



- Nicotine substitution for smoking cessation and relapse prevention
- Beneficial health effects of switching
- Nicotine and disease management
- Absolute health risks of nicotine consumption
- Nicotine dependence





Nicotine substitution for smoking cessation and relapse prevention

e-cigarettes help quitting smoking: the evidence

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Electronic cigarettes for smoking cessation (Review)

Hartmann-Boyce J, McRobbie H, Butler AR, Lindson N, Bullen C, Begh R, Theodoulou A, Notley C, Rigotti NA, Turner T, Fanshawe TR, Hajek P

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized Trial of E-Cigarettes versus Nicotine-Replacement Therapy

Peter Hajek, Ph.D., Anna Phillips-Waller, B.Sc., Dunja Przulj, Ph.D., Francesca Pesola, Ph.D., Katie Myers Smith, D.Psych., Natalie Bisal, M.Sc., Jinshuo Li, M.Phil., Steve Parrott, M.Sc., Peter Sasieni, Ph.D., Lynne Dawkins, Ph.D., Louise Ross, Maciej Goniewicz, Ph.D., Pharm.D., Qi Wu, M.Sc., and Hayden J. McRobbie, Ph.D.

RESEARCH





E-cigarette use and associated changes in population smoking cessation: evidence from US current population surveys

Shu-Hong Zhu, ^{1,2} Yue-Lin Zhuang, ² Shiushing Wong, ² Sharon E Cummins, ^{1,2} Gary J Tedeschi²

Current (Past 30 Days) e-cigarettes and tobacco cigarettes use in the U.S.among youth NYTS 2012-2021



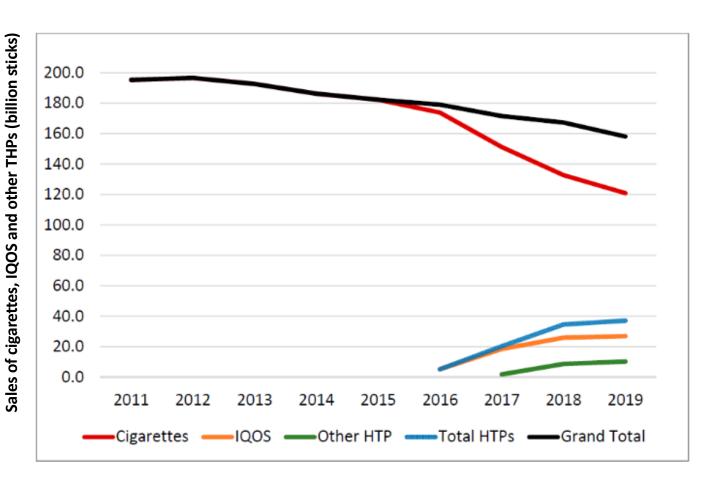




Article

What Is Accounting for the Rapid Decline in Cigarette Sales in Japan?

K. Michael Cummings 1,80, Georges J. Nahhas 1 and David T. Sweanor 2



34% reduction in cigarette sales in 4 years!







