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Poster Session 1, Poster #120—New Poster #32
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Poster Session 3, Poster #58—New Poster #35
Poster Session 3, Poster #124—New Poster #36
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Poster Session 4, Poster #102—New Poster #126
Poster Session 5, Poster Number #81—New Poster #181
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New Presenting Author:
Poster Session 2, Poster #52—Kamran Siddiqi
Poster Session 4, Poster #140—Katrina Trivers
Podium Presentation PA4-5—Jimmy Manyanga

New Session Chair:
Podium Presentation RAPI—Elise DeVito
Paper Session 9—Nancy Rigotti

Additional Author:
Poster Session 1, Poster #133—Ce Shang

Updated Abstract:
Poster Session 4, Poster #98

Significance: The use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (e-cigarettes) has increased in recent years, yet there is little evidence between the association of e-cigarette use and health outcomes. This study investigated the association of e-cigarette use with a diagnosed respiratory disorder among adults in Hawaii and California.

Methods: Data from adults participating in the 2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) in both Hawaii (unweighted N=8,087; weighted N=1,132,153) and California (unweighted N=11,393; weighted N=30,439,756) were analyzed. Survey measures included e-cigarette use, cigarette smoking, and being diagnosed by a health professional with asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Multivariable analyses tested associations of e-cigarette use with the respiratory variables controlling for cigarette smoking, demographics, and physical and psychosocial covariates.

Results: In Hawaii, statistically significant associations of e-cigarette use with asthma (AOR = 1.33, CI 1.03 - 1.77, p < .05) and COPD (AOR=2.58, CI 1.36–4.89, p<0.01) were found, occurring primarily among non-cigarette smokers. Results from California data were similar; a statistically significant association of e-cigarette use was found with asthma (AOR = 2.03, CI 1.48 – 2.79, p < .05) and COPD (AOR = 198, CI .99 – 3.97, p < .05) among non-cigarette smokers.

Conclusion: Findings from two large, representative samples of adults showed a statistically significant independent association of e-cigarette use with asthma and COPD. Study data were inconsistent with the possibility that persons with an existing respiratory disorder were using e-cigarettes for smoking cessation and support laboratory research on physiological mechanisms linking e-cigarettes with respiratory system irritation. These findings occurring among non-cigarette smokers suggest the possibility that e-cigarette use may be adding to respiratory disorders in this population.
Abstract Back into Program (wrongly withdrawn):

Poster Session 2, Poster #89

Abstract Title:
E-CIGARETTE USE AND ONSET OF CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS:
AN EMPIRICAL TEST OF THE ‘COMMON LIABILITY’ THEORY

Abstract Body:
Background: The prevalence of past 30-day use of e-cigarettes among youth in the United States (US) has surpassed all other tobacco products in recent years, while cigarette smoking has declined. An association between e-cigarette use and subsequent onset of cigarette smoking has been observed; however, it is not clear whether this reflects a causal relationship. Guided by the ‘common liability’ theory, which postulates that the observed association between e-cigarette use and cigarette smoking is attributed to a ‘common liability’ to use tobacco products, the aim of the current study is to estimate the relationship between e-cigarette use and the onset of cigarette smoking among adolescents using a structural equation modeling approach. Methods: The study population is non-institutionalized civilian adolescents 12-17 years of age living in the US, sampled in the longitudinal Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) study. Information about ever use of a range of tobacco products, including e-cigarette and cigarette, was obtained via confidential self-report. A structural equation modeling approach was used to estimate the relationship between ever use of e-cigarettes at wave 1 and the onset of ever smoking cigarettes at wave 2 after controlling for a latent construct representing a “common liability to use tobacco products”. Results: The measurement model for the “common liability to use tobacco products” fits data well (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation=0.028, 90% CI=0.024, 0.032; Comparative Fit Index=0.921; Tucker Lewis Index=0.889; all factor loadings> 0.4). The latent “common liability to use tobacco products” is a robust predictor for the onset of cigarette use (beta=0.42; 95% confidence interval =0.08, 0.76; p=0.015). After accounting for a latent construct representing a “common liability to use tobacco products”, ever use of e-cigarettes at wave 1 does not predict the onset of cigarette use at wave 2 (beta=0.10, 95% confidence interval= -0.09, 0.29, p=0.299). Conclusion: Findings from this study provide supportive evidence for a ‘common liability’ underlying the observed association between e-cigarette use and the onset of cigarette smoking.

Step Complete Status: Complete

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