

VAPING & PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

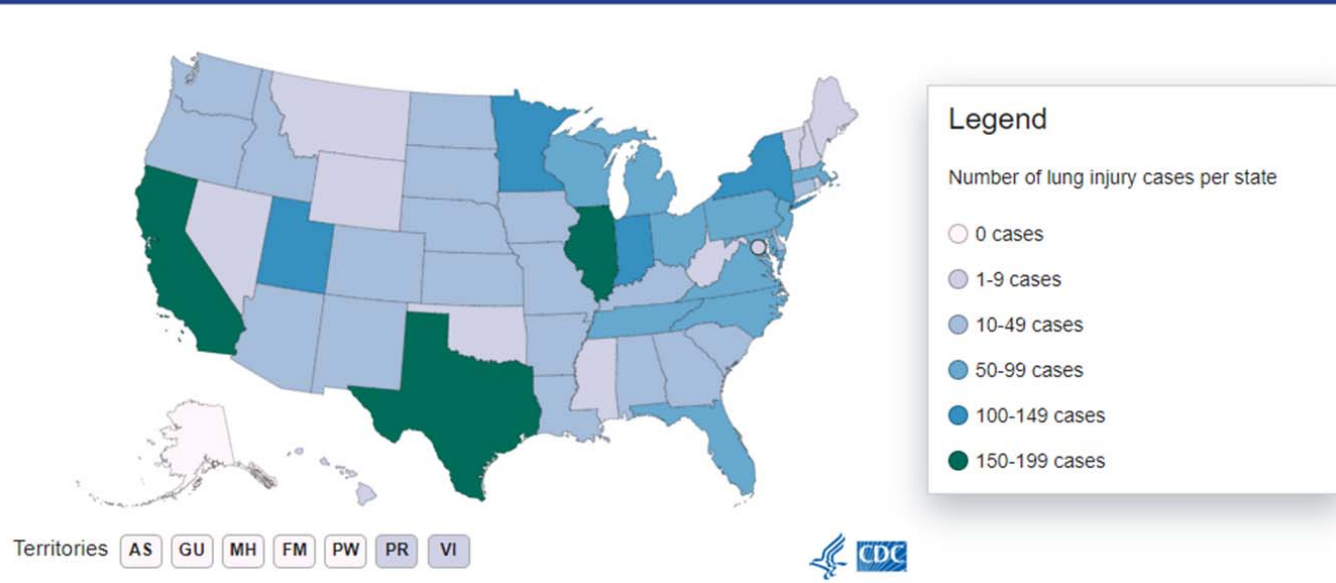


Amy Person, M.D.
Health Officer, Klickitat County
Board of Health meeting
December 4, 2019

VAPING ASSOCIATED LUNG INJURY

- 2290 cases
- 47 deaths
- 95% hospitalized
- 68% male
- 15% cases < 18
- Majority using THC
- Vitamin E acetate has been identified as a chemical of concern

Number of Lung Injury Cases Reported to CDC as of November 19, 2019



WASHINGTON STATE

County	Cases
King	7
Kitsap	2
Klickitat	1
Mason	1
Pierce	1
Snohomish	4
Spokane	3

Reported use of products	Cases
THC products only	3
Nicotine products only	6
THC and nicotine product	5
Other	1
Unknown	3
Not Yet Released	1

EMERGENCY RULING STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Chapter 246-80 WAC, [Vapor Products and Flavors rule](#),

- Bans the sale of flavored vapor products
- Requires warning signs at non-marijuana vapor product retailers
- Requires mandatory reporting of cases of lung injury associated with the use of vapor products from health care providers and health care facilities.
- Ruling in effect for 120 days, as of 10/10/2019

EMERGENCY RULING STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

- WAC 246-80-021
- Bans the sale of vapor products containing vitamin E acetate
- Ruling in effect for 120 days, as of 11/20/2019

DISPOSAL

GUIDANCE FROM DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

Nicotine vaping products must be managed as hazardous waste

Do not put vaping products in the trash, burn them, or pour them down the drain.

Flavored vaping products containing THC must be disposed of according to existing law, WAC 314-55-097



Washington State
Liquor and Cannabis Board



WARNING

Severe lung injuries, including deaths, have recently been linked to vapor products.

