





The Mission Creep in tobacco control;

How the new vision of a nicotine-free society might undermine the original goal of reducing smoking-related harm

Karl E. Lund, PhD

Senior researcher

Norwegian Institute of Public Health



Founding member (2000 ->)

Vice President (2020 ->)

International Society for the Prevention of Tobacco Induced Diseases





No conflict of interest:

- no ties to any nicotine producing industry
- expert witness in several court cases <u>against</u> the tobacco industry
 - 39 years in Governmental tobacco control/-research



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The changing goals of the tobacco policy - as expressed in governmental documents



1973

Reduce smoking related harm

Source: The Norwegian Tobacco Act and other public governing documents







The changing goals of the tobacco policy - as expressed in governmental documents

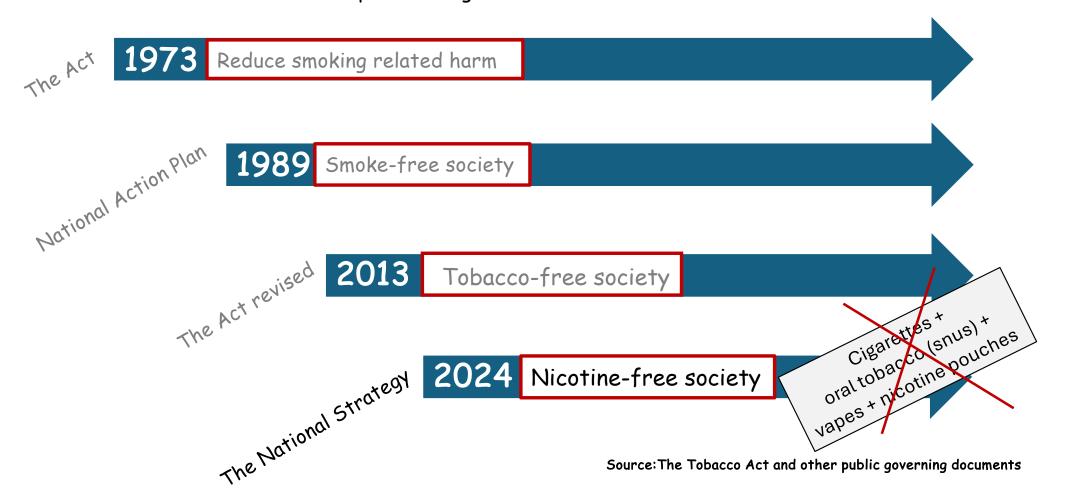




Sources: The Tobacco Act and other public governing documents

The changing goals of the tobacco policy - as expressed in governmental documents





POLITICO

Europe's war against tobacco has a new target: Nicotine



"We don't just need a smoke-free generation; we need a <u>nicotine-free generation</u>.

Many health ministers support this idea"

Euractiv February 25, 2025.



Estonian Health Minister Riina Sikkut

29 jan 2025 | Pression normative

Neuder veut passer en force pour interdire les sachets de nicotine

Le nouveau ministre chargé de la Santé, Yannick Neuder (voir 29 décembre 2024), n'a pas tardé à monter au créneau contre les sachets de nicotine. Pour fermer la porte au dialogue.

Ce 27 janvier, en Commission des Affaires sociales et en fin de séance, il a en effet fait comprendre qu'il était prêt à une intervention sèche, administrative. Sans poursuite d'un dialogue au niveau du Parlement.





France bans nicotine pouches - with

FIVE YEARS?! Pouch users in France could face jail time under new law



French experts call for tobacco policy rethink

Sachets de nicotine : réguler plutôt qu'interdire, un enjeu de santé publique

17 nov 2024 | L'essentiel, Pression normative

Sachets de nicotine : appel de huit addictologues

Face à l'annonce d'une prochaine interdiction des sachets de nicotine (voir 30 octobre), un collectif d'addictologues (William Lowenstein, Anne Borgne, Marion Adler, Nicolas Authier, Bertrand Lebeau-Leibovici, Philippe Arvers, Benjamin Rolland, Jean-Pierre Couteron) plaide, dans le Journal du Dimanche / JDD de ce 17 novembre, une régulation rigoureuse plutôt bannissement.



Interdiction des sachets de nicotine : une fausse-bonne idée alertent les addictologues

POLITICS

How nicotine pouches became the latest political battle

Le Monde



France's vape and nicotine

France's vape and nicotine

outhors could trap millions

pouch bans could trap millions

report warns

in smoking, report warns

by Tim Hong o 20 hours ago

harm REDUCTION

THE H

«Sur la cigarette électronique, le

Haut Conseil de la santé publique a

une position "antivape" avec des

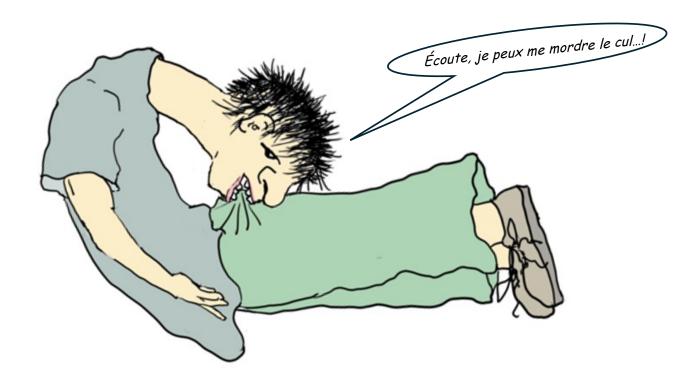
arguments "antivax""



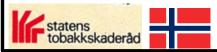
« Le meilleur devient l'ennemi du bien »

The 'mission creep' in tobacco control:

Spawned by achievements along the way, there has been a gradual expansion from the original goal of reducing smoking related harm to a new ambition of a nicotine-free society that imply measures (like banning pouches) in danger of undermining the original goal



Norwegian Council on Tobacco or Health

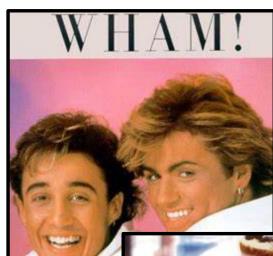


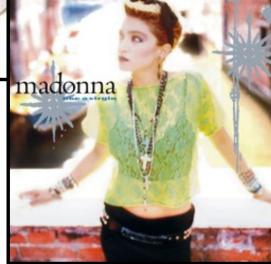






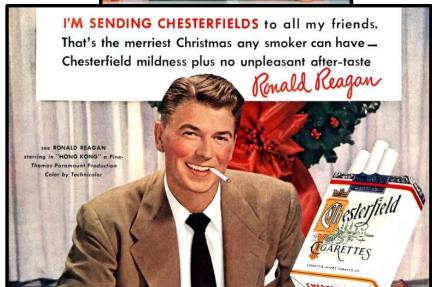


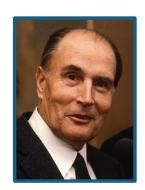




1980swhen these people ruled the western world....





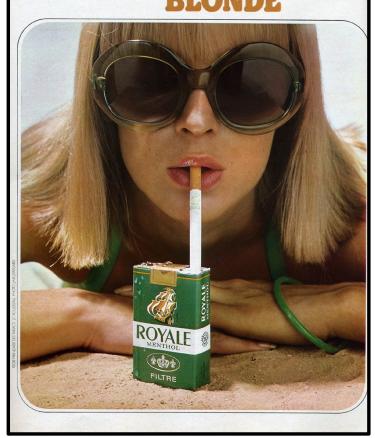


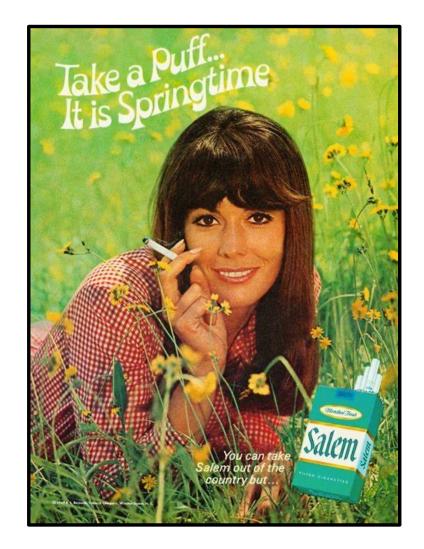




1980s -The era of ridiculous tobacco advertising

Royale Menthol: BLONDE









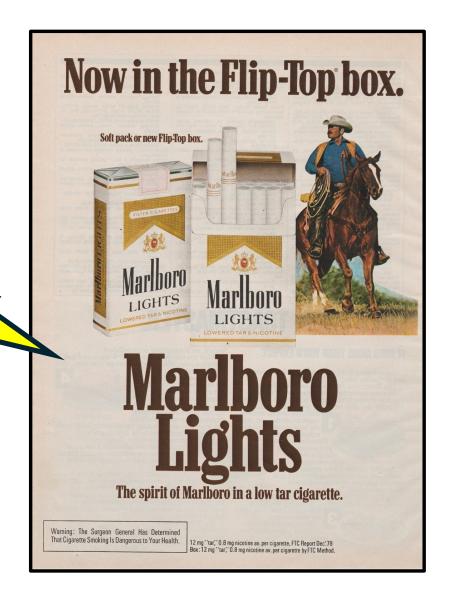
1980s -the scandal of low-tar cigarettes....

