


BMJ Open Prevalence, duration of exposure and predicting factors for snus use among young Finnish men: a cross-sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Objective The health hazards of tobacco products depend on the level of exposure, but little is known about the characteristics of snus use. The aim of this study was to investigate the duration of daily exposure to snus among occasional and daily users and its associated predictive factors among young Finnish men.

Design Cross-sectional questionnaire study.

Setting Three out of 16 Finnish Defence Forces units.

Participants 1280 young Finnish male conscripts starting their military service in 2016 chosen by simple random sampling.

Primary and secondary measures The prevalence, duration of use and the amount of daily usage of snus and cigarettes were investigated. The attitudes towards perceived harmfulness of snus and the predictive factors affecting the total time of snus consumption were examined.

Results Almost a fifth (19.5%) of the conscripts reported daily snus use, and a further 16% reported occasional use. Daily snus use was associated with an earlier starting age, longer duration of use and higher daily exposure time compared with occasional use. On average, daily snus users consumed 10 portions and occasional users three portions per day ($p < 0.001$). The daily total exposure time for daily users was 372 min (95% CI 344 to 401) and for occasional users 139 min (95% CI 106 to 171). Respondents with an upper secondary education had significantly less daily total exposure than those with basic comprehensive education ($p = 0.036$). Perceptions of snus as a harmful substance resulted in a significantly lower duration of exposure.

Conclusion Snus use was very common among young Finnish men. High snus exposure duration was associated with an earlier starting age, a longer history of use and a careless attitude to its health hazards. A higher education level was a protective factor for total exposure time. Studies of the long-term health effects and dependency profile of snus use are needed.

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of smoking has decreased in developed countries in the last decades. However, alternative tobacco and nicotine

Strengths and limitations of this study

- The large study sample (10% of all Finnish conscripts in the year 2016) allowed us to investigate the prevalence of tobacco and smokeless tobacco use among young Finnish male adults.
- The high response rate (54%) increased the reliability of the study results.
- This article fills up the gap in the prevalence of smokeless tobacco (snus) use by showing the amount of daily and occasional use, total exposure time and protective factors for snus use.
- The survey included female respondents but as their proportion among all respondents was very small (3%), they were excluded from the analyses.
- Previous studies have shown that self-reports (as applied in this study) tend to underestimate smoking status, frequency and amounts used.

products have been launched as a means of harm reduction,¹ but the health problems associated with nicotine and other chemical compounds remain.²⁻³ As a result, the use of typically conveniently portion-packed Swedish type of moist smokeless tobacco called snus has increased in Europe, particularly in the Nordic countries.⁴⁻⁹ In addition, a similar trend has been observed in the USA during the last decade among younger generations.¹⁰⁻¹³

The marketing of snus is banned in all European Union countries except Sweden. In Finland, consumers are allowed to bring a limited amount of snus from abroad for personal use. However, illegal snus trade is common.¹⁴⁻¹⁵

A trend of increasing snus use has been seen among both genders, although snus use is still the most common among young males.⁶ A recent study showed that up to 33% of young Finnish men, aged between

18 and 29 years, used snus, and 14% used it daily.⁴ Around 22% of 16–29-year-old men in Sweden use snus, and 16% of men in this age group use it regularly.¹⁶ A slightly higher prevalence of snus use has recently been reported in Norway among 16–24-year-old men, of whom 33% use snus, 26% regularly.^{7,17} According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health conducted in the USA in 2016, around 18% of respondents aged between 18 and 25 years had used any type of smokeless tobacco during their lifetime, and 8% had used it during the last year.¹⁸

As the ingredients of different smokeless tobacco products vary, health hazards also vary considerably. The Swedish type of moist snus has been promoted as a safer and less toxic and carcinogenic substance due to a voluntary quality standard. However, the high level of unprotonated nicotine and high pH value typically found in the Swedish type of snus enhance nicotine absorption and increase bioavailability.^{2,19} Snus is usually placed in the sulcus under the upper lip in close contact with the oral mucosa, where nicotine and other chemicals are absorbed efficiently through the mucosal membrane to the systemic circulation, resulting in a high nicotine intake.^{9,20–22}

