

Strategies: E-cigarettes

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Outline

- What are they?
- Why are they controversial?
- Are they effective?



What are they?

- Contain nicotine, flavourings, and either propylene glycol or glycerin
- E-liquid is heated when user inhales
- Heat causes vapour to be formed that can be inhaled



Why are they controversial?

- Manufactured and marketed by Tobacco Industry
- Not made to pharmaceutical grade
 - Contain toxins, but much lower than cigarette smoke
- Uncertain efficacy
 - Only two trials have been done
- Uncertain effect at the population level
 - Gateway to smoking
 - Dual use instead of completely quitting smoking



Toxins

- Toxic chemicals from heating of propylene glycol
- Heavy metals
- Levels are many times lower than smoking



Effective?

Cochrane Review

- 2 clinical trials and 11 cohort studies
- E-cigs are effective for cessation and reduction
- E-cig users are not less likely to quit

Auckland trial

- Continuous 6 month quit rates similar between nicotine e-cig, placebo e-cig, and nicotine patch
- Used old style e-cigs, technology has improved

Italian trial

- Only enrolled 100 smokers per group, and only those not motivated to quit
- Quit rates similar between placebo e-cig and active e-cig



E-cigs differ by brand and user

- Some e-cigs are better at nicotine delivery
 - New technology
 - njoy
 - Vype
- Must be puffed very frequently
 - Puff at least every 30 seconds
- Vapers swear that e-cigs saved their lives
 - What other NRT inspires people to promote it to friends?



Conclusion

- Well designed clinical trials are needed to quantify their efficacy
- A research agenda has been published
- In the absence of more effective pharmaceutical grade NRT, do we have the right to deny smokers the chance to use e-cigs to quit smoking?