...the 'fake'
harm reduction
claims...



1980s –the scandal of light cigarettes....

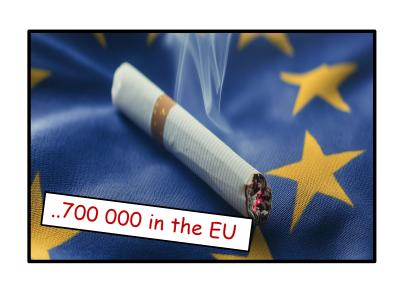
...the 'fake' harm reduction claims...





A sociocultural climate for smoking that eventually resulted in ...











....because we had a clarity of goals....

....to reduce smoking-related death & disease

....to reduce **smoking** onset

.... to increase **smoking** cessation

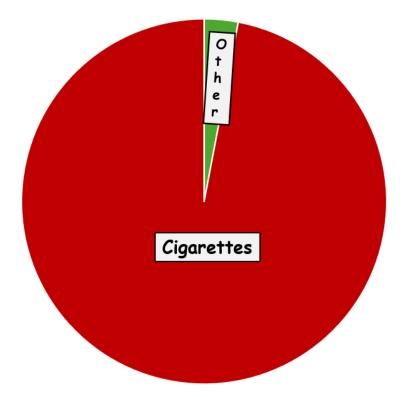
....to protect the population against passive $\boldsymbol{smoking}$

....to drive the cigarette industry out of business





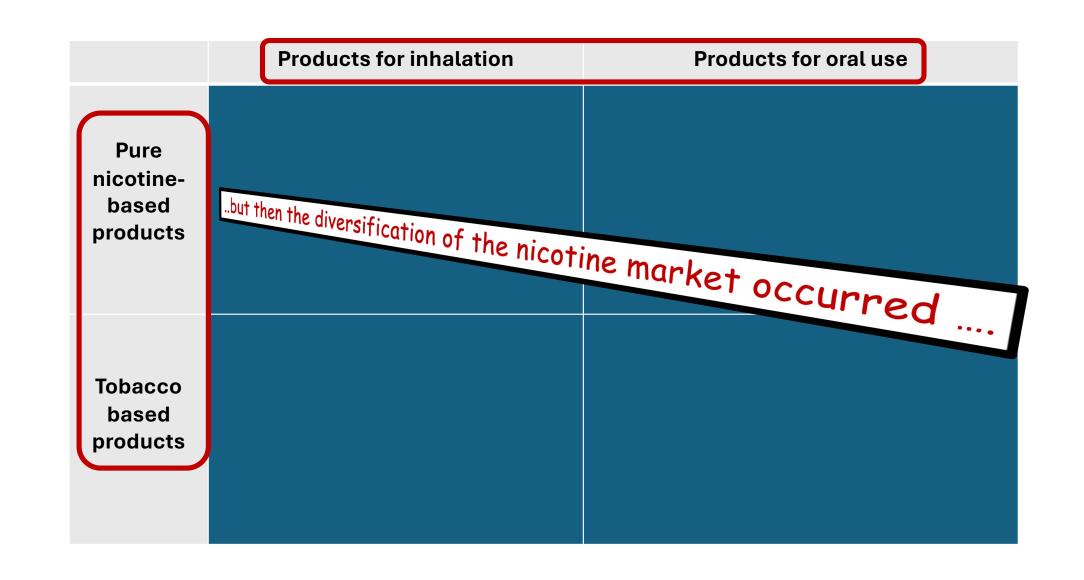
Historic nicotine market

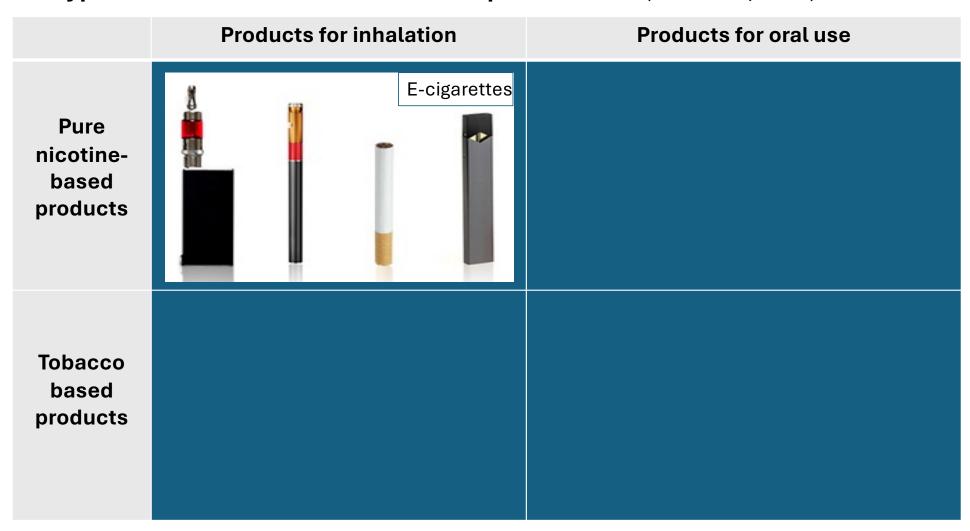




Fight against smoking \geq Fight against nicotine

...no reason to separate the two...









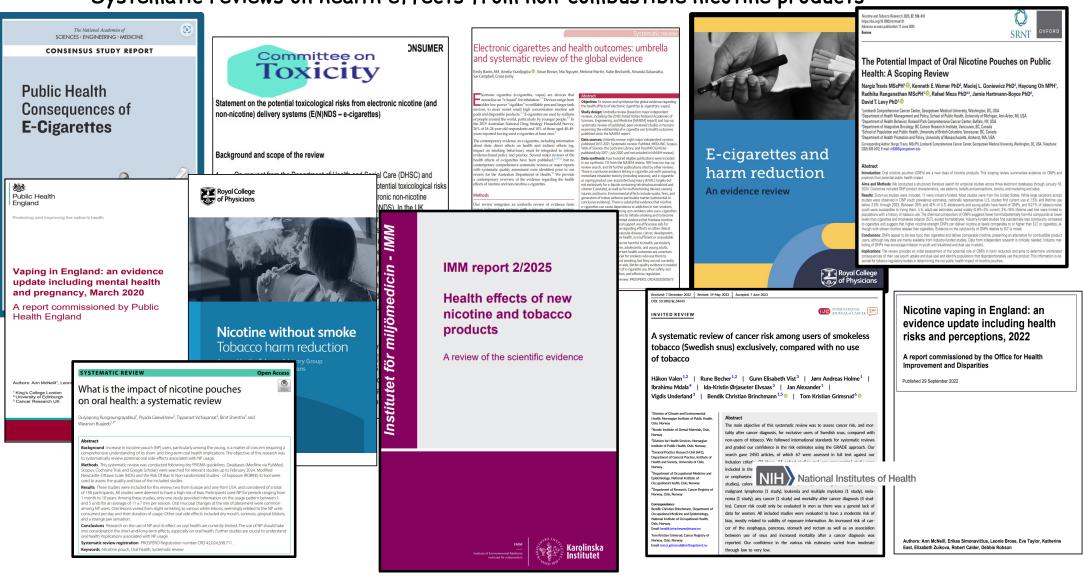


Future nicotine market Historic nicotine market 0 t n Heated e tobacco products Cigarettes Vapes Cigarettes Nicotine pouches

