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The Tobacco Epidemic

In the U.S.

HSERV 556 Bia Carlini, PhD, MPH Fall 2020







Partnership with NW ATTC

- ✓ Serves Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
- ✓ Located at the University of Washington's Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute
- ✓ The NWATTC seeks to accelerate community-based implementation of evidence-based practices (EBPs) for treatment and recovery by:
 - ✓ Sponsoring training online and in-person to enhance clinical knowledge and skills, and adoption of EBPs,
 - ✓ Providing intensive technical assistance to support systems change and organizational efforts to implement EBPs,
 - ✓ Offering consultation for systems-level change in the emerging new landscape for behavioral health care,
 - ✓ Disseminating science-based information on EBPs, cultural competence, and more.

https://attcnetwork.org/centers/northwest-attc/home







Look for NWATTC surveys in your inbox!

Every survey helps NWATTC to improve and continue offering programs.

It only takes 1 minute to complete!





Agenda

Background

Cigarette Epidemic

Disparities

Emerging
Products
And Diseases



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Sacred Tobacco

- Indigenous people cultivated tobacco in Americas
- Traditional tobacco has been used by many indigenous people to:
 - Pray
 - Give thanks to the Creator and Mother Earth
 - Communicate with the spirits
 - Purify the mind and heal the body.



Nicotine vs. Tobacco

Nicotine is very addictive

Tobacco use is the number 1 cause of preventable death in the US

"It is this mix of chemicals—not nicotine—that causes serious disease and death in tobacco users, including fatal lung diseases, like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cancer*."

(*) https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/health-information/nicotine-addictive-chemical-tobacco-products Access on October 2, 2020

Tobacco Products





Hookah Tobacco*







Cigars*



Dissolvables*



Nicotine Gels*



Pipe Tobacco*







Agenda

Background

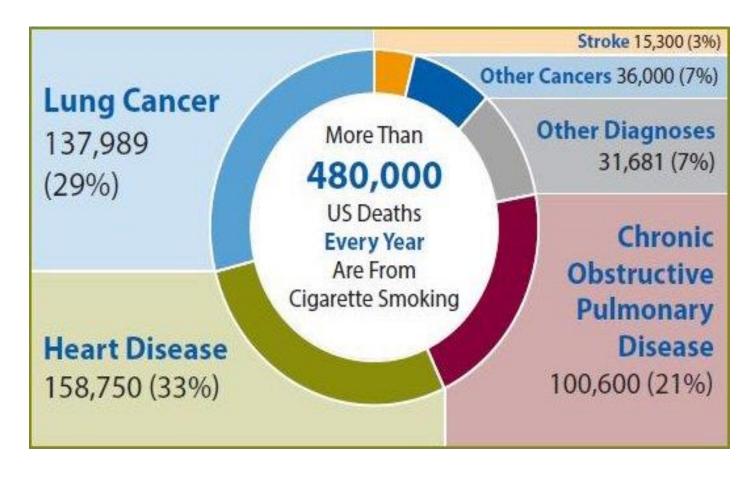
Cigarette Epidemic

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34.2 million people currently smoke cigarettes in the US - 13.7% of all adults

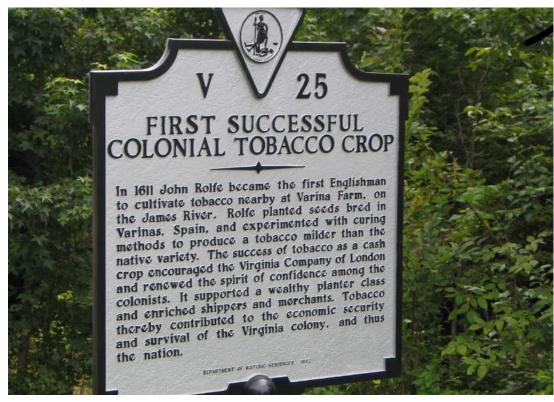




Average annual number of deaths for adults aged 35 or older, 2005-2009. Source: 2014 Surgeon General's Report. Table 12.4. page 660.

