

A framework for evaluating the public health impact of e-cigarettes and other vaporized nicotine products

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ABSTRACT

The use of vaporized nicotine products (VNPs), especially e-cigarettes and, to a lesser extent, pressurized aerosol nicotine products and heat-not-burn tobacco products, are being adopted increasingly as an alternative to smoking combusted products, primarily cigarettes. Considerable controversy has accompanied their marketing and use. We propose a framework that describes and incorporates patterns of VNP and combustible cigarette use in determining the total amount of toxic exposure effects on population health. We begin by considering toxicity and the outcomes relevant to population health. We then present the framework and define different measures of VNP use; namely, trial and long-term use for exclusive cigarette smokers, exclusive VNP and dual (cigarette and VNP) use. Using a systems thinking framework and decision theory we considered potential pathways for current, former and never users of VNPs. We then consider the evidence to date and the probable impacts of VNP use on public health, the potential effects of different policy approaches and the possible influence of the tobacco industry on VNP and cigarette use.

Keywords E-cigarettes, framework, harm reduction, industry response, public health, public policy.

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INTRODUCTION

In the United States, smoking rates have fallen by 50% since their peak in the 1960s as a result of tobacco control policies [1], but smoking still contributes to high rates of premature mortality. The 2014 Surgeon General's Report stated: 'the burden of death and disease from tobacco in the U.S. is overwhelmingly caused by cigarettes and other combusted tobacco products; rapid elimination of their use will dramatically reduce this burden'.

While all are agreed that efforts to discourage combustible tobacco products, especially cigarettes, should continue, there is more controversy about the marketing of new vaporized nicotine products (VNPs), especially e-cigarettes, because of disagreements about whether they will complement or undermine successful tobacco control efforts [2,3]. VNP use has increased markedly in many high-income countries [4–7] as a result of

increased marketing [8,9], the use of VNPs for smoking cessation [10] and policies that have made cigarettes less affordable [11]. In the United States, increasing e-cigarette use [5,6] has been accompanied by an unusually large reduction in adult [12] and youth [6,13] smoking prevalence.

Although the types of available VNPs vary and are evolving rapidly [14,15], these products expose users to substantially lower levels of toxicants than combustible cigarettes [16–18]. Consequently, VNPs could reduce harm to never smokers who would have otherwise initiated long-term cigarette use, and reduce harm to current smokers by helping them to quit, to switch to exclusive VNP use or to substantially reduce their smoking. If, however, VNP use encourages the long-term use of cigarettes, or VNPs are used by those who would not have otherwise smoked, the net societal benefit would be diminished and VNPs could incur population-level harm.

Despite growing evidence of the possible benefits of VNP, 55 of 123 countries surveyed [19] have bans or laws that prohibit or restrict the sale of VNP and 71 have laws that regulate the minimum purchase age, marketing or taxation of VNP. In April 2014, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)'s Center for Tobacco Products proposed deeming regulations that would assert their jurisdiction over e-cigarettes [20]. Before imposing regulations, the FDA must consider scientific evidence on the probable benefit and harm to individuals and the population as a whole.

This paper proposes a systems-level model [21] of the possible harm-increasing and harm-reducing effects that is used to estimate the potential net effects of VNP on population health. This framework employs decision theory to consider potential pathways of cigarette and VNP product use by current, former and never smokers. We begin by considering the toxicity of VNP. We then present the framework and consider different measures of use, distinguishing trial from different forms of long-term use. Finally, we consider the available evidence and probable impacts on public health, the potential effects of different policies and the possible influence of the tobacco industry on VNP and cigarette use. We focus on the United States, where VNP are now largely unregulated.