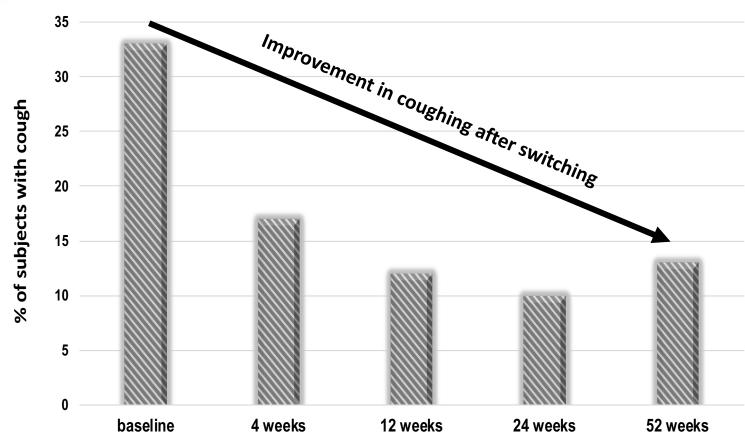
Beneficial health effects of switching

Self-reported health changes after regular ECIG use

Changes	Total (n = 19,353)	Current smokers (n = 3682)	Former smokers (n = 15,671)	Statistic	p value
After initiating EC use, have you experienced any changes in:					
Physical status in general					
Worse	79 (0.4)	24 (0.7)	55 (0.4)		
No change	4769 (24.6)	1309 (35.6)	3460 (22.1)	$\chi^2 = 308.6$	< 0.001
Better	14,409 (74.5)	2316 (62.9)	12,093 (77.2)]	
Breathing				_	
Worse	137 (0.7)	40 (1.1)	97 (0.6)		
No change	2497 (12.9)	784 (21.3)	1713 (10.9)	$\chi^2 = 304.0$	< 0.001
Better	16,641 (86.0)	2824 (76.7)	13,817 (88.2)]	
Endurance					
Worse	84 (0.4)	31 (0.8)	53 (0.3)		
No change	4945 (25.6)	1326 (36.0)	3619 (23.1)	$\chi^2 = 294.0$	< 0.001
Better	14,231 (73.5)	2287 (62.1)	11,944 (76.2)]	



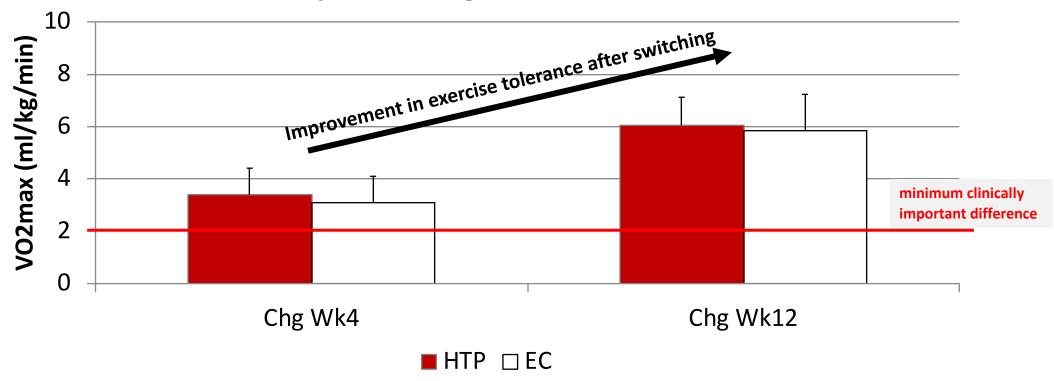






Improvement in exercise tolerance by regular EC users who abstained from tobacco smoking after switching

Step test changes from baseline





COPD smokers who switched to e-cigarettes: health outcomes at 5-year follow up

Ricardo Polosa* , Jaymin B Morjaria* , Umberto Prosperini, Barbara Busà, Alfio Pennisi, Mario Malerba, Marilena Maglia and Pasquale Caponnetto