1600s – Tobacco Trade

- European colonialists exported tobacco to Europe, creating an American tobacco market in early 1600s
- Labor demand of tobacco plantations created slave market
- Cigars, pipes, snuff and chew

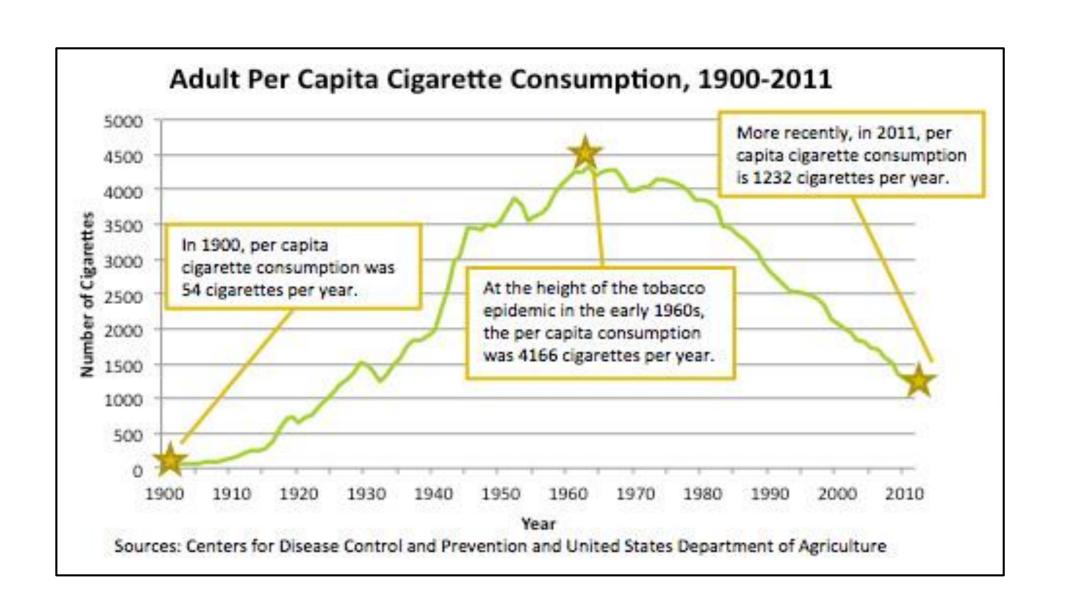


1800s – Cigarettes

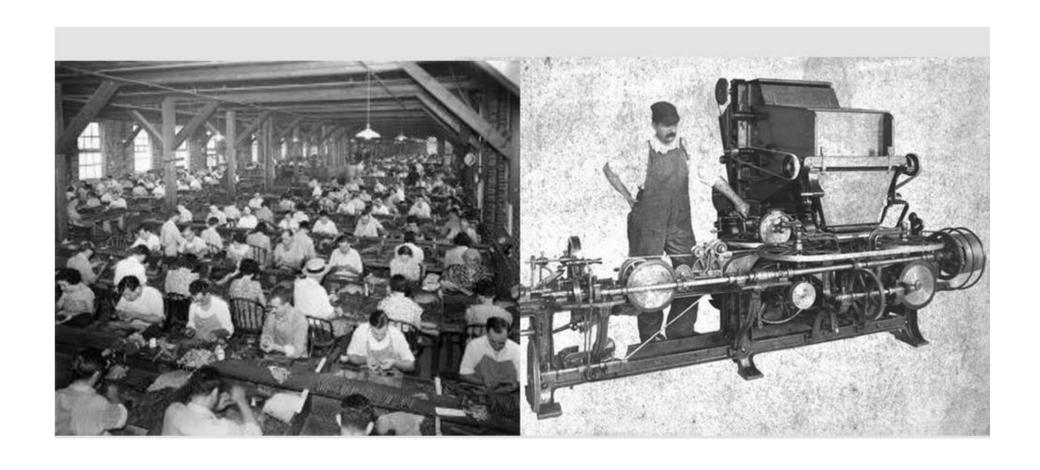
- European Americans bred rotresistant, easier to cure strains
- Flue curing process led to addictive version of tobacco
- US cigarettes originated during Civil War as cheap alternative to cigars, pipes, snuff and chew



