



IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT CIGARETTES

Washington Wellness Training

Training agenda

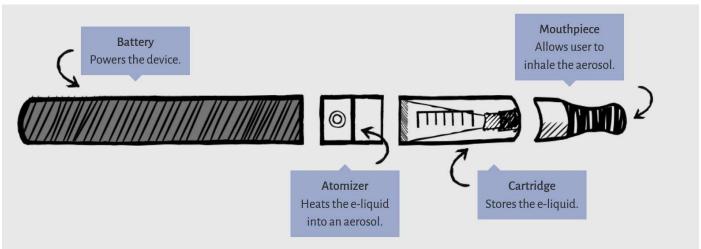
- Welcome and introductions
- Panel discussion
 - Vapor products
 - Nicotine and disparities
 - Tobacco cessation
- Tobacco health plan benefits
 - Quit For Life® (KPWA/UMP)
 - Breathe® (KPWA/KPNW)
- Break
- Promotional opportunities and resources
- Closing



VAPOR PRODUCTS

What are vapor products?





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JUUL

- Resembles a USB
- 70%+ of the market share
- All pods contain nicotine
 - 1 pod = 1 pack of cigarettes
- Easier to inhale, stronger nicotine
 - Nicotine salts
 - Flavors
- Little to no detectable odor or aerosol
- Pods are disposable but can be taken apart
- Most popular "pod mod" product, but many similar products on the market







Ingredients in e-liquids

- 4 main ingredients
 - Nicotine
 - Vegetable glycerin
 - Propylene glycol
 - Flavors
- Other chemicals found: ultrafine particles, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals (nickel, tin, and lead), formaldehyde
- Some flavors are dissolved in ethanol as a method of thinning for e-liquids
- Aerosol contains chemicals that weren't originally added to the liquid (byproducts of heating up liquid)

Health Effects of Vape Aerosols

- Short term:
 - Vascular cell damage
 - Nicotine addiction (harms youth brain development)
 - Increased heart rate and blood pressure
 - Increased cough and wheeze
 - Flavoring agents and propylene glycol not tested for safety via inhalation
 - Aerosols contain harmful chemicals
- Not sufficient time yet to show direct link / health impact of long-term exposure diseases, but chemicals found have health impact
- Other health risks:
 - Explosions, burns
 - Nicotine poisonings

Nicotine use increasing among U.S. youth

Percentage of middle and high school students who currently use e-cigarettes and any tobacco product —

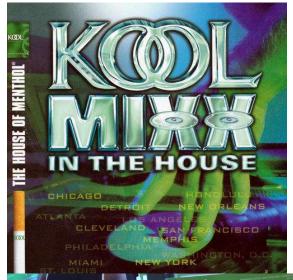
National Youth Tobacco Survey, United States, 2011–2018 100 Any tobacco product (high school) E-cigarettes (high school) Any tobacco product (middle school) 30 E-cigarettes (middle school) Percentage of students 25 78% increase 20 15 10 48% increase 5 2015 2016 2017 2011 2012 2013 2014 2018 Year

NICOTINE & DISPARITIES

Nicotine addiction as a social justice issue

- Disproportionate tobacco use and nicotine addiction in certain communities are a result of targeted and predatory marketing by the industry
 - Cultural appropriation in imagery
 - Industry documents
 - Sponsorships
 - Athletes, musicians
 - Population-specific branding
 - American Spirits, KOOL
- Tobacco use is still the leading preventable cause of death and disease
- Responsible for exacerbating chronic disease conditions among disparately affected populations
 - High cancer, mortality rates

Industry marketing

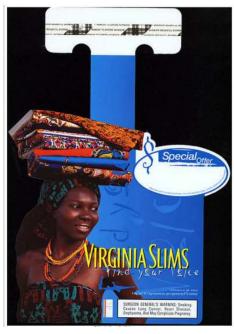


- Activities linked to cultural traditions and events
 - Holidays (e.g., Chinese New Year)
 - Heritage months (e.g., Black History Month)
- RJ Reynolds' Project SCUM
 - o Gay men, homeless individuals











Swisher Sweets Artist Project (0:24)





