

CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: REFERENCE LIST

Nicotine Replacement Therapy for Vaping Cessation in Adults: Clinical Effectiveness

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Research Questions

What is the clinical effectiveness of nicotine-replacement therapy for reducing rates of e-cigarette use in adults?

Key Findings

No relevant literature was identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of nicotine-replacement therapy for reducing rates of e-cigarette use in adults.

Methods

A limited literature search was conducted by an information specialist on key resources including PubMed, the Cochrane Library, the University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, the websites of Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. The search strategy was comprised of both controlled vocabulary, such as the National Library of Medicine's MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), and keywords. The main search concepts were Vaping and Nicotine replacement therapies. No search filters were applied to limit. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 01, 2015 and February 13, 2020. Internet links were provided, where available.

Selection Criteria

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Selection Criteria

Population	Adults (> 18 years old) who use e-cigarettes or vaporizers for the consumption of nicotine
Intervention	Health Canada approved Nicotine Replacement Therapies (e.g., gum, lozenges, patches, sprays, inhalers)
Comparator	No Nicotine Replacement Therapy (e.g., placebo) Before and after studies
Outcomes	Clinical effectiveness (e.g., vaporizing quit rates, safety, adverse events)
Study Designs	Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, randomized controlled trials, and non-randomized studies

Results

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports and systematic reviews are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials and non-randomized studies.

No relevant health technology assessments, systematic reviews, randomized controlled trials, or non-randomized studies were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of nicotine-replacement therapy for reducing rates of e-cigarette use in adults.

References of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

No literature identified.

Randomized Controlled Trials

No literature identified.

Non-Randomized Studies

No literature identified.

Appendix — Further Information

Additional References

Non-Randomized Study – Alternative Population

1. Case KR, Mantey DS, Creamer MR, Harrell MB, Kelder SH, Perry CL. E-cigarette-specific symptoms of nicotine dependence among Texas adolescents. *Addict Behav.* 2018;84:57-61.
[PubMed: PM29627634](#)

Case Study

2. Silver B, Ripley-Moffitt C, Greyber J, Goldstein AO. Successful use of nicotine replacement therapy to quit e-cigarettes: lack of treatment protocol highlights need for guidelines. *Clin Case Rep.* 2016;4(4):409-411.
[PubMed: PM27099740](#)Qualitative Study
3. Simmons VN, Quinn GP, Harrell PT, et al. E-cigarette use in adults: a qualitative study of users' perceptions and future use intentions. *Addict Res Theory.* 2016;24(4):313-321.
[PubMed: PM27725794](#)