

Is use of e-cigarettes an effective smoking cessation method?

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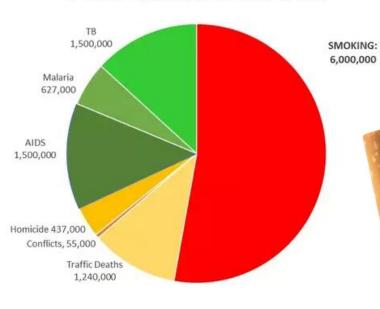


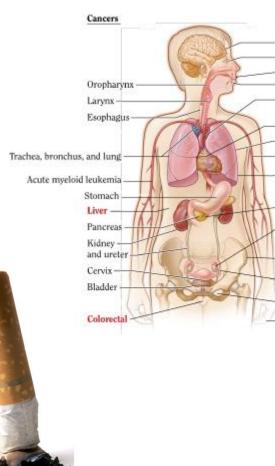


I have nothing to declare



ANNUAL GLOBAL PREVENTABLE DEATHS





Chronic Diseases

Stroke

Blindness, cataracts, age-related macular degeneration Congenital defects-maternal smoking: orofacial clefts

- Periodontitis

Aortic aneurysm, early abdominal aortic atherosclerosis in young adults

Coronary heart disease

Pneumonia

Atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, tuberculosis, asthma, and other respiratory effects

Diabetes

Reproductive effects in women (including reduced fertility)

Hip fractures

Ectopic pregnancy

Male sexual function-erectile dysfunction

- Rheumatoid arthritis

Immune function

Overall diminished health

How e-cigarettes changed my life

Demand for electronic cigarettes is booming, but experts are not convinced they help people to quit smoking. Whatever the

case, I am still "Quitting smoking was the easiest thing I've ever done, thanks to electronic cigarettes"

▲ For Stephanie Rafanelli e-cigarettes were an electric lightbulb moment in the struggle to give up tobacco. Photograph: Linda Nylind for the Guardian

t all started quite early on. My first words, uttered with a not-socherubic look on my face and a strange baby puffing sound, were: "Light! Light!" It was as if I had come out of the birth canal sucking not on my thumb, but a mini-Marlboro. Much excitement and hand-

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the Electronic Cigarette Changed My Life

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I would get to have my next smoke.

n notice cigarettes taking over my entire life. It retty soon I was making plans to sneak out to

Growing up, you could smoke at work, in respretty much wherever you wanted, and it seeme smoked around me, too. But now, tons of people was banned everywhere, it was way too expens could stand the smell of you around them, and yt to planning, scheming, and wondering when you your next smoke, using gum and something to his smell, and it was taking more and more time and I wanted to quit, but everything I tried didn't wo believe these stupid cigarettes were so impossib the health issues started, one after another. I we tails on the health issues, but I knew I had to fin with the still couldn't.

When the digital electronic cigarette first car given them a try, but they weren't very good, did por, didn't taste anything like a real analog cigar

ADER REPORT

Vaping saved my life

Toni Brown - 11:00. Mar 30 2017













Randomized controlled trials
- clinical setting/research
centers/smoking cessation clinic



Observational studies -real world

Counselling



Nicotine replacement therapy



Varenicline



Bupropion



Clinical setting: comparing with nicotine replacement therapy

- 6 trials included
- 60% higher probability (significant) to quit with e-cigarettes than with NRT
- Evidence graded as HIGH

	EC	2	NR	T		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
1.1.1 Not selected on p	pregnancy						
Bullen 2013	21	289	17	295	15.7%	1.26 [0.68, 2.34]	-
Hajek 2019	79	438	44	446	40.7%	1.83 [1.30, 2.58]	-
Lee 2018	5	20	1	10	1.2%	2.50 [0.34, 18.63]	
Myers-Smith 2022	13	68	2	67	1.9%	6.40 [1.50, 27.30]	
Russell 2021 (1)	34	140	15	70	18.7%	1.13 [0.66, 1.94]	
Russell 2021 (2)	44	145	15	71	18.8%	1.44 [0.86, 2.40]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		1100		959	97.0%	1.62 [1.29, 2.04]	•
Total events:	196		94				•
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 6	6.67, df = 5 (F	9 = 0.25);]	[2 = 25%				
Test for overall effect:	Z = 4.19 (P <	0.0001)					





