Keeping Up with the Trend: Finally a Randomized Clinical Trial for E – Cigarettes!

Landai Nguyen, D.O.^{a, b}, Sarina Sachdev, M.D.^a, Bassam Omar, M.D., Ph.D.^a

Abstract

E - Cigarettes have been popular with the public since their emergence in the mid 2000s. Often, patients think that e - cigarettes do not carry any major risk and are good alternatives to tobacco products. However, their efficacy in aiding smoking cessation is unknown. A randomized trial from the United Kingdom seeks to compare e - cigarettes to current smoking-cessation treatments (1).

Methods

866 participants were randomized to either nicotine – replacement products of their choice (combinations are accepted) or an e – cigarette starter pack, for up to 3 months. Nicotine replacement products include patch, gum, lozenge, nasal spray, inhalator, mouth spray, mouth strip, and microtabs. The e-cigarette starter pack is called One Kit, and contains 18 mg/mL nicotine concentration. Weekly behavioral support for a minimum of 4 weeks is included in both groups. Primary outcome is abstinence at one year. Secondary outcomes are self-reported treatment usage and respiratory symptoms. Product distribution is not blinded.

b Corresponding Author: Landai Nguyen, Division of Cardiology, University of South Alabama, 2451 USA Medical Center Dr., Mobile, AL 36617, USA.

Email: landai@health.southalabama.edu

http://cardiofellows.com/newsletter-february-2019.html

ISSN 2689-291X

<u>Results</u>

- The abstinence rate was 18% in the e cigarette group, and 9.9% in the nicotine – replacement group (P < 0.001).
- At 52 weeks, 80% of the e-cigarette group was still using their products, compared to 9% of the nicotine-replacement group.
- Throat or mouth irritation were reported more in the e-cigarette group (65.3%) compared to nicotine-replacement group (51.2%).
- Nausea was reported more frequently in the nicotine-replacement group (37.9%) versus the e-cigarette group (31.3%).
- No significant difference in incidence of wheezing or shortness of breath between both groups

Discussion

In this study shown by Hajek et al, e-cigarette is more successful at smoking cessation than nicotine - replacement products. However, there are still many important questions about ecigarettes that are unanswered. At one year, the e-cigarette group had a higher percentage of continuation of the product. The long term effects e-cigarettes have on health are still unknown at this time (2). In addition, both ecigarettes and nicotine-replacement groups also utilized behavioral therapy as aid, increasing their success rate (3). Therefore, at this time, ecigarette usage as smoking cessation aid must be considered carefully, rather than being viewed as a risk-free alternative to cigarettes, to avoid potential widespread harm (4).

Manuscript submitted February 17, 2019, accepted February 18, 2019.

a Division of Cardiology, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL, USA

References

- Hajek P, Phillips-Waller A, Przulj D, et al. A Randomized Trial of E-Cigarettes versus Nicotine-Replacement Therapy. N Engl J Med. 2019 Feb 14;380(7):629-637.
- Bals R, Boyd J, Esposito S, et al. Electronic cigarettes: a task force report from the European Respiratory Society. Eur Respir J. 2019 Jan 31;53(2). pii: 1801151.
- Lunden SE, Pittman JC, Prashad N, et al. Cognitive, Behavioral, and Situational Influences on Relapse to Smoking After Group Treatment for Tobacco Dependence. Front Psychol. 2019 Jan 30;9:2756.
- Livingston CJ, Freeman RJ, Costales VC, et al. Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems or E-cigarettes: American College of Preventive Medicine's Practice Statement. Am J Prev Med. 2019 Jan;56(1):167-178.

KEYWORDS: Cigarette Smoking; Smoking Cessation; Public Health.

Reference this article as:

Nguyen L, Sachdev S, Omar B. Keeping Up with the Trend: Finally a Randomized Clinical Trial for E – Cigarettes! Cardiofel Newslet 2019 February;2(2):9-10.