Tobacco studies regarding smoking have shown that nicotine dependency and morbidity are related to the total amount and duration of nicotine intake.^{23–25} Similar studies concerning snus are scarce. Several studies indicate high levels of nicotine or the metabolite cotinine among smokeless tobacco and snus users, which may increase the addictiveness of the product and elevate the risk of a disadvantageous effect on health.^{2,19,22,26} However, there is considerable variation in the nicotine metabolism between individuals.^{20,27}

Snus use has previously been marginal outside the Nordic countries, and limited data are available concerning long-term adverse health outcomes. However, we know that nicotine has several harmful effects on health²⁷; snus use has been associated with cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases, impaired or strained blood circulation, type 2 diabetes, prostate and gastrointestinal cancer, and negative impacts on reproductive health.^{28–38} In addition, the severity of leucoplakia lesions in oral mucosa increases with the duration of snus use.⁹ Snus is likely to cause strong nicotine addiction, even after short-term use.^{24,39}

Data concerning daily total exposure to snus are scarce and often linked to tobacco companies. Digard *et al.*⁴⁰ observed that the average use time for one snus portion among Swedish men was around 1 hour, and the total time of daily use was 13.0 hours. Later, in 2013, Digard *et al.*⁴¹ concluded that the duration of use was an important variable to take into account because the absorption of nicotine continued during the whole exposure time.

The aim of this study was to quantify and characterise the mean daily exposure time of snus and investigate predictive factors affecting snus use among young Finnish males.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The methodology has previously been described by Danielsson *et al.*⁴ The study was conducted among young males, aged 18–29 years, starting their military service. Three out of 16 Finnish Defence Forces units, the Guard Jaeger Regiment, the Karelian Brigade and the Kainuu Brigade, were chosen because they train recruits from different parts of Finland. The troops were selected by simple random sampling.

Sampling

The study population consisted of 2355 conscripts chosen by simple random sampling, covering both annual cohorts entering military service in January and June 2016. A total of 1280 males responded to the questionnaire, a response rate of 54.4%. Women (n=34, 2.6%) were excluded from the analyses due to the low number of female conscripts. Only respondents giving their informed consent were included in the study.

Data collection and measurement

The conscripts received a questionnaire-based survey during their first week of service concurrently with the general health inspection. The following questions were used in the present study: how old are you (*years*)?; What is your gender (male or female)?; What is your level of education (*comprehensive school, vocational school and upper secondary school*)?; Do you currently smoke (*daily, occasionally, formerly and never*)?; Do you currently use snus (*daily, occasionally, formerly and never*)?; How long have you smoked/used snus (*years*)?; At what age did you start using snus (*years*)?; How many portions do you use on days when you use snus?; How long do you keep the snus portion in your mouth (*<30 min, 30–59 min, ≥1 hour, ≥2 hours, ≥3 hours*)?; and How harmful to your health do you perceive smoking/snus use to be (*not at all, hardly, neither good nor bad, harmful and very harmful*)?

Statistical analyses

The history (duration) of snus use was calculated from the conscript's age and reported age at which they started the use. The mean daily exposure time to snus was calculated by multiplying the mean number of daily portions by the lower and upper limits of the daily categorised use time (0–30, 31–60, 61–120 and 121+ min). The question assessing the age at which regular tobacco use started was limited to respondents starting from 9 years old.

Complete case analysis, which excludes participants with any missing data, was used in cross-tabulation calculations to address the missing data. Complete case analysis can lead to bias and power loss. Therefore, we also used multiple imputation by chained equations in regression models to study the stability of the models regarding the missingness.^{42,43}

Cross-tabulation and χ^2 tests were used in analyses. For statistical analyses, median and linear-by-linear association tests with Spearman's rho correlation or gamma coefficient test were used. An interval regression model was

fitted in the analysis as the outcome variable was interval censored.