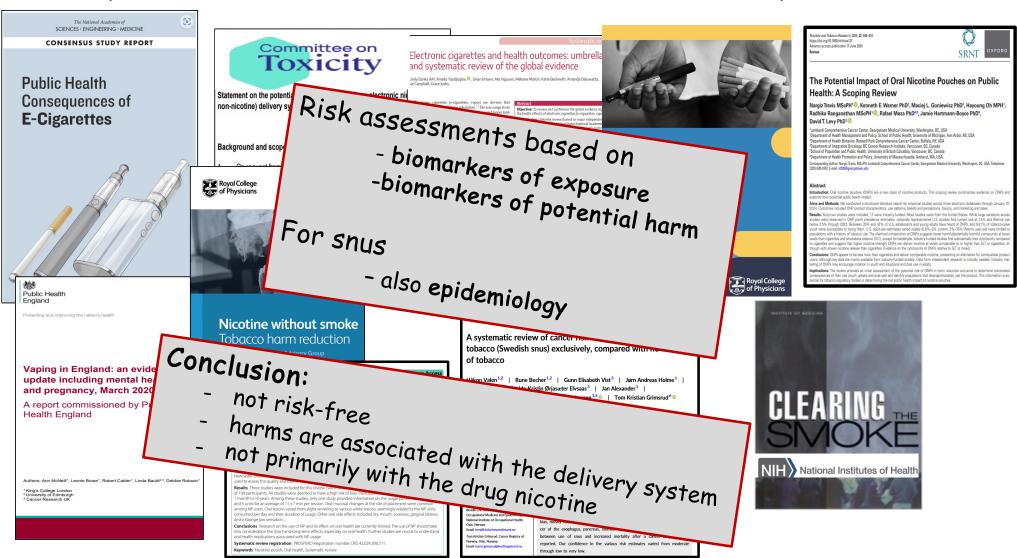
The default 'hangover' due to its association with smoking:

Nicotine is bad!!

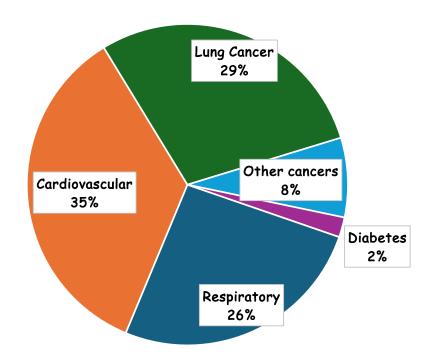
Systematic reviews on health effects from non-combustible nicotine products



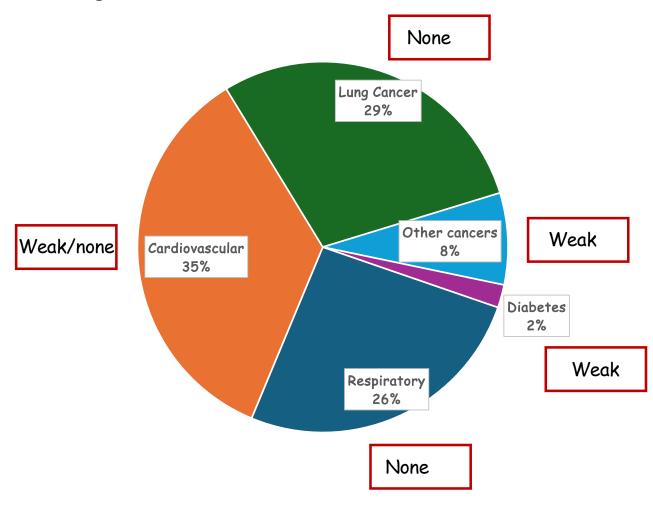
Systematic reviews on health effects from non-combustible nicotine products



When smokers die from smoking-related diseases, they die from...



Smoking-related diseases - association with snus use...



Death rates (age standardized) per 100,000 attributable to tobacco in 2019





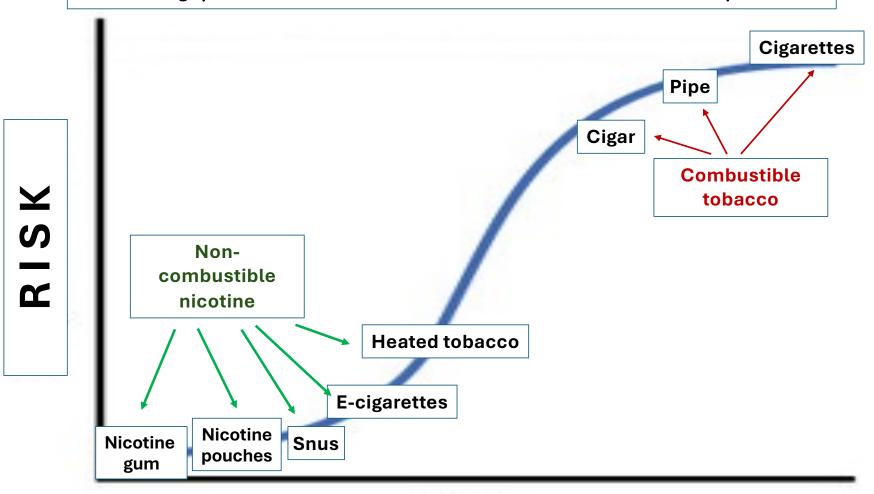
	MEN	
	Sweden	EU average
All causes	72	128
Tracheal, bronchus & lung cancer	14	36
Ischemic heart disease	18	25
Stroke	4	8
COPD	9	17

Swedish men consume the same volume of tobacco as men in the EU - but mostly in the form of snus

Compiled from The Global Burden of Disease Study

Ramström (2020)

The risk gap between combustible and non-combustible nicotine products



Risk estimates according to expert committees
(RCP 2016, Travis et al 2022, Shahab et al 2017, Adams et al, Nutt et al 2014, Levy et al 2004,
BfR 2023, Lee et al 2022, Azzopardi et al 2022, Cheung 2020, COT 2022, FDA 2019, NESAM 2019, McNeill et al 2022, SCENIHR 2008)

"People smoke for the nicotine but die from the tar"

(and the carbon monoxide, heavy metals etc..)

Low-t

MAHR

British Medica

Summary

The logic of switch to ci questionable available in

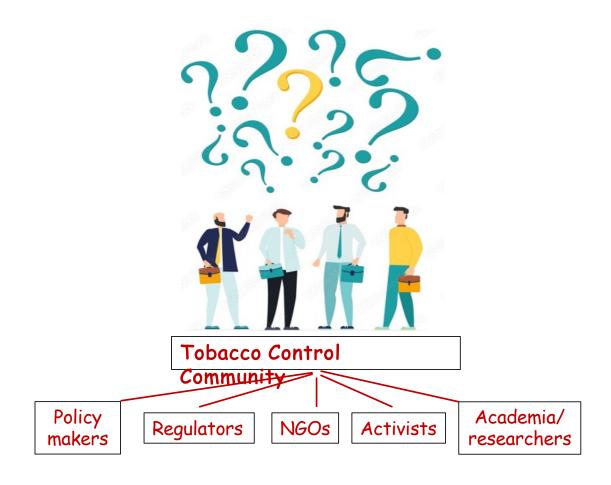
Addiction Resear London SE M A H RUSS consultant ps garette

new approach to

reduction of tar intake is limited by the reluctance of smokers to tolerate similar reductions in nicotine. A new approach would be to aim at lowering tar yields of 6 mg but maintaining nicotine yields at around 10 to 1.2 mg, which would be acceptable to most smokers. This nicotine ratios as well as on the absolute yields. These and range from 9.6 to 20.8. They provide an additional rands. For example, 35% of cigarette smokers in Britain toke either Embassy Filter or Players No 6 Eller

Michael Russell 1932-2009 and honorary and h

How did the Tobacco Control Community respond to the diversification on the nicotine market?





Is a nicotine-free society achiable?

