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Yussuf Saloojee, PhD  National Council Against Smoking, South Africa

Andrew Seidenberg, MPH  University of North Carolina, USA

Withdrawn Abstracts

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RESIDENTS AND MANAGERS’ VIEWS REGARDING POLICY TO ELIMINATE SECONDHAND SMOKE IN AFFORDABLE MULTI-UNIT HOUSING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY MARYLAND

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WATERPIPE SMOKING AMONG EAST-AFRICANS: A COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH TRIAL INVESTIGATING THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF RELIGION IN CESSATION

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WORK SITE TOBACCO CESSATION PROGRAMS - INCREASING WORKERS’ CESSATION ATTEMPTS THROUGH WEB BASED CESSATION TOOLS
ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES INCREASE CELLULAR REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES AND REDUCE CELLULAR ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE AEROSOL EXTRACTS INDUCE SIGNIFICANT DNA DAMAGE IN NORMAL AND CANCER CELLS

THE NEED FOR IMPROVED RECRUITMENT AND SAMPLING METHODOLOGY TO UNDERSTAND AND REDUCE TOBACCO-RELATED HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG DIVERSE LGBT POPULATIONS

BLUNTCULTURE: SOCIAL MEDIA USER ENGAGEMENT WITH CIGARILLO AND MARIJUANA-RELATED ACCOUNTS ON INSTAGRAM

NOVEL ADDUCTS OF FLAVOR CHEMICALS IN E-CIGARETTE LIQUIDS ACT AS MODULATORS OF CHEMOSENSORY IRRITANT RECEPTORS

CONTRACEPTIVE CHOICE AND RATES OF USE AMONG FEMALE SMOKERS

EVALUATING METHODS OF RECRUITING PEER MENTORS: A MOBILE-BASED SMOKING CESSATION STUDY

LESSONS LEARNED FROM AN ONLINE SURVEY STUDY ABOUT HEALTH BEHAVIORS OF DUAL-SMOKER COUPLES: RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPLEMENT SAFEGUARDS TO COLLECT VALID DATA FROM WEB-BASED SAMPLES

EPIGENOMIC APPROACH TO UNRAVEL METHYLATION SIGNATURES REACTIVE TO SMOKING IN FINNISH POPULATION

MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO SMOKING AT A PROVINCE IN KOREA

Authors Added/Corrected

Abstract Reviewer - Gaurave Kumar
Correct Spelling: Gaurav Kumar

Change of Presenter

MEASURING NICOTINE DEPENDENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS WHO SMOKE CIGARILLOS
From Susan Flocke to Elizabeth Antognoli, ela@case.edu, Case Western Reserve University

UNDERSTANDING NICOTINE DEPENDENCE AND ADDICTION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS WHO SMOKE CIGARILLOS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
From Susan Flocke to Elizabeth Antognoli, elizabeth.antognoli@case.edu, Case Western Reserve University

PREDICTORS OF POSTPARTUM RETURN TO SMOKING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
From Sophie Orton to Michael Ussher mussher@sgul.ac.uk, Professor of Behavioural Medicine, Population Health Research Institute at the University of St. George’s, London

CONTENT VALIDITY FOR THE INSTRUMENT ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR (KAB) TOWARD SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTION AMONG HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS
From Siti Idayu Hasan to Amer Siddiq Amer Nordin amersiddiq@um.edu.my, University of Malaya

THE INFLUENCE OF PARTNER’S SMOKING ON FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTENTION TO QUIT SMOKING AMONG PREGNANT SMOKERS ENROLLED IN A CESSATION INTERVENTION TRIAL
From Jonathan Macy to Susan Middlestadt, semiddle@indiana.edu, Indiana University School of Public Health

MENTHOL DECREASES ORAL NICOTINE AVERSION IN C57BL/6 MICE THROUGH A TRPM8 DEPENDENT MECHANISM
From Sairam Jabba to Sven-Eric Jordt, sven.jordt@duke.edu, Duke University School of Medicine, NC, USA

ESTIMATED COST PER QUITTER FOR SMOKERS USING A SMOKING CESSATION SERVICE IN ENGLAND
From Vasiliki Kiparoglou to Neil Walker, Neil.Walker3@ouh.nhs.uk, Oxford Biomedical Research Centre, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK, United Kingdom