All analyses were performed using the SPSS software (V.23.0, SPSS, Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA) and Stata (V.16.1) statistical software for data science).

Patient and public involvement

Patients or the public were not involved in this research.

RESULTS

Prevalence of snus and cigarette use

The mean age of the respondents was 19.5 (SD \pm 1.3) years, with a range of 18–29 years. Almost a fifth (20%, n=246/1264) of the conscripts reported daily snus use, and a further 16% (n=204/1264) used snus occasionally, resulting in a total of 36% (n=450/1264) snus users. The corresponding figures for the prevalence of smoking were 22% (n=273/1266) and 13% (n=169); that is, a total of 35% (n=442/1266) were smokers. Approximately 20% (n=252/1267) of the respondents were dual users of snus and cigarettes at least occasionally. A third (27/79) of previous snus users had shifted to daily smoking and 40% (54/136) of former smokers had become daily snus users. The survey inquired about the use of electronic cigarettes, but this was not evaluated due to the low number of users (2.6%).

The correlation between educational level and smoking was strong ($\gamma=0.6$, linear by linear: $p<0.001$). Moreover, only 6% of respondents with an upper secondary education smoked (n=39/640), whereas a little more than a third of the respondents with vocational education (n=182/524) and half of the respondents with only basic comprehensive education (n=52/102) smoked daily. The correlation was less evident among snus users ($\gamma=0.2$, linear by linear: $p=0.822$). Roughly a fifth of the respondents in all three groups used snus daily. Dual use of snus and cigarettes was most common among respondents with vocational and comprehensive educational background (linear-by-linear test: $p<0.001$) (table 1).

Starting age, duration of use and amount of daily use according to tobacco habits

There was a notable difference between daily and occasional snus users concerning the starting age, duration of use and the total number of snus portions and cigarettes used; the median age of starting snus use was 16 among daily users and 17 among occasional users ($p<0.001$). Daily users used on average 10 portions per day, but occasional users used only a third of this amount (median 10 portions vs 3 portions, $p<0.001$). The median duration of snus use was 3 years among daily users and 2 years among occasional users ($p<0.001$) (table 2).

Daily smokers also had a longer history of cigarette use than occasional smokers. The median starting ages were 15 and 17, respectively ($p<0.001$), and they had smoked nearly 2 years longer than occasional smokers (median 5 years vs 3 years) ($p<0.001$). The median amount of cigarettes smoked per day was 10 among daily smokers and one among occasional smokers ($p<0.001$) (table 2).

Exposure time per snus portion

On average, daily snus users kept the snus portions longer in the oral cavity than occasional users. Only a third (30%, n=64/213) of daily users kept it in the mouth for 30 min or less, and the rest (61%, n=129/213) kept it for between 30 and 60 min. A little more than half (52%, n=86/164) of occasional users kept the snus in the mouth for a maximum of 30 min, and 43% (n=70/164) kept it in the mouth between 30 and 60 min. The difference between daily and occasional users in relation to exposure time was significant ($p<0.001$) (table 3). There was a mild monotonic increasing correlation between snus portions and the time kept in the mouth (Spearman's ρ 0.4, $p<0.001$).

Mean daily total exposure time to snus

The mean time of daily exposure to snus was high, being 6 hours and 12 min per day among daily users. For occasional users' the subsequent mean use time was 2 hours and 19 min per day on the days when snus was used (table 3).

Table 1 The prevalence of smoking and snus use by education

	Snus*, n=1264			Cigarettes†, n=1266			Dual use‡, n=1267
	Daily	Occasional	Non-users	Daily	Occasional	Non-users	
Level of education							
Comprehensive school, n (%)	23 (22.6)	30 (29.4)	49 (48.0)	52 (51.0)	14 (13.7)	36 (35.3)	35 (34.3)
Vocational school, n (%)	112 (21.5)	106 (20.4)	303 (58.1)	182 (34.7)	72 (13.7)	270 (51.5)	131 (25.2)
Upper secondary school, n (%)	111 (17.3)	68 (10.6)	462 (72.1)	39 (6.1)	83 (13.0)	518 (81.0)	52 (8.1)
Total, n (%)	246 (19.5)	204 (16.1)	814 (64.4)	273 (21.6)	169 (13.4)	824 (65.1)	218 (17.3)

* $\gamma=0.2$, linear-by-linear association test $p=0.822$ (missing values 0.8%).