MORTALITY RISKS OF EXCLUSIVE AND DUAL VNP USE

A multi-criteria decision analysis [22] estimated that exclusive VNP use is associated with 5% of the mortality risks of smoking. This is comparable to the estimated risks of low-nitrosamine smokeless tobacco [23]. In the absence of long-term experience the precise percentage of reduced harm may be difficult to quantify, but studies using major biomarkers of cancer and other chemicals in e-cigarettes indicate substantially lower (e.g. 9–450 times) levels compared to cigarette smoke [16–18].

For dual users, VNP use may translate to a lower quantity and duration of cigarettes smoked. Both may decrease lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) risk [24,25], with the amount depending upon the proportion of total harm exposure obtained from each source. Studies find considerable variation in VNP use and quantity of cigarettes smoked [26], including $\geq 50\%$ reduction in consumption. The potential to reduce risk is likely to depend upon the age of initial dual use. Although much use now begins at later ages, VNP use is likely to occur at earlier ages in more recent cohorts of smokers, and thereby provide a greater reduction in cigarette use and toxic exposures over longer periods of use. In addition, initiating VNP use before

cigarette smoking may delay or prevent smoking initiation and thereby reduce smoking risks.

FRAMEWORK AND MEASURES OF USE

The use of tobacco products over a prolonged period is necessary to detect reductions in life expectancy [25,27]. This is also likely to apply to the use of VNP. We consider short-term ('trial') use, which may determine transitions to long-term ('prolonged') use and may help to gauge the immediate effects of public policies. Possible transitions are shown for never, current and former smokers in Figs 1–3. Harm-reducing effects are indicated by '+' and harm-increasing effects by '-'; '?' indicates that the amount of change depends upon the pattern of use. In each case, the impact on population health will depend upon how VNP use influences the long-term prevalence of: exclusive cigarette smoking, exclusive VNP use, dual use and abstinence compared to the counterfactual scenario in the absence of VNP.

Studies on e-cigarettes to date have measured mainly 'ever use' or 'past 30-day use' [28], with the ratio of current to ever use averaging 30% across 27 European countries [29] in 2012 and 30% among US college students [30] and adults [31]. While current use is often described by past-30 day use, evidence suggests that much reported use is infrequent [31] and so unlikely to lead to substantial harm to health. Harm is determined by how many users transition to more frequent use of cigarettes or VNP. More established use can be assessed by inquiring about the number of days used in the last month [29,32], daily use [33] and number of times used [34–36].

Accurate measures of long-term exclusive and dual use require sufficient time to transition from smoking, possibly through dual use, to final use states (e.g. abstinence from either cigarettes or from VNP or both) [37]. For example, recent former cigarette smokers (quit ≤ 1 year) were twice as likely as longer-term former smokers (quit 2–3 years) and four times as likely as current cigarette smokers [31] to be daily VNP users. In addition, transitions may differ by cohort depending upon perceived risk, ability of available products to satisfy cravings or withdrawal symptoms, differences between early and late adopters, socioeconomic status and current tobacco control policies [38,39].

TRANSITIONS FROM NEVER SMOKER

As shown in Fig. 1, a never smoker may transition from trying VNP to exclusive VNP use, exclusive cigarette use, dual use or quit using cigarettes and VNP. The population health impact depends critically upon whether the never smoker who tries VNP would have smoked cigarettes in the absence of VNP. Health impacts are harm-increasing