Clinical setting: comparing with nicotine replacement therapy

- 7 trials included
- E-cig. significantly better than NRT
 - OR 1.8 (95% Cl: 1.4 2.3)
- Evidence graded as LOW

Hedman L et al. Tob. Prev. Cessation 2021;7(October):62

- 8 trials included
- No significant difference after 24 weeks
 - OR 1.2 (95%Cl 0.7-1.9)
- Evidence graded as LOW

Quigley JM. Tob. Prev. Cessation 2021;7(November):69

- 6 trials included
- No significant difference
 - RR 1.42 (95% Cl 0.97-2.1)
- Evidence was graded as LOW

Pound CM et al. BMJ Open 2021;11

- 3 tricks included
 - Biochemically verified + sustained smoking cessation (6 to 12 months), no conflict of interest
- No significant difference
 - OR 1.25 (95% Cl: 0.7 2.1)
- Evidence graded as LIMITED

Banks E. et al. Electronic cigarettes and health outcomes: systematic review of global evidence. Report for the Australian Department of Health. 2022

Clinical setting: comparing with varenicline

- 1 study included
- Varenicline significantly better
- Evidence graded as: very low



	Nicotine EC		Varenicline		Risk Ratio	Risk R	atio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed	, 95% CI
Ioakeimidis 2018	4	27	13	27	7 0.31 [0.11, 0.82]		
						0.01 0.1 1	10 100 Favours nicotine EC



Clinical setting: comparing with behavioral support (counselling) or no support

7 studies included

Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable

- Almost 2.7 times higher (significant) probability to quit with ecigarettes
- Evidence graded as VERY LOW

	Nicotin	ie EC	Usual	care		Risk Ratio	Risk	Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fix	ed, 95% CI
Begh 2021	7	164	3	161	18.6%	2.29 [0.60 , 8.70] _	-
Dawkins 2020	3	48	0	32	3.7%	4.71 [0.25, 88.30]	-
Eisenberg 2020	5	128	1	121	6.3%	4.73 [0.56, 39.88] _	<u> </u>
Halpern 2018	4	1199	0	813	3.7%	6.11 [0.33 , 113.24]	
Holliday 2019 (1)	6	40	2	40	12.3%	3.00 [0.64, 13.98] _	
Lucchiari 2020	13	70	7	70	43.1%	1.86 [0.79, 4.38]	
Pratt 2022	6	120	2	120	12.3%	3.00 [0.62 , 14.57] _	
Total (95% CI)		1769		1357	100.0%	2.66 [1.52 , 4.65]	•
Total events:	44		15					_
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1	1.51, df = 6 (I	P = 0.96); 1	$I^2 = 0\%$				0.01 0.1	1 10 100
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.44$ ($P = 0.0006$)							Favours usual care	Favours nicotine EC





Clinical setting: comparing with no assistance or "usual care"

- 5 trials included
- 2.3 times higher (significant) probability to quit with e-cigarettes
- Evidence graded as VERY LOW

Study	Treatment/Follow up duration (weeks)	Intervention % (Events/Total)	Control % (Events/Total)	W - W	Risk Ratio with 95% CI
Carpenter et al. 2017 [^]	3/16	6.5% (3/46)	4.6% (1/22)	-	1.43 [0.16, 13.02]
Eisenberg et al. 2020 [^]	12/24	3.9% (5/128)	0.8% (1/121)	-	4.73 [0.56, 39.88]
Halpern et al. 2018^* #	26/52	0.3% (4/1199)	0.0% (0/813)	-	— 6.11 [0.33, 113.24]
Holliday et al. 2019 [^]	2/26	15.0% (6/40)	5.0% (2/40)		3.00 [0.64, 13.98]
Lucchiari et al. 2019 [^]	12/26	18.6% (13/70)	10.0% (7/70)	-	1.86 [0.79, 4.38]
Overall				+	2.30 [1.19, 4.42]
				1/4 1 4 16	<u></u>