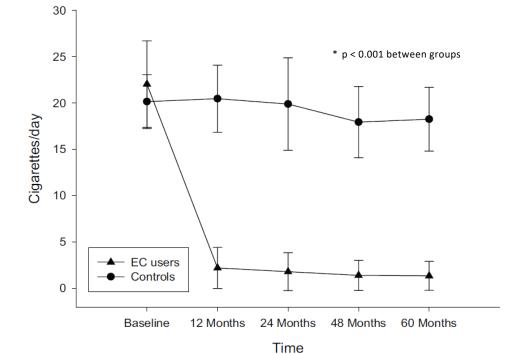
Ther Adv Chronic Dis

2020, Vol. 11: 1-15

DOI: 10.1177/ 2040622320961617

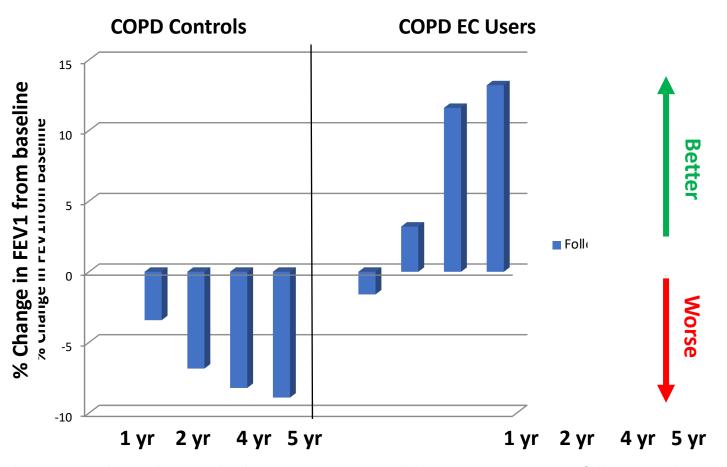
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Marked reduction in cigarettes consumption!



Impact of EC use on lung function: 5 yr follow-up of COPD patients

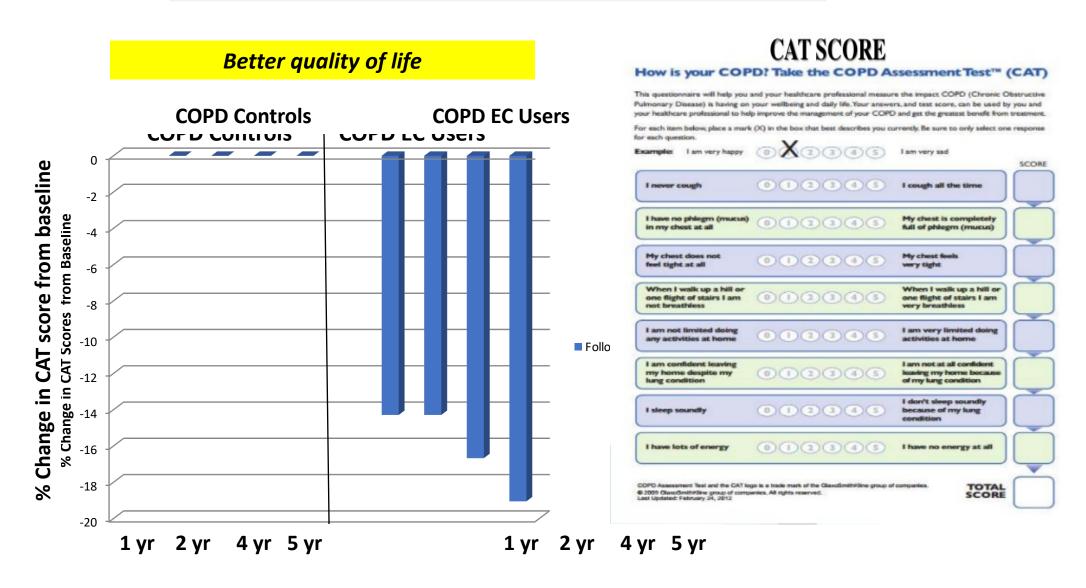
Improved lung function



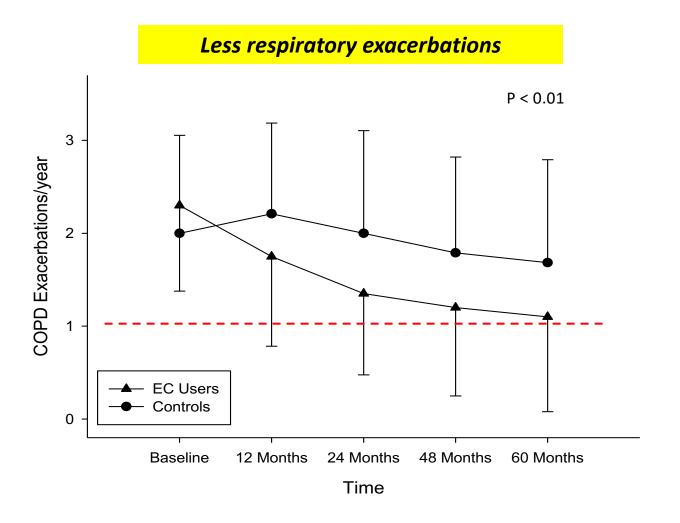
Spirometry

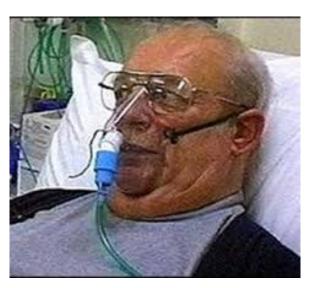
Polosa R et al. COPD smokers who switched to e-cigarettes: Health outcomes at 5-year follow-up. Ther Adv Chronic Dis. 2020