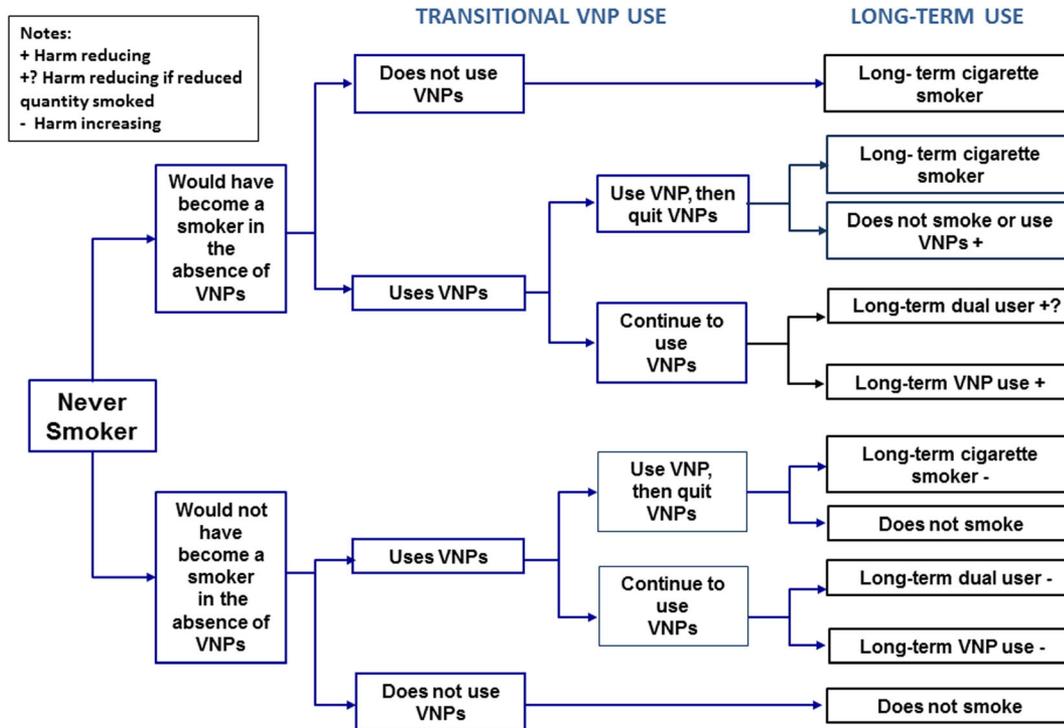


Figure 1 The public health impact of vaporized nicotine product (VNP) use among never smokers

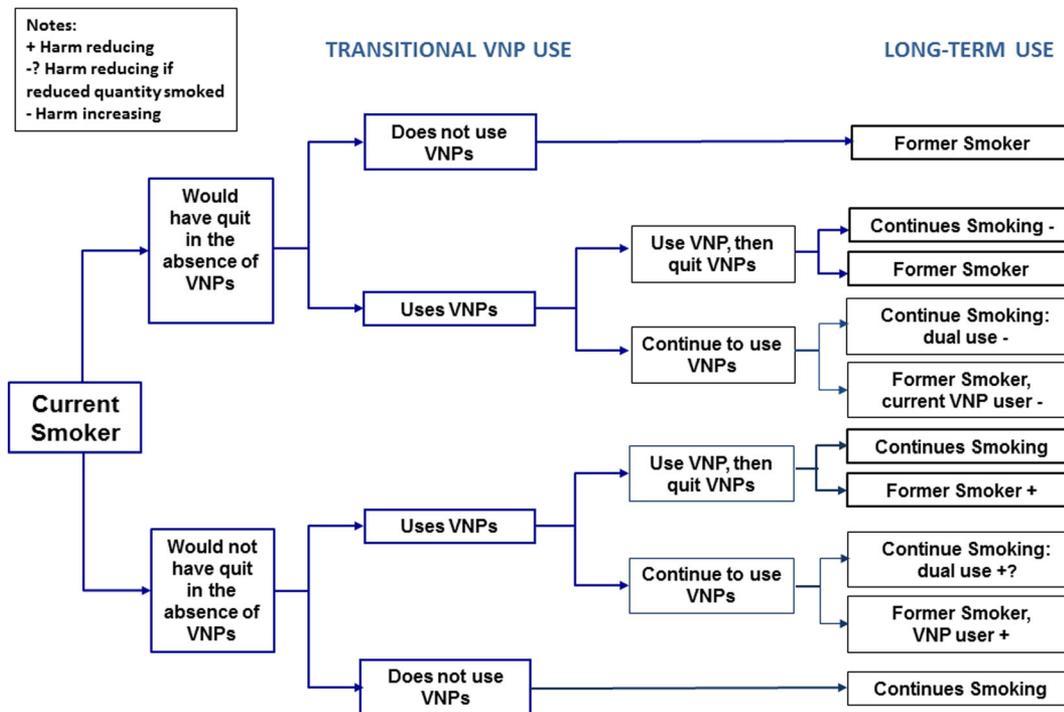


Figure 2 The public health impact of vaporized nicotine product (VNP) use among smokers

