



ECHO, Jan 22, 2019

ABCs of Tobacco

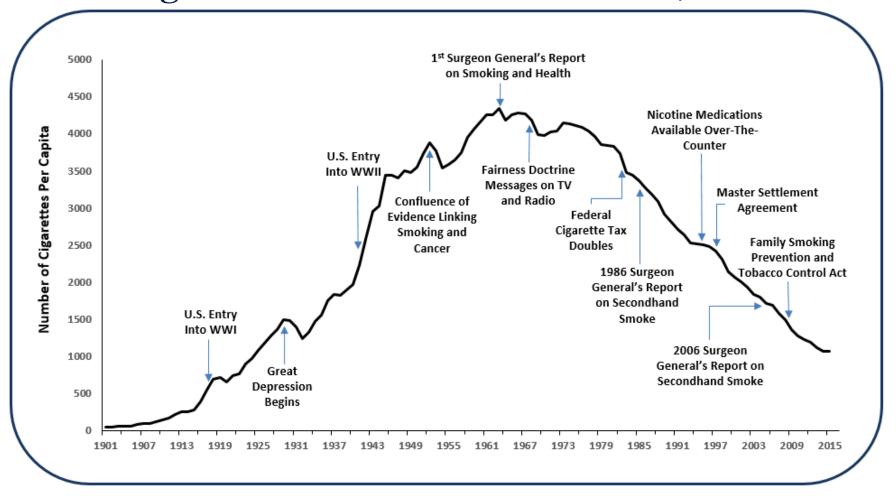
Steven A. Schroeder, MD Distinguished Professor of Health and Health Care Department of Medicine, UCSF Director, Smoking Cessation Leadership Center

1/22/2019

Topics for Today

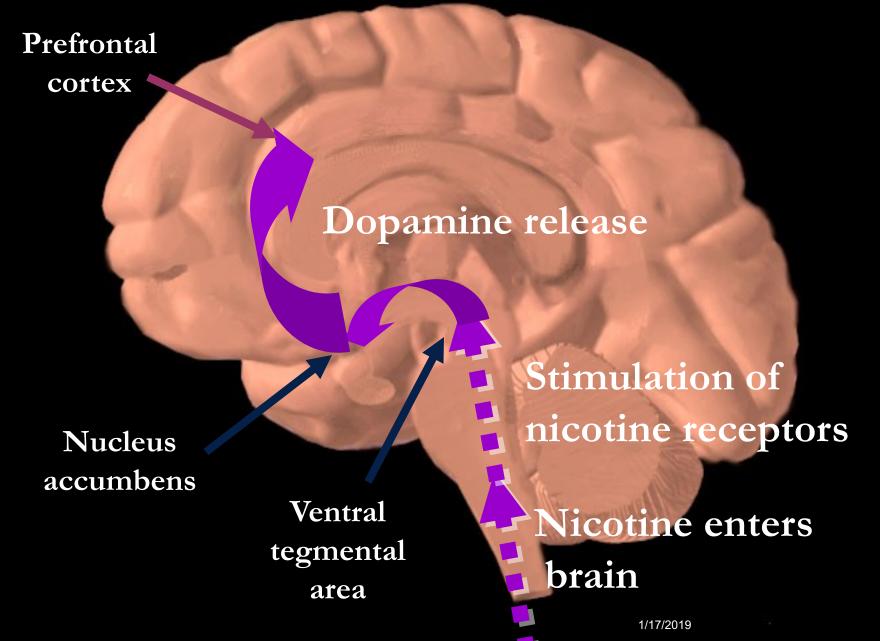
- Arc of tobacco use in US
- What is in tobacco smoke?
- How does smoking cause harm?
- Nefarious industry practices

Adult Per Capita Cigarette Consumption and Major Smoking/Health Events—United States, 1900-2015



Sources: Adapted from Warner 1985 with permission from Massachusetts Medical Society, © 1985; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 1989; Creek et al. 1994; U.S. Department of Agriculture 2000; U.S. Census Bureau 2015; U.S. Department of the Treasury 2015.