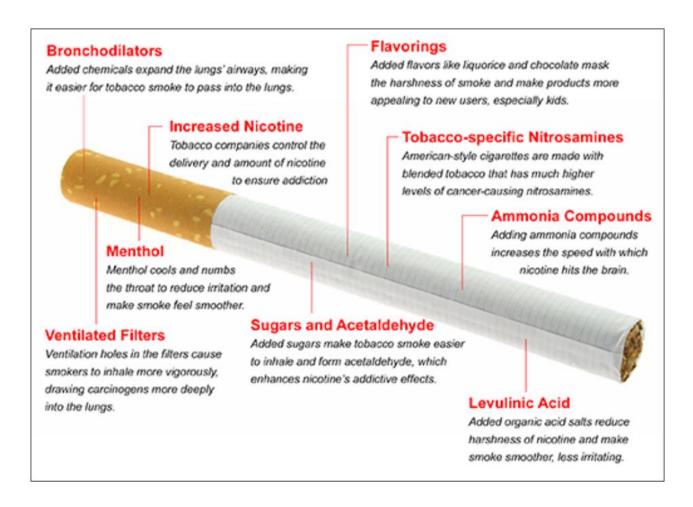
White burley tobacco monument to Mr. Webb at the Ohio Tobacco Museum



1900s – Mass production



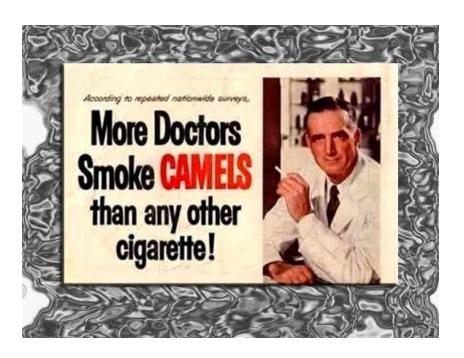
1900s – Product development



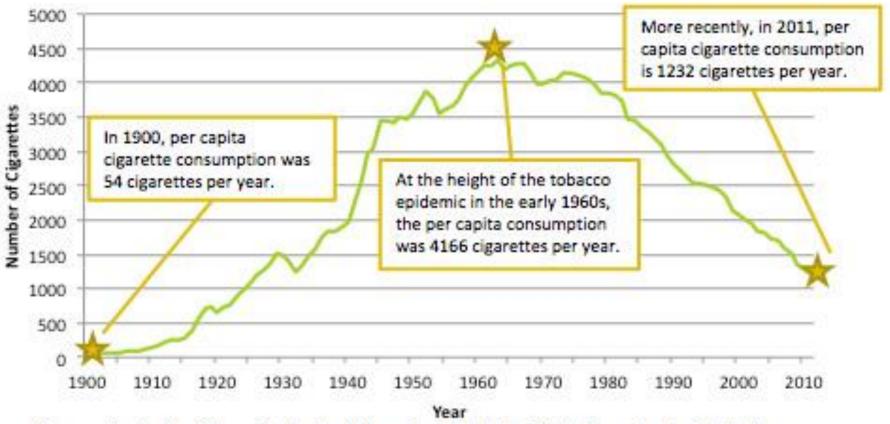
1950s – Marketing and Advertising





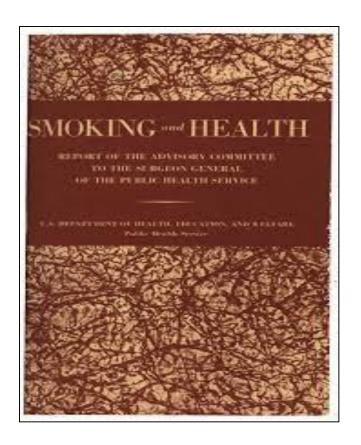


Adult Per Capita Cigarette Consumption, 1900-2011



Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and United States Department of Agriculture

