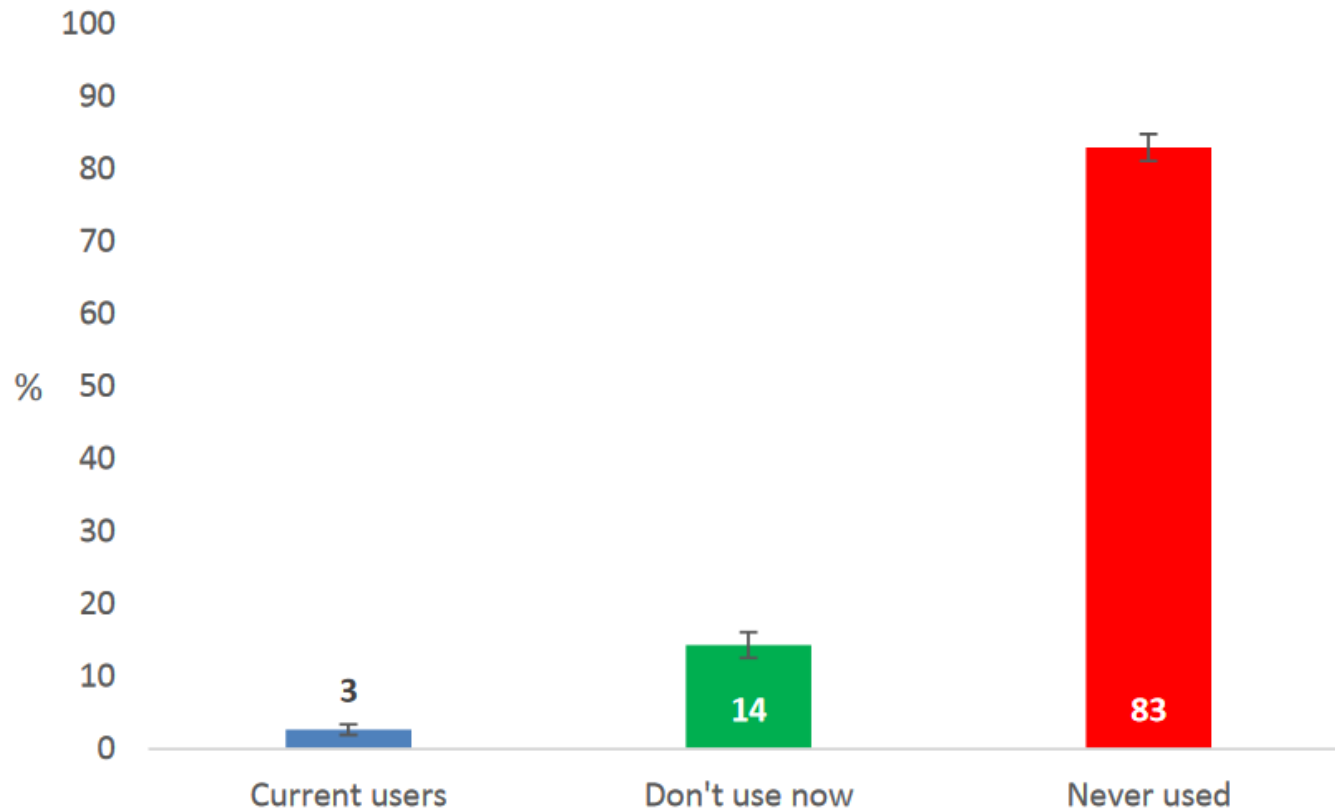


E-cigarettes/vaping – a research update

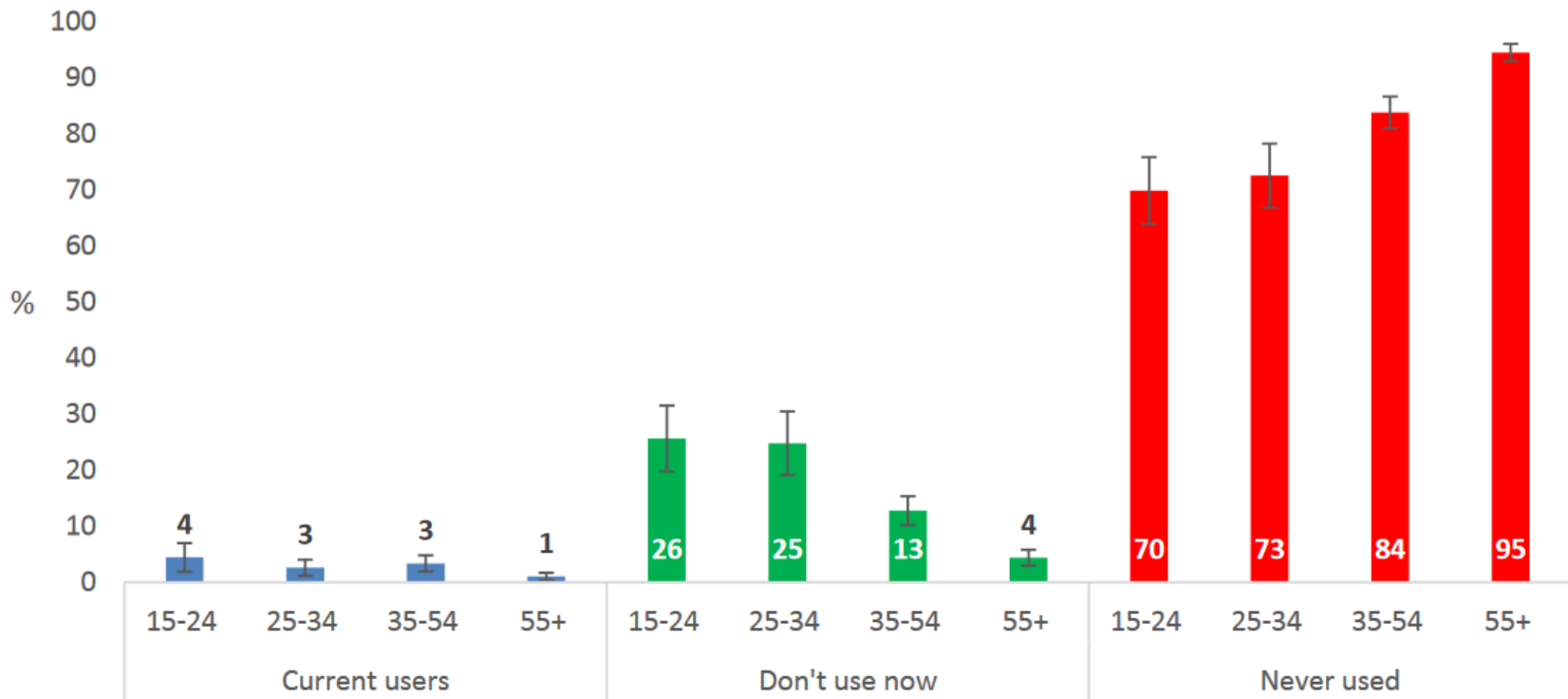
Dr Alana Oakly

