



Title	E-cigarette use was associated with the intention to smoke in Chinese adolescents
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non-smokers and greater for males than females. Data was analysed using chi-squared analysis to test for difference.

Results: The majority, 94.5% of participants had heard of e-cigarettes, with friends/family (49.2%) being the most popular source of knowledge, followed by television (35.2%), although other sources including newspaper, on the news or radio, seeing adverts on bus stop, in train station and at the airport were identified. In addition to reports of seeing it sold in local shopping centres, on social networking sites by celebrities and a few students reported selling them. In addition, 60.9% of the sample had seen someone using one. There was no relationship between smoking status and awareness of e-cigarettes for both males $\chi^2(1, N = 66) = 0.54$, exact $p > 0.05$ and females $\chi^2(1, N = 190) = 4.09$, exact $p > 0.05$.

Table 1: Characteristics of participants

	(%)	(%)	(%)
Characteristics	Smokers	Non smokers	Total sample
Smoking status	(25)	(75)	(100)
Age (years old)			
16	(48.4)	(64.6)	(60.5)
17	(42.2)	(29.7)	(32.8)
18	(7.8)	(5.2)	(5.9)
19	(1.6)	(0.5)	(0.8)
Sex			
Male	(28.1)	(25)	(25.8)
Female	(71.9)	(75)	(74.2)
Ethnicity			
White	(85.9)	(67.7)	(72.3)
Non-white	(14.1)	(32.3)	(27.7)
Seen someone use an e-cigarette	(78.1)	(55.2)	(60.9)
Heard of e-cigarettes	(98.4)	(93.2)	(94.5)
Friends / Family	(67.1)	(43.2)	(49.2)
Television	(28.1)	(37.5)	(35.2)
Books/Magazines	(9.4)	(8.3)	(8.6)
Internet	(14.1)	(23.4)	(21.1)

Conclusion: Electronic cigarette awareness has risen rapidly in this group and continues to do so. An astonishing 94.5% of the sample has heard of the e-cigarette compared to 10% reported in 2008 (Cho et al, 2011) and 67% in 2010 - 2011 (Pepper et al, 2013). Contrary to the hypothesis, gender or smoking status did not effect this. The recent development of electronic cigarettes and the rapid increase of awareness in adolescents has led to concerns that this new product could act as a gateway to addiction in never smokers.

PD-923-20 E-cigarette use was associated with the intention to smoke in Chinese adolescents

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Background: E-cigarette use arguably could reduce cigarette smoking and the intention to smoke, although such studies are few, especially in adolescents. We investigated the association between e-cigarette use and the intention to smoke in Chinese adolescent smokers and never-smokers.

Design/Methods: A total of 45857 secondary 1-6 (US Grade 7-12) students (response rate 96%) from 75 randomly selected schools completed an anonymous questionnaire in 2012/13 in Hong Kong. Students were classified as never-smokers, experimenters (smoked just a few puffs), ex-smokers and current smokers (occasional or daily smoking). E-cigarette use in the past 30 days was recorded. Smoking intention referred to the students' response of would smoke when cigarettes were offered by friends or in the next 12 months. Logistic regressions yielded adjusted odds ratios (AOR) for smoking intention in all students adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics, smoking status and school clustering effects. Similar subgroup analysis by smoking status was also conducted.

Results: Among 45128 (98.4%) students (53.9% boys, mean age 14.7 ± 1.8) with information on smoking, the prevalence of never, experimental, ex- and current smokers was 83.6%, 8.3%, 4.2% and 3.9%, respectively. Only 1.1% (N=472) of students were currently using e-cigarettes and the prevalence was 0.2% in never-smokers, 5.5% in ever smokers, 2.1% in experimenters, 8.1% in ex-smokers and 10.0% in current smokers. Among all students, e-cigarette use was associated with an AOR (95% CI) of 1.74 (1.30-2.31) for smoking intention adjusting for smoking status. The corresponding AORs (95% CI) were 2.18 (1.12-2.31) in never-smokers, 2.79 (2.05-3.79) in ever smokers, 2.17 (1.32-3.62) in experimenters, 1.48 (1.02-2.13) in ex-smokers and 1.25 (0.58-2.72) in current smokers.

Conclusion: E-cigarette use in Chinese adolescents was significantly associated with smoking intention in never-smokers, experimenters, ex-smokers and ever smokers. These results suggest that e-cigarettes should not be advocated to reduce or prevent cigarette smoking in adolescents.

PD-924-20 E-cigarette use, nicotine addiction and intention to quit among adolescent smokers in Hong Kong

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Background: Although some studies have shown beneficial effects of e-cigarettes on smoking cessation in adults, less is known about e-cigarette use and its association with nicotine addiction and intention to quit smoking in adolescents.