

# Supporting clients who want to stop vaping



***NCSCT***

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## About the National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training

The National Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training (NCSCT) is a social enterprise set up to:

- help stop smoking services to provide high quality behavioural support to smokers based on the most up-to-date evidence available
- contribute towards the professional identity and development of stop smoking practitioners and ensure that they receive due recognition for their role
- research and disseminate ways of improving the provision of stop smoking support

[www.ncsct.co.uk](http://www.ncsct.co.uk)

## Introduction

Vaping products have become the most popular aid used by smokers when attempting to stop smoking.<sup>1-3</sup> There is good evidence that nicotine-containing vapes can help people to stop smoking.<sup>1,3-6</sup> Many stop smoking services are supporting clients with the use of vapes as a quit aid.<sup>1</sup>

While some people are happy to vape long-term, some want to stop eventually and some may want to stop as soon as possible. **Clients may seek support on how best to stop vaping; how this is attempted can affect the risk of relapse to smoking.** The nature of support to stop vaping can differ depending on how early clients are in their quit attempt and their individual risk of relapse.

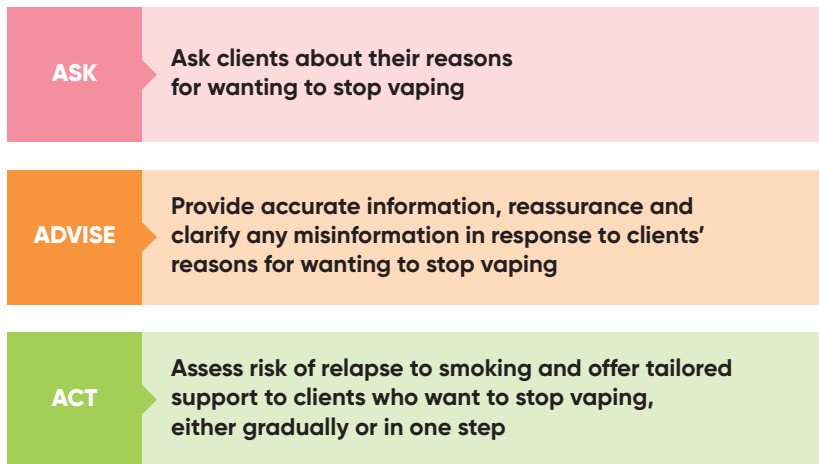
This guidance is directed to stop smoking practitioners and the principles of the guidance can apply to wider team members including administrators and receptionists.

Supporting clients to stop vaping does not mean delivering a multi-session behavioural support programme to help them do so, but instead means providing information and advice.

## Providing guidance to clients who ask about stopping vaping

When supporting clients who want to stop vaping, **our priority should always be to ensure that clients who stop vaping do not return to smoking cigarettes.** NICE recommends that people should use vapes for as long as they help prevent them going back to smoking.<sup>5</sup> As such, it is important to assess why clients want to stop vaping and their risk of relapse, and to plan and prepare appropriately to stop vaping either **gradually or in one step.**

When working with clients who want to stop vaping, it can be useful to organise support using the **Ask, Advise, Act** model.



## ASK: about why they want to stop vaping

### Ask clients about their reasons for wanting to stop vaping.

Learning about clients' reasons for wanting to stop vaping will assist with tailoring advice and support.

Common **reasons for wanting to stop vaping** include **cost**, **not wanting to be dependent upon vaping** and **concerns over the health effects of inhaling substances** into their lungs. It can be that some clients want to stop vaping as a result of **concerns arising from inaccurate press reports** or opinions from others.

**Pressure to stop can also come from family members** who worry about the safety of vaping or from concern that they are vaping too much.

Some clients may feel that **vaping is not helpful to them**, that it is not reducing tobacco withdrawal symptoms or helping them to manage without cigarettes.

Other clients may feel that they are simply at a stage where they are **ready to discontinue vaping and are not at risk of relapse**. Often these clients have been using a vape for some time as a quit aid and view stopping vaping as the next goal.

Some of these are valid reasons to stop vaping, some less so. Practitioners who understand the role vaping has in keeping clients smokefree can help them make informed decisions about how best to stop vaping.

#### Reasons for wanting to stop vaping

- Wanting to stop inhaling any substance
- Worry about the cost of vaping
- Confident in being able to stay smokefree without vaping
- Claims about the harms of vaping
- Advice to stop vaping from family/friends/healthcare team
- Concern about vaping more than they used to smoke

## ADVISE: on evidence and offer reassurance

**Provide accurate information, reassurance and clarify any misinformation in response to clients' reasons for wanting to stop vaping.**

### Making an informed decision

Acknowledge clients' success with quitting smoking and their interest in stopping vaping. Clients should be reassured that, if it helps them not smoke, **there is no rush to stop using their vape**. What we don't want is people to feel that they must stop vaping before they are ready, increasing the risk of a relapse to smoking. If they are ready to stop, **you can advise them on their options for stopping vaping gradually or in one step**.