Dopamine Reward Pathway



Compounds in Tobacco Smoke

An estimated 7,000 compounds in tobacco smoke, including 69 proven human carcinogens

Gases

- Carbon monoxide
- Hydrogen cyanide
- Ammonia
- Benzene
- Formaldehyde

Particles

- Nicotine
- Nitrosamines
- Lead
- Cadmium
- Polonium-210

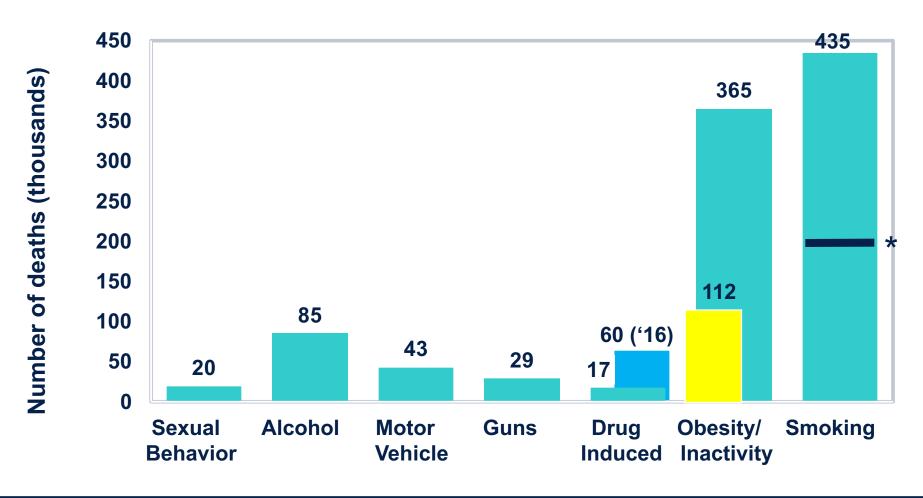


Tobacco's Deadly Toll

- ■540,000 deaths in the U.S. each year*
- ■4.8 million deaths world wide each year
 - --Current trends show >8 million deaths annually by 2030
- •42,000 deaths in the U.S. due to second-hand smoke exposure
- >16 million in U.S. with smoking related diseases (60% with COPD)
- ■34 million smokers in U.S. (76.1% daily smokers, averaging 14.1 cigarettes/day, 2016)



Behavioral Causes of Annual Deaths in the United States, 2000



Health Consequences of Smoking

- Cancers
 - Acute myeloid leukemia
 - Bladder and kidney
 - Cervical
 - Colon, liver, pancreas
 - Esophageal
 - Gastric
 - Laryngeal
 - Lung
 - Oral cavity and pharyngeal
 - Prostate (↓survival)
- Pulmonary diseases
 - Acute (e.g., pneumonia)
 - Chronic (e.g., COPD)
 - Tuberculosis

- Cardiovascular diseases
 - Abdominal aortic aneurysm
 - Coronary heart disease
 - Cerebro-vascular disease
 - Peripheral arterial disease
 - Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Reproductive effects
 - Reduced fertility in women
 - Poor pregnancy outcomes (ectopic pregnancy, congenital anomalies, low birth weight, preterm delivery)
 - Infant mortality; childhood obesity
- Other effects: cataract; osteoporosis; Crohns; periodontitis,; poor surgical outcomes;
 - Alzheimers; rheumatoid arthritis; less sleep



Causal Associations with Second-hand Smoke

- Developmental
 - Low birthweight
 - Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
 - Pre-term delivery
 - -- Childhood depression
- Respiratory
 - Asthma induction and exacerbation
 - Eye and nasal irritation
 - Bronchitis, pneumonia, otitis
 media, bruxism in children
 - Decreased hearing in teens

- Carcinogenic
 - Lung cancer
 - Nasal sinus cancer
 - Breast cancer? (younger, premenopausal women)

There is no safe level of second-hand smoke.

- Cardiovascular
 - Heart disease mortality
 - Acute and chronic coronary heart disease morbidity
 - Altered vascular properties



Adverse Health Effects of Tobacco Use



People with mental illness or substance use disorders die about 5 years earlier than those without these disorders; many of these deaths are caused by smoking cigarettes.



The most common causes of death among people with mental illness are heart disease, cancer, and lung disease, which can all be caused by smoking.



Drug users who smoke cigarettes are four times more likely to die prematurely than those who do not smoke.



Nicotine has moodaltering effects that can temporarily mask the negative symptoms of mental illness, putting people with mental illness at higher risk for cigarette use and nicotine addiction.