Marijuana vapor products have been linked to most patients but nicotine vapor products may still play a role in this outbreak.

The Department of Health recommends you:

- **Do not use vapor products containing marijuana.**
- **Strongly consider refraining from using vapor products that contain nicotine.**
- **Do not buy any vapor products off the street.**
- **Do not modify or add any substances to vapor products not intended by the manufacturer.**

For more information on this issue or to learn more about how to quit vaping, go to the Department of Health website: doh.wa.gov/VapingLungInjury.

REPORTING

- Outreach to providers & hospital systems
- Follow up on cases
 - Data mining of ESSENCE
 - Provider reported

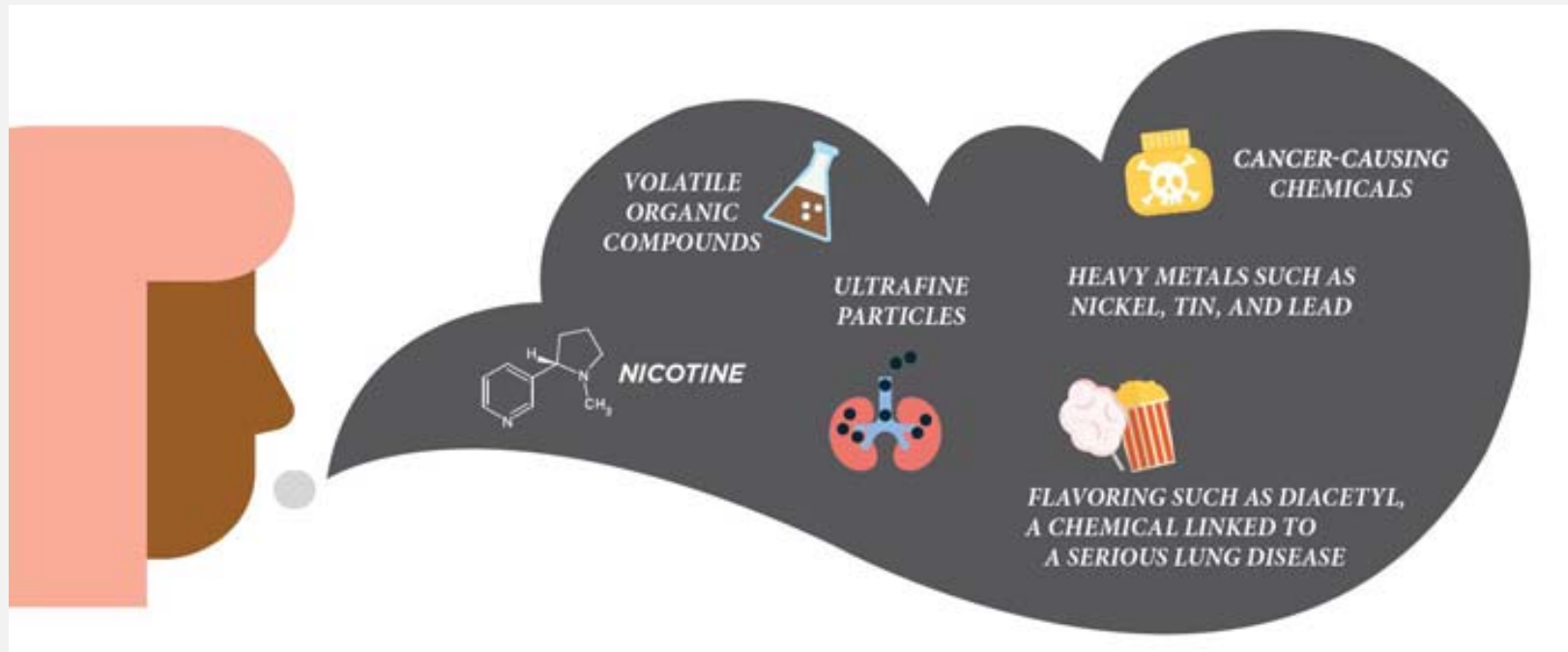
VAPING & YOUTH

SAFER ≠ SAFE



Courtesy of Stacy Herman

E-CIGARETTE AEROSOL



MARKETING TO YOUTH

43% of schools are close to a store that sells tobacco.