### Inaccurate press stories, concerns about safety

It is important to clarify any misinformation about the safety of vaping and to let clients know **what the evidence says about long-term use of vapes**. It can also be useful to remind clients of the role that vaping played in helping them to quit smoking.

#### Safety of vaping<sup>1</sup>

- Vapes are considerably less harmful than smoking because they do not involve the burning of tobacco
- Evidence indicates that e-cigarettes are 95% less harmful to health than smoking tobacco
- Short-term use of vapes appears to pose few if any risks. Throat irritation and a slight cough are the most commonly reported symptoms, and these subside over time
- It is not uncommon for individuals who vape to use them for extended periods of time. In fact, more than half (53.8%) of ex-smokers who are vapers report they have been vaping for more than 3 years.<sup>1</sup>
- There is limited high-quality safety data from long-term use of vapes, but there is no good reason to expect that their use would be anywhere near as risky as smoking.

## Concerns about safety of nicotine

Some people may wish to stop vaping before they are ready because they believe that nicotine is harmful. Practitioners should be prepared to reassure people that nicotine is a fairly harmless component of both cigarettes and e-cigarettes; communicating the importance that they use enough of it and don't stop using it too soon.

### Safety to bystanders<sup>1</sup>

- There is no evidence to date of harm to bystanders from exposure to secondhand vapour from vapes; any risks that might emerge are likely to be extremely low
- The vapour contains a small fraction of the toxicants in tobacco smoke and dissipates very quickly into the ambient air
- Nicotine from exhaled vapour can be deposited on surfaces, but at such low levels that it would not cause physical harm

## Pressure from others and concerns about frequency of use

If clients report concerns, which are often about the frequency at which they are using their vape, it can be helpful to explain that they may need to use their vape more frequently relative to smoking cigarettes. **Frequent 'grazing' is common among vapers to obtain sufficient nicotine**, unlike the 'bingeing' on nicotine when people smoke cigarettes.

## Vaping not working

For individuals who report that vaping is not working for them, or who are in the early stages of quitting, it is important to assess whether clients are: **using the best device for them, using the device correctly and using the appropriate strength of nicotine.** The most common reason for not feeling that vaping is working is use of e-liquid with too low a strength of nicotine.

Data from the Smoking Toolkit Study indicates that the majority of people who vape have opted not to use nicotine containing e-liquid or to use a low dose nicotine e-liquids.<sup>2</sup> It can be helpful to explain to clients the **importance of getting enough nicotine to reduce withdrawal symptoms and urges to smoke**, and how to get sufficient nicotine from their vape.<sup>6</sup> A local vape shop should be able to advise on e-liquid nicotine strength and choice and use of vape products.

## Cost

If cost is a factor, there are solutions that practitioners can discuss with clients, such as purchasing cheaper e-liquid, which can be just as effective.



## ACT: support client with stopping vaping

**Assess risk of relapse to smoking and offer tailored support to clients who want to stop vaping, either gradually or in one step.**

### Assessing the client's needs and risk of relapse

Conduct a brief assessment to help tailor guidance and support; **assessing the risk of relapse is important**. Simply ask how confident clients feel, possibly by asking a simple question such as: *"On a scale of 1–10, how confident are you that you can stay free from smoking without using your vape, where 1 is not at all confident and 10 is extremely confident?"* Clients who reply lower than a seven or an eight may benefit from a more gradual plan for reducing their vaping over several weeks, or even months.

**Clients who are in the early stages of quitting and who want to stop vaping could be supported with switching to nicotine replacement therapy (NRT).**

### Options to offer clients interested in gradual reduction

- **Reducing the nicotine strength of their product at intervals** (20mg – 18mg – 12mg – 6mg – 3mg – 0mg). The speed at which clients reduce will differ and they can usually manage this themselves. As a general rule, clients in the early stages of quitting or at risk of relapse should reduce more slowly, as we do with NRT. Clients who have stopped smoking cigarettes for 12 weeks or longer can set progressive goals to reduce every two to four weeks or longer as needed, without any pressure to rush the process.
- **Extending the time between vaping** (e.g. 20 minutes between vaping becomes 40 minutes).
- **Setting rules for themselves about where they do and do not vape**, to gradually reduce use (e.g. only use when outside of the home or car, only on breaks at work). **Note:** This will not necessarily lead to a reduction in the amount of nicotine vaped, but it will weaken the link between vaping and specific situations and times.