Impact of EC use on QoL: 5 yr follow-up of COPD patients



Impact of EC use on clinical outcomes: 5 yr follow-up of COPD patients





Exacerbation leads to hospitalization



Potential deaths averted in USA by replacing cigarettes with e-cigarettes

David T Levy, ¹ Ron Borland, ² Eric N Lindblom, ³ Maciej L Goniewicz, ⁴ Rafael Meza, ⁵ Theodore R Holford, ⁶ Zhe Yuan, ⁷ Yuying Luo, ⁷ Richard J O'Connor, ⁴ Raymond Niaura, ⁸ David B Abrams ^{1,8}

Findings

Compared with the Status Quo, replacement of cigarette by EC use over a 10-year period yields:

- 6.6 million fewer premature deaths
- 86.7 million fewer life years lost

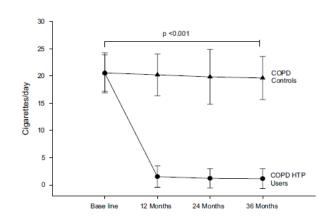
IM - ORIGINAL



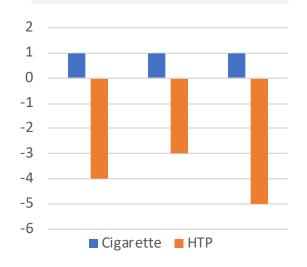
Health outcomes in COPD smokers using heated tobacco products: a 3-year follow-up

Riccardo Polosa^{1,2,3,9} • Jaymin B. Morjaria⁴ • Umberto Prosperini⁵ • Barbara Busà⁶ • Alfio Pennisi⁷ • Gualberto Gussoni⁸ • Sonja Rust³ • Marilena Maglia^{1,2} • Pasquale Caponnetto^{1,2,3}