PLACEMENT

It's right up front where kids will see it. 90% of stores sell junk food, alcohol, or tobacco products right at checkout.

FOOD • CIGARETTES • SO

1/2 of Klickitat 10th graders are buying their own vapor products

PRICE

Addiction comes at prices even a kid can afford. Most stores sell flavored cigarillos for less than \$1. Even with cigarette prices on the rise, cigarette prices are cheaper in neighborhoods with more low-income residents.

Youth Exposure to Advertising and E-Cigarette Use

Greater exposure to e-cigarette ads is associated with higher odds of youth e-cigarette use. Most e-cigarettes contain NICOTINE, which can cause ADDICTION, may harm brain development, and could lead to continued tobacco product use among youth.

Efforts to reduce youth exposure to tobacco advertising are crucial to prevent all forms of tobacco use among youth.

SOURCE: Pediatrics, April 2016



Sources of E-Cigarette Advertising



14.4 million
youth are exposed at retail stores



10.5 million
youth are exposed through the internet



9.6 million
youth are exposed through TV/movies



8 million
youth are exposed through magazines and newspapers

SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, January 2016

bit.ly/YouthTobaccoUse



The Appeal of E-Cigarette Flavors

Survey results from four major Texas cities



FLAVORS MAY ENTICE YOUNGER TEXANS TO TRY E-CIGARETTES

Among current users, % whose first e-cigarette was flavored (not tobacco)



RESTRICTING SWEET FLAVORS COULD REDUCE USE AMONG YOUNG TEXANS

If flavors were not available, % of current users who would NOT use e-cigarettes



DISCLOSURE

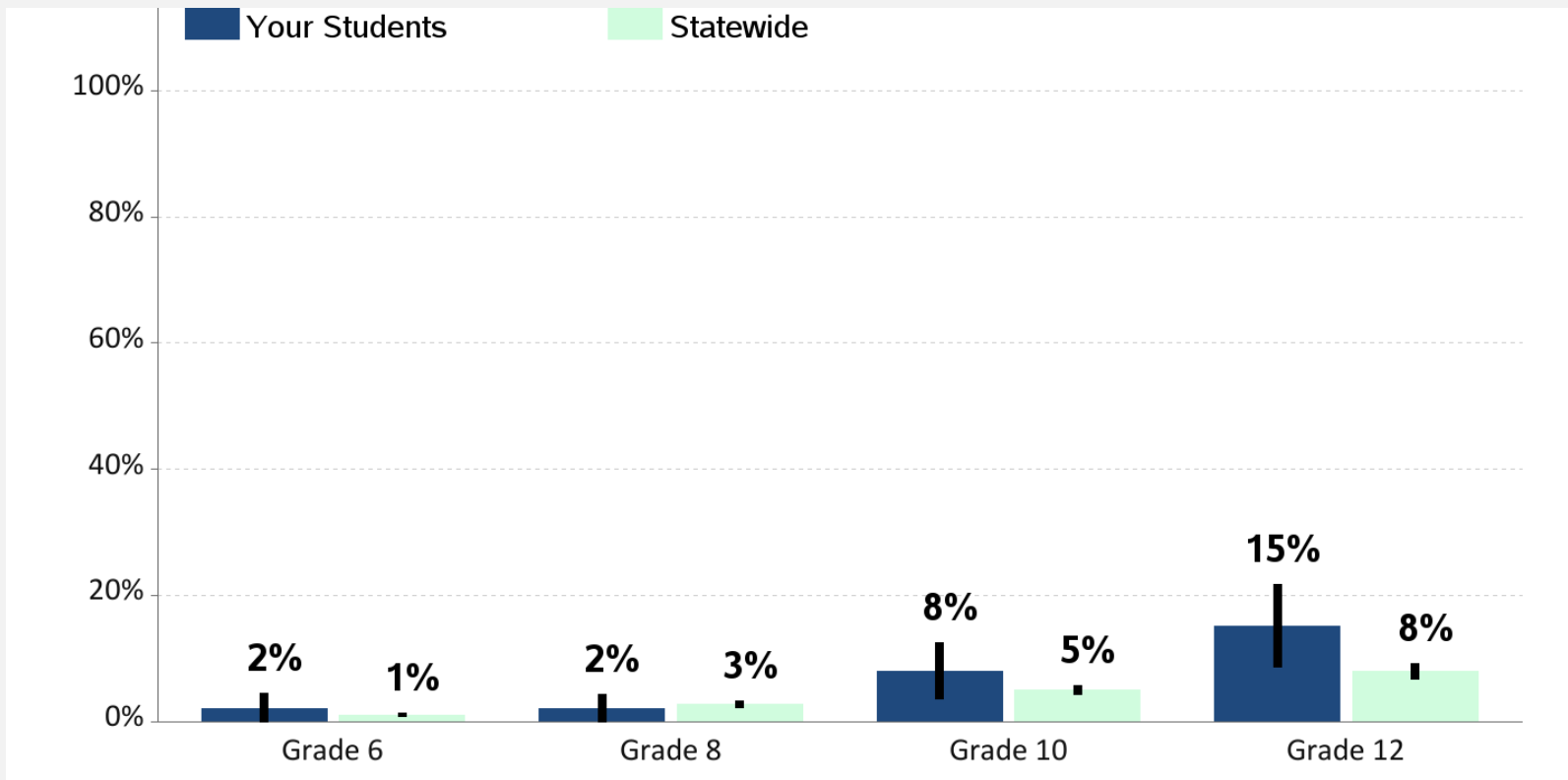
Data were collected in Texas (Austin, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Houston, and San Antonio) and are currently under review for publication. The research reported here was supported by grant number [1 P50 CA180906-01] from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the FDA Center for Tobacco Products (CTP). The content is solely the responsibility of authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIH or the Food and Drug Administration.