Vaping in New Zealand



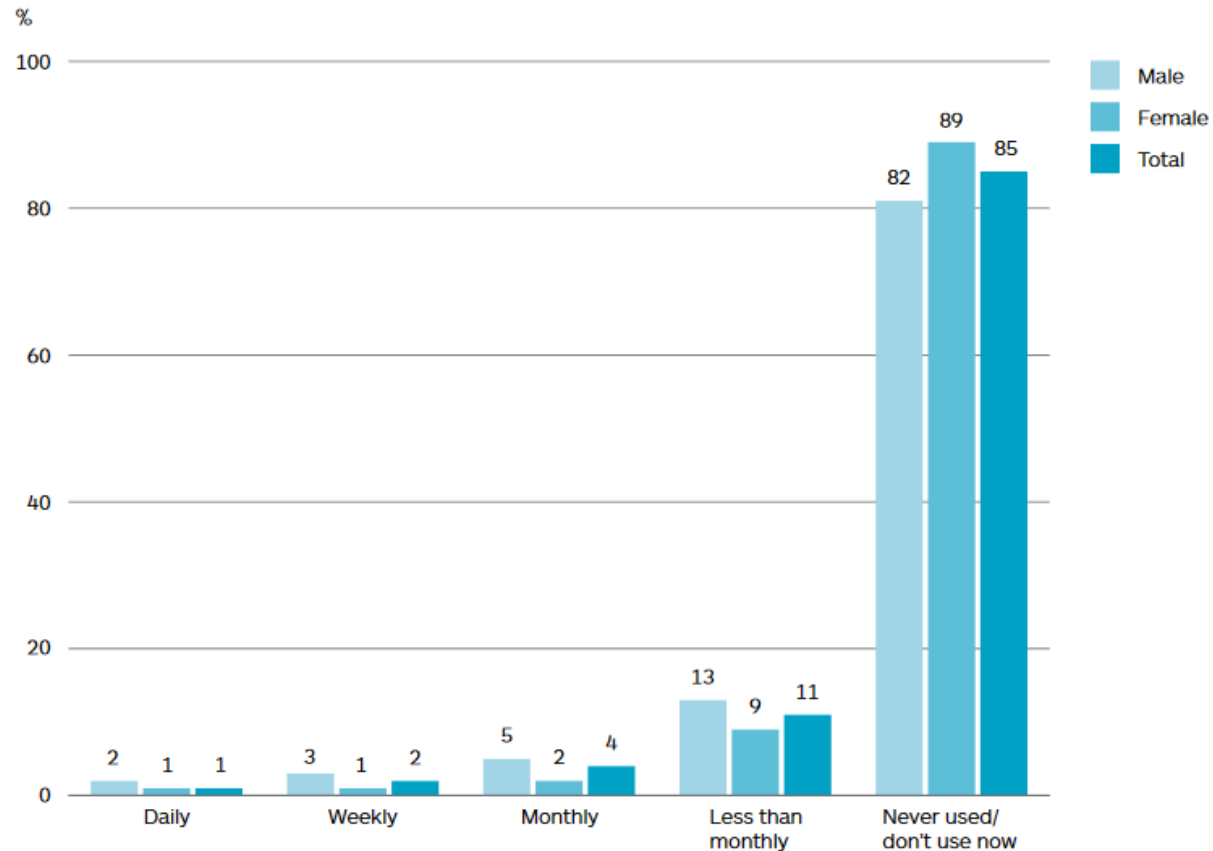
Source: 2016 Health and Lifestyles Survey
(Health Promotion Agency)

