

Centre universitaire de médecine générale et santé publique Lausanne

Etude Delphi sur la vaporette et les produits du tabac chauffé

Séminaire AT 2020

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Objectives

- To provide a consensus from a panel of international experts on
 - electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS)
 - heated tobacco products (HTP)
 - regulation
 - > sale
 - use
 - risk and addiction
 - > research



Objectives

 To compare opinions since Swiss Delphi survey 2013-2014

Downloaded from http://bmjopen.bmj.com/ on March 2, 2018 - Published by group.bmj.com

Open Access

Research

BMJ Open Experts' consensus on use of electronic cigarettes: a Delphi survey from Switzerland

Jeremie Blaser, Jacques Cornuz

Blaser J, et al. BMJ Open 2015;5:e007197. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2014-007197



Method

- Delphi survey
 - 2018 -2019 first round
 - 2020 second round



Setting: Experts of 15 countries

Participants

- clinical, public health or research professionals
- expertise in tobacco control and/or smoking cessation

Method

- Delphi process, online questionnaire
- Round 1: participants rate the recommendations, weather they agree or disagree, on scale from 1-10
 - *1.1.2 The components of ENDS' liquids should be stipulated on the product



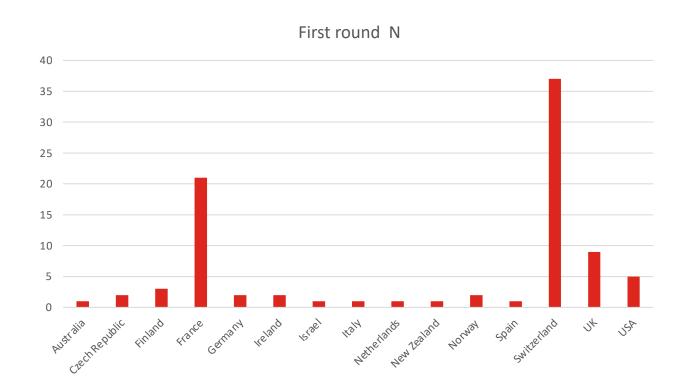
- Score
 - 1 to 3 : negative agreement
 - 8 to 10 : positive agreement
 - >3 to <8: no consensus => second round

Method

- Round 2
 - Answers: "Don't agree" or "Agree"
 - Rank propositions from the "most preferred answer" to "less preferred answer"
 - Consensus considered
 - ≤30%
 - ≥70 %

First round

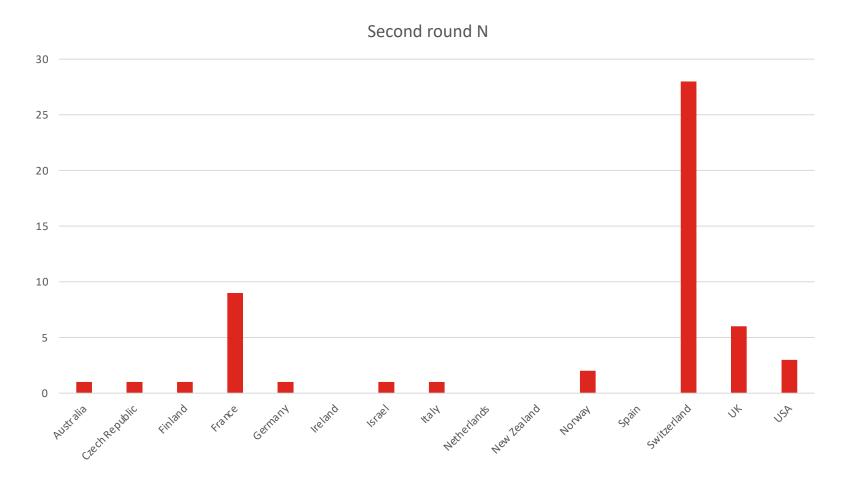
- 268 experts contacted
- 92 participants (34 %)





Second round

• 55 participants (60 %)





Results ENDS













Regulation ENDS

Round 1 agreement

- Components of e-liquids should be stipulated on the product
- Manufacturers and retail sellers should
 - respect a list of authorized liquid components
 - respect an upper limit of nicotine concentration in the e-liquids
 - only produce or sell accepted models with specific requirements
- A warning on the lack of evidence of long-term security and the risk of addictive potential should be stated on the product
- The use of ENDS should be forbidden in indoor public places



Regulation ENDS

Round 2
How ENDS should be regulated?

- As a consumer product: NO
- either as
 - new category of nicotine delivery
 - tobacco product with specific regulation
 - as conventional cigarettes



Advertisment ENDS

Round 1

- Advertisement should not be allowed targeting
 - minors
 - never smokers
 - former smokers
- No consensus for smokers in rounds 1 and 2

Sale ENDS

Round 1

- Sale restrictions should be proposed
 - for minors: YES
 - for current smokers: NO
- Sale restrictions for non-smokers and pregnant women
 - no consensus

Round 2

- Sale restrictions should be proposed for
 - Non-smokers: YES
 - Pregnant women: no consensus



Tax ENDS

First round

- A specific tax should be implemented for ENDS
 - no consensus

Second round

- A specific tax should be implemented for ENDS
 - YES

Use ENDS

Round 1

- Health authorities should advise never-smokers not to use ENDS
 - > YES
- Health authorities should encourage conventional cigarettes smokers to switch to ENDS
 - no consensus

Round 2

- Health authorities should encourage conventional cigarettes smokers to switch to ENDS as a risk reduction tool
- No consensus about switching to ENDS as quit smoking fist line/second line therapy