 \equiv EL PAÍS

TOBACCO >

Karl Fagerström: 'A tobacco-free society is a realistic goal, but a nicotine-free society is difficult'

The clinical psychologist and creator of the Fagerström test talks about therapeutic options for people with tobacco use disorder



Oh no! ...
...not the 'war on drugs' all over again?

Br. J. med. Psychol. (1971), 44, 1 Printed in Great Britain



Cigarette smoking: natural history of a dependence disorder

By M. A. HAMILTON RUSSELL*

In 1604 King Jar counterblast to toba as 'a branch of the s is the root of all sin alcoholism in moral a complex psycholo King James was, a point out what man ally smoking and alc it belongs, togethe heroin, barbiturates, dependence-producii

Not only is smoking drinking (McKennel is also statistically listudy of psychiatric 92 per cent of alcoh pared with 50 per cer the same hospital. Fu also tended to smok Fraser, 1968). Other smoking is associate well as with drink

Fraser, 1968). Other smoking is associate well as with drink quent boys 19 per were regular drink used drugs, compared with 40 and 21 per cent

respectively of the heavy smokers (Backhouse & James, 1970). In a sample of registered heroin addicts attending clinics in London 99 per cent were smokers (Stimson & Ogborne, 1970, personal communication), whereas 58 per cent of the general population smoke (Todd, 1969). Moreover, heroin addicts and other drug users tend to smoke more heavily and to have started at an earlier age than the general population. The association of smoking with alcoholism and other drug

* Research Worker, Addiction Research Unit, Institute of Psychiatry, and Honorary Senior Registrar, Maudsley Hospital, London, gs of the high te and other licts (Stimson mmunication; es that we are where these re used, there

gard cigarette neither mino disorder of a and all the quare in the disorders. Its less pressing acc-producing ve control of lly the most is likely to be century. It is lisorders may that cigarette of this

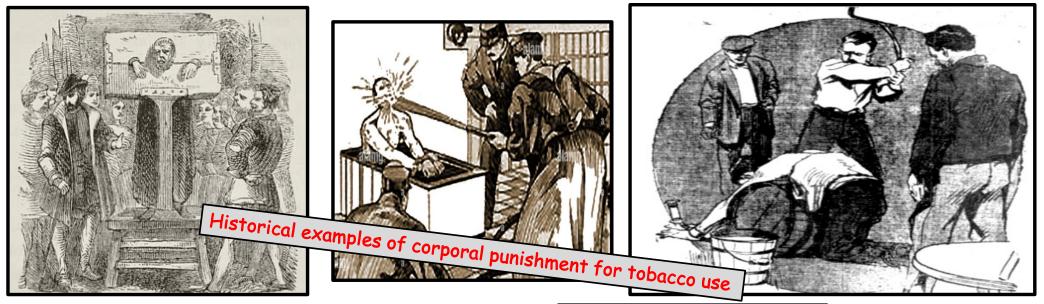
Michael Russell 1932-2009 didiction chiatry,

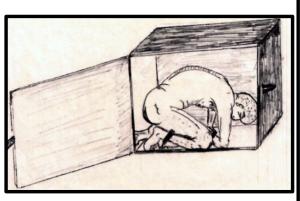
THE MEANING OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

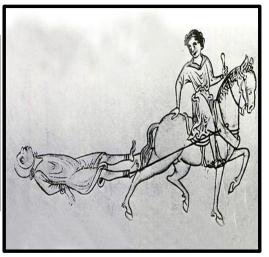
The separation of drug abuse into the two categories 'habituation' and 'addiction' was never satisfactory. In 1964 the World Health Organization proposed use of the single term 'dependence' and suggested that each drug produced its own type of dependence which could be predominantly either 'physical' or 'psychological'. Physical dependence is generally held to involve the presence of physiological adaptive changes (Paton, 1969 b; Collier, 1969). These include: (i) tolerance

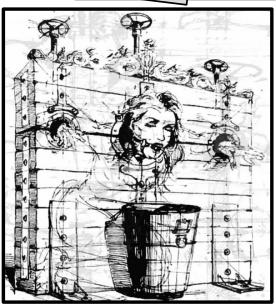
"One nicotine product has never left the market without being replaced by another"