when VNPs lead to someone who would otherwise never smoke to initiate cigarette smoking. VNP and dual use are harm-reducing when those who would otherwise smoke cigarettes transition to no use, substantially reduce their cigarette use or exclusively use VNPs.

Studies indicate that adolescents and young adult VNP users are far more likely to have already smoked cigarettes than to have never smoked [40]. A 2014 Great Britain survey (ages 11–18) found past month use at 0.2% among never smokers and 13.5% among smokers. Only 8.2% of

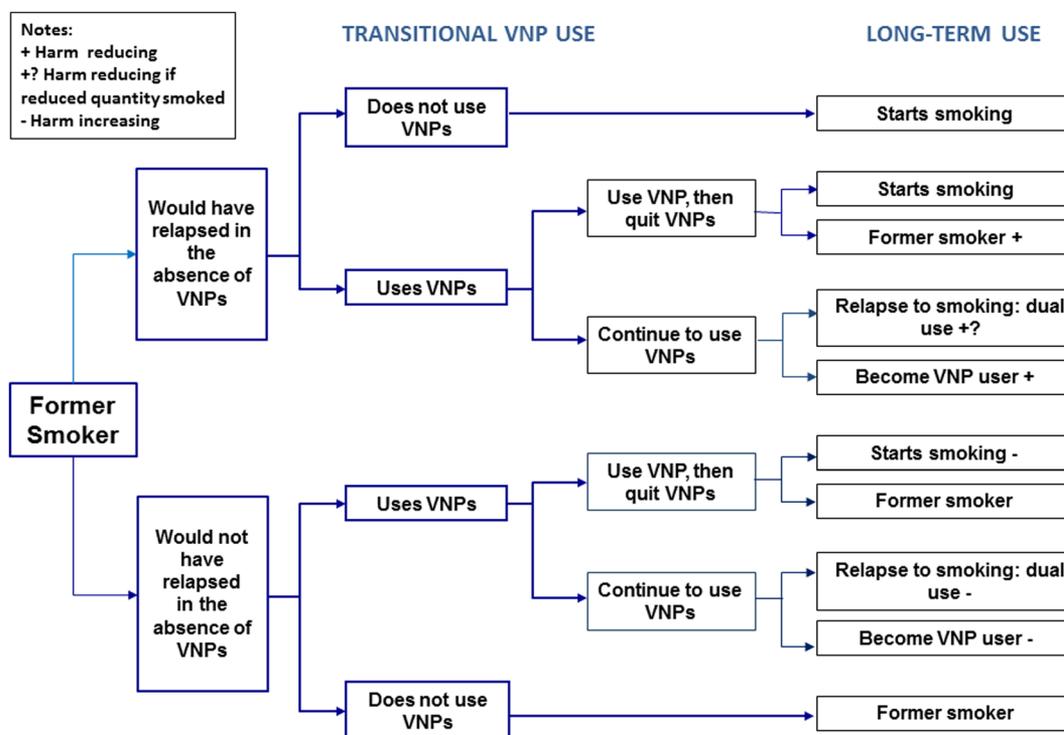


Figure 3 The public health impact of vaporized nicotine product (VNP) use among former smokers

those who ever used a VNP smoked a cigarette for the first time after using VNPs compared to 69.8% who smoked a cigarette before trying a VNP [41]. Studies of youth and young adult use from the United States [30,42,43] and other countries [44–47] using different use measures have found current smokers to be at least 15 times more likely to use VNPs than never smokers.

