

## E-Cigarettes and Public Health

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The advent of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and the dramatic rise of their use especially in adolescents and young adults continues to be of significant concern. E-cigarettes have been the most popular tobacco product for youth and adolescents in the United States since 2014 and attract youth to different avenues for nicotine addiction.<sup>1,2</sup>

There is evidence that the use of ecigarettes may catalyze transition to the use of combustible tobacco products or recreational drugs, particularly in young adults.<sup>3,4</sup> The long-term health effects of ecigarettes and the net public health effect associated with their use remain unclear. A 2018 review of the latest research on e-cigarettes found that e-cigarette aerosol contains fewer numbers and lower

levels of toxicants than combustible tobacco cigarettes, but the evidence suggests that e-cigarettes are not without adverse biological effects; however, they may pose less risk than continuing to smoke cigarettes. However, a recent meta-analysis of 107 studies, found no significant difference in the odds of developing cardiovascular disease, stroke, or metabolic dysfunction for adults who smoke only e-cigarettes versus those who smoke only cigarettes. Additionally following above the cigarettes is associated with higher odds of developing cardiovascular disease, stroke, or metabolic disease. Furthermore, in adolescent e-cigarette users, there is increasing evidence of heart and vascular changes that increase the risk of cardiovascular disease.

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The American Heart Association supports further research to develop novel cessation products that can be approved by the FDA's Center for Drug and Evaluation Research. According to the 2016 National Academics of Science, Engineering, and Medicine report there is not substantial evidence to support that e-cigarettes serve as an effective cessation aid in comparison to other FDA approved smoking cessation treatments.

The American Heart Association supports the development of strong regulation at the federal, state, and local levels to protect against youth access and initiation, re-

For more information and resources from the American Heart Association's policy research department on tobacco please visit: https://www.heart.org/en/about-us/policy-research.

References:
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