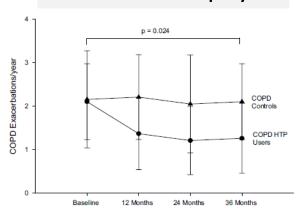
Cigarettes smoked per day



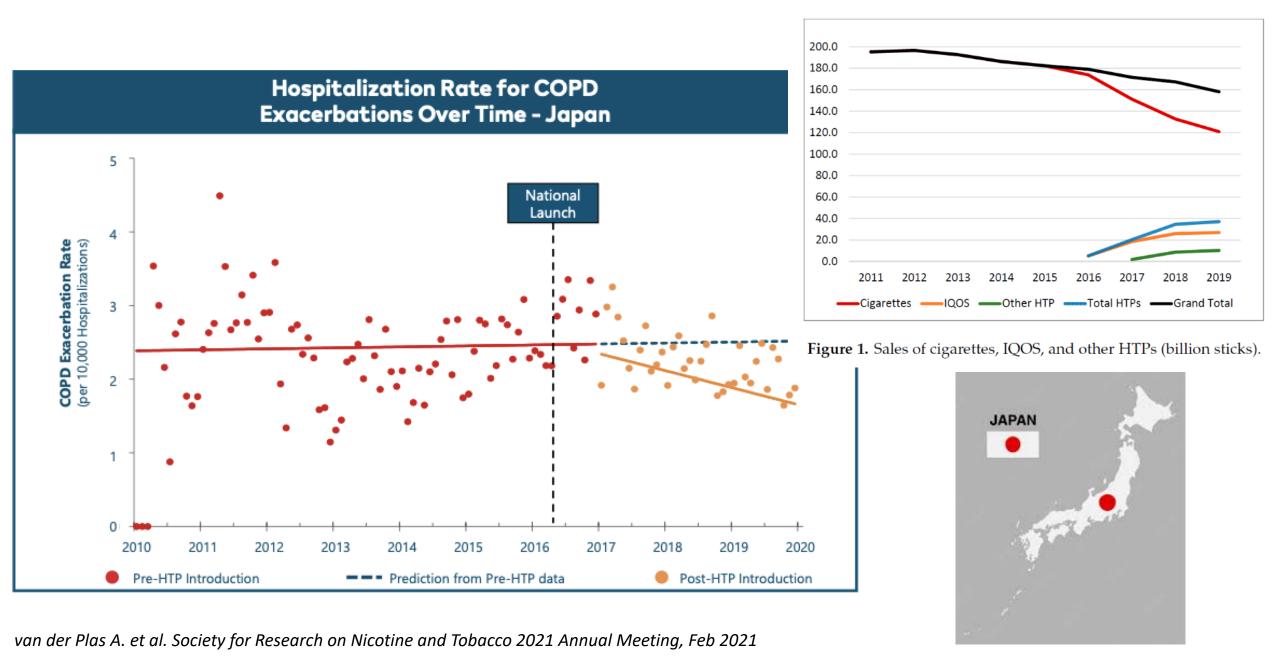




COPD exacerbations per year



Influence of HTP on COPD (real-world data)





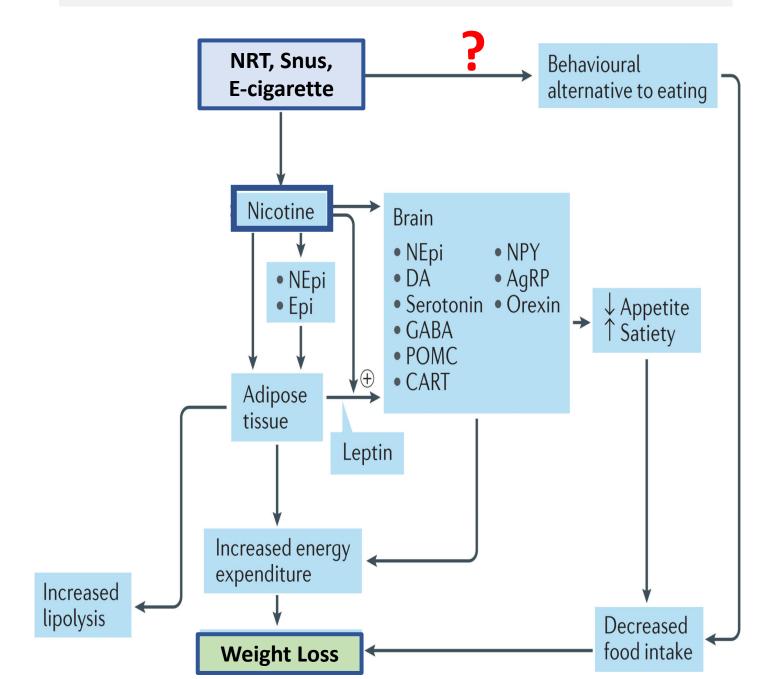


Nicotine and disease management

Therapeutic Nicotine for Medical Conditions

	Management of neurodegenerative diseases:				
		Parkinson's disease (Thiriez et al., 2011)			
		Alzheimer (Newhouse et al. 2012)			
☐ Management of inflammatory bowel diseases:					
		Ulcerative colitis (Sandborn, 1999)			
		Chron's disease (?)			
	Mar	nagement of mental conditions:			
		Major depression (McClernon, Hiott, Westman, Rosse, & Levin, 2006)			
		Schizophrenia (Barr et al., 2008)			
		Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (Gehricke, Hong, Whalen, Steinhoff & Wigal, 2009)			
☐ Management of metabolic conditions:					
		Weight management, obesity (Audrain-McGovern, 2011)			

Mechanisms by which nicotine may decrease body weight



Nicotine for preventing post cessation weight gain? NRT data



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Farley AC, Hajek P, Lycett D, Aveyard P. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012 Issue 1. Art. No.: CD006219. DOI: 10.1002/14651858

Interventions for preventing weight gain after smoking cessation (Review)

