# Are electronic cigarettes good for Tobacco Control in Ireland?

Kate Babineau, Sheila Keogan, Luke Clancy

TobaccoFree Research Institute Ireland Dublin, Ireland

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### Smoking is the most important <u>preventable</u> cause of disease



#### **Tobacco and Health Effects**

Sickness and Disease

Poverty and Disadvantage

Addiction and Inequality

#### Diseases Related to Smoking

•	Coronary Heart Disease	
<b>+</b>	Cancer	
+	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	
•	Cerebrovascular Disease (Strokes)	
•	Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm	
•	Atherosclerosis	
+	Pneumonia	
+	Respiratory Effects in Uteri	
+	Respiratory Effects in Childhood	

### Diseases Related to Smoking

- **Reproductive Effects:**
- Fetal Death and Stillbirths
- Reduced Fertility
- **Low Birth Weight**
- Pregnancy Complications

### Cancers Related to Smoking

- Lung
- Bladder
- Cervix
- Esophagus
- Kidney
- Larynx
- Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- Oral Cavity and Pharynx
- Pancreas
- Stomach

#### Diseases Related to Smoking

#### **Other Effects:**

- Macular degeneration
- Cataract
- Diminished Health Status
- Hip Fractures
- Low Bone Density
- Peptic Ulcer Disease

### Passive smoking: mortality

Over 19,000 <u>non-smoker</u> deaths are attributable annually to passive smoking in Europe<sup>1</sup>

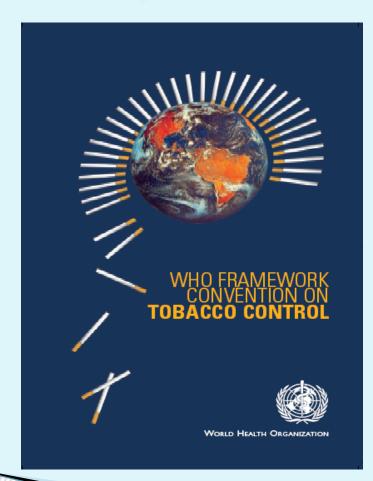
### Are ecigs good for -WHO FCTC

Articles 5,8,13

#### Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC,

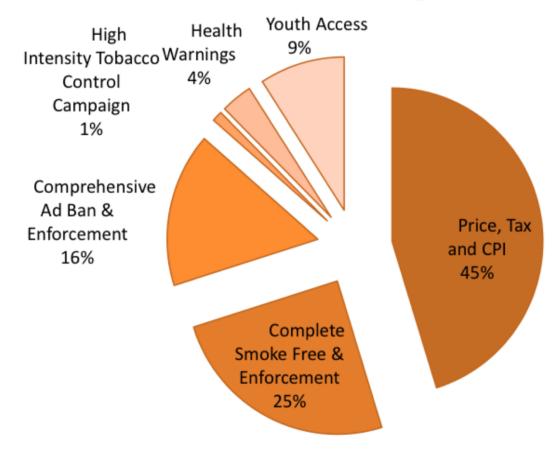
There is a "fundamental and irreconcilable conflict of interest" between the tobacco industry's interests and public health's interests

# Conventional tobacco control policies WHO, World Bank, others



- Price and tax increases
- Restrict advertising/other promotion
- Public awareness/health promotion
- **Labelling/health warnings**
- **Cessation programmes**
- **▶** Restrictions on supply to children
- **▶** Smokefree public places
- Product regulation

Figure 2. Contribution of Tobacco Control Policies Implemented by 2010 to the Reductions in 2010 Ireland Male Smoking Prevalence