For more information, visit TEXASTCORS.ORG



CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

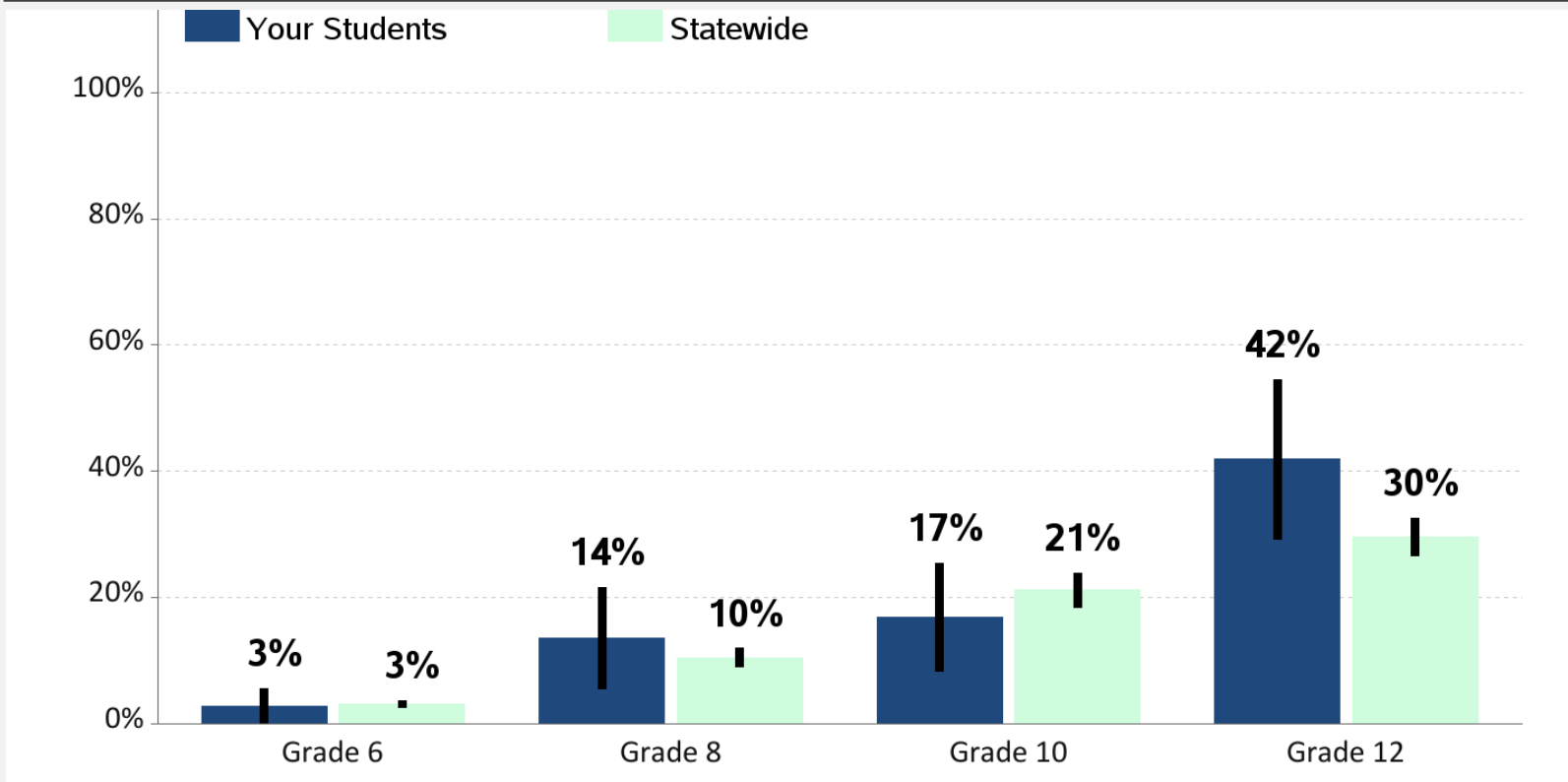
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO REPORT SMOKING CIGARETTES
IN THE PAST 30 DAYS