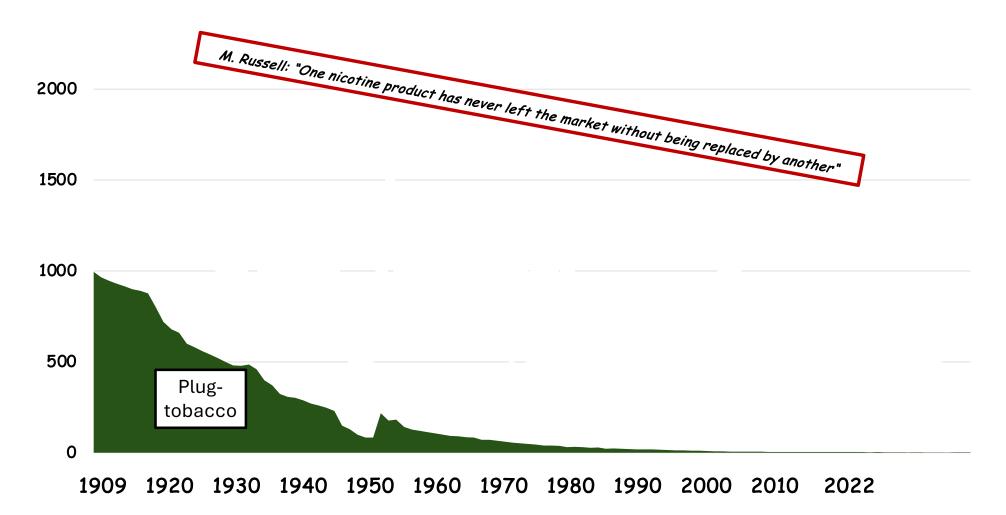




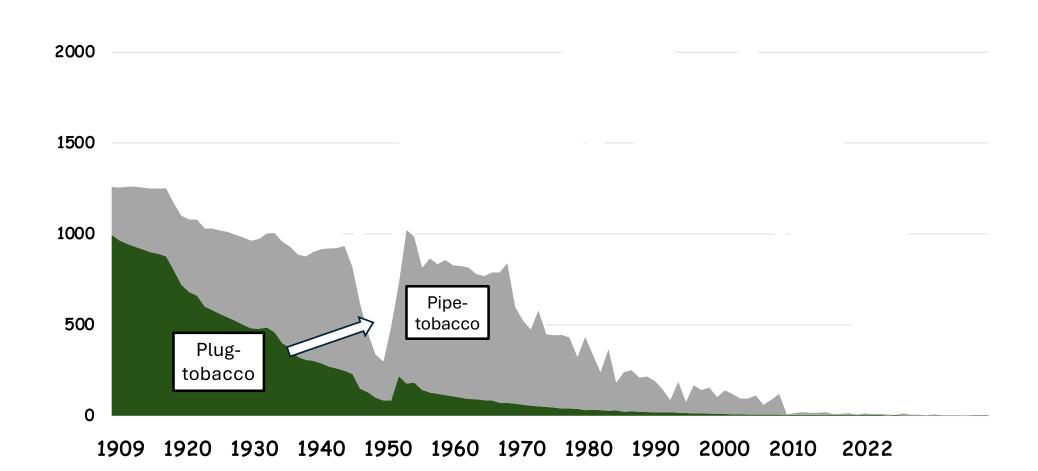




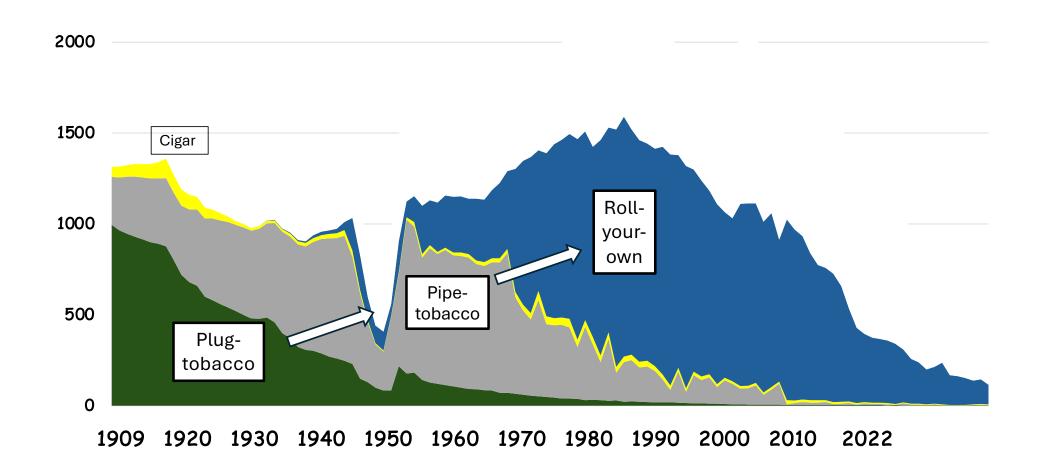




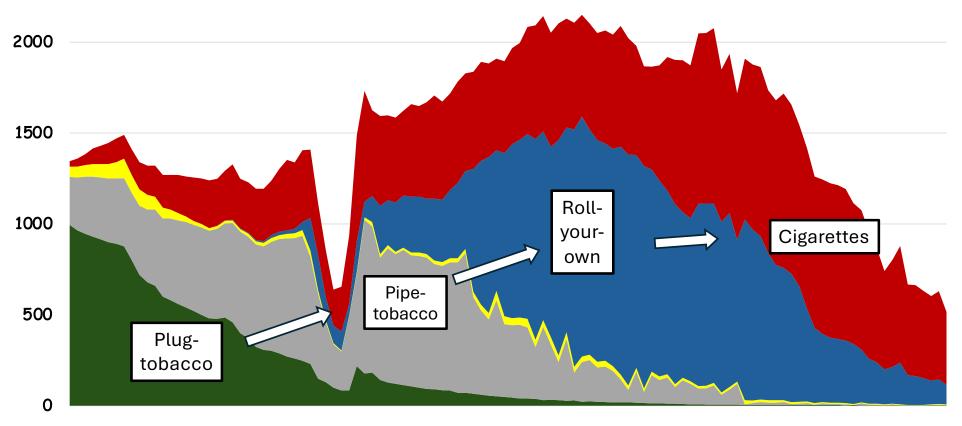




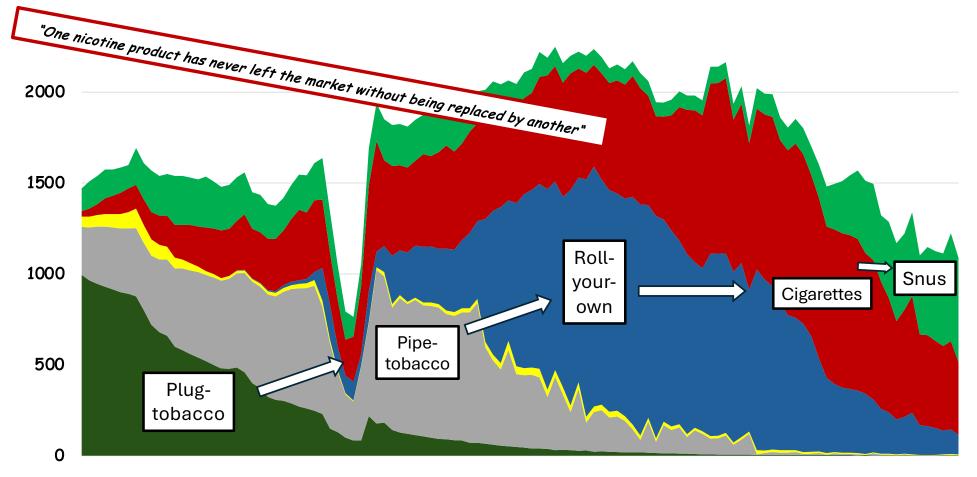




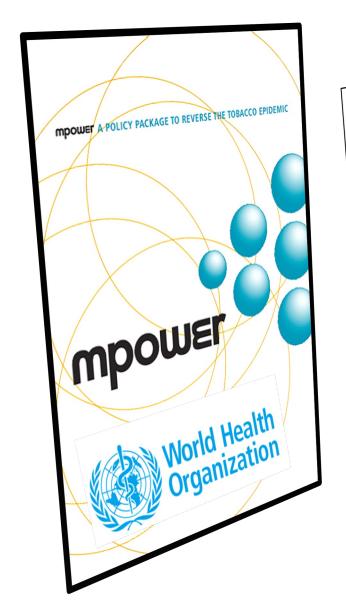




1909 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2022

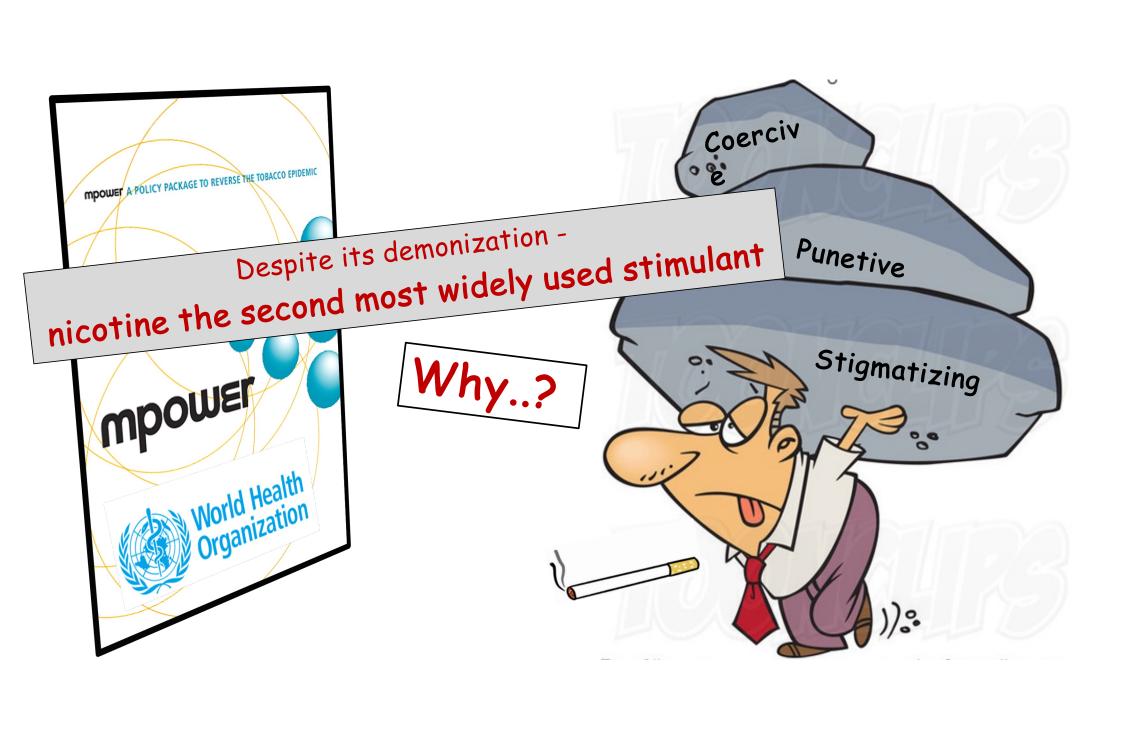


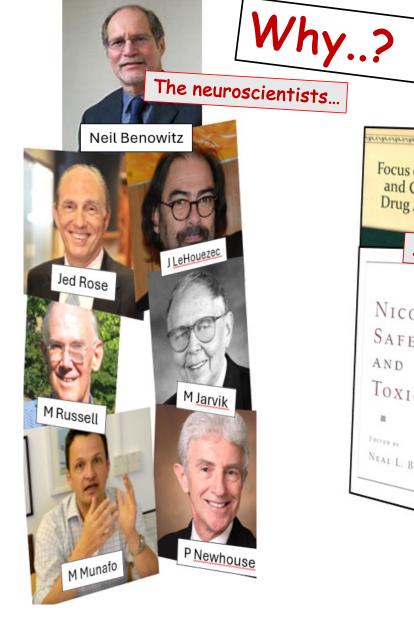
1909 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2022

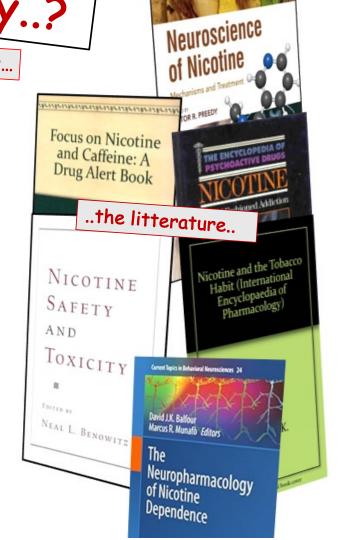


scare
tax
denormalise
restrict
remove product appeal













Reasons for nicotine use:

- * hedonistic
- * functional
- * therapeutic
- * ceremonial



Hedonistic: dopamine-triggered pleasure, stimulation from adrenaline, serotonin, endorphin..