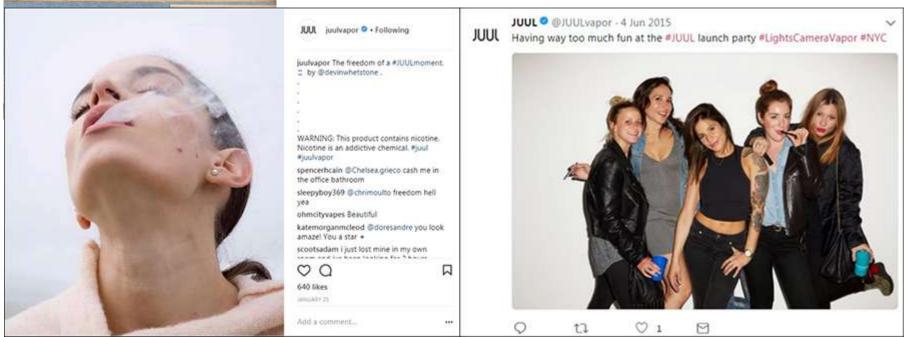


Vapor product marketing



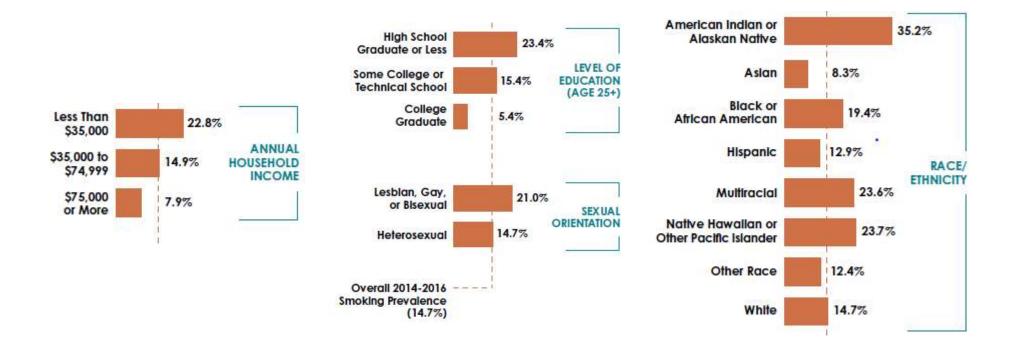
In 2013, blu eCigs® sponsored the Sasquatch! Music Festival in Washington, featuring a vapor lounge with appearances from top performers, an interactive social media photo booth and samples

https://youtu.be/u7H35jMEB0w



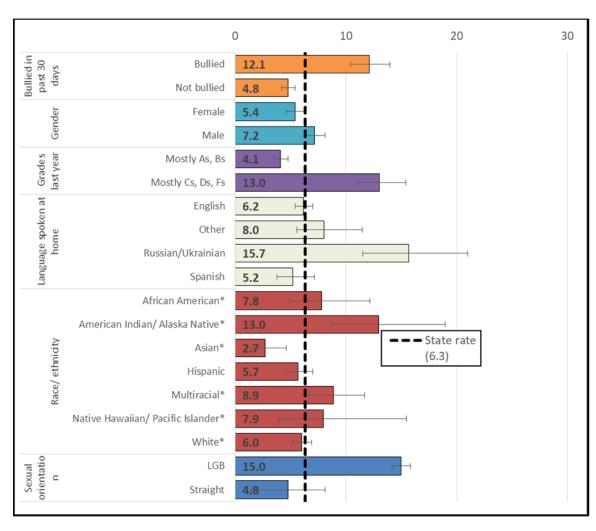
Adult smoking disparities

Adult smoking prevalence, by subpopulation WA BRFSS, 2014-2016



Youth smoking disparities

10th grade smoking prevalence, by subpopulation WA HYS, 2016



Second- and third-hand smoke exposure

- When you breathe in smoke from someone burning tobacco (like a cigarette), you are being exposed to second-hand smoke.
 - Second-hand smoke can worsen heart- and lung-related conditions and can cause asthma attacks in young children.
- When smoke particles settle on clothing, walls, and furniture, it becomes third-hand smoke.
 - Even when people don't smoke inside, tobacco smoke particles remain on their clothes, which can even latch on to skin, and can stay on walls and furniture for many years, worsening chronic diseases and harming the health of children.