Tobacco smoke can interact with and inhibit the effectiveness of certain medications taken by mental health and substance abuse patients.

Sources: CDC. Vital Signs: Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults Aged ≥18 Years With Mental Illness—United States, 2009–2011. MMWR 2013;62(05):81-87; Druss BG, Zhao L, Von Esenwein S, Morrato EH, Marcus SC. Understanding Excess Mortality in Persons With Mental Illness: 17-Year Follow Up of a Nationally Representative US Survey. Medical Care 2011;49(6):599–604; CDC. Vital Signs Fact Sheet: Adult Smoking Focusing on People With Mental Illness, February 2013. NCCDPHP, Office on Smoking and Health, 2013; Smoking Cessation Leadership Center. Fact Sheet: The Tobacco Epidemic Among People With Behavioral Health Disorders. San Francisco: SCLC, University of California, 2015; Smoking Cessation Leadership Center.



QUITTING: HEALTH BENEFITS

Time Since Quit Date

Circulation improves, walking becomes easier Lung function increases

up to 30%

2 weeks to 3 months Lung cilia regain normal function

Excess risk of CHD decreases to half that of a continuing smoker

1 to 9 months

Ability to clear lungs of mucus increases

Lung cancer death rate

1 year Coughing, fatigue, shortness of breath decrease

Lung cancer death rate drops to half that of a continuing smoker

10 years 5 years Risk of stroke is reduced to that of people who have never smoked

Risk of cancer of mouth, throat, esophagus, bladder, kidney, pancreas decrease

after 15 years Risk of CHD is similar to that of people who have never smoked

Never Too Late to Quit*

Age of quitting smoking	Years of life saved
25-34	10
35-44	9
45-54	8
55-64	4



Evidence Review* shows Stopping Smoking Improves BH

- Cochrane Collaborative meta-analysis of 26 papers
- Smoking cessation leads to: ↓ depression, anxiety, stress and ↑ mood and quality of life
- Effect sizes of smoking cessation > or = anti-depressive drugs for mood or anxiety disorders
- Among smokers with pre-existing alcohol use disorder, smoking cessation leads to ↓ likelihood of recurrence or continuation of their alcohol use disorder
- \blacksquare Smoking cessation interventions during addictions treatment has been associated with a 25% \uparrow likelihood of long-term abstinence from alcohol and illicit drugs



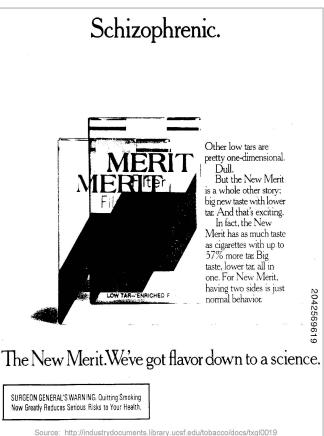
Smoking and Behavioral Health: The Heavy Burden

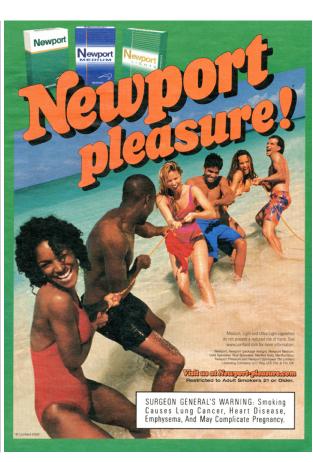
- 240,000 annual deaths from smoking occur among patients with CMI and/or substance abuse
- This population consumes 40% of all cigarettes sold in the United States
 - -- higher prevalence
 - -- smoke more
 - -- more likely to smoke down to the butt
- People with SMI die earlier than others, and smoking is a large contributor to that early mortality
- Greater risk for nicotine withdrawal
- Social isolation from smoking compounds the social stigma



Targeted Marketing

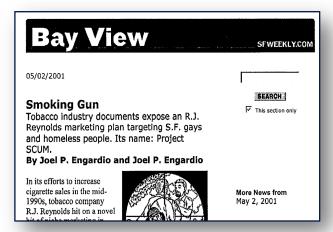


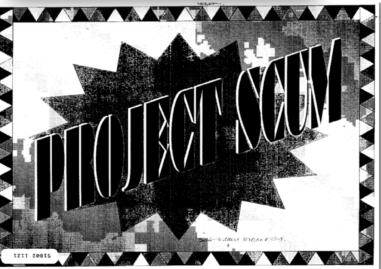




Industry Targets BH population

- Pushed Doral to homeless shelters, and psychiatric facilities
- R.J. Reynolds & "consumer subcultures," (gay/Castro)" and "street people"





Sub Culture Urban Marketing



Financial Impact

- ■People with mental illnesses and/or addictions may spend up to 1/3 their income on cigarettes*
- A pack a day smoker spends on average...