Functional:

- cognitive enhancement

(concentration, focus, attention, reaction, memory)





- marker of social identity



Functional:

- weight control (appetite suppression, metabolic effects)





Therapeutic:

stress-reduction

suppress irritability

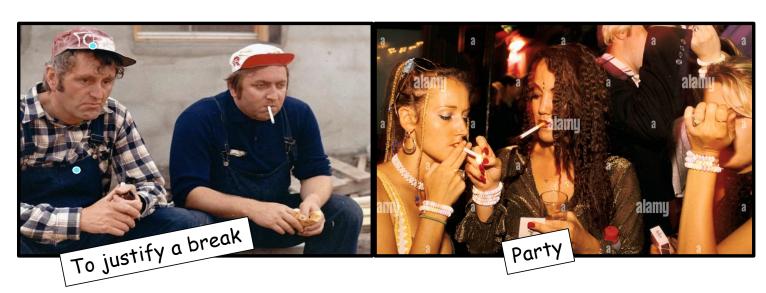
neuroprotective properties (still under study)







Ritual/ceremonial: use is triggered by social context





People consume nicotine for a variety of reasons.....not just for withdrawal relief













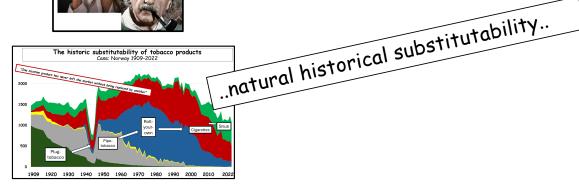












...will need some kind of regulation..



Policy options..



Restrictive









Restrictive









COMMENT **Open Access**

Fanning the flame: analysing the emergence, implications, and challenges of Australia's de facto war on Nicotine



James Martin^{1*} and Edward Jegasothy²

Abstract

This commentary examines Australia's intensifie that increasingly resembles a de facto War on commendable declines in smoking rates, rece

consumer vapesunintended with the pro policies and it mitigates, m contend that a access to less h public health ob

Keywords War

Do Australians use the prescription pathway when using nicotine vaping products to quit smoking?

Ron Borland a b c 💍 🖾 , Michael Le Grande a b , Coral Gartner b d , Kylie Morphett b d

Get rights and content a

e to those with a

g regulatory

using NVPs to quit

- Illicit trade, black market
 Street products, reduced safety
- · Work-a-rounds, control issues
- Lost fiscal income · Happy cigarette industry

2 International Tobacco Control (ITC) Project using GEE models with Poisson regressions to analyze differences

etween years. Data from participants who reported making a quit attempt in the previous two years and reported use of NVPs on their last quit attempt were included (480 observations across 418 individuals). Participants reported whether they had a prescription for NVPs on their last quit attempt. In 2022, they were also asked whether they sourced their prescription from their usual medical practice.

Results

Among those using NVPs for a quit attempt, use with a prescription increased significantly from 2020 to 2022 (IRR = 0.35 (0.17–0.73), p = .005) but was still low at 16.5 % (95 % CI 11.4–23.1). In 2022, among the small number who reported getting a prescription for NVPs, 27 % reported getting it from their regular practice; the remainder from a specialist online doctor service.



Liberal



ADDICTION



RESEARCH REPORT

Do the differing vaping and smoking trends in Australia and New Zealand reflect different regulatory policies?

Colin Paul Mendelsohn 🔀 Robert Beaglehole, Ron Borland, Wayne Hall, Alex Wodak, Ben Youdan, Gary Chung Kai Chan

- A more rapid decline in adult smoking
- At the possible expense of increased youth vaping

SHARE

Abstract

Background and Aims

Comparing regulatory models for nicotine vaping products in different countries can provide insights into the most effective regulatory approach but can be confounded by cross-national differences. This study compared two neighbouring countries with very different vaping regulatory models but with similar tobacco control policies and population demographics. Australia has a highly restrictive, prescription-only vaping policy, while New Zealand adopted a regulated consumer model.

Methods

This study compared trends in daily smoking and vaping among adults and youth from 2016 to 2023 in Australia (adults ≥14 years and ≥15 years; youth 12–17 years) and New Zealand (adults ≥15 years, youth 14–15 years), using published statistics from large nationally representative surveys.

Results

Between 2016 and 2023, the decrease in adult daily smoking in New Zealand (from 14.5% to 6.8%) was larger than in Australia (from 12.2% to 8.3%) by a factor of 0.67 [95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.43, 0.93]. However, the increase in adult vaping in New

RESEARCH

What differentiates youths who use e-cigarettes from those who smoke traditional tobacco products?

Hugo Torregrossa¹, Bertrand Dautzenberg^{2,3,4}, Pierre Birkui⁴, Nicole Rieu⁵, Marie-Dominique Dautzenberg⁴, Maria Melchior1 and Murielle Mary-Krause1*00

Back Met

frien

Cond

Keyv

Abst

Vaping among adults in England who have never regularly smoked: a population-based study, 2016–24

Sarah E Jackson, Lion Shahab, Harry Tattan-Birch, Jamie Brown

Vaping extends to young people reasingly used by smokers and ex-smokers, often to support smoking cessation, but moked. The aim of our study is to estimate time trends in vaping nd describe the profile of adult never-regular-smokers

at low risk of smoking

sociodemographic characteristics and alcon-

verall, and by

Findings Vaping prevalence among never-regular-smokers was relati verage of 0.5% (95% CI 0.5-0.6) between July, 2016, and December, 2020; it then increased rapidly, April, 2024. This increase was largely driven by young adults (19.0% [13.9-25.4] among individuals aged 18 years) and those with higher alcohol consumption levels (22·1% [11·7-37·8%] among the heaviest drinkers). By contrast, trends among all adults (including current and former smokers) suggested the rise in vaping prevalence plateaued among all ages by early 2023. In 2023-24, 55 · 6% (48 · 2-62 · 8) of never-regular-smokers who vaped reported vaping daily; 81.7% (75.4-86.7) had been vaping for 6 months or more. The most used devices in 2023-24 were disposables (50.2% [42.9-57.5]) and the most commonly used e-liquids contained 20 mg/mL or more nicotine (44.6% [37-4-52-0]).

Interpretation The number of adults in England who vape but have never regularly smoked rose rapidly between 2021 and 2024, particularly in younger age groups and most of these individuals reported vaping regularly over a sustained period. The public health impacts of this finding will depend on what these people would otherwise be doing: it is likely that some might have smoked if vaping were not an available option (exposing them to more harm), whereas others might not have smoked or vaped.

Funding Cancer Research UK.