Research ENDS

Round 1

Research should address

- long-term safety
- dual consumption
- psychological and social effects of ENDS
- its efficacy as a cessation tool for quitting conventional cigarettes



Results HTP









Regulation HTP

First round

- HTP should not be regulated as:
 - consumer product
 - medication

Second round

- HTP should be regulated preferentially as conventional cigarettes (versus new category of nicotine delivery product)
- The warning messages should **not** be softer for HTP than for conventional cigarette
- HTP should be forbidden in indoor public places

Sale HTP

Round 1

- HTP should be sold in:
 - Same places as tobacco products: YES
 - Pharmacies: NO
 - General stores: NO
- HTP, regardless of amount of the tax, should be:
 - NO More expensive than conventional cigarettes
 - Same price as conventional cigarettes no consensus
 - Less expensive than conventional cigarettes no consensus

Round 2

The tax on HTP should **not be lower** than taxes on conventional cigarettes



Use HTP

Round 1

- Health authorities should advise never-smokers not to use HTP
- Health authorities should not encourage conventional cigarettes smokers to switch to HTP to help them quit smoking as first line therapy

Round 2

 No consensus about switching to HTP as quit smoking second line therapy or as risk reduction

Research HTP

Round 1

Research should address

- long-term safety
- dual consumption
- psychological and social effects of HTP

Round 1 and 2

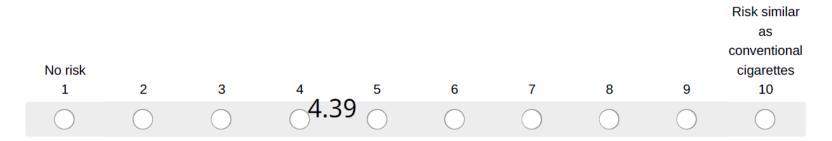
Research should address its efficacy as a cessation tool for quitting conventional cigarettes

No consensus

Opinion on risk ENDS and HTP

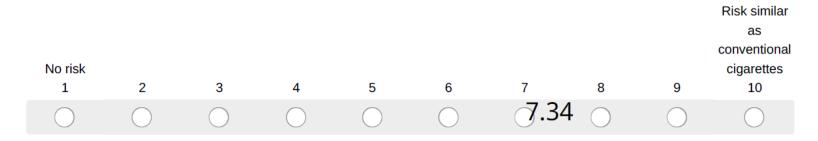
ENDS

* 1.4.6 On this risk scale, where do you place the health risk related to ENDS ?



HTP

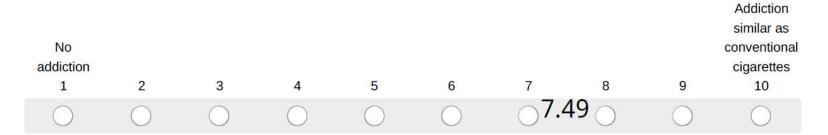
*2.4.6 On this risk scale, where do you place the health risk related to HTP ?



Opinion on addiction

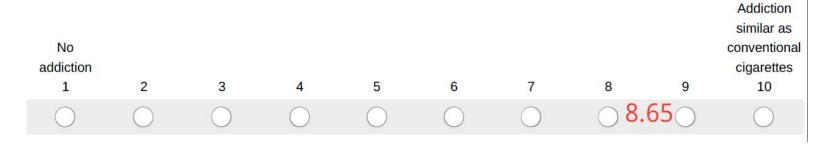
ENDS

1.4.7 On this addiction scale, where do you place ENDS?



HTP

^{*} 2.4.7 On this addiction scale, where do you place HTP?



ENDS /HTP risk

Round 1

ENDS/ HTP are considered dangerous for the health of:

	ENDS		НТР	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
never smokers	No consensus	YES	YES	-
former smokers >6 month	No consensus	YES	YES	-
former smokers <6 month	No consensus	No consensus	No consensus	YES
smokers	No consensus	No consensus	No consensus	No consensus



Comparison with 2013-2014 Swiss Delphi survey

Consensus on ENDS confirmed:

- ENDS are not to be considered as a consumer product
- Maximum concentration of nicotine in e-liquids should be defined
- Advertisement should not target minors, non-smokers or former smokers
- Sales should be restricted to adult smokers
- Use of ENDS should be forbidden in indoor public places
- Health authorities should advise never-smokers not to use ENDS
- Need for long-term safety data

Comparison with 2013-2014 Swiss Delphi survey

New consensus on ENDS

 Health authorities should encourage conventional cigarette smokers to switch to ENDS as a risk reduction tool (round 2)



Comparison of agreements ENDS / HTP

- HTP is more likely to be regulated as a tobacco product than ENDS
- Higher agreement that HTP should be sold in same places than tobacco products
- Higher agreement that ENDS but not HTP should be sold in pharmacies or in specialized shops
- ENDS considered as less dangerous for tobacco smokers than HTP
- Health authorities should encourage conventional cigarettes smokers to switch to ENDS but not to HTP

Limitations

- Delphi method
 - Selection of experts
 - No universal guidelines on Delphi method
- Low response rate (34%) round 1, 60% response rate round 2
 - Can not be considered as reflecting the first round respondents' opinion
- Round 2 yes/no questions
- EVALI epidemic in USA between rounds 1 and 2

Conclusions

- Need for specific regulation on ENDS and HTP
- Need for research

- Useful information
 - Authorities
 - Researchers
 - Public health, clinical or research professionals in smoking cessation and public health





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Thank you for your attention