Only a few studies have considered more established VNP use [48,49]. Of 13.4% of high school students reporting any past 30-day VNP use, 74% had tried VNPs on 1–9 days, while ≥ 20 days use was reported by only 15.5% of users, who comprised 2% of the population [48]. Among college students, cigarette smokers were more likely to continue VNP use (8.0%) than non-smokers (90.4%), and more non-smokers who tried VNPs were non-users at follow-up (96.8%) than smokers (68.1%) [49].

Adolescents and young adults who use VNPs are most likely to be those at higher risk of initiating cigarette smoking [50,51]. Young VNP experimenters are more likely to engage in other risky behaviors [30,52,53] and have executive function deficits [54,55] like those found in cigarette smokers [55,56]. These findings suggest that a common liability model is more plausible than a gateway from VNP use to cigarette smoking [57,58]. In testing the role of common liability and gateway effects of VNP use, statistical techniques are required to control adequately for the factors that determine initial VNP use and the transition from experimental to regular use, i.e. those that correct for confounding and selection bias [59,60].

TRANSITIONS FROM CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Figure 2 shows that the public health impact on VNP use on cigarette smokers will depend upon how VNP use affects the likelihood of quit success, i.e. how many smokers would quit in their absence. The effect of VNPs on cessation is likely to depend upon their desirability and the ability to deliver nicotine at a sufficient dose to reduce craving or withdrawal symptoms from cigarettes [4,61]. Both may vary with product type and preparedness of smokers to use them for prolonged periods. Several studies have reported higher smoking cessation rates among users of VNP tank systems [61]. Other studies indicate that more regular use (e.g. daily) of VNPs is correlated with being an ex-smoker [31,33,34], increased numbers of quit attempts and greater reductions in number of cigarettes smoked [62].

Two randomized controlled trials have found that VNPs can help some smokers to quit or reduce their cigarette consumption [63,64]. Rates of smoking cessation in the VNP groups were similar to those seen in clinical trials of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) [65]. In uncontrolled prospective studies, one with carbon monoxide (CO) testing found a similar success rate [66], while four others found higher rates of smoking abstinence [67–70]. One review [71] that reported lower cessation rates among VNP users included studies that were not prospective, defined ever-use or past 30-day use as sufficient exposure to VNPs to impact

abstinence, and suffered from other methodological weaknesses (e.g. selection bias). A more recent review [72] concluded: ‘Smokers who have tried other methods of quitting without success could be encouraged to try e-cigarettes to stop smoking... There is evidence that EC can encourage quitting or cigarette consumption reduction’.

Because VNP are more widely available and often more appealing to smokers than conventional NRT [10], they have the potential for having a larger impact on the rate of smoking cessation in the population [2,73]. However, evidence suggests that VNP are not especially attractive to longer-term ex-smokers; only 0.8% of long-term former smokers who had quit for more than 4 years used VNP compared to 13% of recent quitters [31].

Ultimately, the ability to identify the public health impact of VNP use will depend upon measurement of factors that predict willingness to try VNP and transitions to long-term VNP use by different groups (i.e. current smokers, ex-smokers, never smokers). For example, quit success may depend upon intent (e.g. whether it is used to quit) and on whether smokers who use VNP are more addicted or have a history of unsuccessful use of other cessation techniques [10,61,74,75]. Some studies [29,75,76] find that current VNP use is associated with past quit attempts. One study found that the relationship between VNP use and cigarette smoking cessation depended upon the ability to statistically control for factors related to success of past quit attempts and intention to quit [74].