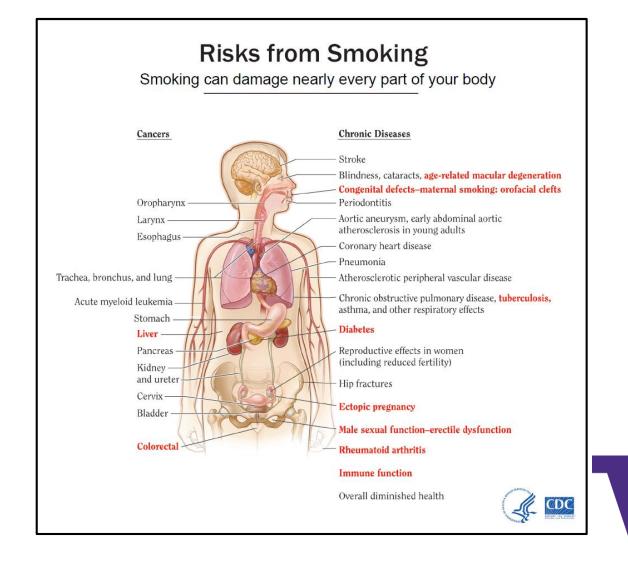
Science



- A cause of lung cancer and laryngeal cancer in men
- A probable cause of lung cancer in women
- The most important cause of chronic bronchitis

Science

The leading cause of preventable death



Legal Actions

Master Settlement Agreement of 1998



Four largest manufactures in America:

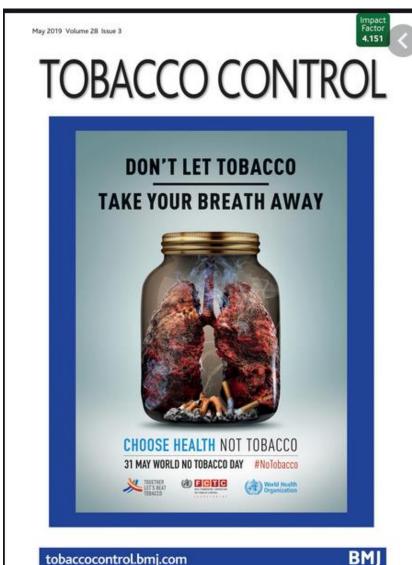
- Pay billions for the damage caused
- Impose restrictions in marketing and sponsorships
- Release to public internal documents

Public Policies

Preventing initiation of tobacco use among youth and young adults

Promoting quitting among adults and youth

Eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke



Policies and regulations



FDA regulates (2009)

- Marketing
- Distribution
- Manufacturing

Of tobacco products

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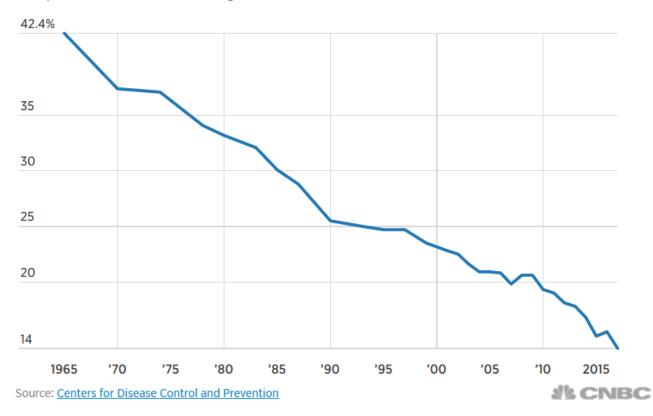
Emerging
Products
And Diseases





Smoking rates have fallen to a record low

The cigarette smoking rate reached 14 percent in 2017, a record low and a 67 percent decline since 1965, when 42.4 percent of U.S. adults smoked cigarettes.



