Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigs) and other "vaping" devices are battery-operated products designed to deliver nicotine, flavor and other chemicals. They turn chemicals, including highly addictive nicotine, into an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. Some resemble pens and USB memory sticks and are known as tanks, vape pens, vaporizers, and e-pipes.

Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigs) and other "vaping" devices are battery-operated products designed to deliver nicotine, flavor and other chemicals. They turn chemicals, including highly addictive nicotine, into an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. Most e-cigs are manufactured to look like conventional cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. Some resemble everyday items such as pens and USB memory sticks, and are known as tanks, vape pens, vaporizers, and e-pipes.

**Are they safe?** E-cigs are associated with 2 factors of cardiovascular risk, according to a February 2017 paper in *JAMA*. Meanwhile, combustible cigarettes contain more than 4,000 carcinogens.

The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel and Marquette University recently collaborated to test popular e-juices: [Lab Tests of E-cigs Reveal Harmful Chemicals](#). Meanwhile, poison centers are reporting an increase in calls about exposures to e-cigarette devices and liquid nicotine. In 2014, there were 3,783 exposures, according to the American Association of Poison Control Centers. In the first three months of 2015, there were 975 reported exposures. During January 2010 to October 2015, a total of 98 e-cigarette exposure calls were reported in Wisconsin, and annual exposure calls increased approximately 17-fold, from 2 to 35, according to the *Wisconsin Medical Journal*. The frequency of e-cigarette exposure calls to the Wisconsin Poison Center has increased and is highest among children aged ≤5 years and adults.

**Does vaping lead to quitting smoking?** According to a Cochrane review of published research, it is unclear if e-cigs are an effective way to quit smoking.

**How many vape?** According to the CDC, 3.2% of U.S. adults vape. In 2015, 3.5% of U.S. adults were current e-cigarette users. Among adult e-cigarette users overall, 58.8% also were current cigarette smokers, 29.8% were former cigarette smokers, and 11.4% had never been cigarette smokers. Among current e-cigarette users aged ≥45 years, 98.7% were either current or former cigarette smokers, and 1.3% had never been cigarette smokers. In contrast, among current e-cigarette users aged 18–24 years, 40.0% had never been cigarette smokers.

A survey from the Action on Smoking and Health released in May 2017 found that more than half of British vapers were former smokers. These results were reported by the individuals and not confirmed with tests that can biochemically check smoking status. In addition, 1.3 million British residents surveyed reported they both smoke and vape. In its report, "Nicotine Without Smoke: Tobacco Harm Reduction," the Royal College of Physicians in the United Kingdom recommended promoting both quit-smoking medications and e-cigarettes as a way to help people avoid the harms caused by smoking combustible tobacco products. The FDA has not made such recommendations.

A study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* found youth who vaped e-cigs were nearly 4 times more likely to smoke. Current use of electronic cigarettes increased among middle and high school students from 2011 to 2015 (MMWR, April 2016). About 5 of every 100 middle school students (5.3%) reported in 2015 that they used electronic cigarettes.
cigarettes in the past 30 days—an increase from 0.6% in 2011. 16 of every 100 high school students (16.0%) reported in 2015 that they used electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days—an increase from 1.5% in 2011.

**Research continues.** UW-CTRI is conducting its second study on smoking and vaping. The first UW-CTRI study on smoking and vaping found no clear evidence that vaping e-cigs reduced smoking or lowered CO levels.