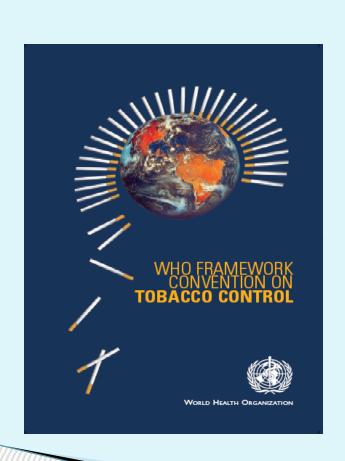


### Cigarette consumption and real price Index Ireland 1970-2009(www.PPACTE.EU)

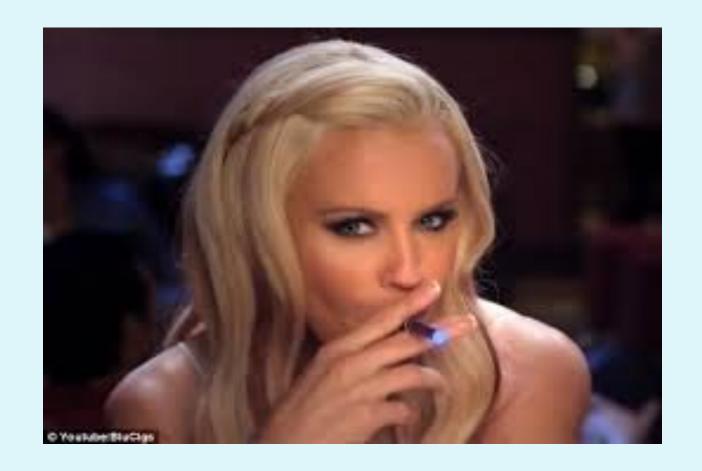


An estimated 26% of people aged 15 years and older in the EU, or about 100 million people, are current daily smokers

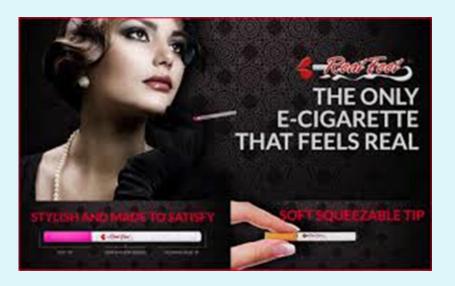
# Conventional tobacco control policies WHO, World Bank, others