Vaping in New Zealand



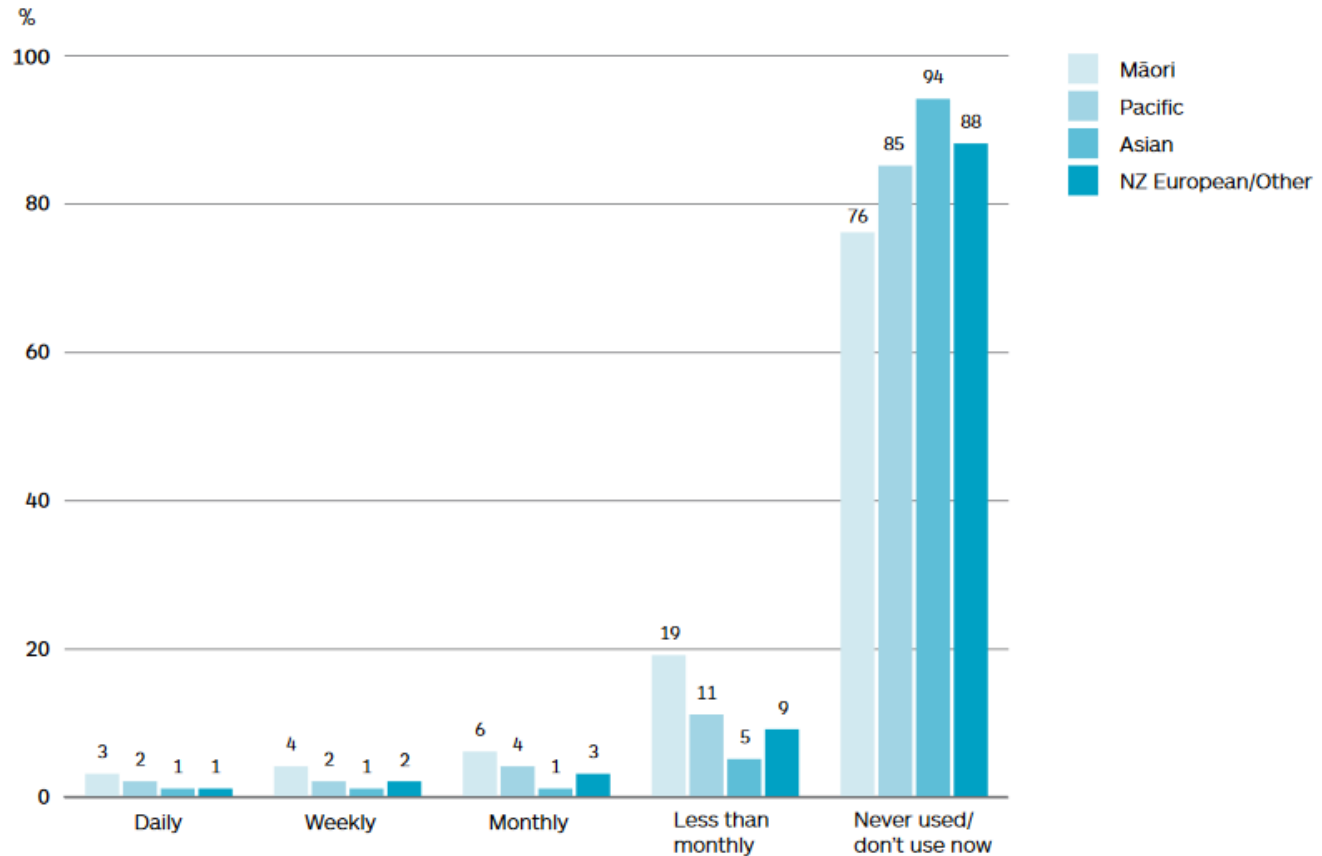
Source: 2016 Health and Lifestyles Survey
(Health Promotion Agency)

