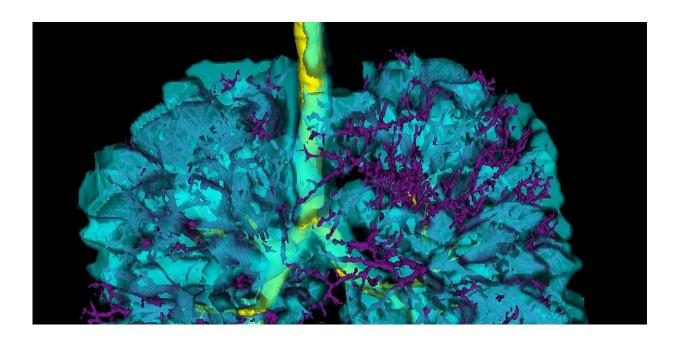


Vaping: As an imaging scientist I fear the deadly impact on people's lungs

September 16 2019, by Grace Parraga Ph.d.



Lung MRI of an ex-smoker of cannabis and tobacco, showing poor lung function and truncated airway tree. In vaping patients, oily substances have also been found inside their lung tissue and airways. Credit: Parraga lab, Author provided

Vaping causes severe illness in otherwise healthy young adults and teenagers. It causes a <u>life-threatening</u>, <u>life-shortening</u> and <u>sometimes</u> <u>deadly lung toxicity and injury</u>—with apparently irreversible damage that cannot be cured.

A recent report in the New England Journal of Medicine on 53



confirmed cases of young e-cigarette users hospitalized with severe <u>lung</u> toxicity and injury clearly shows that this is the case. The average age of these patients was 19.

A relatively short history of vaping has led to hospitalization, weeks of intensive care, lung failure, the urgent need for a heart-lung bypass machine and then, after all attempts have failed, needless deaths in otherwise healthy young people.

As a lung-imaging scientist, I develop new ways to see inside the chest so that <u>lung abnormalities can be easily measured and monitored in patients</u>. I see the devastating effects inside the lungs of cigarette and cannabis smokers. I also see how the <u>airways are destroyed</u> and how millions of air sacs appear demolished or completely wiped out, all of which results in <u>severe breathlessness</u>, <u>miserable quality of life and then death</u>.

Because of my experience developing new ways to image the lungs and seeing the impact of inhaled smoke and gases on lung health, I have been disturbed that government and other regulators have taken a hands-off approach to the risk of e-cigarettes.

I am alarmed that e-cigarette marketing is so pervasive, persuasive and widespread, especially when this marketing targets children and teenagers in whom lung growth and development has not yet completed.

Oily substances found inside the lungs

In <u>some of the recent reports</u> about patients with vaping-associated lung toxicity, <u>oily substances were found inside their white blood cells, lung tissue and airways</u>.

While these oils may be related to the <u>e-cigarette nicotine and THC</u> <u>mixtures these patients used</u>, it is not clear yet—and remains difficult to



understand—how such serious, life-threatening lung disease can be set off by <u>e-cigarette</u> use.

I think it's helpful to visualize this by imagining a pound of butter as a solid and by melting into a liquid and heating again at high temperatures, the butter becomes a gaseous vapor, which can be inhaled. The buttery vapor coating, while delicious on popcorn, forms a solid again when it cools inside the lungs and becomes a toxic initiator of lung inflammation and failure.

One quarter of high school students vaping

E-cigarettes have been promoted as a safe, cool alternative to cigarettes. Not surprisingly, this marketing has worked well in children and teens.

During 2017-2018, the <u>rate of high-school students using e-cigarettes in</u> the united States doubled to 21 percent, which is greater than the rates of tobacco smoking among children and adults alike. Estimates for 2019 suggest that <u>one quarter of North American high school students use e-cigarettes</u>.





A patient is prepared for a lung MRI. Credit: Parraga lab, Author provided

Vaping devices also provide the ultimate flexibility—mixing and matching inserts, oils and active ingredients is relatively easy to do. This means that products are being marketed and sold to kids who have the time and energy to invent new mixtures, have a high tolerance for risk and have a complex need for peer-approval to try them out too.

What could possibly go wrong? Why are we surprised by the current situation?

Aggressive marketing, lack of safety testing



We have known for decades that <u>lung damage occurs because of</u> <u>chemical exposures in at-risk occupations and from chronic inhalation of gases and smoke</u>, so I wonder why anyone would assume that e-cigarettes would not be dangerous and damaging too?

I wonder why resplendent and aggressive marketing of e-cigarettes is acceptable in corner stores and gas stations everywhere while cigarettes are rightly held, incognito, behind locked, opaque shelves in the same store.

Even worse, small "vape shops" also offer after-market replacement products for free—many of which have dubious origins and no safety testing. This has to be exposed, investigated and stopped.

Fad-flavored e-cigarettes must be banned

For all these reasons, regulation of vaping products, their advertisement and placement in stores need to be reconsidered and tightened up similar to tobacco products.

Fun- and fad-flavored e-cigarettes that are directly promoted to children should be banned. Health-care professionals and scientists need to shout out about the dangers, outside of their offices, labs and clinics—until things change.

Multinational corporations including Big Vape, Big Cannabis and Big Tobacco have a history of finding—and will continue to find—new and ingenious ways to profit from adults," teenagers' and children's tragic decisions, addictions and mistaken understandings about inhaled product risks.

It is like cigarettes all over again.



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