Restrict advertising















Cosain leanaí: ná cuir iallach orthu do chuid deataigh a análú

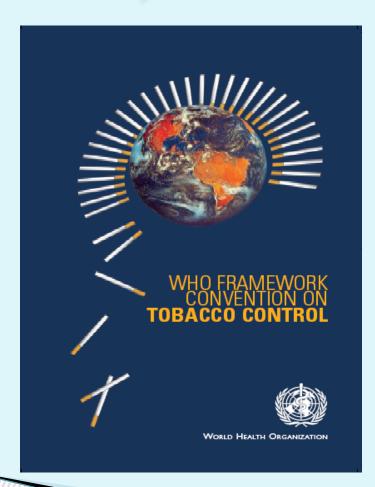


Protect children: don't make them breathe your smoke

Benson & Hedges



## Conventional tobacco control policies WHO, World Bank, others

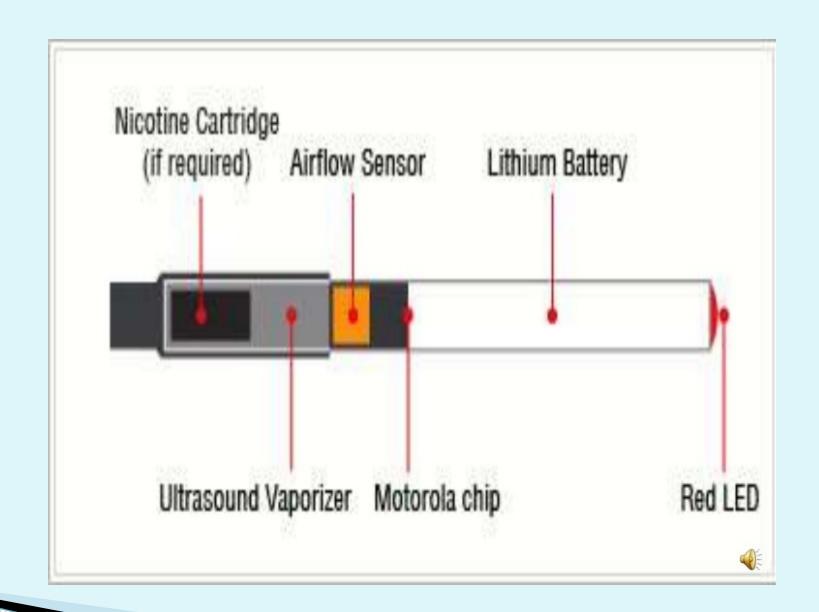


Smokefree public places

#### **Smokefree Ireland**



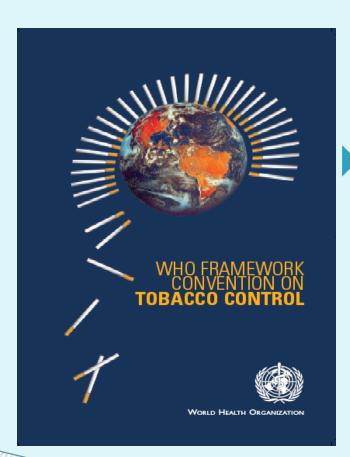
- It has helped change the culture of Smoking in Ireland and globally
- It has improved public health and saved lives
- It has cost nothing and is hugely popular



#### **ENDS** emissions:

Several toxic substances in the environment that cause harm to health, including :ultrafine particles, propylene glycol tobacco-specific nitrosamines, nicotine volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carcinogens and reproductive toxins, including benzene, lead, nickel.

# Conventional tobacco control policies WHO, World Bank, others



Labelling/health warnings



# Marketing Aspect of Electronic Cigarettes

- E-cigarette brands are employing a number of marketing strategies used by tobacco companies
- Among them:
  - fun flavors, endorsements using kids and celebrities







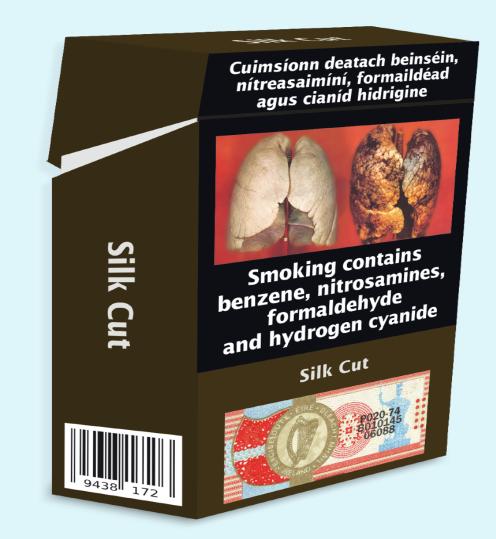
Cosain leanaí: ná cuir iallach orthu do chuid deataigh a análú

