Doctor

PEARLS



Practical Evidence About Real Life Situations

Nicotine receptor partial agonists help people stop smoking	
Clinical question	How effective are nicotine receptor partial agonists in helping people to stop smoking?
Bottom line	Varenicline increases the odds of quit- ting smoking approximately three-fold compared with placebo (NNT 5–12 for abstinence at 52 weeks). The number of people stopping smoking with varenicline is significantly higher than with bupropion (NNT 9–24), and with a lower risk of serious adverse effects. Cytisine may also increase the chances of quitting, but the evidence at present is inconclusive.
Caveat	The main adverse effect of varenicline is nausea, mostly at mild to moderate levels. Nausea usually subsides over time and has little effect on discontinuation rates.
Context	Smoking is the most preventable cause of premature death, accounting for 17 per cent of all deaths in some developing countries.
Cochrane Systematic Review	Cahill K, et al. Nicotine receptor partial agonists for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007, Issue I, Article No. CD006103.

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PEARLS provide guidance on whether a treatment is effective or ineffective. PEARLS are prepared as an educational resource and do not replace clinician judgement in the management of individual cases. View PEARLS online at: www.nzdoctor.co.nz; www.nzgg.org.nz; www.cochraneprimarycare.org