Klickitat County
- Source: 2018 Healthy Youth Survey

CURRENT E-CIGARETTE SMOKING OR VAPING

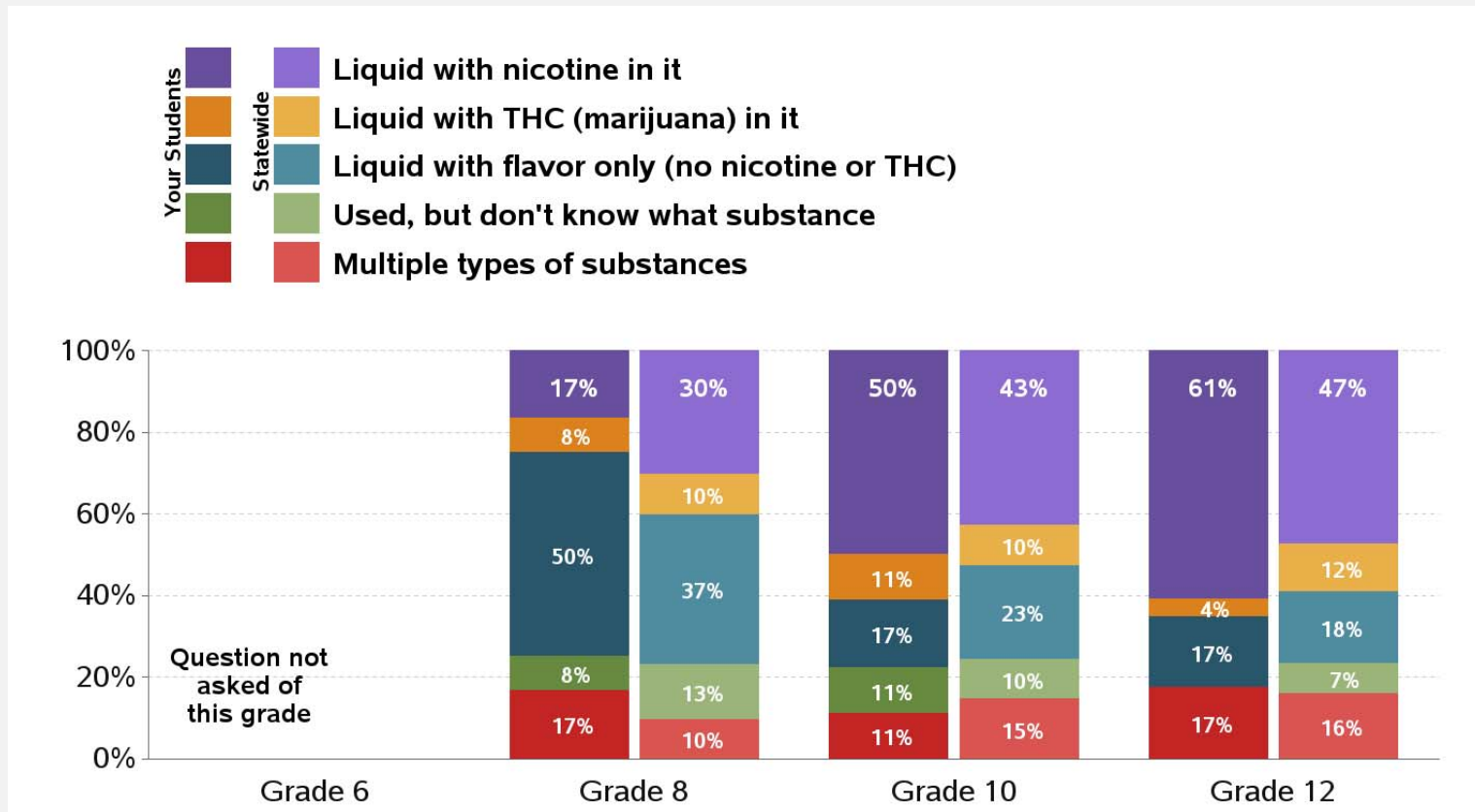
PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO REPORT USING AN ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE,
E-CIG OR VAPE PEN IN THE PAST 30 DAYS