Vaping in 14 and 15 year olds



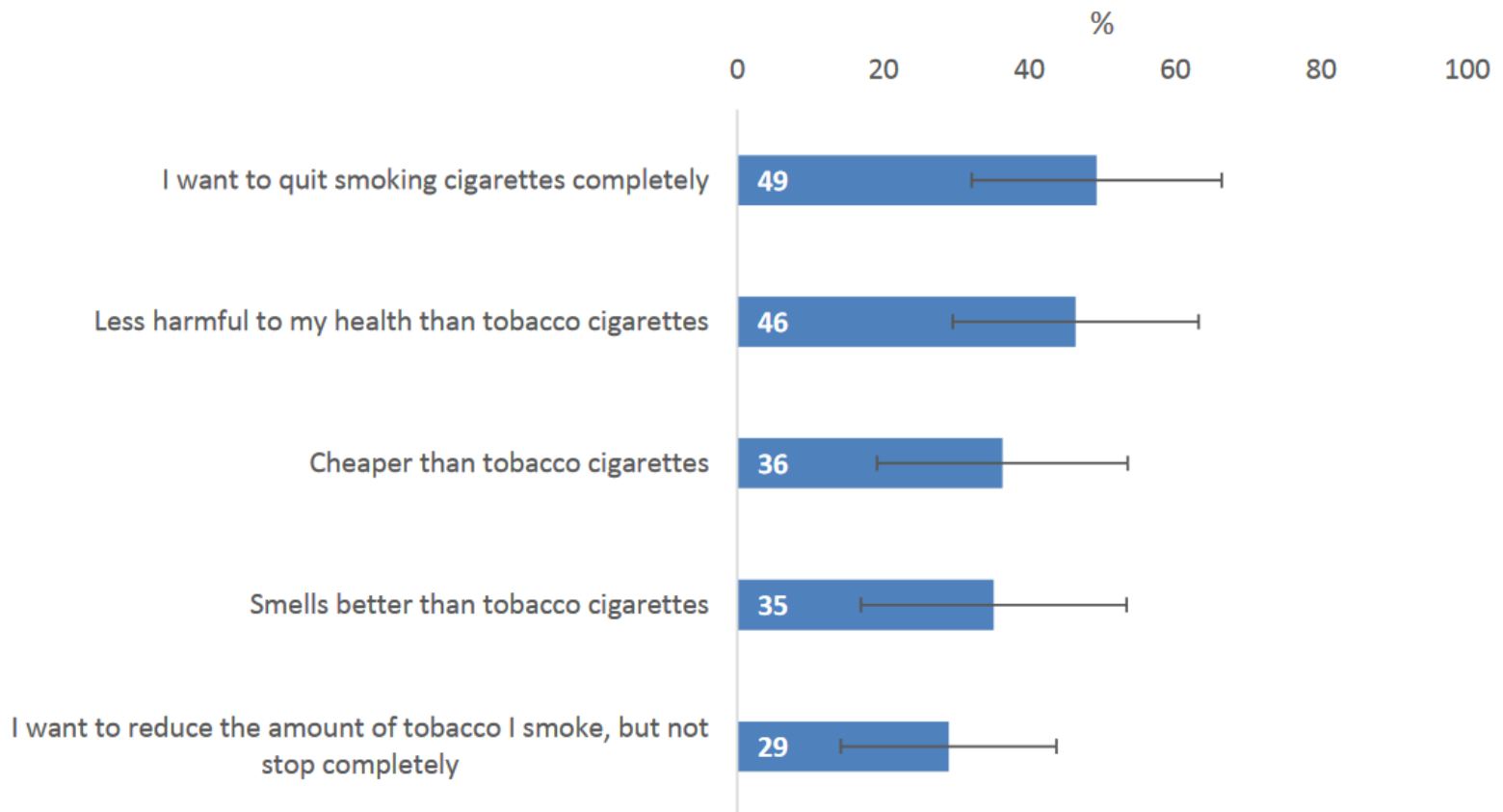
Source: 2016 Youth Insights Survey
(Health Promotion Agency)