Banks E. et al. Electronic cigarettes and health outcomes: systematic review of global evidence. Report for the Australian Department of Health. 2022

Counselling/no support



E-cig maybe better

Very low evidence

Nicotine replacement therapy



Diasagreement/E-cig maybe better

Low/limited/high evidence

No support/as usual



E-cig maybe better

Very low evidence



Varenicline



E-cig maybe less effective

Very low evidence

Bupropion



7

No evidence

... important things to consider



- Selected persons participate in clinical trials
 - More motivated to quit
 - Healthier
 - Younger





 E-cigaret users were also offered counseling

... important things to consider



- Generally: low quit rates
 - 9 out of 10 do not quit





 Many/most smokers allocated to e-cigarettes continue using them at end of trial

Real world studies



- 14 longitudinal studies
- Follow-up time: 6 months to 4 years
- No effect
 - OR 0.95 (95% Cl 0.7 1.3)
- Evidence graded as VERY LOW

Hedman L et al. Tob. Prev. Cessation 2021;7(October):62

- 31 longitudinal studies
- No effect
 - OR 1.1 (95% Cl 0.9 1.3)
 - But significant effect in daily users
- Evidence not graded

Wang RJ et al. Am J Public Health 2021 February; 111(2): 230–246.

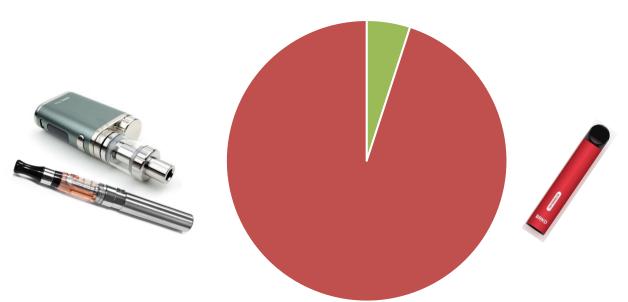




Use of e-cigarettes in a real world setting probably does not help smokers to quit

- Except when used daily?
 - But mostly used as consumer/lifestyle product
- Low evidence

Population perspective



- Receives assistance to quit in smoking cessation service/clinical setting (<5% of smokers)
- No assistance (>95% of smokers)

Switching or quitting?





Most participants continued using e-cigarettes at end of trial

- · not rid of addiction
- not the health benefits of quitting
- best-case: reduction in health damage

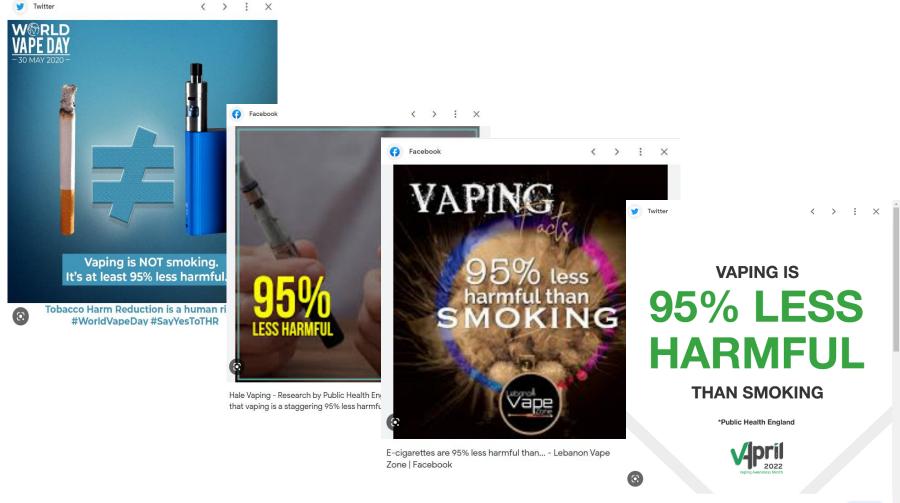


E-cigarettes

Current evidence

Are E-cigs safe?