Klickitat County
- Source: 2018 Healthy Youth Survey

Type of Substance Used in E-Cigarette or Vaped in Past 30 Days

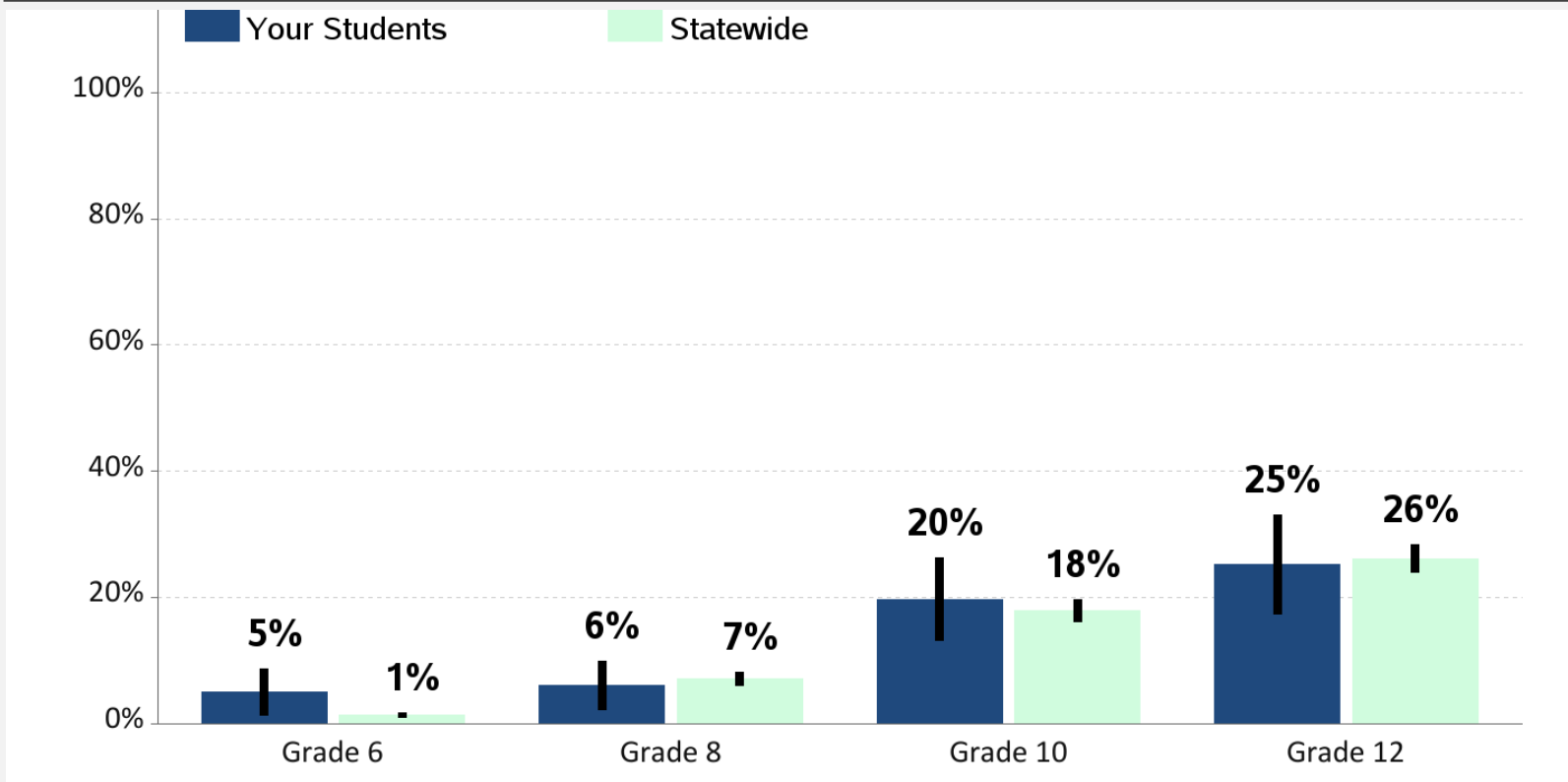
Percentages are of students who used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days