Vaping in 14 and 15 year olds



Source: 2016 Youth Insights Survey
(Health Promotion Agency)

Top 5 reasons for vaping



Source: 2016 Health and Lifestyles Survey
(Health Promotion Agency)

Growth in search interest

● **vaping**
Search term

● **quit smoking**
Search term

+ Add comparison

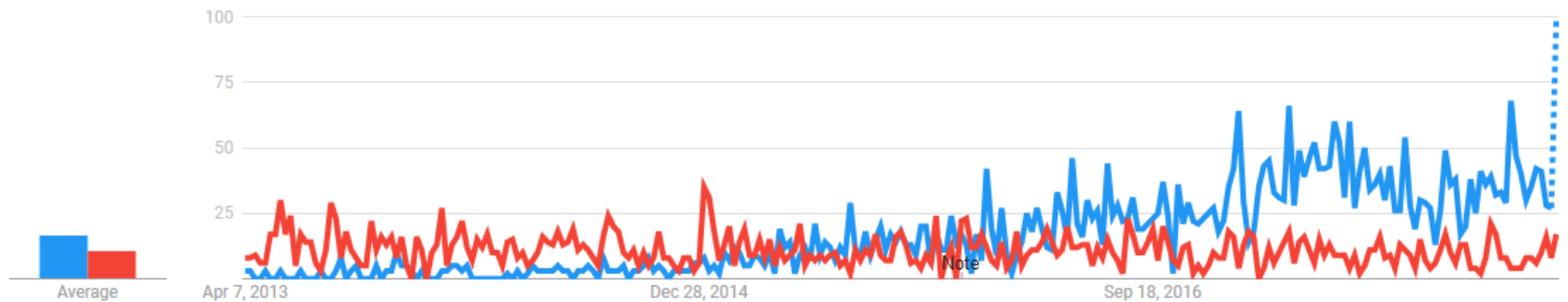
New Zealand ▾

Past 5 years ▾

All categories ▾

Web Search ▾

Interest over time ⓘ



Source: Google Trends; retrieved 4/04/2018

Challenges for public health

“The net public health effect, harm or benefit, of e-cigarettes [vapes] depends on three factors:

1. their intrinsic toxicity,
2. their effect on adult cessation of combustible products,
3. their effect on youth initiation of combustible products.”

Source: NASEM (2018)



1. Toxicity and risk

- Vaping is 95% less harmful than tobacco smoking, but research on long-term health effects is lacking.
- No clear evidence that specific flavourings pose health risks. But there are suggestions that some could.
- In some cases the content of the e-liquid is unknown and therefore so are the risks.
- We don't yet know whether maternal vaping use affects foetal development.

Source: Public Health England; Royal College of Physicians; American Cancer Society.

2. Smoking cessation

- Vaping seems to be effective as a smoking cessation aid, but this based on a small number of studies.
 - A meta-analysis of randomised trials (one from NZ) found that participants using a vaping product were more likely to have abstained for at least 6 months than participants using a placebo (9% vs 4%).
 - From observational studies there is some evidence that more frequent use of vaping products is associated with increased likelihood of smoking cessation.
- Dual use of vaping products and tobacco is an issue.

Source: Cochrane Review, Hartman-Boyce et al., 2016

3. A gateway to smoking?

- Substantial evidence that “never smokers” who try vaping are more likely to try smoking compared to those who have never vaped.
 - However, we don’t know if vaping *causes* smoking. It may be that something else leads to both behaviours, such as novelty seeking.
- While some experimentation is common, regular vaping is relatively rare among young people who are “never smokers”.
- Vaping does not appear to be undermining the long-term decline in tobacco smoking among young people.

Source: Public Health England, 2018; NASEM, 2018; 2016 HLS

Conclusions

- The popularity of vaping is increasing
- Current evidence suggests:
 1. Vaping is 95% less harmful than smoking tobacco
 2. There is some evidence that vaping products help people to quit smoking
 3. We currently don't know whether vaping leads youth to begin smoking
- Further research is required