E-cigarettes are significantly less harmful (95%) to health than smoking tobacco



T-Juice on Twitter: "Did you know... Vaping is 95% less harmful than smoking! *publichealthengland...

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Background research paper for the PHE report



Research Report



Eur Addict Res 2014;20:218–225 DOI: 10.1159/000360220 Received: December 23, 2013 Accepted: January 30, 2014 Published online: April 3, 2014

A limitation of this study is the lack of hard evidence for the harms of most products on most of the criteria.

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Some of the authors have a conflict of interest with the tobacco industry



E-cigarettes

Current evidence

Are E-cigs safe?

Update from 2015 to 2022

"...we believe that the 'at least 95% less

harmful estimate' remains broadly accurate

at least over short- and medium-term

periods" (<one year)</pre>









No studies with sufficiently long-term follow-up



- Most comprehensive reviews:
- NASEM report, US 2018
- Australian report, 2022
- +189 studies
- Health outcomes
- Human studies only
- "The impact of e-cigarettes on important clinical health outcomes (...) is not known, as reliable evidence is lacking."

Banks E. et al. Electronic cigarettes and health outcomes: systematic review of global evidence. Report for the Australian Department of Health. 2022

	Health outcome	Meta- analyses	Randomised controlled trial	Cohort study	Non- randomised intervention study	Case- control study	Surveillance report	Cross- sectional survey	Case series	Case report
	Dependence and abuse liability		13 7/6	1 0/1	17 9/8			20 11/9		
	Cardiovascular health outcomes	1 0/1	11 3/8	1 0/1	6 5/1			8 1/7		1 0/1
	Cancer			1 1/0				2 1/1		3 2/1
	Respiratory health outcomes*		9 5/4	5 2/3	5 1/4		18 0/18	21 4/17	11 0 / 11	26 0/26
	Oral health			2 1/1	2 2/0			19 1/18		1 0/1
	Developmental and reproductive effects			2 0/2				1 0/1		
	Burns and injuries						7 1/6		24 14/10	16 5/11
	Poisoning						25 13/12		4 2/2	23 14/9
	Mental health effects			1 0/1				8 0/8		
	Environmental hazards with health implications**				17 9/8		2 0/2		5 0/5	
	Neurological outcomes						3 0/3		2 0/2	7 1/6
	Sleep outcomes							4 0/4		
า	Less serious adverse events		11 3/8	3 1/2	2 2/0		1 0/1	3 0/3		
	Optical health				1 0/1			1 0/1		
	Wound healing									2 0/2
	Olfactory outcomes							1 0/1		
	Endocrine outcomes Allergic		umbers in g levant to th					2 0/2	1	2
	diseases Haematological	_						2 0/2	1 0/1	3 2/1 2
	outcomes									0/2

