



# SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH ON NICOTINE & TOBACCO

twenty five years

## 2019 SRNT ADDENDUM

### Withdrawn Posters:

Poster Session 1, Poster #27	Poster Session 3, Poster #1
Poster Session 1, Poster #32	Poster Session 3, Poster #21
Poster Session 1, Poster #53	Poster Session 3, Poster #35
Poster Session 1, Poster #56	Poster Session 3, Poster #36
Poster Session 1, Poster #65	Poster Session 3, Poster #76
Poster Session 1, Poster #66	Poster Session 3, Poster #126
Poster Session 1, Poster #70	Poster Session 4, Poster #13
Poster Session 1, Poster #175	Poster Session 4, Poster #56
Poster Session 2, Poster #20	Poster Session 4, Poster #125
Poster Session 2, Poster #27	Poster Session 5, Poster #3
Poster Session 2, Poster #40	Poster Session 5, Poster #20
Poster Session 2, Poster #41	Poster Session 5, Poster #174
Poster Session 2, Poster #49	
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Poster Session 2, Poster #104	

### Poster Number Update:

Poster Session 1, Poster #55—New Poster #31
Poster Session 1, Poster #120—New Poster #32
Poster Session 2, Poster #100—New Poster Session 4, Poster #11
Poster Session 3, Poster #58—New Poster #35
Poster Session 3, Poster #124—New Poster #36
Poster Session 4, Poster #78—New Poster #125
Poster Session 4, Poster #102—New Poster #126
Poster Session 5, Poster Number #81—New Poster #181
Poster Session 5, Poster Number #115—New Poster #182

### Withdrawn Talk:

Podium Presentation 11- A 5AS CESSATION COUNSELING TRIAL WITH ADOLESCENT SMOKERS- Jonathan Klein

### Additional Presenter:

#### Pre-Conference Workshop #3 · Wednesday, February 20, 2019

Jeremiah Mock, MSc, PhD, Associate Professor, University of California, San Francisco  
*Converting toxic JUUL waste at high schools into policy action and educational initiatives with students*

### 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

#### New Abstract Body:

**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 = 1.98, 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.

# 2019 SRNT ADDENDUM—continued

## 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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