62 studies included (of which 33 NRT trials)

Conventional Therapy for Preventing PCWG Cochrane Summary

	Effects at end of treatment		Effects at one year		
	Estimate of effect	Certainty	Estimate of effect	Certainty	
Fluoxetine	1.0kg	Y	No data		
Bupropion	0.8kg	Y	0.4kg	N	
NRT	0.5kg	Y	0.4kg	N	
Varenicline	0.5kg	Y?	No data		

Nicotine for preventing post cessation weight gain? Snus data

Hansson et al. BMC Public Health 2011, **11**:371 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/11/371

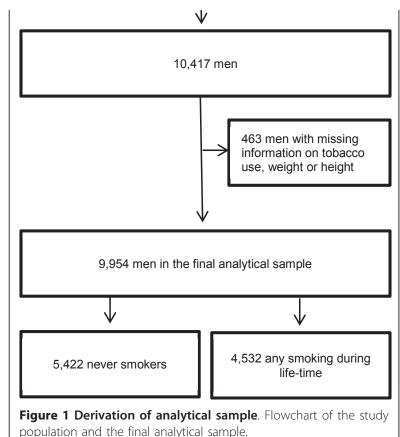


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Weight gain and incident obesity among male snus users

Jenny Hansson¹, Maria Rosaria Galanti¹, Cecilia Magnusson¹ and Maria-Pia Hergens^{1,2*}





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Weight gain and incident obesity among male snus users

Jenny Hansson¹, Maria Rosaria Galanti¹, Cecilia Magnusson¹ and Maria-Pia Hergens^{1,2*}

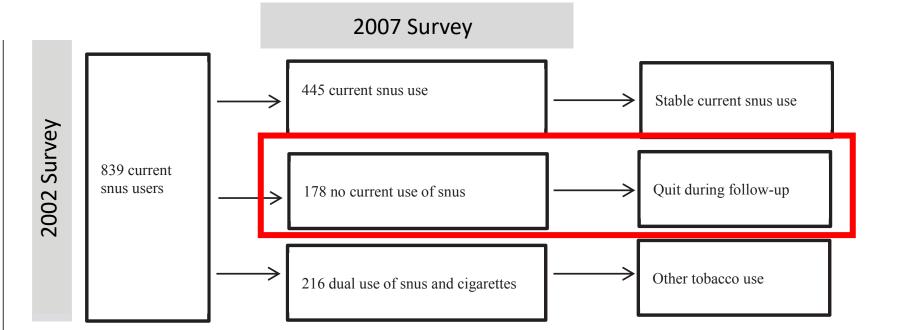


Figure 2 Information on snus use in 2007 among never-smokers in 2002 (n = 5,422). Transitions in tobacco use between baseline and follow-up among never-smokers in 2002, and their corresponding exposure categories employed for analyses of snus use and weight gain/onset of obesity.

Level of weight control daily smoking vs. snus consumption

Table 2 Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals for Increase in Body Weight ≥5% in Relation to Tobacco use

	Tobacco use 2002 and 2007	Weight gain ≥5% (n/N)	OR (95% CI) ¹	OR (95% CI) ²	OR (95% CI) ³	
Never tobacco	No tobacco use	790/3877	Referent	Referent	Referent	
Daily snus use	Stable current use	139/445	1.39 (1.12-1.73)	1.41 (1.13-1.75)	1.31 (1.04-1.65)	
	Stable former use	31/126	1.24 (0.82-1.89)	1.29 (0.85-1.95)	1.36 (0.89-2.10)	Weight change? NO
	Quit during follow-up	51/178	1.21 (0.86-1.69)	1.24 (0.88-1.74)	1.25 (0.88-1.77)	
	Began during follow-up	14/52	0.98 (0.52-1.82)	0.98 (0.53-1.84)	0.97 (0.50-1.86)	l
Daily smoking	Stable current use	174/729	1.52 (1.25-1.84)	1.50 (1.24-1.82)	1.24 (1.00-1.54)	Waisht shansa?
	Stable former use	235/1541	1.10 (0.93-1.31)	1.13 (0.95-1.34)	1.04 (0.87-1.25)	Weight change? YES
	Quit during follow-up	120/284	3.43 (2.65-4.42)	3.44 (2.66-4.44)	3.15 (2.39-4.15)	
	Began during follow-up	9/56	0.93 (0.45-1.93)	0.93 (0.45-1.94)	0.70 (0.29-1.67)	•
Ohter	Including combined snus use and smoking	676/2666	1.46 (1.29-1.64)	1.50 (1.33-1.69)	1.34 (1.17-1.53)	

