

A damning review of e-cigarettes shows vaping leads to smoking, the opposite of what supporters claim

April 7 2022, by Paul Grogan and Guy Marks



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

A major review on the health effects of e-cigarettes reflects what public health advocates have feared—escalating use of e-cigarettes [in school-aged children](#), early warning signs of increased smoking rates in young Australians, and direct health harms of vaping in all ages.

The review, which was [released today](#), was commissioned by the federal health department and conducted by researchers at the Australian National University.

Overall, it found the [health risks](#) from [e-cigarettes](#) significantly outweighed any potential benefits.

The review should silence lobbyists, who have long used data selectively [to promote the sale of e-cigarettes](#). This is despite the fact previous, none as comprehensive and rigorous as this latest review, have delivered similar findings.

What does the review tell us?

The review looked at the evidence behind the health impacts of e-cigarettes or "vapes"—a diverse group of devices that aerosolize a liquid for inhalation. These are touted as a safer alternative to cigarettes and an aid to quit smoking.

The review found conclusive clinical evidence e-cigarettes cause acute (short-term) lung injury, poisoning, burns, seizures, and their use leads to addiction. They also cause less serious harms, such as throat irritation and nausea.

Evidence e-cigarettes produce airborne particles in indoor environments (potentially harming non-users) was also conclusive.

Among evidence ranked as strong, the review confirms what has worried tobacco control experts since patterns of e-cigarette use first emerged.

People who have never smoked or are non-smokers are three times as likely to smoke if they use e-cigarettes, compared with people who have never used e-cigarettes.

This is a dream for [tobacco companies and their retail allies](#).

Weighing up the harms and the benefits

The review found limited evidence e-cigarettes assist individuals to stop smoking. But this is no stronger than evidence showing e-cigarette use might also cause former smokers to relapse and revert to tobacco.

There is no conclusive or strong evidence in the review for any beneficial outcome from e-cigarettes.

E-cigarettes might help some individuals stop smoking. So they should only be available [via a prescription](#) from authorized medical professionals trained in helping people to quit. Any access beyond this risks serious harm for no benefit.

Young people are vaping

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare [data show](#) the age group most likely to use e-cigarettes in their lifetime are 18 to 24-year-olds. This has risen from 19.2% in 2016 to 26.1% in 2019.

Of e-cigarette users who identify as smokers, the second largest user group is 14 to 17-year-olds. Dual use is starting young, from the limited Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data we have.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data precedes increasingly visible use of e-cigarettes in Australian schools, [reported in the media](#).

The review also shows [young males](#) are the leading [e-cigarette](#) user group by age and sex. Australian males aged 18–24 are also the only age

group which, on the latest Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data, are smoking at greater rates than they were three years earlier.

We need to limit access

Whatever benefits might be delivered by e-cigarettes, such as helping people to quit smoking, would, according to the review, be modest compared with the harms they are likely to cause.

Unfortunately, [public policy](#) on the regulation of e-cigarettes is at risk of influence from [powerful commercial interests](#). In the interests of public health, these forces must be resisted.

What should governments do?

Federal, state and territory [governments](#) have enacted policies aimed at providing [e-cigarette access](#) to individuals who might benefit from them to quit smoking, while protecting everyone else.

But the evidence on how widely e-cigarettes are used shows these policies need to be more tightly [enforced](#).

It's still easy to buy e-cigarettes online, they are available without prescription from petrol stations, tobacconists, specialty "vape" stores and are on-sold by entrepreneurs—all of them acting unlawfully. Heavy fines will end their cash incentive.

The review shows the risks to public [health](#) posed by e-cigarettes will only grow unless governments enforce their laws.

This is to protect young Australians from becoming the first generation [since trend data was collected](#) to smoke and use nicotine at higher rates

than their predecessors.

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