† $\gamma=0.6$, linear-by-linear association test $p<0.001$ (missing values 0.6%).

‡Daily and occasional use, linear-by-linear association test $p<0.001$ (missing values 1.0%).

Table 2 Measures for snus and cigarette use: starting age, duration of use, and portions per day*

	Snus* n=451						Cigarettes† n=403					
	Daily			Occasional			Daily			Occasional		
	N	Median (mean)	Range	N	Median (mean)	Range	N	Median (mean)	Range	N	Median (mean)	Range
Starting age (mean years)†	218	16 (16.2)	12–20	100	17 (17.3)	14–27	267	15 (14.8)	10–20	136	17 (16.6)	10–22
Duration of use (mean years)	215	3 (3.2)	0–7	95	2 (2.4)	0–8	270	5 (4.9)	0–15	136	3 (2.9)	0–10
Amount of use (mean snus portions/cigarettes) per day	217	10 (9.6)	2–23	157	3 (4.4)	0–20	333	10 (12.6)	2–47	150	1 (1.9)	0–30

*Multiple imputation assumed that the data's missingness was missing at random. The association persisted, and the result did not significantly change, except for the age of the respondent, which did not affect the outcome.

†Median test $p < 0.001$.

Table 3 Total daily exposure time to snus in relation to use status (n=271*)

	Minutes (hours)/day	95% CI in min
Daily snus use	372 (6.2)	344 to 401
Occasional snus use	139 (2.3)	106 to 171
Former use†	142 (2.4)	51.8 to 232.2
Never used/used regularly‡	25 (0.4)	–34.8 to 91.5

*Answer for questions: the number of snus portions used per day and the average using time per one portion. Total exposure time to snus=snus portions/day × the time in minutes that the snus portion was kept in the mouth.

†Previous snus use, recently quit.

‡3.2% (24/740) used 1–5 portions/day even when reporting themselves never users, and the rest reported 0 portions.

Predictive factors for the daily total exposure time to snus

The daily total exposure time to snus was strongly correlated with the duration of snus use; each additional year of use increased the mean total exposure time by three-quarters of an hour per day ($p < 0.001$). Snus use decreased by 25 min per day with each additional year of the respondent's age. Respondents with an upper secondary education had a significantly shorter total exposure time to snus (–141 min) than those with basic comprehensive education ($p = 0.036$). The association for respondents with a vocational education was not as significant but still detectable (–36 min, $p = 0.556$) when the results were adjusted for age and history of tobacco use.

Occasional smoking increased the total exposure time to snus by more than an hour per day ($p = 0.054$). However, daily smokers were less likely to use snus than those who had never smoked ($p = 0.033$). Interestingly, the total exposure time to snus was associated with the perceived harmfulness of snus use; the exposure time was lower among respondents who recognised snus as a harmful substance (–85 min, $p = 0.025$) (table 4).

DISCUSSION

Our study showed that daily snus users started snus use an average of 1 year earlier, at the age of 16 years, used triple the amount of snus (10 portions per day) and kept snus in their mouth more than 6 hours per day, almost triple that of occasional users. Furthermore, snus use was less common among older respondents. The prevalence of exclusive snus and cigarette use was almost equal, at about 35% each. Occasional smokers were more likely to use snus than daily smokers. Respondents with an upper secondary education had a significantly shorter total exposure time to snus than those with only a comprehensive education, even though the prevalence of daily snus use showed little difference. The association for respondents with a vocational education

Table 4 Linear regression analysis of factors affecting the total time of snus use per day