TOBACCO CESSATION

Workplace impact of tobacco use

- Exposure to toxins
 - Second- and third-hand smoke
 - Toxic cigarette butt litter
- Nicotine normalization in the age of vapor products
- State's costs
 - Approximately \$6,000 per year, per tobacco-using employee
 - \$4k in lost productivity (e.g., smoking breaks, absenteeism)
 - \$2k in excess healthcare costs

Source: Berman et al. "Estimating the cost of a smoking employee." Tobacco Control, 2013.

(Not so) fun facts about quitting

• It's really hard; it could take as many as 8-10 tries.





Source of statistics: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Cessation options (& quit rates)

- Self-help (9-12%)
 - 2Morrow Health app (free for all Washingtonians)
- Behavioral health counseling (13-17%)
 - Face-to-face counseling from providers
- Medication (19-36%)
 - Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT; 19-26%)
 - Non-nicotine prescription (24-33%)
 - Combination (26-36%)
- Counseling + medication (26-32%)

What about vapor products?

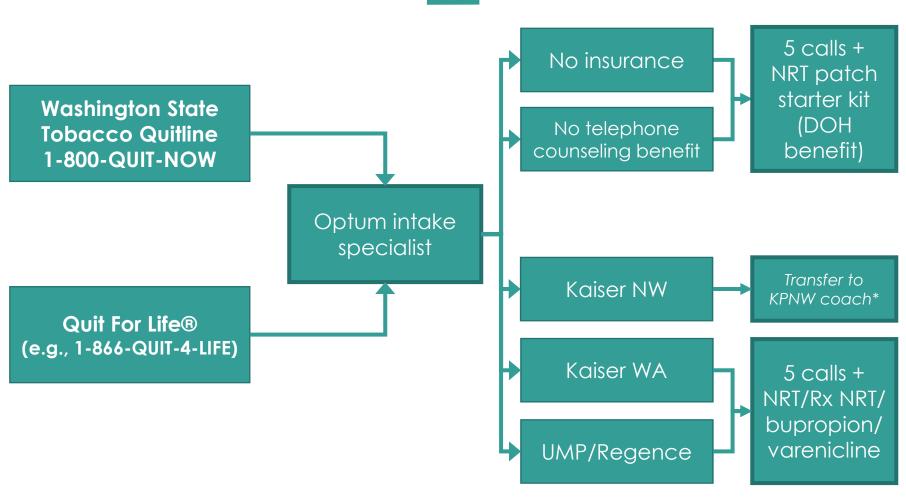
- National Academies of Sciences:
 - Completely substituting e-cigarettes for combustible cigarettes reduces exposure to numerous toxicants & carcinogens present in cigarettes
 - Reduced short-term adverse health outcomes
 - E-cigs contain highly variable amounts of nicotine, and most contain and emit other potentially toxic substances
 - Inhaled nicotine increases heart rate and blood pressure
- Bottom line: E-cigs are almost definitely safer than regular cigarettes, but they are <u>not</u> safe.
 Rely on FDA-approved cessation medications.



Tobacco cessation best practices

- Tobacco cessation as an ACA preventive service
 - Screening for tobacco use
 - Two quit attempts per year
 - Four counseling sessions, 10+ minutes each
 - 90-day supply of FDA-approved medication
 - No cost-sharing, no prior authorization
- Tobacco-free workplace policy
 - No tobacco use permitted, indoors or outdoors
 - Focus on tobacco cessation

Quitline vs. Quit For Life®



*KPNW has Quit For Life® option

Opportunities for wellness coordinators

- Promote PEBB tobacco cost-free cessation options
 - Only 2/3 of PEBB enrollees who use tobacco report being advised to quit by their provider; no more than half discuss cessation options (2016 CAHPS results for UMP)
- Create supportive environments for quitting tobacco
 - Educate about tobacco- and vapor-free policy benefits
 - Train employees to run tobacco cessation support groups
- Promote cessation incentives
 - SmartHealth activities, cost savings
- Educate employees
 - Share information about emerging issues (e.g., vapor products and youth)
 - Plan awareness events around World No Tobacco Day (May) and Great American Smokeout (November)

DOH is "walking the talk"

- Employee resource group (ERG)
- Tobacco- and vapor-free campus policy







Questions?

Tobacco and Vapor Product Prevention and Control Program

Washington State Department of Health



World No Tobacco Day

- Global event, led by World Health Organization (WHO)
- Held each year on the last day of May
 - o Friday, May 31, 2019
 - 2019 theme: Tobacco & lung health
- SmartHealth activity/tile
- WNTD Toolkit





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