TRANSITIONS FROM FORMER SMOKER

Figure 3 shows that VNP use may increase harm for former smokers who would not have otherwise relapsed if, after trying VNP, they relapse to exclusive or dual cigarette use. It will reduce harm in former smokers who use VNP to prevent a relapse to cigarette smoking. Beneficial effects of VNP use are suggested by a longitudinal observational study [77] that found 6% of former smokers who used VNP daily at baseline relapsed to cigarette smoking at 1 month and 6% at 1 year. Eight per cent of recent quitters relapsed to occasional smoking at 1 month and 5% at 1 year, but none relapsed to daily smoking. These rates compare favorably to typical relapse rates for smoking after cessation using other methods [78]. However, we do not yet have enough evidence on the effects of VNP use on relapse, because of their limited use by former smokers who did not use VNP before quitting [79,80].

THE ROLE OF POLICY: INTENDED AND UNINTENDED EFFECTS

Any assessment of the effect of policies towards VNP depends upon understanding that cigarettes and VNP are potentially substitutable goods [81–83]. Liberal

regulation of VNP may mean that transitions to VNP result in more long-term VNP use rather than their short-term use as cessation aids. Conversely, restrictive policies towards VNP may mean that cigarette smokers are less likely to switch to VNP. A recent study [83], for example, found that states with minimum VNP purchase age laws had lower rates of VNP uptake and more cigarette uptake than states without such restrictions.

Stronger cigarette control policies (e.g. bans on menthol and other flavors to reduce their appeal, toxicity or addictiveness) may encourage cessation by those smokers who are more likely to quit. As many as 40% of smokers make a quit attempt each year in most high-income nations, but only 3–5% remain abstinent for 6 months or longer [84,85], indicating that many smokers who try to quit soon relapse to smoking. Studies [32,75] indicate that most smokers use VNP with the intention of quitting smoking cigarettes. While stronger cigarette policies may lead initially to dual use, they may also lead to complete cessation of cigarettes if the policies are sufficiently strong.

The effect of policies towards VNP will depend upon how they affect dual versus exclusive use. Product regulations that limit toxicity may increase VNP use as a substitute for smoking, especially if that information is publicized, and thereby reduce substantially the risk per unit exposure. However, if regulations discourage VNP innovations that make VNP more attractive to smokers, they reduce cessation among smokers who would use better VNP. Outright bans on VNP sales may be more likely to discourage cessation than reduce VNP use, as indicated by their use in countries where VNP sales are prohibited [86,87]. Bans may not stop some young people from taking up vaping, as experience with cannabis use shows.

Concerns have been raised that cigarette smoking will be re-normalized by VNP use [88,89]. This issue can be addressed by the media and public health campaigns that encourage norms that are hostile to cigarette smoking and at the same time distinguishing clearly between VNP and cigarette risks, discouraging dual use and encouraging exclusive VNP use. Indeed, the availability of VNP may provide a justification for stronger policies to discourage cigarette smoking because smokers, particularly those of lower socio-economic status and with mental health issues, are given a less risky and potentially less costly alternative way to service their need for nicotine.

THE ROLE OF THE TRADITIONAL TOBACCO AND VAPING INDUSTRIES

In coordinating tobacco and VNP control strategies, we need to gauge how they will influence the ‘four Ps’ of tobacco marketing: Product, Price, Promotion and Place [90,91].

The VNP industry is made up of many different manufacturers, most of whom are not affiliated with cigarette companies. By contrast, the cigarette, cigar and smokeless tobacco industries are largely consolidated and controlled by a few large multi-national cigarette companies. With the rapid growth of the VNP market [92], major cigarette makers such as Phillip Morris (MarkTen, IQOS, Marlboro Heat Stick), Imperial (Blu), Reynolds American (Vuse, Revo) and BAT (Vype) have introduced VNP products. However, cigarette companies do not control VNPs as they do the rest of the tobacco business; many manufacturers of e-cigarettes such as NJOY do not sell cigarettes, and there are thousands of vape shops that are independent of the cigarette industry. The diversity of the VNP business influences the distribution channels and the cost differential between VNP and conventional tobacco products.

