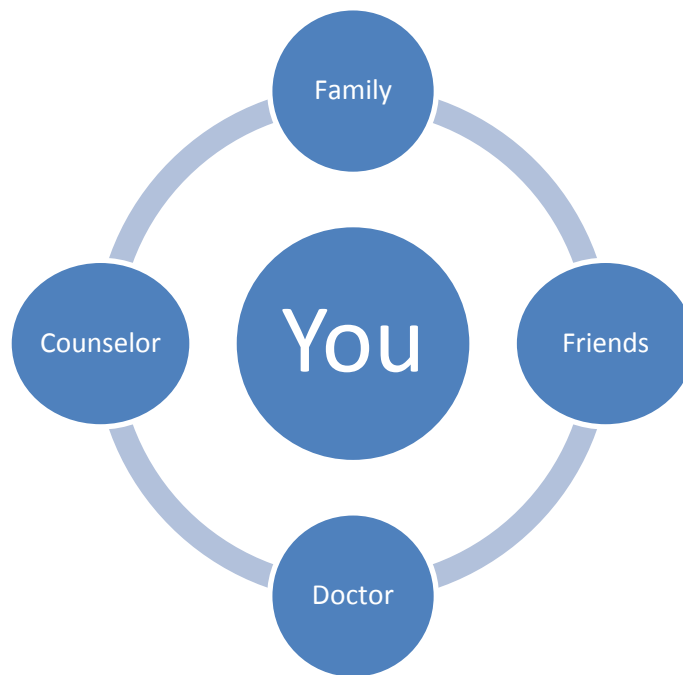


## Step 3

Using the Right Support

## Step 3: Using the Right Support

---



Building your support network will give you a better chance of successfully quitting and maintaining your positive lifestyle change.

**Doctor**- Your doctor can make sure your current medications are monitored appropriately and prescribe you a tobacco dependence medication.

**Friends**- They understand and encourage you to succeed with your goals.

**Family**- You trust in them and feel comfortable asking them for help.

**Mental Health Professional**- A counselor can support your emotional needs.

**Group**- Attending a group is a great source of support with others like you.

**Internet**- Many internet resources are listed in Week 12 (page 104), such as QuitlineNC [www.quitlinenc.com](http://www.quitlinenc.com).

**Telephone**- QuitlineNC has a free telephone service at 1-800-784-8669. Trained tobacco cessation coaches can answer your questions, set you up on a calling program, send you materials, and refer you to local resources.



# Step 3: Using the Right Support

---

## Support Network

**Doctor:** (name)

(phone number)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Friends:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Family:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Mental Health Professional:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Group:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Internet:**

Quitline NC

[www.quitlinenc.com](http://www.quitlinenc.com)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone:**

Quitline NC

1-800-784-8669

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Step 4

## Celebrating

## Step 4: Celebrating

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Atlantic House celebrating  
the completion of using  
the *Learning About  
Healthy Living* toolkit.

Choosing to quit tobacco or another unhealthy behavior is something to celebrate. Pat yourself on the back for beating a difficult addiction. Millions of people try to quit smoking every year without success. Congratulations! You did it!

**When was your quit date?** \_\_\_\_\_

Remember that date, as it is one of the most important days of your life. It marks the day of a remarkable accomplishment. Remind yourself every day of reaching such an important goal and all the personal reasons you had for quitting.

**What were your top three reasons for quitting?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

You can reward yourself every day for quitting by maintaining a positive attitude and being proud of completing your goal. Celebrate every chance you can by giving yourself rewards. Give yourself a small gift, enjoy the freedom of listening to music, or help someone who is trying to quit.

## Step 4: Celebrating

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Adventure House  
members celebrating  
the completion of using  
the *Learning About  
Healthy Living* toolkit.



**List three ways you can celebrate quitting:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Celebrate your positive lifestyle change while understanding the importance of rewarding yourself for staying quit. Remember your reasons for quitting and focus on your future goals.

**List three future goals you want to accomplish:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Remind yourself of what it took to quit tobacco, or another negative behavior, and maintain a current relapse prevention plan. Congratulations on a job well-done!

# III. Pharmacotherapy

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The Clinical Practice Guidelines update in 2008 states, “All smokers trying to quit should be offered medication, except when contraindicated or for specific populations for which there is insufficient evidence of effectiveness.” The medications approved by the FDA for treating tobacco dependence are nicotine gum, nicotine inhaler, nicotine lozenge, nicotine nasal spray, nicotine patch, bupropion SR (Wellbutrin, Zyban), and varenicline (Chantix).