\$7.86** per day

\$55.02 per week

\$220.08 per month

\$2,640.96 per year

\$26,409.60 per 10 years

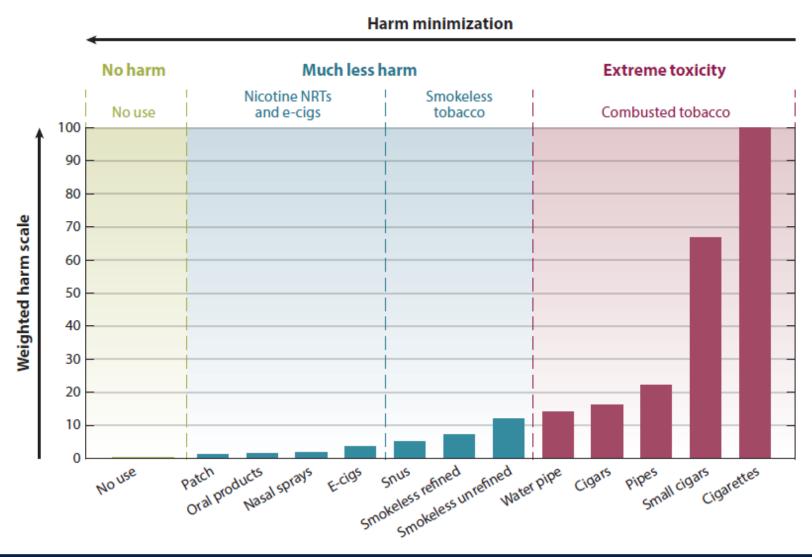


Tobacco Tipping Point?

- National Adult smoking prevalence at modern low of 13.9% in 2017 (NHIS)
- Youth smoking prevalence at all-time low in 2017 (NYTS):
 - High school: 7.6%; Middle school: 2.1%
- Smokers smoke fewer cigarettes
- Physicians at 1% smoking prevalence
- Lung cancer deaths in women declining
- Increasing stigmatization of smoking



Relative Harm of Nicotine-containing Products



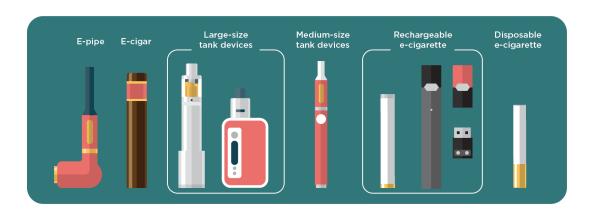




University of California San Francisco

Types of E-Cigarettes

- E-cigarettes are know by various names, including "e-cigs," "e-hookahs," "mods," "vape pens," "tank systems," and "electronic nicotine delivery systems"
- Some e-cigarettes are made to look like regular cigarettes, cigars, or pipes, while others resemble pens, USB sticks, and other items
- E-cigarettes can be used to deliver marijuana and other drugs



"Heat Not Burn"

- iQOS (Philip Morris) "I Quit Ordinary Smoking" uses actual tobacco in the shape of small Marlboro cigarettes that are heated at high temperatures instead of using nicotine-laced liquid
- PMI estimates that 4.7 million adult consumers have stopped smoking and switched to using iQOS (390% increase in global heated product volume)



ENDS Controversy

Opponents

- Not completely safe
- Gateway
- Prevents cessation and promotes dual use
- Secondhand vapor exposure
- Renormalizes smoking
- Seductive flavors
- Nicotine and the developing brain

Advocates

- Less toxic form of nicotine delivery
- Helps with smoking cessation
- More acceptable than other cessation medications
- No evidence for gatway theory
- Modeling exercise in recent NAM report show net public health gain

