



Title	E-cigarette use was associated with respiratory symptoms among Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong
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s4health were commissioned to provide an effective and innovative intervention for pregnant smokers in Wirral with the following objectives:

- Increase the number of pregnant smokers quitting smoking through pregnancy and two months post-partum.
- Increase the knowledge of pregnant women who smoke about healthy weight issues and raise awareness of the local weight management services.
- Increase self-esteem of pregnant women who smoke using a recognised measuring tool such as the Rosenberg self-esteem scale.
- Increase awareness and referrals to other appropriate lifestyle services such as sexual health and drugs and alcohol where a need is identified.

Results and lessons learnt: This 12-week integrated programme is very different to traditional stop smoking services and places a strong emphasis on raising self-esteem through not only smoking cessation but also through delivering a range of holistic therapies such as reflexology, cookery classes and exercise tasters. We have eliminated attendance boundaries through hiring a driver to bring women to and from groups should they not be able to find their own transport, offering creche places to other children's and home visits if they are unable or do not want to attend the groups. This has worked to make the groups more accessible and maintained course adherence rates. Incentive vouchers are also offered when the women reach 4, 8 and 12 weeks smoke-free. This has worked to maintain a high CO Verification rate of 87% in 2012/13 and 95% in 2013/14.

Conclusions and key recommendations: The success rate of this programme has shown to be very good and consistent over the past 2-3 years and is a repeatable model in other areas.

OP-229-20 E-cigarette use was associated with respiratory symptoms among Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong

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Background: Adverse effects of e-cigarette use were not clear. Some studies have found harmful effects on respiratory function (respiratory flow resistance and impedance) in adult smokers. We assessed the association between e-cigarette use and respiratory symptoms in adolescents.

Design/Methods: A school-based smoking survey was conducted on 45857 secondary 1-6 (US Grade 7-12) students (response rate 96%) from 75 randomly selected secondary schools in Hong Kong in 2012/13. A total of 45128 (98.4%) reported smoking status: never-smoking (83.6%), experimental smoking (8.3%), ex-smoking (4.2%) and current smoking (3.9%). E-cigarette use in the past 30 days, respiratory symptoms (cough or phlegm) in the past 12 months, socio-demographic characteristics (sex, age, perceived family affluence) and secondhand smoke exposure were recorded. Odds ratios (AORs) of respiratory symptoms due to e-cigarette use were calculated among all students and by smoking status adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics and school clustering effects.

Results: Respiratory symptoms were reported by 17.9% of never smokers, 27.2% ever smokers, 23.0% experimenters, 28.8% ex-smokers and 34.6% current smokers. Prevalence of e-cigarette use in never, experimental, ex- and current smokers was 83.6%, 8.3%, 4.2% and 3.9%, respectively. Overall, compared with no e-cigarette use, e-cigarette use was associated with an AOR (95% CI) of 1.28 (1.06-1.56) for respiratory symptoms adjusting for smoking status, secondhand smoke exposure and socio-demographic characteristics. The corresponding AORs (95% CI) in never, ever, experimental, ex- and current smokers were 2.06 (1.24-3.42), 1.39(1.14-1.70), 1.09 (0.66-1.80), 1.40 (1.02-1.91) and 1.15 (0.81-1.62) with non-significant interaction (p=0.47).

Conclusion: E-cigarettes use was associated with respiratory symptoms in never, ever and ex-smoking adolescents in Hong Kong. The findings suggest the need to monitor potential adverse health effects of e-cigarette use in adolescents and prospective studies are warranted to confirm the findings.

06. ILLICIT TRADE, ACCESS BY MINORS

OP-230-20 Youth working in cigarette retail sales: smoking behaviour and sociodemographic characteristics

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Background: FCTC's Article 16 refers to the prohibition of tobacco product sales by minors. Argentina has not ratified FCTC and the National Tobacco Control Law prohibits the sale of tobacco to minors but does not address sale by minors. We conducted a study to examine socio-demographic characteristics and smoking behavior of youth working in cigarette retail sales in the Province of Jujuy, Argentina.

Design/Methods: In 2004 we surveyed 3690 8th grade students from 27 randomly selected schools. For this report we used the 2005 follow-up wave that included school