The FDA-approved medications provide a safe and effective way to help quit tobacco. Some of the reasons to consider taking medications for tobacco dependence:

- **Can double your chances of successfully quitting**
- **Reduce or eliminate withdrawal symptoms**
- **Provide time to unlearn smoking behaviors**
- **Reduce the severity of cravings**
- **Delay or reduce weight gain while quitting tobacco**
- **Reduce reinforcing effects of tobacco-delivered nicotine**
- **Medications can be covered by Medicaid**

Research shows that tobacco dependence medications are a safe alternative to cigarettes. Higher doses of nicotine gum, patch, and lozenge have shown to be effective in highly dependent smokers. Combinations of specific medications are effective in reducing withdrawal symptoms. Specific combinations of the nicotine patch and other forms of NRT, and/or bupropion SR increase long-term abstinence rates. The longer use (up to 6 months) of these medications does not present health risks. The FDA has approved the use of bupropion, varenicline, and some NRT medications for 6-month use.

Learning about the medications and discussing available options with a physician is important for consumers to prepare to quit effectively and safely. Your physician should monitor your current medications while quitting smoking, and supervise any use of tobacco dependence medications. North Carolina Medicaid currently covers all seven FDA-approved medications for tobacco dependence. The consumer’s physician must write a prescription for over-the-counter nicotine products in order for them to be covered by Medicaid.

# Pharmacotherapy Reference Guide for Tobacco Dependence

| Product  | Use  | Advantages   | Disadvantages  | Precautions   | Side Effects   |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Long Acting Medications</b>   |  |  |  |   |  |
| <b>Nicotine Patch</b>  | Apply daily to clean, dry, hairless skin; start with 21 mg if >10cpd for 4-6 weeks; 14mg/day for 2 wks; 7mg/day for 2 wks if no cravings | Place and forget; consistent nicotine levels; can decrease morning cravings; OTC | Passive- no direct action during a craving   | Caution with recent heart attack; not recommended to use while smoking  | Skin reaction (50% of patients, usually mild); rotate sites, treat with hydrocortisone cream; vivid dreams or sleep disturbances |
| <b>Bupropion</b> (Zyban) (Wellbutrin)  | Begin 1 week before quitting; 150 mg each morning for 3-7 days, then 300 mg/day; take second pill in early evening to reduce insomnia    | Can be used with NRT; less weight gain; safe to smoke while taking               | Side effects are common; seizure risk is increased; passive; requires prescription | Do not use with seizure disorders, current MAOI use, electrolyte abnormality or eating disorders                        | Insomnia (40%), dry mouth, anxiety, rash, constipation   |
| <b>STOP taking Bupropion and contact a healthcare provider immediately if you experience agitation, hostility, depressed mood, changes in thoughts or behavior that are not typical for you, thinking about or attempting suicide, allergic or skin reactions including swelling, rash, redness, or peeling of the skin.</b>   |  |  |  |   |  |
| <b>Varenicline</b> (Chantix)   | Begin 1 week before quitting; 0.5 mg once daily for 1-3 days; 0.5 mg twice daily for days 4-7, then 1 mg twice daily                     | Reduces withdrawal; convenient dosing; may prevent relapse                       | Passive; requires prescription   | Severe kidney impairment; evaluate mental illness; not recommended with other tobacco treatment medications             | Nausea (30%), sleep disturbances, vivid dreams, constipation, gas, vomiting  |
| <b>STOP taking Varenicline and contact a healthcare provider immediately if you experience agitation, hostility, depressed mood, changes in thoughts or behavior that are not typical for you, thinking about or attempting suicide, allergic or skin reactions including swelling, rash, redness, or peeling of the skin.</b> |  |  |  |   |  |
| <b>Short Acting Medications</b>  |  |  |  |   |  |
| <b>Nicotine Gum</b>  | Chew every 1-2 hours as needed; chew and park; 2 & 4 mg strength; 4 mg if around 1 pack per day  | Able to use as needed; can self dose; might satisfy oral cravings; OTC           | Need to use proper chewing techniques to minimize side effects                     | Caution with recent heart attack; avoid food and acidic drinks 15 minutes before and while using (decreases absorption) | Jaw soreness, upset stomach if swallowing saliva   |
| <b>Nicotine Inhaler</b>  | Puff as needed; 6-16 cartridges/day; less needed if using combination therapy; oral absorption—do not inhale deeply                      | Use as needed; mimics hand to mouth ritual                                       | Requires prescription; initial throat and mouth irritation                         | Caution with recent heart attack; avoid food and acidic drinks 15 minutes before and while using (decreases absorption) | Mouth or throat irritation (40%), cough  |
| <b>Nicotine Nasal Spray</b>  | 1-2 doses/hour; 8-40 doses/day; do not sniff or inhale; tilt head back and spray   | Use as needed; rapid relief of symptoms  | Requires prescription; nasal and throat irritation                                 | Caution with recent heart attack; asthma, rhinitis, sinusitis, nasal polyps   | Nasal irritation (80-90%), runny nose, tearing, sneezing   |
| <b>Nicotine Lozenge</b>  | 2 and 4 mg (4 mg if smoke within 30 min of waking); 20/day max; dissolve in mouth; do not chew   | Able to use as needed; flexible dosing; might satisfy oral cravings; OTC         | Nausea and other GI side effects   | Caution with recent heart attack; avoid food and acidic drinks 15 minutes before and while using (decreases absorption) | Nausea, hiccups, cough, heartburn  |

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