Nicotine for preventing post cessation weight gain? E-cigarette data



OPEN

Evaluation of Post Cessation Weight Gain in a 1-Year Randomized Smoking Cessation Trial of Electronic Cigarettes

Received: 13 May 2015 Accepted: 20 November 2015 Published: 05 January 2016

Cristina Russo^{1,2}, Fabio Cibella³, Pasquale Caponnetto^{1,2}, Davide Campagna^{1,2}, Marilena Maglia^{1,2}, Evelise Frazzetto², Enrico Mondati², Massimo Caruso² & Riccardo Polosa^{1,2}



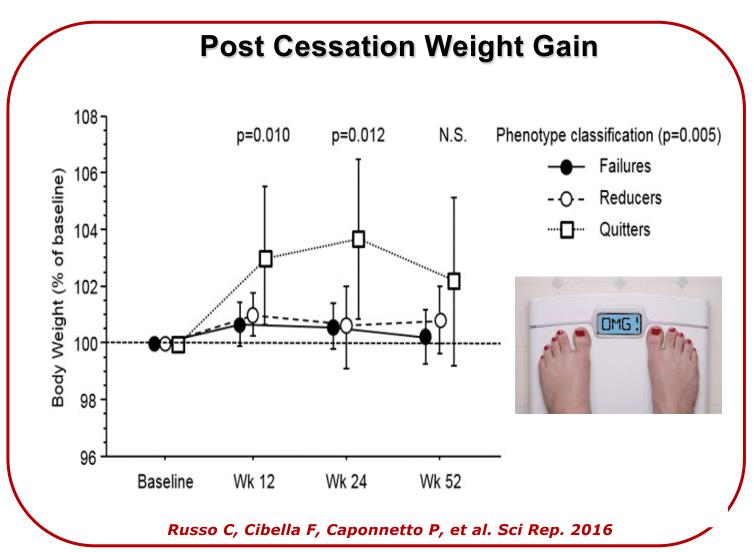


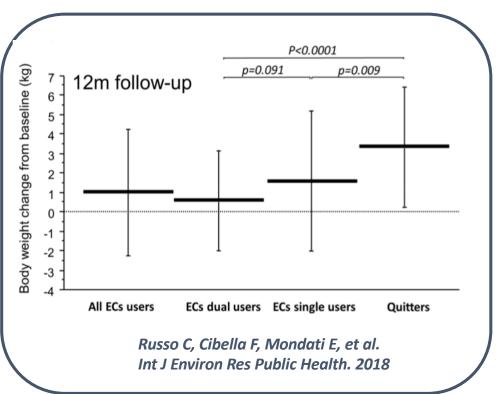
Article

Lack of Substantial Post-Cessation Weight Increase in Electronic Cigarettes Users