Tobacco is not an equal opportunity killer

Cigarette smoking is down, but about

American adults still smoke

Cigarette smoking remains high among certain groups



Men



years old



Lower education



Below poverty level



Midwest and South







Serious psychological distress



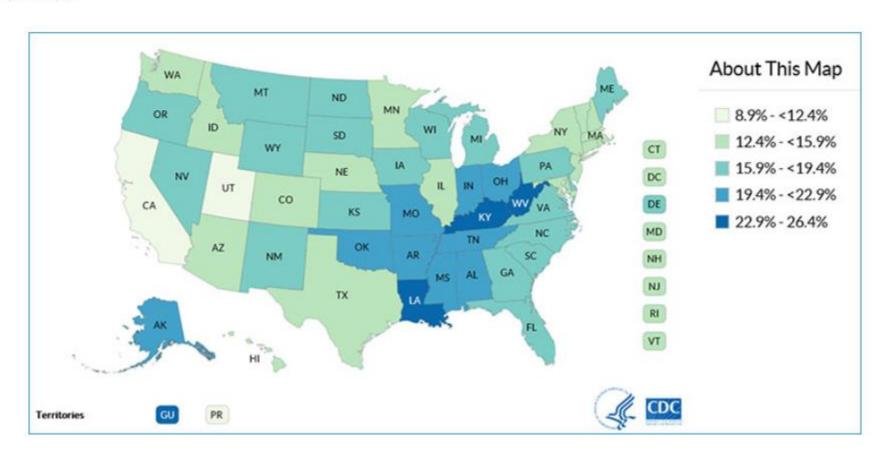
American Indians, Alaska Natives and Multiracial



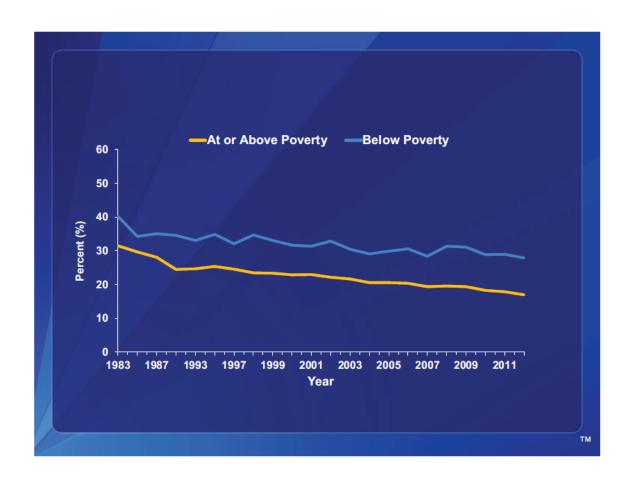
Lesbians, gays, and bisexuals

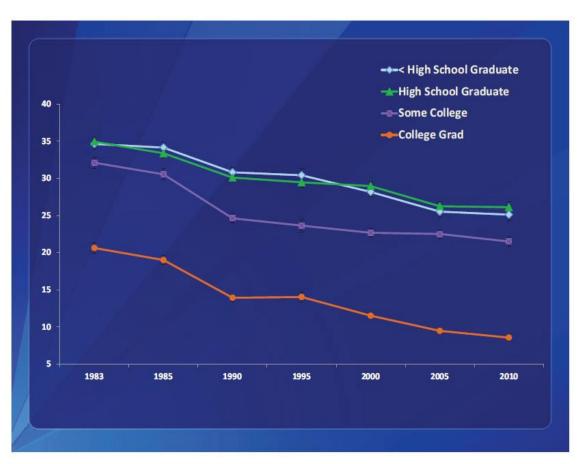
Midwest and South of US

In 2017, current smoking ranged from nearly 9 of every 100 adults in Utah (8.9%) to 26 of every 100 adults in West Virginia (26.0%).³