## Options for clients using a disposable vape

- It's not easy to gradually reduce the dose with a disposable vape because there isn't the variety of nicotine strengths available. One possibility is for the client to buy a different (tank system) vape and switch to this, so that a gradual reduction in nicotine can be started. Another approach is to **use the reduction strategies that don't rely on reducing nicotine dose**: restricting where they vape and the length of time that they vape for; taking short puffs could help too. It is worth noting that disposables can be bought with zero nicotine strength, so **alternating between nicotine and no nicotine could work** for some people.

## Options to offer clients wanting to stop vaping in one step

- For clients who feel ready to simply stop vaping, and do not want to gradually reduce, encourage them to see how they feel as they go through the day without vaping. They can use techniques for managing urges to smoke/vape, such as distraction and commitment to the 'not-a-puff' rule. Remind clients that they **can return to vaping if they would otherwise have a cigarette**, and that this is far less harmful.

## Provide advice to minimise risk of relapse to smoking

It is important to emphasise that if there is any risk of relapse to smoking, vaping should be maintained, or the reduction should be paused. The **greatest priority is to make sure the client does not start smoking again**.

Advice to clients can be phrased in this way:

*"You should probably stay on the reduced dose/frequency for a week or two, but longer if you don't feel that you're ready to drop to the next nicotine strength."*

*"See how it goes and if you start to experience urges to smoke or withdrawal symptoms, or you feel like you might go back to smoking, then increase your dose/frequency of use until these feelings go away and 'pause' your reduction of nicotine strength."*

## Deciding whether to use NRT

For individuals who want to stop vaping immediately and are at risk of relapse there is the option to **switch to an NRT product**; this is particularly important if the individual is early on in their quit attempt.

Standard guidance related to the use of NRT can be used with clients who are switching from vaping. Clients in the early stages of quitting and/or with moderate to high levels of tobacco dependence, can be advised to use **combination NRT** (patch plus faster-acting product). Clients who are using lower doses of nicotine in their vape and/or who have lower levels of tobacco dependence may manage with a single NRT product.

Nicorette QuickMist Mouthspray has been granted approval from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) for a new indication to relieve and/or prevent craving and nicotine withdrawal symptoms in nicotine dependence, including those arising from nicotine vaping.

Nicorette QuickMist 1mg/spray mouthspray:  
[www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/5956/smpc](http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/5956/smpc)

Nicorette QuickMist Cool Berry 1mg/spray mouthspray  
[www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/9312/smpc](http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/9312/smpc)

It will be a local decision whether clients' self-fund or are provided with the product as part of your service. Except in cases of extreme dependence, it is probably not necessary to fund this from your service budget; most people who vape are able to reduce their use of a vape and discontinue when they are ready.

## Relapse prevention: planning ahead to stay quit

Emphasise to the client that if, at any point, they **think that they are at risk of returning to smoking they should resume vaping or use NRT**.

It is worth recommending that they keep a vape and/or faster-acting NRT at hand for **'emergency' situations** when a **sudden trigger causes an urge to smoke**. It can also be useful to reassure clients that a relapse to vaping is not a failure and is significantly less harmful than smoking.

## Resources on vaping

**NCSCT online training module.**

**Vaping: A guide for healthcare professionals**

Available at: <https://elearning.ncsct.co.uk/vaping-launch>

**Electronic cigarettes: A briefing for stop smoking services**

[www.ncsct.co.uk/publication\\_electronic\\_cigarette\\_briefing.php](http://www.ncsct.co.uk/publication_electronic_cigarette_briefing.php)

Note: A more up to date version of this briefing will be available in 2022.

**Action on Smoking and Health (ASH). Briefing on electronic cigarettes**

<https://ash.org.uk/information-and-resources/smoking-cessation-treatment/stopping-smoking/ash-briefing-on-electronic-cigarettes-2>

**Action on Smoking and Health (ASH). Use of e-cigarettes (vapes) among adults in Great Britain. 2021**

<https://ash.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Use-of-e-cigarettes-vapes-among-adults-in-Great-Britain-2021.pdf>

**The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID; formally Public Health England) publishes an annual report on Vaping in England**

The latest version of the report can be accessed here:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/e-cigarettes-and-vaping-policy-regulation-and-guidance](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/e-cigarettes-and-vaping-policy-regulation-and-guidance)

Note: An updated evidence review is due in 2022.

**NHS Using e-cigarettes to stop smoking**

[www.nhs.uk/live-well/quit-smoking/using-e-cigarettes-to-stop-smoking](http://www.nhs.uk/live-well/quit-smoking/using-e-cigarettes-to-stop-smoking)

**The SWITCH**

A comprehensive series of films produced by NCSCT with the New Nicotine Alliance that provides an overview of vaping and vapes, safety of vaping, and experiences of smokers who have made the switch.

<https://tinyurl.com/the-switch>

## References

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6. NICE. Tobacco: preventing uptake, promoting quitting and treating dependence [NG209]. NICE 2021.