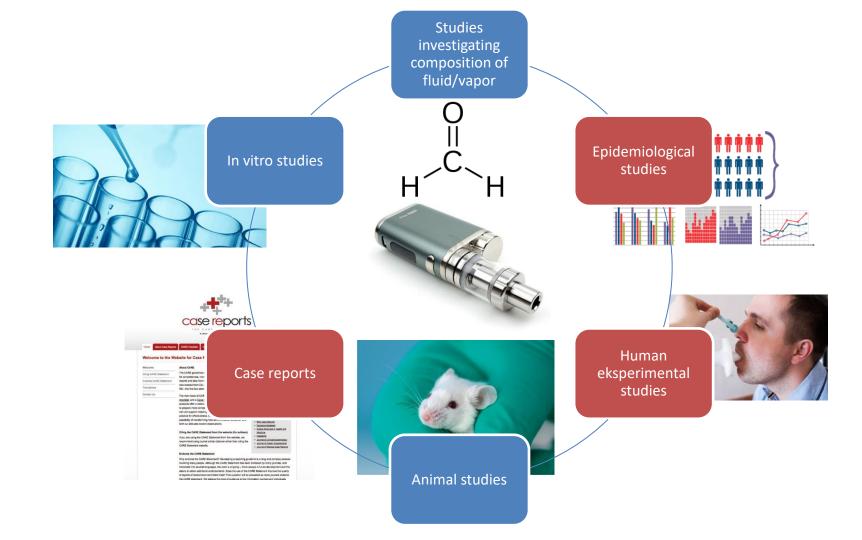
Conclusive evidence

Negative immediate and short-term health effects

- addiction
- throat irritation, nausea
- poisoning, injuries, burns
- seizures
- increased heart rate and blood pressure
- increased arterial stiffness
- EVALI
 - (acute lung injury, (cannabis oil/vitamin E related in 8 of 10 cases))



Banks E. et al. Electronic cigarettes and health outcomes: systematic review of global evidence. Report for the Australian Department of Health. 2022



Health outcomes in other studies



Animal studies

- higher mortality when exposed to infections
- DNA damage in lungs, heart, and bladder
- lung cancer
- impaired kidney development
- cardiac arrhythmia
- arterial dysfunction
- cerebrovascular dysfunction
- lung dysfunction
- airway inflammation
- asthma
- •

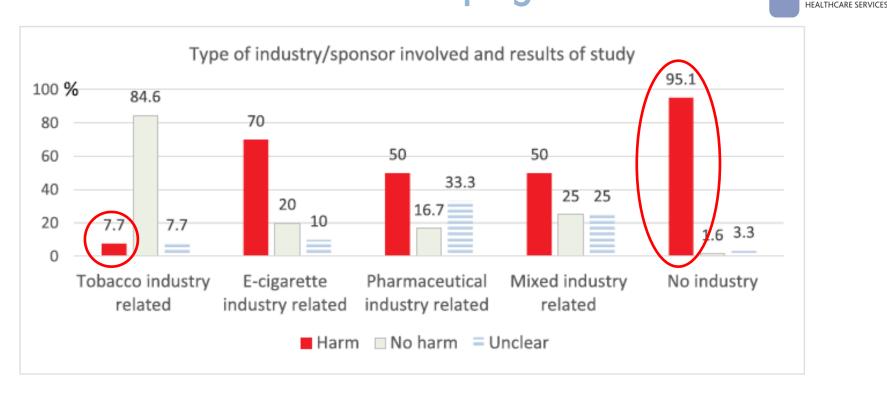
Other studies

- Content of fluid/vapor: many toxic and carcinogenic compounds
- Cell studies: inflammation, cytotoxicity/cell death, oxidative stress
- ...





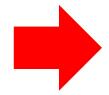
Tobacco industry related papers almost never find harm of vaping



Pisinger C. et al. A conflict of interest is strongly associated with tobacco industry-favourable results, indicating no harm of e-cigarettes. Prev Med. 2019 Feb;119:124-131.

Switching







Short term eksperimental studies

- Short term studies show potential health benefits of switching
- Example:
- 186 participants
- 6 weeks randomized controlled trial
 - Intervention: e-cigarette with flavors, 5% nicotine + brief education
 - Control: continue smoking
- Results:
 - E-cigarette group: significantly greater reductions in NNAL(carcinogen), CO and respiratory symptoms



Real world use

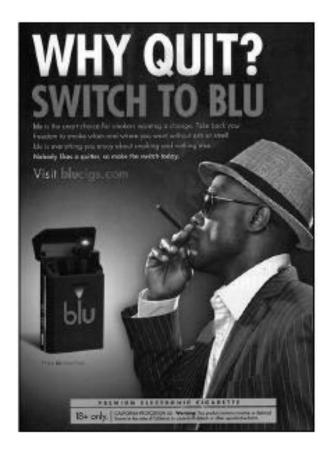
The switching study with the longest follow-up time