The Rise of | Vaping Among |

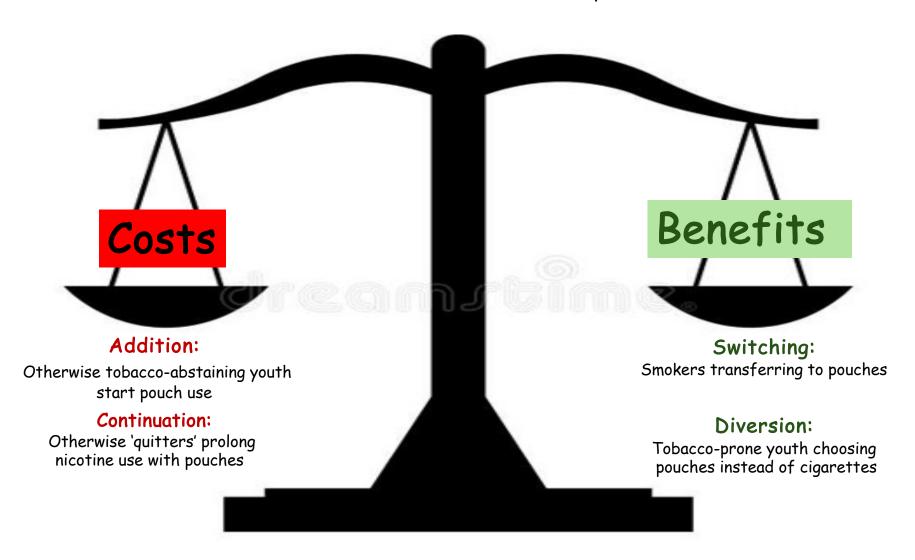
Sharp rise in vaping among young adult non-smokers

One million people who never regularly smoked now vape in

As Smoking Wanes, Vaping Popularity Spreads to Never-Smokers

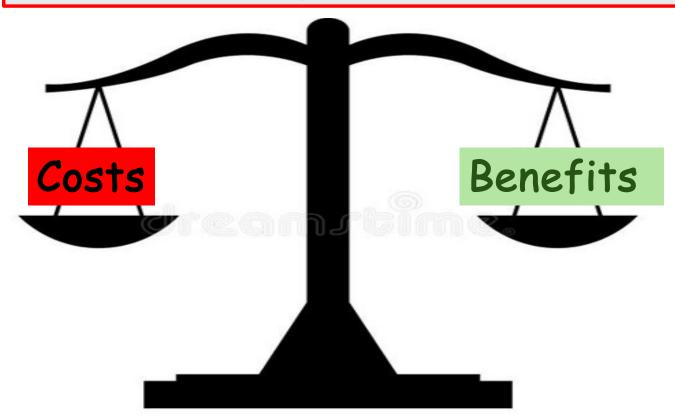
> Vaping at an all time high – despite some never previously smoking, says study

The trade-offs from Nicotine Pouches in a public health calculus.....

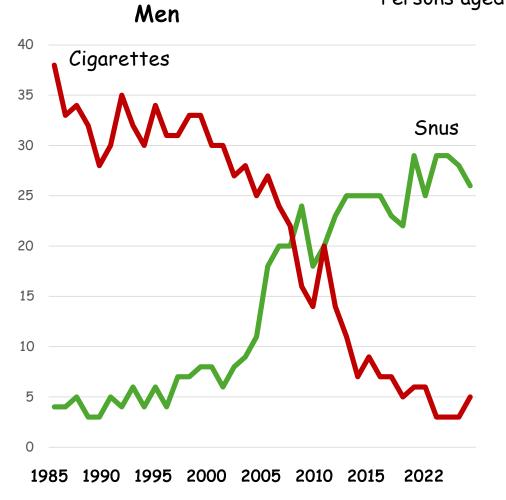


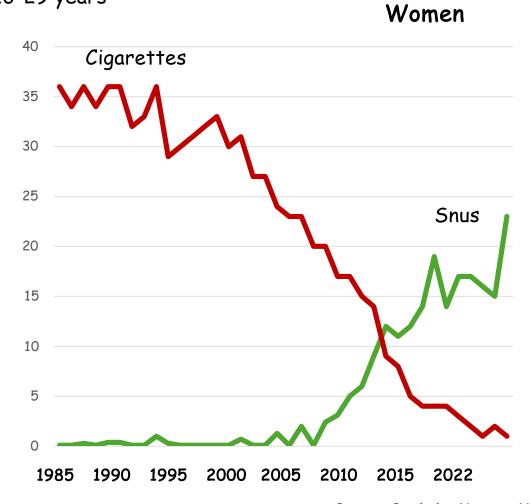
The net-public health from pouches must take into account...

- the excess risk from nicotine pouches (compared to non-use)
- the reduced risk from switching/diverting to pouches from cigarettes
 - the number of persons who makes transitions



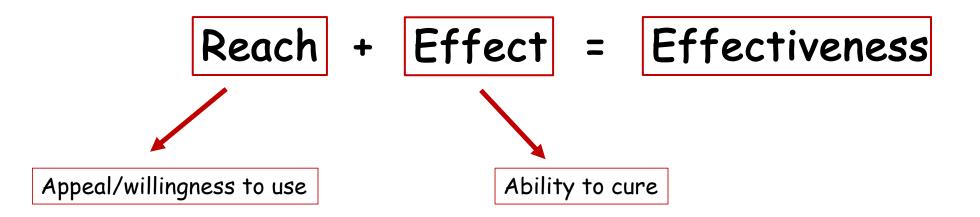
Norway: Daily use of snus and daily use of cigarettes 1985-2022 Persons aged 16-29 years





Source: Statistics Norway, NIPH

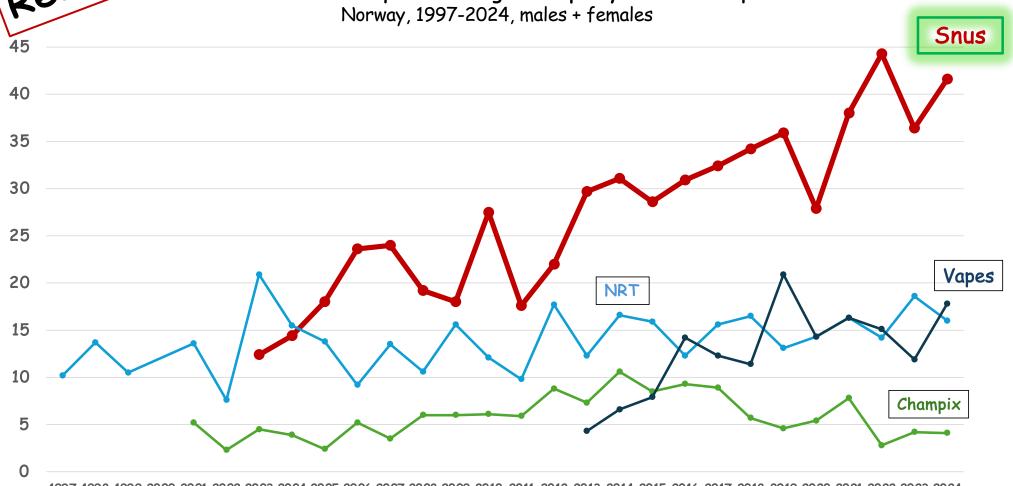
On the population level, the role of any remedy in smoking cessation will depend upon....







Methods used in final quit-smoking attempt by successful quitters*



1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024



Snus: Penetrating the 'hard-to reach' segment of smokers....

Snus:
Attract quitters
who do not want
to use NRTs



Ref:

Lund I, Lund M (2023). Quit smoking: methods and outcomes for Norwegian adults. Discov Soc Sci Health 3, 12
Lund M, Lund I (2022). Smoking cessation aids and strategies: a population-based survey of former and current smokers in Norway. BMC Public Health. 31;22(1):631
Lund KE, McNeill A, Scheffels J. (2010) The use of snus for quitting smoking compared with medicinal products. NTR 12(8):817-22





Evolving patterns of tobacco use in northern Sweden

B Rodu 1, B Stegmayr, S Nasic, P Cole, K Asplund

☐ Free Access

Role of snus (oral moist snuff) in smoking cessation and smoking reduction in Sweden

Hans Gilliam M. M. Posaria Galanti

Snus cessation patterns - a long-term follow-up of snus users in Sweden

Tove Sohlberg^{⊠1} and Peter Wennberg^{2,3}

Snus as a smoking cessation aid: a randomized placebo-controlled trial

A large segment or snus-users are made up or tormer smokers only

Quit-ratio for smoking is higher among additional snus users than among smokers only A large segment of snus-users are made up of former smokers Snus use associated with equal/higher quit-smoking ratios than NRTs

clation of snus and smoking behaviour: a cohort analysis of Swedish males in the 1990s

Magnus Stenbeck ズ, Curt Hagguist, Måns Rosén

Is Swedish snus associated with smoking initiation or smoking cessation?