Predictive factor	Effect of daily total exposure time in min (hours)	95% CI in min	P value*
Duration of snus use†	46 (0.8)	29 to 643	<0.001
Age of respondent‡	-25 (-0.4)	-47 to -3	0.026
Comprehensive school (reference)	0		
Vocational school	-36 (-0.6)	-155 to 84	0.556
Upper secondary education	-141 (-2.4)	-272 to -9	0.036
Never regularly smoked (reference)	0		
Daily smoker	-78 (-1.3)	-150 to -6	0.033
Occasional smoker	72 (1.2)	-1 to 145	0.054
Former smoker	45 (0.75)	-26 to 117	0.211
Snus perceived as harmless (reference)	0		
Perceived neither as harmless nor harmful	-59 (-1.0)	-135 to 16	0.123
Perceived as very harmful	-85 (-1.4)	-159 to -11	0.025

The number of participants: n=308. Negative effect in minutes refers to factors decreasing the total use time. Positive effect in minutes refers to factors increasing it compared with the reference (0 min).

*P value provided by Wald test.

†Each additional year of snus use increased the daily total exposure time by 46 min.

‡Each additional year of the respondent's age decreased the daily total exposure time by 25 min. Snus use was less common among the older respondents.

was not as significant but still detectable. The perception of snus as a harmful substance resulted in a lower total exposure time.

Several studies associate an early starting age and the amount of cigarette use with the development of substance use disorder, but only a few also link these factors with snus use.^{27 44} Our analyses showed a significant difference between daily and occasional snus users regarding tobacco behaviour and daily exposure to snus, suggesting that those who started using snus earlier were predisposed to daily use.

To our knowledge, only a few previous studies have attempted to quantify snus exposure and analyse predictive factors affecting use. The mean number of 10 portions per day among daily users observed in our study is in concordance with Swedish and Norwegian reports of use.^{45 46} However, on average, daily users kept snus in their mouth for only half the time of that in the study conducted by Digard *et al*⁴⁰ among Swedish users.

Despite this difference, our study showed that daily snus users kept each snus dose much longer in their mouth than occasional users. The ability to tolerate long exposure times to snus in the oral mucosa increases with time and the need for a higher daily amount of snus grows as nicotine dependency develops. In their study, Fagerstöm *et al*³⁹ concluded that Swedish snus users had developed a similar substance use disorder to smokers. Withdrawal symptoms and difficulties with refraining from use were elevated among dual users.⁴⁷ Our findings support the association between the amount of use and the development of substance use disorder.

Snus use has increased and become more popular among the younger generation, while cigarette use has declined,^{4 5 17 48} which may explain the narrow difference in the prevalence of snus use between the level of education also shown in Danielsson *et al*.⁴ However, respondents with an upper secondary education had a significantly lower total exposure time to snus than respondents with a comprehensive education, which is in line with recent studies assessing the association with low socioeconomic status.^{8 49} The perception of harmfulness was related to a lower exposure time, confirming health education as an effective tool for preventive interventions. This observation reinforces the common perception that education correlates with health behaviour. It would have been interesting to explore whether the socioeconomic status correlates with the prevalence or the total exposure time of use, but unfortunately, we do not have these data.

Our study showed an increased probability of snus use for ex-smokers/quitters and occasional smokers compared with non-smokers. The prevalence of shifting was almost twofold compared with the general prevalence of daily snus use (34% vs 20%) and daily cigarette use (40% vs 22%). These findings suggest that snus use can act as a gateway to start smoking. The educational background did not affect the outcome. However, the perception of smoking as very harmful to health increased the probability to shift to snus use (p<0.001). The threshold for switching from smoking to snus use may be reduced among occasional and former smokers because the health risks of smoking are well understood today. A common



misconception is that snus is not that harmful and may even be regarded as a means to give up smoking.⁴⁴

Daily smokers' cigarette use was more than sixfold that of occasional smokers' (mean: 13 cigarettes vs 2 cigarettes), and interestingly, they were less likely to use snus than occasional smokers. This finding may be explained by conditioning to smoking habits and the development of dependency on cigarettes.²⁴ Dual use of snus and cigarettes was common, around 20%. This may be related to availability and financial factors, that is, nicotine-dependent tobacco users prefer snus but tend to switch to cigarettes when snus is unavailable due to the sales ban of snus.