- 228 e-cig users (all exsmokers) followed for 6 years
- Interviews + hospital discharge data
- No significant difference (smokers vs. e-cigarette users):
 - Smoking related disease
 - Self-rated health

Outcomes	AdJusted OR (95% CI)	p^
Possibly smoking-related disease		
A2. Analyses by baseline status, including only the participants		
with 6-year follow-up data		
- Tobacco smokers (ref. cat.)	1 (-)	_
– E-cig. users	1.17 (0.64-2.13)	0.6
– Dual users	1.48 (0.81-2.70)	0.2
A3. Analyses restricted to non switchers only, with all data at 72 months		
- Tobacco smokers (ref. cat.)	1 (-)	_
– E-cig. users	0.88 (0.40-1.93)	0.7
– Dual users	1.28 (0.38-4.31)	0.7
Self-rated health score		
Difference baseline-6 years	AdJ. coefficient (95% CI)	PB
A2. Analyses by baseline status, including only the participants		
with 6-year follow-up data		
- Tobacco smokers (ref. cat.)	0 (–)	_
– E-cig. users	-0.19 (-0.42; 0.05)	0.12
– Dual users	0.16 (-0.08; 0.39)	0.19
A3. Analyses restricted to non switchers only, with all data at 72 months		
T1 1 (C)	0 (–)	_
– Tobacco smokers (ref. cat.)		
- Tobacco smokers (ref. cat.) - E-cig. users	-0.24 (-0.62; 0.14)	0.2

Flacco ME et al. European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences. 2020; 24: 3923-3934

Do smokers switch?



Many/most e-cigarette users continue smoking = dual use



Population-based studies: dual use

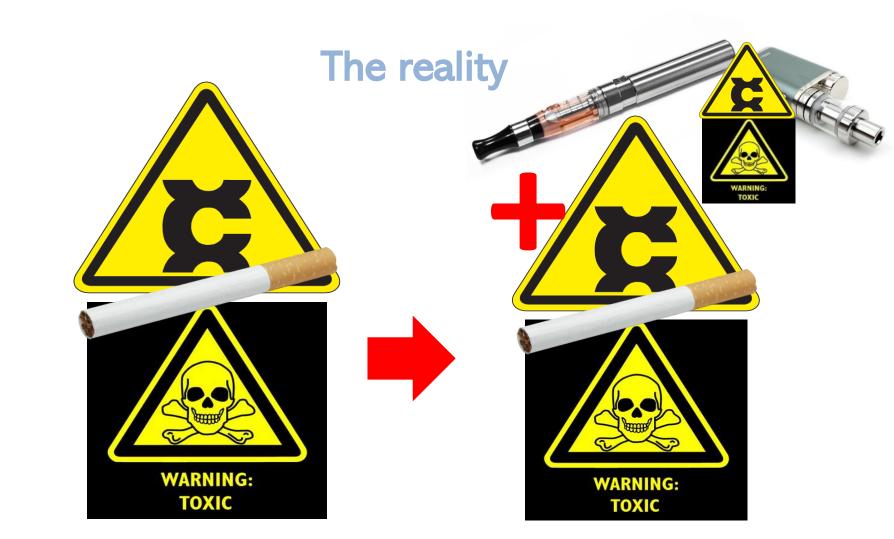
- 91% USA, nationally representative sample, adults, *Harlow 2019*
- >80% UK, nationally representative sample *English Smoking Toolkit Aug 2015*
- >80% Korea. Youth. *Lee 2014*
- 78% Canada, nationally representative sample *Reid 2015*
- 77% Georgia. Youth. King 2014.
- 74 % Poland. Youth. Goniewicz 2015
- 74% Malaysia. Adults. Rahman 2019
- 64% New Zealand, nationally representative sample 15+ years Oakly 2019
- 36% USA, Adults. *Hitschtick 2019*
- 35% UK. Adults. ASH data 2022

Prof Robert West, BBC "Inside Health" Feb 2016 http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b070dq8h



Cutting down "not much"

10m40s: "We know that most people who use ecigarettes are continuing to smoke and when you ask them they tell you that they are mostly doing that to cut down the amount they smoke. But we also know they are smoking, it's not really that much different from what they would have done since they started using ecigarettes."