Klickitat County
 - Source: 2018 Healthy Youth Survey

CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO REPORT USING MARIJUANA
IN THE PAST 30 DAYS



Klickitat County
- Source: 2018 Healthy Youth Survey

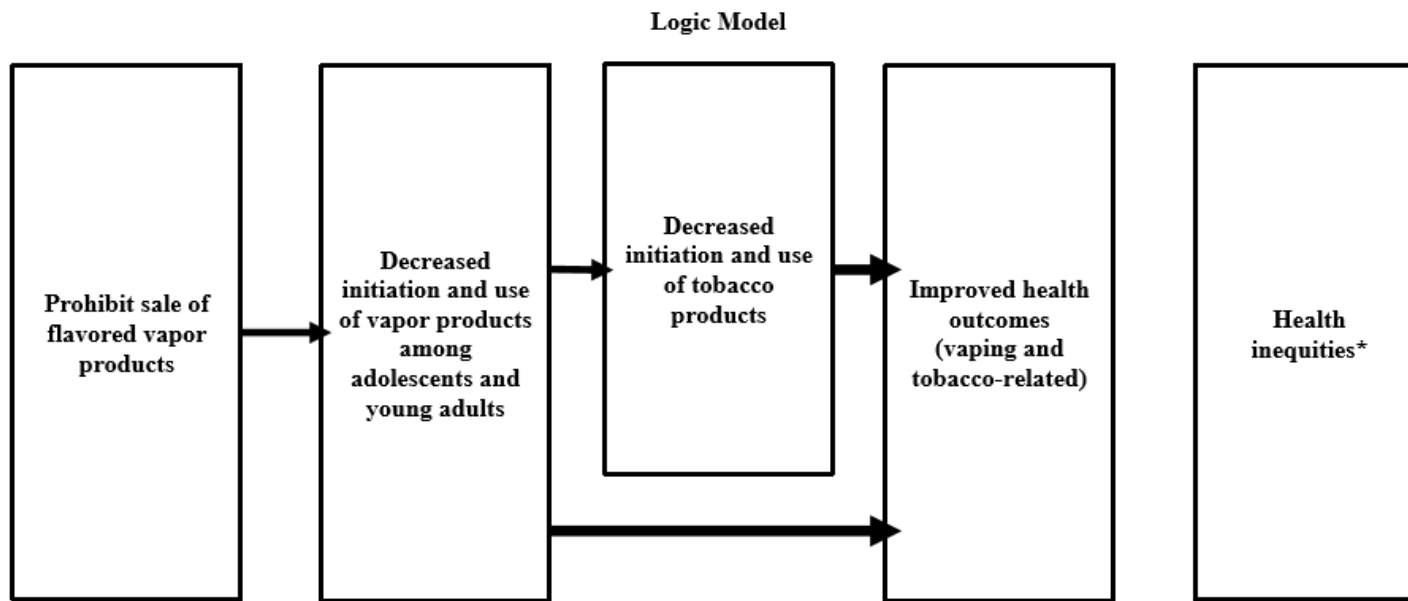
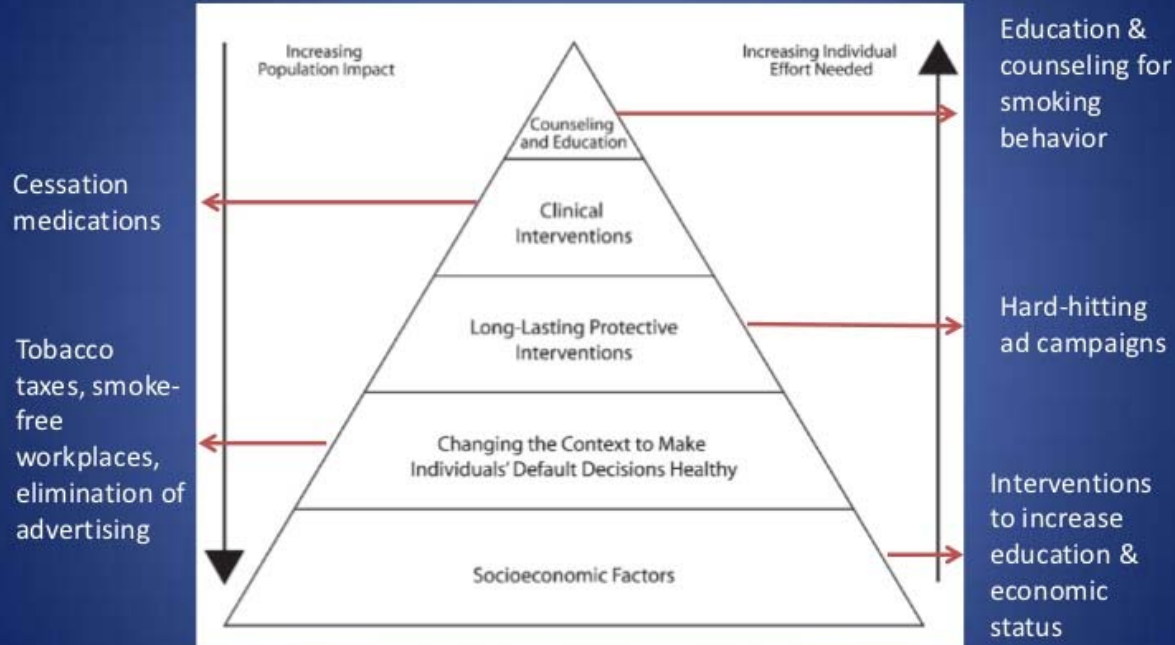