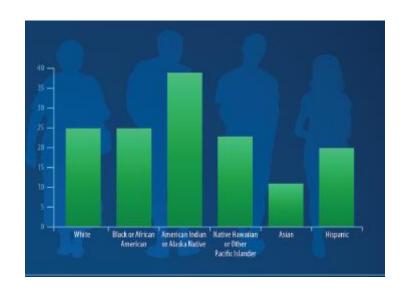


Lower SES





Marginalized and stigmatized populations









Industry targeting

Addictive Behaviors 95 (2019) 189-196



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Addictive Behaviors

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/addictbeh





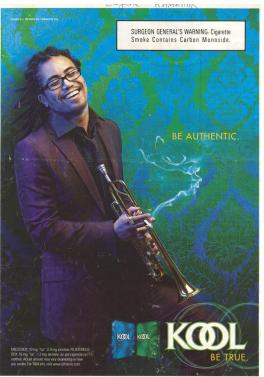


Samir Soneji^{a,b,*}, Kristin E. Knutzen^b, Andy S.L. Tan^{c,d}, Meghan Bridgid Moran^e, JaeWon Yang^f, James Sargent^{a,b}, Kelvin Choi^g

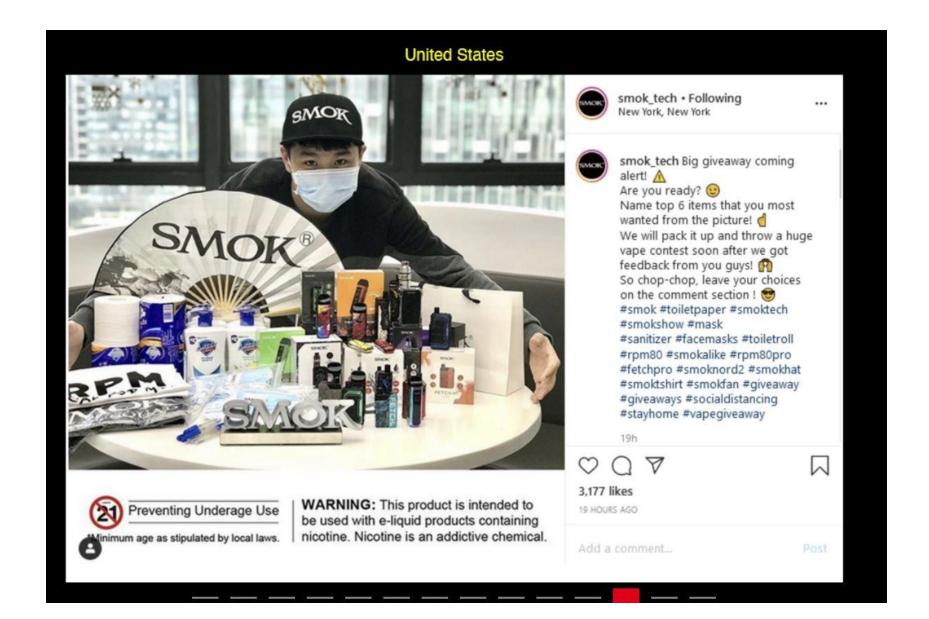
- a Dartmouth-Hitchcock Norris Cotton Cancer Center, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, United States of America
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HIGHLIGHTS

- · Leading form of engagement with online tobacco marketing was watching videos about tobacco products.
- Sexual/gender and racial/ethnic minority adolescents face higher risk of engaging with online tobacco marketing compared to their straight and non-Hispar white counterparts.
- · This risk may worsen existing disparities in tobacco use among some of these populations.