Protect children: don't make them breathe your smoke

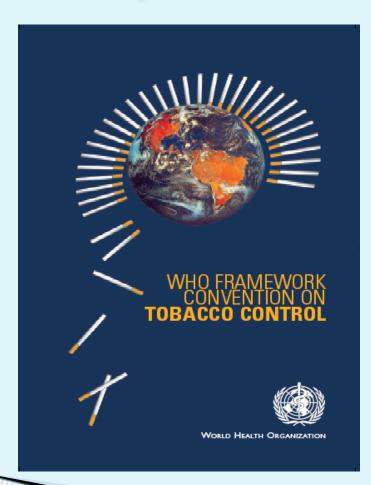
Silk Cut

Silk Cut

King Size

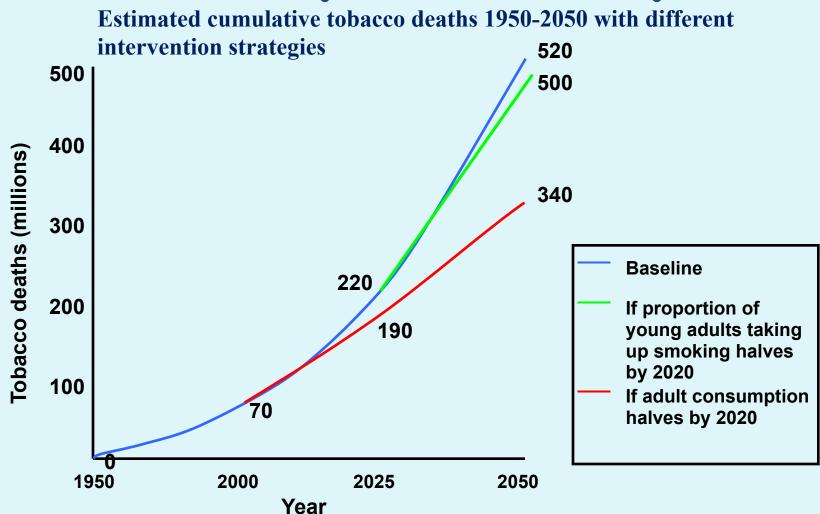


## Conventional tobacco control policies WHO, World Bank, others



Cessation programmes

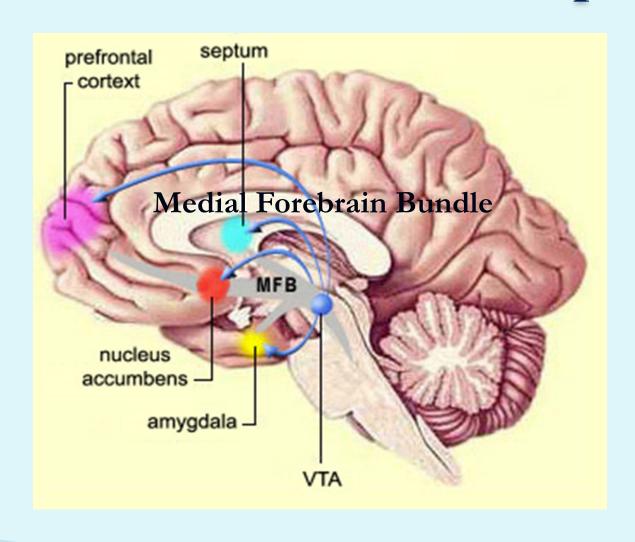
# Unless Current Smokers Quit, Tobacco Deaths will Rise Dramatically in the Next 50 years



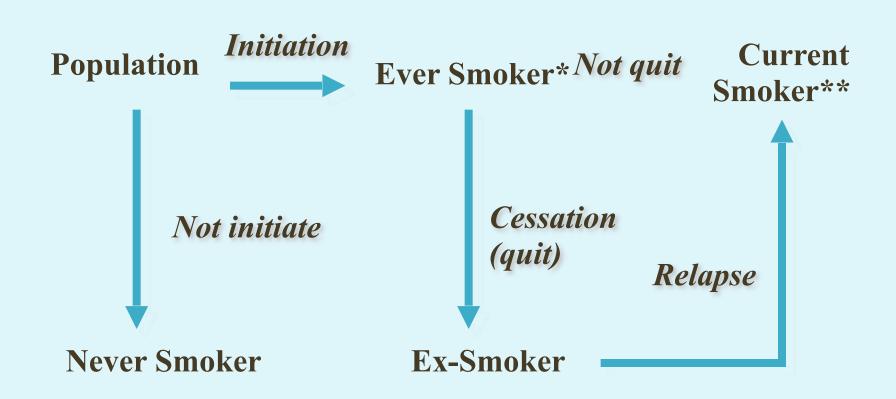
World Bank. Curbing the epidemic:

Governments and the economics of tobacco control. World Bank Publications, 1999. p80.

#### The mechanism of tobacco dependence



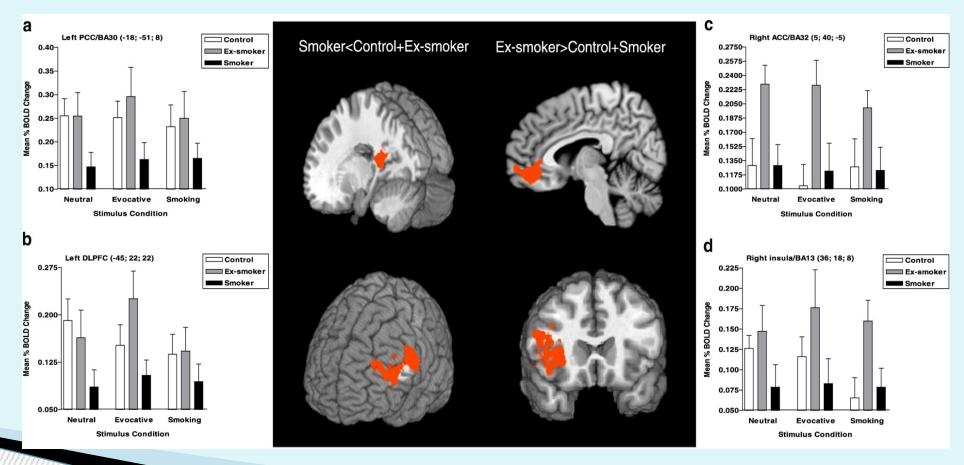
### **Smoking Model: Evolution of Tobacco Users**