Our study revealed a high total exposure to nicotine that rises concern of future health-related problems among daily nicotine-dependent users. Shifting from snus use to smoking was very common. Finland has committed to becoming nicotine free by the year 2030, and the national tobacco policy aims to decrease the prevalence of all tobacco and nicotine products.⁵⁰ From this perspective, snus cannot be considered as means for harm reduction in Finland.

Strengths and limitations

The strength of our study was its ability to reach a comprehensive portion of young adult males in a military setting representing the general population because all adult Finnish males are liable for military service. Survey responses were restricted to the first week of military service to ensure responses that reflected tobacco habits before the military culture had influenced them.⁴

Our questionnaire design enabled a unique analysis of snus users' tobacco habits from a characterising quantitative perspective, allowing us to calculate the total amount of snus, to which a daily user is exposed. We also estimated occasional users' median snus use on those days that snus was used. Our modelling allowed analyses of predictive factors related to the total exposure time of snus use.

There are some limitations to the study design. Self-reported data on tobacco use can cause bias because people may wish to underestimate their use of tobacco products. However, several studies indicate the relatively high reliability of self-reported data.^{51–53} The observed low number of respondents with a basic comprehensive education may also affect the outcome. The response rate was 48%–60%, but it was higher than 35%–45% usually obtained in national tobacco surveys.^{6,54}

Around 30% of young men liable for military service are exempt due to suitability or health issues, creating a possible bias in our results. We can assume that the prevalence of tobacco use is likely to be even higher among these exempt individuals. For women, military service is voluntary, and approximately only 2%–5% of women are recruited for service. Women were therefore excluded from the results.

The nicotine content, pH level and quantity of snus in snus pouches vary considerably between different snus products, which affect overall exposure, and the

absorption rate of nicotine and other chemicals into the bloodstream. High-nicotine snus is very popular in Finland, and this type of snus was likely used. However, the survey did not include questions concerning the nicotine content or weight of the snus pouches used. It is therefore impossible to estimate the amount of nicotine and other chemicals to which users were exposed. The availability of snus varies due to the sales ban, which is likely to somewhat affect the prevalence of snus use in Finland. Illicit snus trade is common, making the exact estimation of overall use in Finland difficult.

CONCLUSIONS

This study provides a unique quantitative analysis that characterises the total amount of snus use and exposure time to snus among young males in Finland. Our results support the vital role tobacco prevention programmes play in increasing knowledge and understanding of the harmful effects that tobacco products have on health and performance, preferably already starting in elementary school. We encourage healthcare professionals to ask about the use of any nicotine products and simultaneous use of multiple products when examining the health behaviours and tobacco habits of their patients. Studies of long-term health effects and the dependency profile of this habit are necessary.

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Contributors All authors participated in designing the study. The acquisition of data was conducted by MD, TT, AL, SS, LP, PP and TV. The study was conducted by MD, TV, AL and SS. The first draft was prepared by MD and TT. All statistical analyses were done by MD, JO and TT. All authors contributed to the interpretation of data, and reporting, writing and editing of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Patient and public involvement Patients and/or the public were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research.

Patient consent for publication Obtained.

Ethics approval The study protocol was evaluated by the medical ethics committee of Helsinki and Uusimaa Hospital District and obtained a favourable opinion (number 148/13/03/00/2013). The Finnish Defence Forces gave their permission to perform the study. Responding to the survey was voluntary to the recruits. Each recruit was first provided with written and verbal information on the survey, whereafter they were asked to sign an informed consent document. All data were processed according to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU2016/679).

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Data availability statement Data are available on reasonable request. The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current study are not publicly available due to unpublished material that will be used in the future publications but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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