Additional Funding

BRIEF INTERVENTION TO PROMOTE SMOKING CESSATION AND IMPROVE GLYCEMIC CONTROL IN SMOKERS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES: A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL
Add: Health and Health Services Research Fund, Food and Health Bureau, The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HHSRF #08091061)

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF ADDED SUGAR IN CIGARETTES
Add to Poster Session 2 Poster Number: 190

KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF ADDED SUGAR IN CIGARETTES
Andrew Seidenberg*, Catherine Jo, Kurt Ribisl, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC

BACKGROUND: Tobacco manufacturers commonly add sugar to cigarettes, which reduces harshness of smoking, adds flavor, and can increase levels of some toxic constituents. We aimed to assess smokers’ knowledge and awareness of this phenomenon.
METHODS: This study was part of a larger study assessing responses to exposure to e-cigarette advertisements. We recruited a convenience sample of 4,351 adult cigarette smokers through Amazon Mechanical Turk to complete an online questionnaire. Participants provided responses to two items assessing knowledge and awareness of added sugar in cigarettes: “Is sugar added to cigarettes?” and “Adding sugar to cigarettes increases toxins in cigarette smoke. Before this survey, had you ever heard of this effect of added sugar?”

RESULTS: Forty-one percent of participants were <30 years old, 53% were female, 55% had a college degree or higher, and 78% identified as non-Hispanic white. Among all participants, only 6% responded “Yes” that sugar was added to cigarettes. Knowledge of sugar being added to cigarettes was reported by <10% among both genders, and across all age groups, education levels, and racial/ethnic groups. Similarly, only 4% of participants had heard prior to the questionnaire that added sugar increases toxins in cigarette smoke, and such awareness was reported by <6% for all demographic subgroups. Forty-two participants mentioned the sugar items in response to an open-ended question requesting general comments about the survey. Of these, 52% expressed an interest in obtaining more information about added sugar in cigarettes and 24% described the sugar items as interesting or informative. Three participants commented that learning about added sugar motivated them to quit smoking or cut down.

CONCLUSIONS: Smokers have low knowledge and awareness that sugar is added to cigarettes. Messages about added sugar in cigarettes may be a promising new angle for campaigns to discourage smoking.

FUNDING: Grant number P50 CA180907 from the National Cancer Institute and the FDA Center for Tobacco Products (CTP) supported ABS’s and KMR’s time spent working on this research project. ABS was also supported by the UNC Lineberger Cancer Control Education Program (R25 CA57726). Support for CLJ’s effort was provided by the National Institute On Drug Abuse of the National Institutes of Health (Award Number F31DA039609). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH or FDA.

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POS5-000
DOES REQUIRING AIR VENTILATION IN WATERPIPE CAFES IMPROVE INDOOR AIR QUALITY?
Andrew Seidenberg*1, Elizabeth Orlan1, Erin Sutfin2, 1University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC, 2Wake Forest School of Medicine, NC

BACKGROUND: North Carolina’s (NC) smokefree law allows waterpipe smoking in cafes that do not sell alcohol or food. Due to carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning concerns, the Office of the State Fire Marshall recently issued new regulations for waterpipe cafes requiring the installation of air ventilation systems by January 1, 2016. The purpose of this study was to measure indoor air quality in a sample of waterpipe cafes in NC before and after implementation of the new air ventilation requirement.

METHODS: Air monitoring (PM2.5 and CO) was conducted inside all identified waterpipe cafes (n=8) in the Research Triangle Area of NC in September, 2015. Monitoring was conducted again in September, 2016 in the same sample of cafes (one cafe went out of business, one cafe was not re-visited due to safety concerns; final analytic sample: n=6). Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests were used to assess differences in CO and PM2.5 levels between the pre-and post-monitorings. In addition, questionnaires were administered to managers of each cafe to assess awareness of and compliance to the ventilation requirement.

RESULTS: Questionnaire data revealed that all waterpipe cafes had air ventilation systems installed prior to both air monitorings, and no cafe made ventilation changes as a result of the regulation. No significant change in mean CO levels was found between pre-and post-monitoring (p=0.173). Mean CO levels ranged from 2 to 141 ppm (median=46.2 ppm) and 4 to 240 ppm (median=65 ppm) at the pre-and post-monitoring, respectively. Similarly, no significant change in PM2.5 levels was observed (p=0.116). At baseline, mean PM2.5 levels ranged from 19 to 1991 μg/m3 (median=399 μg/m3), and ranged from 78 to 1986 μg/m3 (median=510 μg/m3) nine months after the regulations implementation date.