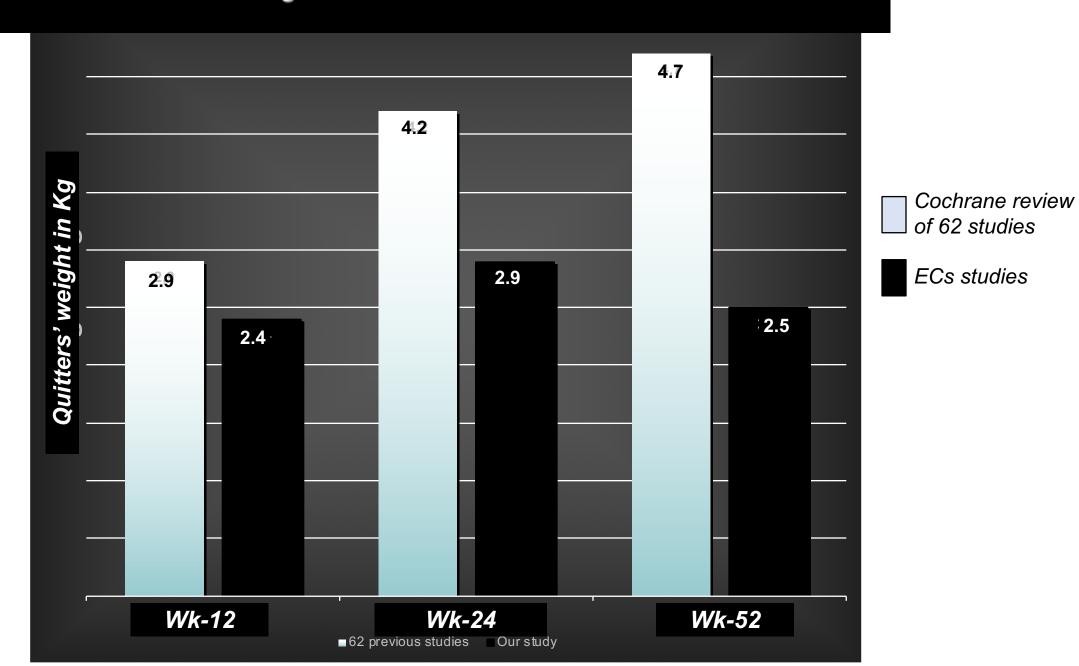
Cristina Russo ¹, Fabio Cibella ², Enrico Mondati ^{3,4}, Pasquale Caponnetto ^{4,5}, Evelise Frazzetto ^{3,4}, Massimo Caruso ^{3,4}, Grazia Caci ³ and Riccardo Polosa ^{3,4,5,*}

Minimal post-cessation weight changes after switching to ECs





Post Cessation Weight Gain in Quitters: Cochrane vs ECs studies







• Absolute health risks of nicotine consumption

RESPIRATORY EFFECTS

LONG-TERM

- PROSPECTIVE 3.5-YEAR STUDY
- DAILY E-CIG USERS
- NEVER SMOKED IN THEIR LIFE
- NO LONG-TERM HEALTH CONCERNS

www.nature.com/scientificreports

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

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Published online: 17 November 2017

Health impact of E-cigarettes: a prospective 3.5-year study of regular daily users who have never smoked

Riccardo Polosa ^{1,2,3}, Fabio Cibella⁴, Pasquale Caponnetto ^{1,3}, Marilena Maglia ^{1,3}, Umberto Prosperini ⁵, Cristina Russo ⁶ & Donald Tashkin ⁷

Although electronic cigarettes (ECs) are a much less harmful alternative to tobacco cigarettes, there is concern as to whether long-term ECs use may cause risks to human health. We report health outcomes (blood pressure, heart rate, body weight, lung function, respiratory symptoms, exhaled breath nitric

RESPIRATORY EFFECTS

LONG-TERM

high resolution CT of the lung

Of note, no early pathological signs were observed in subjects with the highest e-liquid consumption (i.e. 5 mls/day) and longest overall vaping hx (i.e. 57 months)







• Nicotine dependence

Nicotine Dependence in Naive Nicotine Consumers: Uncharted Territory

- Statements about the risk of addiction from nicotine vaping draw from the existing literature on cigarette smoking and not nicotine vaping.
- By equating findings obtained from conventional cigarettes smoking to EC vaping, a comparable risk is ultimately portrayed.
- The sharp decline in nicotine vaping among youth does not support the notion that nicotine vaping is as addictive as cigarette smoking.
- Moreover, youth exclusive EC use (in never smokers) is not stable over time and there are very few regular every day users.
- Although ECs have been shown to perpetuate the already existing addiction in former or current smokers
 concurrently using these combustion-free products, the current consensus is that ECs are less addictive than
 cigarettes.
- Smoke contains other chemicals which enhance the addictiveness of smoke and these are absent from EC emission aerosols.
- No data is available in exclusive EC users who never smoked before (people without previous nicotine addiction as in former cigarette smokers).