Cigarette companies that have entered the smokeless tobacco market [93,94] have encouraged dual rather than exclusive use, and are likely to do the same with VNPs. By contrast, VNP companies that are unaffiliated with cigarette manufacturers want smokers to switch completely from cigarettes to VNPs. Product content regulations that create regulatory hurdles that only large firms can surmount are likely to favor the cigarette industry and discourage innovation by firms outside the cigarette industry. For example, a regulation restricting VNP tank devices will favor firms selling the 'cigalike' VNPs sold by cigarette companies [70] that are less attractive to smokers [62].

Increasing VNP prices by taxing them in the same way as cigarettes will discourage youth VNP use, but also discourage use by smokers of lower socio-economic status who are trying to switch or quit. However, if VNP taxes are accompanied by even higher cigarette taxes, youth VNP use may be reduced and initiation into smoking discouraged, while switching and cessation among current smokers would be encouraged [95]. In the case of marketing restrictions, retailer point-of-sale restrictions, which limit subsidies by cigarette manufacturers to provide shelf space and price promotions, can reduce price discounting and discourage advertisement displays [96]. This could provide greater shelf space for VNP products to be sold by independent firms.

FINAL COMMENTS

From a public health perspective, VNP policies should aim to discourage experimental and regular use of VNPs by never smokers who would not have smoked otherwise while encouraging innovations in VNP products that promote smoking cessation. The evidence suggests a strong potential for VNP use to improve population health by reducing or displacing cigarette use in countries where cigarette prevalence is high and smokers are interested in quitting. Rising VNP use is a global phenomenon in low-

and middle-income countries as well as in high-income countries [86]. However, evidence is lacking on their impact in countries where cigarette smoking prevalence is low (e.g. sub-Saharan African countries) or where interest in quitting among smokers may be low (e.g. China).

The primary aim of tobacco control policy should therefore be to discourage cigarette use while providing the means for smokers to more easily quit smoking, even if that means switching for some time to VNPs rather than quitting all nicotine use. Countries whose policies discourage VNP use run the risk of neutralizing a potentially useful addition to methods of reducing tobacco use. We must collect clearer information on VNP use and its consequences to assess this potential more effectively. Although large cross-sectional surveys can be used to estimate transition probabilities [97] we need longitudinal data, such as the large-scale longitudinal US Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) survey and the International Tobacco Control surveys [86], to track transitions more directly to and from VNP use. As we gain clearer knowledge of the effects of cigarette- and VNP-oriented policies, a long-term view that reduces the use of the most toxic combusted tobacco nicotine delivery products will become a more realistic goal.

Our framework identifies the critical information required, but this information will need to be continually updated. VNPs will change over time, and the extent of product innovation will depend upon industry structure and how tobacco control policies are applied to cigarettes and VNPs. As the product and population of users change, the characteristics of experimenters and long-term VNP users, their transitions to exclusive and dual cigarette and VNP use and associated health risks may change. While there is more uncertainty about the health risks of exclusive and dual VNP use than of cigarette use, the substantially lower levels of toxins than cigarettes make VNPs far less harmful, although by exactly how much is unclear. If the harms of VNP use are substantially greater than indicated by current evidence, then policies will be needed to discourage long term VNPs use.

Clearly, we need more effective measures of longer-term and longitudinal patterns of VNP use, product toxicity and addictive potential and appropriate methods to study critical transitions in patterns of VNP and cigarette use. With multiple potential interactions between VNP and cigarette use and the differential effects of policies on these use rates, modeling provides a 'virtual population laboratory' to synthesize existing evidence, to project future trends and to compare the impact of different possible interventions [98–101]. However, until clearer data are available, our ability to understand the impact of VNP use will need to be based on careful and prudent extrapolations of their probable benefits and harms from shorter-term evidence.

Declaration of interests

K. Michael Cummings has provided testimony on behalf of plaintiffs in cases against the tobacco industry.

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