CONCLUSIONS: The NC regulation resulted in no actions by waterpipe cafes, and unsafe levels of CO and PM2.5 were observed despite reported presence of air ventilation systems. It remains unclear whether the ventilation systems used by waterpipe cafes meet the specifications outlined by the regulation. Prohibiting indoor waterpipe smoking may be required to ensure clean air for employees and the public.

FUNDING: AS is supported by the UNC Lineberger Cancer Control Education Program (R25 CA57726). This study received no direct research funding.

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POS2-192
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF AN ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCT (Dokha)
Moved from POSS-14

Change of Chair
Podium Presentation 4 – Paper Session 10
ATTITUDES TOWARD SECONDHAND EXPOSURE POLICIES
From Bob Vollinger to Monica Tarcea

Chair: Ann McNeill, PhD, United Kingdom
Paper Session: Tobacco Product Health Warnings
Date: Friday, March 10, 2017
Time: 3:30 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.

Change in Poster Session

POS1-162
REDUCING NICOTINE LEVELS INCREASES OBTAINMENT OF NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY: A SECONDARY ANALYSIS
Change to: POS4-143
SYM33D
IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL GENETIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CYP2A6, NICOTINE METABOLITE RATIO AND SMOKING CESSATION OUTCOMES IN AFRICAN AND CAUCASIAN AMERICAN SMOKERS

*Rachel F. Tyndale PhD1,2 Meghan J. Chenoweth PhD1,2, Jennifer J. Ware PhD3, Andy Z. X. Zhu PhD1,2, Christopher B. Cole4, Joanne Knight PhD1,4, Caryn Lerman PhD5 and on behalf of the PGRN-PNAT Research Group

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Submitted
CYP2A6 is the major nicotine-inactivating enzyme. CYP2A6 activity, measured by the nicotine metabolite ratio (NMR; 3'-hydroxycotinine/cotinine), is highly heritable (~80%) and because CYP2A6 is the major nicotine metabolizing pathway, the NMR correlates with total nicotine clearance. Thus, clearance, CYP2A6, and/or NMR influence the rate of nicotine metabolic inactivation and subsequently numerous smoking behaviours, including cigarettes/day, intensity, time to first cigarette, duration of smoking, response to smoking cessation pharmacotherapies and tobacco related illness including lung cancer. The average NMR varies by ethnicity, with African Americans (AA) having lower NMR versus Caucasians; this is likely due to AA having more genetic variants in CYP2A6. Comparatively less is known in AA regarding the genetic influences on NMR. Methods: A genome-wide association study of NMR was conducted in Caucasian (N=931) and AA (N=505) treatment-seeking smokers (NCT01314001). Additive genetic models adjusting for NMR covariates (e.g., sex, age, BMI) were used. Results: In Caucasians, 169 significant (P<5e-8) markers on chromosome 19 were identified; the top hit, rs56113850 (P=4.49e-55; beta=0.66 for C (vs. T) allele, SE=0.04), located in intron 4 of CYP2A6, was also significant in Caucasians. Of particular note, 60.4% of the chromosome 19 hits in AA were unique (i.e., not significant in the Caucasian sample), with 29 occurring within or near CYP2A6; 20 were located 5' or 3' of CYP2A6, and 9 were found in introns or exons of CYP2A6. Conclusions: We have identified >30 hits on chromosome 19 associated specifically with NMR in AA, but not Caucasian smokers, suggesting there could be novel genetic regulation of CYP2A6 expression and/or activity in AA. This in turn may contribute to inter-ethnic variability in the rates of nicotine metabolism, smoking behaviours, and tobacco-related disease risk.
Change in Poster Number

POS5-85
TOBACCO PRODUCT USE AND MENTAL HEALTH STATUS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS
Move to poster number 151

POS5-89
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXCLUSIVE AND POLY-TOBACCO ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT E-CIGARETTE USERS
Move to poster number 152

Change in Poster Session

POS5-14
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF AN ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCT (Dokha)
Move to Poster Session 2 Poster Number 192

Authors Added/Corrected

POS5-74
NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY FOR SMOKING CESSATION DURING PREGNANCY: AN EXAMPLE OF TRIAL SEQUENTIAL ANALYSIS
Add: Jo Leonardi-Bee, University of Nottingham, Ivan Berlin, Université Pierre & Marie Curie, Tim Coleman, University of Nottingham