







Emerging nicotine products, warning 2007: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.39035.657095.94 Nicotine for fetus, infant, adolescent? https://doi.org/10.1177/1359105307074240 The electronic cigarette: a wolf in sheep's clothing. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00508-015-0753-3 Cardiovascular effects. https://oap-lifescience.org/ijoe/article/1112
Tobacco and Alternative Nicotine Products. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-36206-4_124-1
Heated Tobacco Products. https://www.kup.at/kup/pdf/15104.pdf (ÖGP, ÖGK, ÖGIM, ÖDG, KKL)

Banks et al. 2022 https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/262914/1/

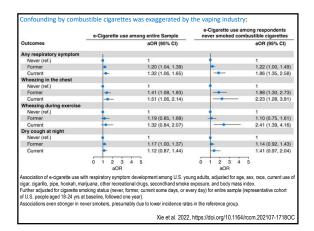
Electronic cigarettes health outcomes review 2022_MCAG.pdf

Conclusive evidence that nicotine e-cigarettes and their constituents can cause poisoning, injuries and burns, acute toxicity through inhalation, including seizures; cause acute lung injury (EVALI), one in eight without THC and vitamin E acetate; cause hazardous waste, fires and indoor pollution with PM, nanoparticles, nicotine, et Strong evidence that never smokers and non smokers who use e-cigarettes triple their risk to start smoking and become current tobacco smokers (or dual users).

Limited evidence that former smokers who use e-cigarettes are more likely to relapse Insufficient evidence that freebase nicotine e-cigarettes are efficacious (outside the clinical setting) for smoking cessation.

No evidence on nicotine salt products' efficacy for smoking cessation.

No proven health benefits, but proven and serious health risks with propable long term consequences



True purpose of novel nicotine products is business with addicts and not harm reduction.

tps://hobscoractics.org/wii/i/kwoping-industry-association-ukvia/ uil Labs, former market leader, is now fighting for its aurival in the United States, tentatively agreed to pay \$438.5 mill s settle an investigation over marketing and sales practices that they contend set off the nation's teenage vaping crisis.

WHO: Tobacco, novel and emerging nicotine products https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco https://fctc.who.int/publications/i/item/9241591013

ERS supports the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which also provides regulation to novel products, and cannot recommend tobacco harm reduction as a population-based strategy http://bit.ly/2rxTZ5b

Forum of International Respiratory Societies 2014: https://doi.org/10.1164/rccm.201407-1198P Ecigs should be banned or restricted: closely regulated as medicines or tobacco products.

Int. Union against TB and Lung Disease 2022: Novel Products, Young People, and Policy. https://tabaco.ensp.fiocruz.br/sites/default/files/001417.pdf

World **Heart** Federation 2021: https://doi.org/10.5334/gh.1076. Maintain e-cigs bans, ban flavor ban: use where smoking is banned, sale and distribution to minors, marketing, advertising, and misleading claims, apply excise taxes, more research on long-term effects.

S-3 Guideline (DG-Sucht) 2021: https://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/detail/ll/076-006.html

Cancer Council Australia 2022: Most ecig use: young people, attracted by flavors, not for quittin triples the risk of smoking uptake in never-smokers, most in tandem with smoking (dual use)

Conclusions

Implement WHO-FCTC (prerequisite to achieve SDGs and human rights)

No "harm reduction" by any product of the tobacco industry and its allies

Advertisement and free market trade should be banned (see Art. 5.3 FCTC)

Possible prescription for selected smokers

if intensive counseling with acknowledged pharmaceutical support failed, guided by specialist in nicotine cessation, which needs to stay the goal.

Thank you for attention and support



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47 countries with E-cigarette Bans 2022	24 Nicaragua (complete)
	25 Oman
01 Antigua and Barbuda	26 Palestine
02 Argentina	27 Panama
03 Australia (nicotine fluids need prescription)	28 Qatar (complete)
04 Bahrain	29 Seychelles
05 Barbados	30 Singapore (complete)
06 Bhutan	31 Sri Lanka
07 Brazil (updated Sep 2022)	32 Suriname
08 Brunei Darussalam	33 Syria
09 Cambodia (complete)	34 Thailand
10 Colombia	35 Timor-Leste
11 Costa Rica	36 Turkey
12 Ethiopia	37 Turkmenistan
13 Gambia (complete)	38 Uganda
14 India (complete)	39 Uruguay
15 Iran	40 Vatican City (complete)
16 Japan (by proxy: nicotine fluids)	41 Venezuela
17 N. Korea (complete)	42 Macao
18 Kuwait	43 Bangladesh (pending)
19 Lao PDR	44 Egypt
20 Lebanon – Completely banned.	45 Jordan
21 Mauritius	46 Saudi Arabia (import)
22 Mexico	47 Hong Kong
23 Nepal	5 5

		Konsum von E-Zigaretten				
Geschlecht	Raucherstatus	Gesamt	Ja, täglich	Ja, gelegentlich	Nein, aber früher	Nein, noch nie konsumiert
		in 1.000		in Pr	ozent	
	Raucher (täglich)	852,9	1,3	5,8	16,5	76,4
	Raucher (gelegentlich)	238,0	1,9	4,4	11,9	81,8
Märnlich	Ex-Raucher (früher täglich geraucht)	1037,9	1,8	1,2	3,4	93,5
	Nichtraucher	1495,2	0,0	0,6	1,0	98,4
	Gesamt	3623,9	1,0	2,2	6,1	90,7
	Raucher (täglich)	675,3	1,1	5,8	11,2	82,0
	Raucher (gelegentlich)	177,6	0,3	3,4	7,9	88,4
Weiblich	Ex-Raucher (früher täglich geraucht)	796,0	0,7	0,6	3,1	95,7
	Nichtraucher	2145,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	99,3
	Gesamt	3793,9	0,4	1,5	3,2	94,9
	Raucher (täglich)	1528,2	1,2	5,8	14,2	78,8
	Raucher (gelegentlich)	415,5	1,2	4,0	10,2	84,6
Gesamt	Ex-Raucher (früher täglich geraucht)	1833,9	1,3	0,9	3,3	94,5
	Nichtraucher	3640,3	0,1	0,4	0,6	98,9
	Gesamt	7417.9	0.7	1.9	4.6	92.9