<sup>\*</sup> Usually as smoked 100 cigarettes lifetime \*\* usually as smoked some or all days

### Percentage bold change for the control, ex-smoker and smoker groups

a) the left posterior cingulate cortex (PCC)/BA30 (smoker<<control, p<0.05 and ex-smoker, p=0.01 across conditions; b) the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex(DLPFC) small volume correction (smoker<control, p<0.05 and ex-smoker, p=0.01 across conditions); c) the right anterior cingulate cortex (ACC)/BA32 (ex-smoker>control and smoker, p<0.001 across conditions) and d) the right insula/BA13 (ex-smoker>control, p<0.05 and smoker, p<0.01 across conditions).(Fig 5) Data expressed as means±SEM.(Fig 2)





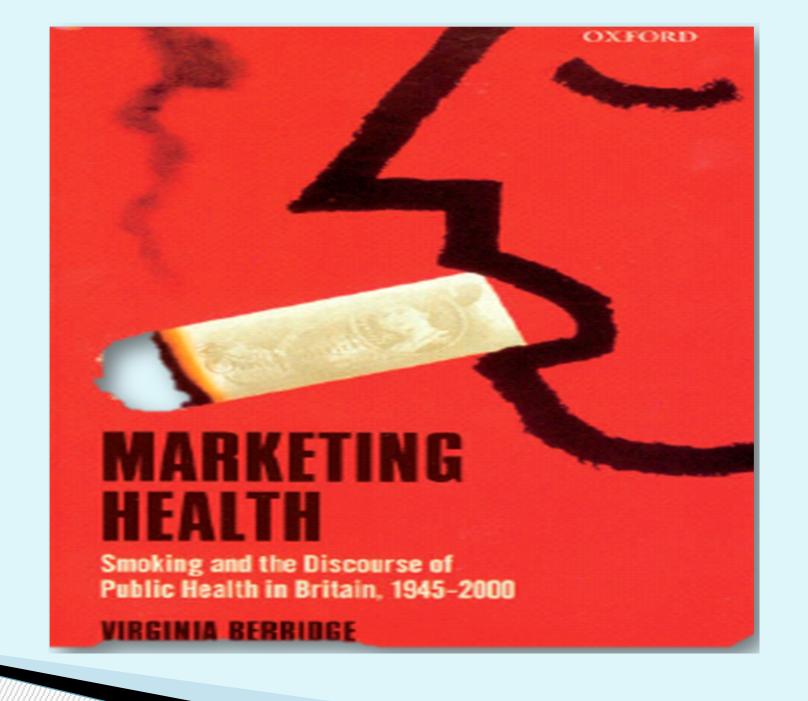


### Table: Descriptive statistics for the E-cigarette survey. Average age: 16.5

Demographic Variable	Response Categories	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Gender	Male	399	49.2
	Female	412	50.8
Socioeconomic status	Attending disadvantaged school Attending non-disadvantaged school	229 592	27.9 72.1
Birth Region	Ireland / UK Eastern European Country Elsewhere	685 63 73	83.4 7.7 8.9
Personal Tobacco Use	Current Smoker Ever Smoker Never Smoker	151 240 430	18.4 29.2 52.4
Family Tobacco Use	Smoker in immediate family  No smoker in immediate family	396 423	48.4 51.6
E-Cigarette Use	Ever smoked e-cigarettes Never smoked e-cigarettes	196 625	23.9 76.1

#### E-Cigarette use among young people sorted by tobacco use

	Never Tobacco Smokers (N = 431)	Ever Tobacco Smokers (N = 239)	Current Tobacco Smokers (N = 150)
Never E-Cig Users	413 (95.8%)	167 (69.9%)	46 (30.7%)
Ever E-Cig Users	16 (3.7%)	64 (26.7%)	88 (58.7%)
Current E-Cig Users	2 (0.5%)	8 (3.4%)	16 (10.6%)



# WHO Chan -letters from TC voices from all over the world