Dual use: more harmful than smoking only?

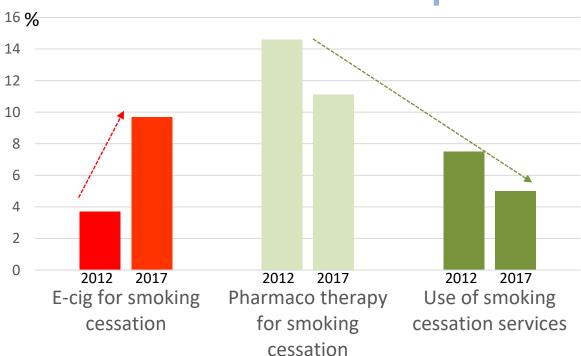


Since our search: many new studies support our finding

- Systematic review
- 49 studies only 10 prospective
- Many different outcomes
- "Existing studies indicate that dual use is at least as, or probably even more, harmful than cigarettes"
- Evidence: low certainty

Pisinger, C.; Rasmussen, S.K.B. The Health Effects of Real-World Dual Use of Electronic and Conventional Cigarettes versus the Health Effects of Exclusive Smoking of Conventional Cigarettes: A Systematic Review. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2022, 19

Great concern: e-cigarettes seem to displace pharmacotherapy and use of smoking cessation services in Europe



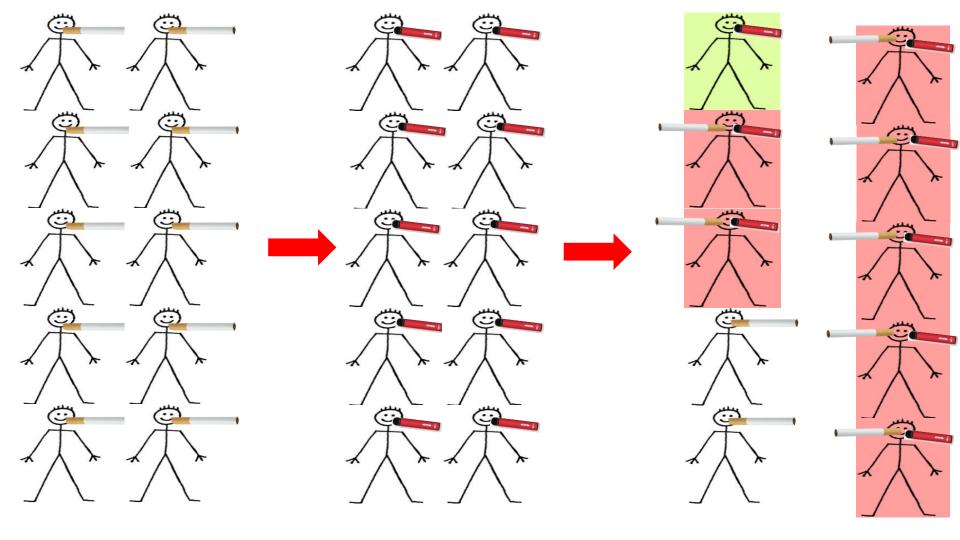
Filippidis FT et al. Tobacco Control 2018

How do we help the reluctant (old) heavy smokers?



Hospital setting

- Short-term experiments show health benefits when smokers switch
- Some researchers find evidence of effect
- A good choice for the reluctant heavy smoker?





We know what works

Evidence based

High long-term quit rates can be achived

Repeated (5-6(8)) smoking cessation counseling sessions

+

Varenicline or combined nicotine replacement therapy









Thank you for your attention

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