

My teen's vaping. What should I say? Three expert tips on how to approach 'the talk'

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Credit: Olena Bohovyk/Pexels

You've dropped your daughter off at her friend's house and while cleaning the car, you find what looks like a USB drive on the passenger seat. It's a disposable vape.

You've seen the news. Vapes or e-cigarettes are <u>harmful</u> yet increasingly popular with people her age.



You call to ask if the vape's hers. It is and she's been <u>vaping</u> occasionally for a few weeks. You say you'll talk about it later.

But what will you actually say?

1. Know your facts

It's important to be across accurate and up-to-date information about vaping. Evidence-based resources for parents and caregivers in Australia include:

- the Lung Foundation's evidence-based resources
- <u>factsheets, videos</u> and <u>webinars</u> from NSW Health that help dispel any misconceptions parents might have about vaping. This includes whether vapes are likely to contain nicotine and the accuracy of labeling
- Quit Victoria's resources for parents and <u>teens</u>, including <u>brief</u> <u>guides</u> that cover the essentials on vaping, including busting a few myths.

A common theme across such resources for parents is to bring home the reality of vaping in terms of how many teens are actually doing it, what current health evidence shows, and why it's more than just media coverage of incidents at schools.

In a nutshell, vapes are <u>easy to access</u>, teen vaping is <u>common</u> and it's becoming <u>normalized</u> in this age group.

Our own unpublished research with <u>young people</u> aged 16-26, provides some insights. We've heard vaping called a "clean alternative" to



smoking (it's not), and a "<u>social activity</u>" at school or parties. One young participant has seen others "nic sick", or nauseous from <u>vaped nicotine</u>.

There's mounting evidence pointing to <u>physical health harms</u> and unknown <u>mental health risks</u> from vaping. There's no reason for a teen to be vaping, even if adults might take this approach in <u>quitting smoking</u>. Many vapes <u>contain nicotine</u>, whatever the label says, with the potential for dependence or addiction.

2. Listen more than speak

It might be tempting to deliver a lecture on the dangers of vaping. But conversations are <u>more likely to be effective</u> if they are clear, open, and constructive, with thought about how to focus on discussing health harms.

So use some of these tips, based on ones from the <u>Alcohol and Drug</u> <u>Foundation</u>:

- approach the conversation calmly, during a shared activity, such as walking the dog
- consider questions your teen may ask, and how you want to respond
- don't assume, avoid accusations, show trust
- no judging; really listen to their perspective (listen more than speak) and respect they have a different and unique worldview and opinions. <u>Understand their social life</u> and create an environment where they can discuss this with you
- don't exaggerate, just stick to the facts. Remember, your teen



may have already received vaping and health resources <u>from</u> <u>school</u> and be aware of the <u>health impacts</u> and uncertainties about long-term health risks of vaping

- tailor your discussion based on whether your teen vapes occasionally, is addicted and/or wants support to quit
- respect their privacy
- show that their <u>health</u> is your focus.

3. Support quitting

But what if it's gone beyond trying vaping, and your teen feels they have a dependency or addiction?

Services such as <u>Quitline</u>, which traditionally provide counseling for people wanting to stop smoking, are increasingly receiving <u>calls from</u> <u>teens</u> struggling with vaping-related nicotine dependence.

Parents can also call Quitline to plan the conversation with a teenager about vaping. They can also contact a GP to help their teen treat nicotine dependence and related effects.

Extra resources about vaping for <u>parents</u> and teens are available in <u>New</u> <u>South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia,</u> <u>Tasmania, Australia Capital Territory</u> and <u>Northern Territory</u>.

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