Figure 1:
Concerning vapor products
HB 1932



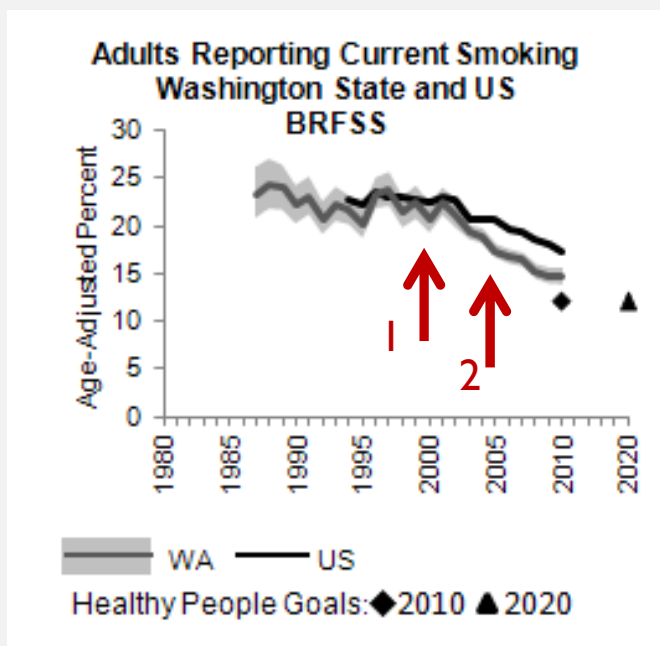
MAXIMIZE HEALTH IMPACT

Working at All Levels of the Pyramid



Frieden, T. A Framework for Public Health Action: The Health Impact Pyramid. *American Journal of Public Health*, 2010, 100(4): 590-595.

EFFECT OF TOBACCO PREVENTION



1 Statewide tobacco prevention & control program

2 Smoke-free public places law

QUESTIONS?