Agenda

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Cigarette Epidemic

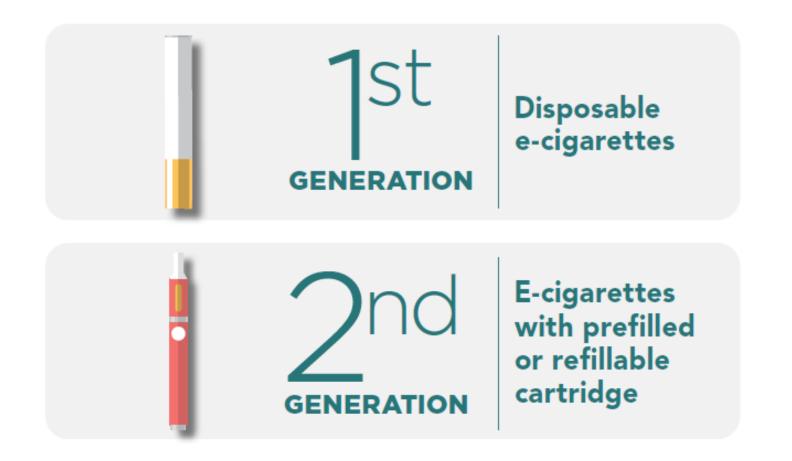
Disparities

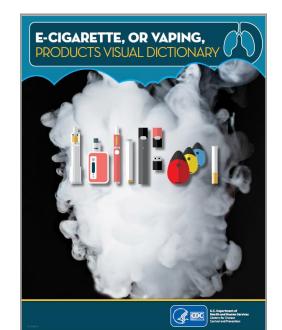
Emerging
Tobacco Products
And Diseases

"e-cigs," "e-hookahs," "mods," "vape pens," "vapes," "tank systems," and "electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS)



The Evolution of E-Cigarette, or Vaping, Products





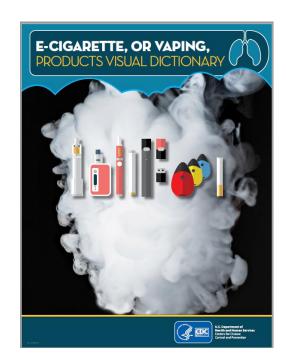
The Evolution of E-Cigarette, or Vaping, Products



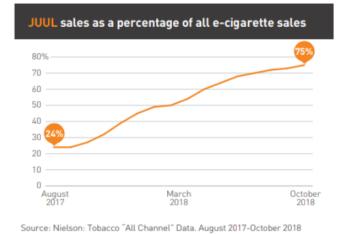
Tanks or Mods (refillable)



Pod Mods (prefilled or refillable)



Fourth Generation





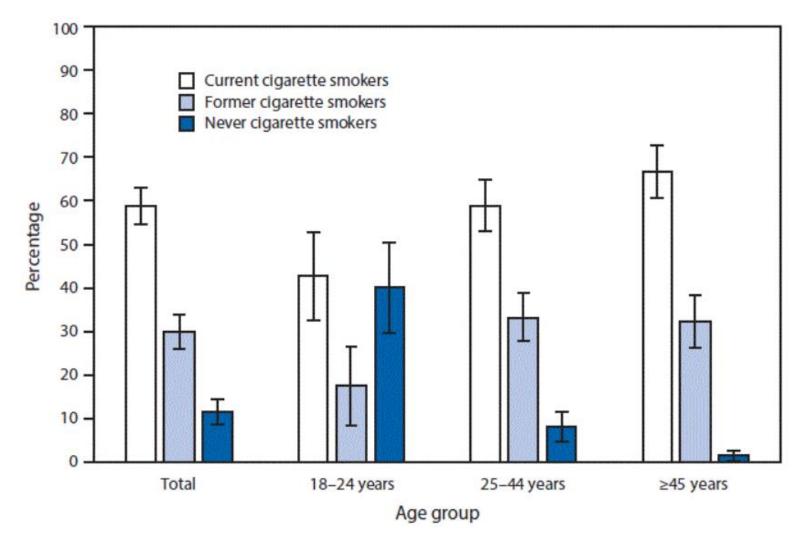
 Nicotine salts, which have a lower pH than free base nicotine, allow particularly high levels of nicotine to be inhaled more easily and with less irritation to the throat than freebase nicotine.



Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS)

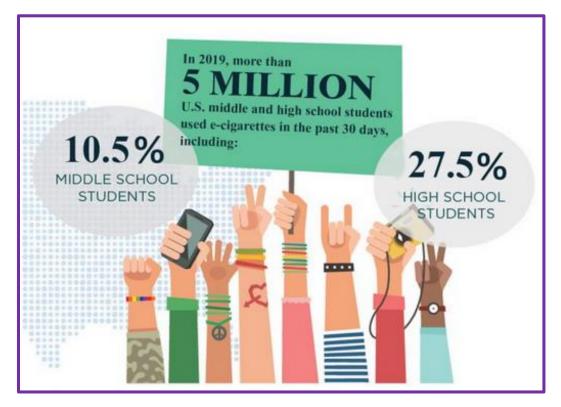
"E-cigarettes have the **potential** to benefit adult smokers who are not pregnant if used as a **complete substitute** for regular cigarettes and other smoked tobacco products."

Only 2.8% of adults in the US were current e-cigarettes users in 2017.



QuickStats: Cigarette Smoking Status Among Current Adult E-cigarette Users, by Age Group — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2015. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2016;65:1177. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6542a7.htm

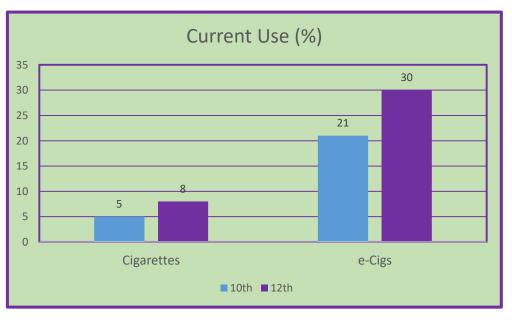
Wang TW, Asman K, Gentzke AS, et al. Tobacco Product Use Among Adults — United States, 2017. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2018;67:1225–1232. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6744a2



https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/about-e-cigarettes.html#seven

40% of youth who reported current e-cig use in WA had never used cigarettes

WA State Health Youth Survey, 2018 *



(*) https://www.askhys.net

COVID-19, smoking and vaping

Disparities in smoking may exacerbate disparities in viral diseases



DOI: 10.1002/jmv.25889

RESEARCH ARTICLE



The impact of COPD and smoking history on the severity of COVID-19: A systemic review and meta-analysis

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Abstract

Comorbidities are associated with the severity of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This meta-analysis aimed to explore the risk of severe COVID-19 in patients with pre-existing chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and ongoing smoking history. A comprehensive systematic literature search was carried out to find studies published from December 2019 to 22 March 2020 from five databases. The languages of literature included English and Chinese. The point prevalence of severe COVID-19 in patients with pre-existing COPD and those with ongoing smoking was evaluated with this meta-analysis. Overall 11 case series, published either in Chinese or English language with a total of 2002 cases, were included in this study. The pooled OR of COPD and the development of severe COVID-19 was 4.38 (fixed-effects model; 95% CI: 2.34-8.20), while the OR of ongoing smoking was 1.98 (fixed-effects model; 95% CI: 1.29-3.05). There was no publication bias as examined by the funnel plot and Egger's test (P = not significant). The heterogeneity of included studies was moderate for both COPD and ongoing smoking history on the severity of COVID-19. COPD and ongoing smoking history attribute to the worse progression and outcome of COVID-19.

KEYWORDS

Severe COVID

COPD

OR= 4.38 (2.34-8.20 CI)

Current smoking

OR= 1.98 (1.29-3.05 CI)

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Thank you!

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