



UNC Tobacco Treatment Program: Strategies and Resources for Becoming and Staying Tobacco Free

Strategies: Pick a few things from the list below to do instead. (Feel free to add your own.)

Go for a walk	Drink a glass of water
Squeeze a hard rubber ball	Remind myself of why I quit
Call a friend	Suck on mints or lollipops
Write a letter	Leave stressful situation, if possible
Breathe deeply	Do relaxation exercises
Chew gum	Meditate
Eat a healthy snack	Exercise
Pray	Sing
Munch on carrot or celery sticks	Laugh
Work on a hobby	Hug a friend/family member
Work on a puzzle or game	Suck on a cinnamon stick
Calculate how much money I will	Chew on a toothpick, straw. Sunflower
save by not using tobacco	seeds

Resources

The North Carolina Quitline: Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669).

The NC Quitline is a free hotline for support in quitting smoking. Trained counselors are available 24/7, 365 days per year. Services are available in both English and Spanish as well as other languages.

Web Resources

Free online support programs can help you track your progress and share experiences with others who are quitting. These are examples:

- www.becomeanex.org
- www.smokefree.gov
- www.trytostop.org

UNC Tobacco Treatment Program: offers comprehensive in-person tobacco treatment counseling at UNC Family Medicine building (590 Manning Dr., Chapel Hill NC 27599).

Open to everyone. Free parking. Call 984-974-0210 to schedule an appointment.

UNC Tobacco Treatment Team: (984) 974-4976





Physical Improvements Following Cessation

SHORT-TERM

20 Minutes after a smoker quits:

- Blood pressure drops to a level close to that before the last cigarette.
- o Temperature of hands and feet increases to normal.

8 hours after a smoker quits:

o Carbon monoxide level in blood drops to normal.

24 hours after a smoker quits:

Chance of heart attack decreases.

2 weeks to 3 months after a smoker quits:

- Circulation improves.
- Lung function increases by up to 30%.

1 to 9 months after a smoker quits:

- o Coughing, sinus congestion, fatigue, and shortness of breath decrease.
- Cilia regain normal function in the lungs, increasing ability to handle mucus, clean the lungs, and reduce infection.

LONG-TERM

1 year after a smoker quits:

Excess risk of coronary heart disease is half that of a smoker's.

5 years after a smoker quits:

Stroke risk is reduced to that of a non-smoker's (5-15 years after quitting).

10 years after a smoker quits:

- Lung cancer death rate is about half that of a continuing smoker's.
- o Risk of cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, bladder, kidneys, and pancreas decreases.

15 years after a smoker quits:

Risk for coronary heart disease is that of a non-smoker's.