H Furberg, C M Bulik, C Lerman, P Lichtenstein, N L Pedersen, P F Sullivan



Smoking cessation aids and strategies: a populationbased survey of former and current smokers in Norway

Marianne Lund ≥ & Ingeborg Lund

How Has the Availability of Snus Influenced Cigarette Smoking in Norway?

by <a>§ Ingeborg Lund and <a>§ Karl Erik Lund * □ The assoc

tes for smoking: dies

e availability of snus in

noking cessation

he use of snus for quitting smoking compared

Contrasting snus and NRT as methods to quit smoking, an observational study

Janne Scheffels ☑, Karl E Lund & Ann McNeill

Quit smoking: methods and outcomes for Norwegian adults.

Ingeborg Lund, Marianne Lund

Association between willingness to use snus to quit smoking and perception of relative risk between snus and cigarettes

Karl Erik Lund ¹

Research report



A conceptual framework for assessing the public health effects from snus and novel non-combustible nicotine products

Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs

© The Author(s) 2021 Article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/14550725211021248 journals.sagepub.com/home/nad **S**SAGE

Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway

Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway Tord Finne Vedøy

Abstract
Objective: The tobacco industry plans to base their future earnings on the production of These might replace or come in addition to the more harmful to base their future earnings on the production of t Objective: The tobacco industry plans to base their future earnings on the production of the more harmful plans to base their future earnings on the production of the more harmful plans to base their future earnings on the production of the more harmful plans to base their future earnings on the production of the pro non-combustible nicotine products. These might replace or come in addition to the more harmful to the more cigarettes that historically have dominated the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the nicotine market in the Nordic country must decide whether the products should have market access and, in the nicotine market in the nicotine market in the market access and, in the nicotine market in the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the nicotine market in the Nordic countries. The nicotine market in the Nordic countries and in the Nordic countries and in the Nordic countries and in the N authorities in each country must decide whether the products should have market access and, in that can assist a framework that can also the products should have market access and, in the products are accessed to the products and the products are accessed to the products and the products are accessed to the prod that case, how strictly they should be regulated. Our aim is to present a framework that can assist the health authorities to make a regulation where benefits will outweigh the harms the health loss the health authorities to make a regulation where benefits will outweighed against the health loss the health authorities to make a regulation where benefits will outweighed against the health loss the health pains from substitution must be weighed against the health public health perspective. health gains from substitution must be weighed against the health perspective. the health authorities to make a regulation where benefits will outweigh the harms. Method: In a whorities to make a regulation where benefits will outweigh the harms. 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We apply the framework on snus as used in to smoking status. We apply the framework that may users are composed according to smoking status and epidemiologically assessed health risks. Norway – a product with an established usage pattern and epidemiologically assessed that may users are composed according to smoking status. We apply the framework that may not smoking status. We apply the framework according to smoking status. We apply the framework according to smoking status. We apply the framework on snus as used in the framework of smoking status. We apply the framework on snus as used in the framework of smoking status. We apply the framework on snus as used in the framework of smoking status. We apply the framework on snus as used in the framework of smoking status. Norway – a product with an established usage pattern and epidemiologically assessed health risks.

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(ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits, (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health deterioration and the may result in health deterioration and user patterns that may result in health deterioration and the may result in health de Results: The framework consists of (i) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health specified user patterns, respectively.

The framework consists of (i) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns, respectively.

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The framework consists of (i) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) an estimation and user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that may result in health benefits. (ii) a comprehensive set of specific user patterns that ma result in health deterioration and user patterns that may result in health benefit that will affect the of the number of the degree of health deterioration of the degree of health deterioration of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the of the number of people with health-augmenting and health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the office of the number of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will affect the offic of the number of people with health-augmenting and health-impairing user patterns, respectively.

The number of people with health-augmenting and health herefit that will appear that will appear and (iii) an estimation of the degree of health deterioration or health will appear and (iii) an estimation of the degree of health will appear and (iii) an estimation of the degree of health will appear and (iii) an estimation of the degree of health will appear and (iii) and the different user patterns. and (iii) an estimation of the degree of health deterioration or health benefit that will appear and (iii) an estimation of the degree of health deterioration. The net effect on public health will appear and the degree of health deterioration or health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of public health will appear and the net effect of the net effec

Assessment of Swedish snus for tobacco harm reduction: an epidemiological modelling study Coral E Gartner ¹, Wayne D Hall ², Theo Vos ¹, Melanie Y Bertram ¹, Angela L Wallace ¹,

Patterns of Smoking and Snus Use in Sweden: Implications for Public by **Q** Lars Ramström 1,* ⊠ O, Q Ron Borland 2,3 and Q Tom Wikmans 4,7

Effect of smokeless tobacco (snus) on smoking and public health in

Sweden FREE J Foulds ¹, L Ramstrom ², M Burke ¹, K Fagerström

Using data on snus use in Sweden to compare different modelling approaches to estimate the population health impact of introducing a smoke-free Smilia Djurdievic, Laszlo Pecze, Roff Weitkungs, Erank Luedicke, John Fry & Peter Lee ES

SCENIHR (Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly-Identified Health Risks), Scientific opinion on the Health Effects of Smokeless Tobacco Products, 6 Health Effects of Smokeless Tobacco Products leuropa.eu



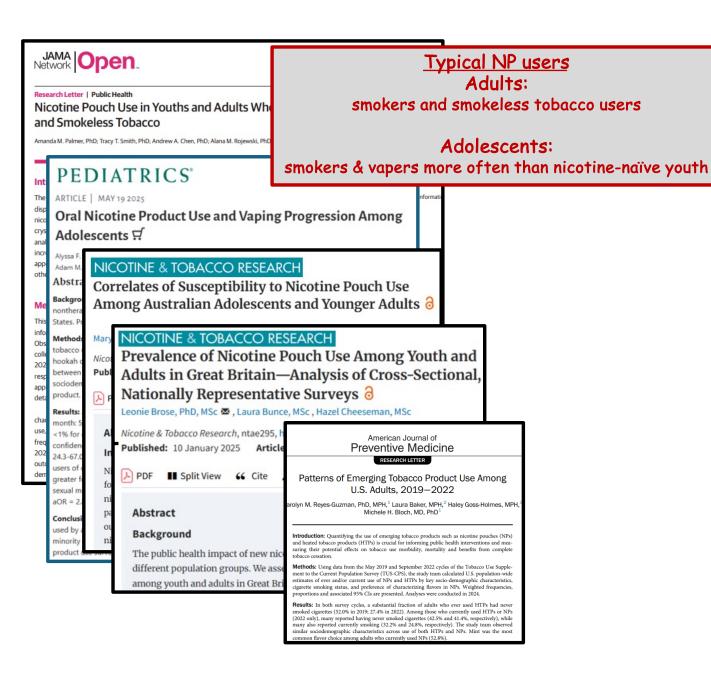
...the availability to snus has probably produced a net gain to public health

The combined numbers who have....
..quit smoking for snus,
..reduced smoking intensity by snus,
..picked up snus instead of cigarettes..

....have outnumbered snus users who otherwise would have been tobacco-free



Health gains from smoking cessation, smoking reduction and smoking substitution produced by snus, has more than out-weighted the (marginal) health loss in the fraction of never-smokers taking up snus





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Patterns of nicotine pouch use among young Australians

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ARTICLEINFO

Keywords: Nicotine pouches Youth Tobacco control

ABSTRAC

Background: Despite increasing interest in the use of nicotine pouches in Australia – where retail sale of the products is illegal – research exploring patterns of pouch use and reasons for use is lacking. Accordingly, this study explored young Australians' experiences with nicotine pouches.

Methods: An online survey was administered to 1598 Australians aged 16-39 years (53 % women). We assessed

memous: An online survey was administered to 1598 Australians aged 16–39 years (53 % women). We assessed (i) awareness and use (lifetime and past 30-day) of nicotine pouches, (ii) patterns of use (e.g., flavours and

Awareness and use of nicotine pouches in a nationwide sample of adults in Poland

Mateusz Jankowski¹, Vaughan W. Rees

BSTRACT

INTRODUCTION Nicotine pouches are a new type of nicotine-containing product that have been marketed in many countries worldwide, generating growing acceptance among consumers. The aim of this study was to assess factors associated with public awareness and use of nicotine pouches among adults in Poland.

AFFILIATION

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SHORT REPORT

ADDICTION



Nicotine pouch use by sex, school type and tobacco product use among Finnish adolescents during the 2023 change in regulatory scheme with deregulated sales

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Funding information

in 2023, following a change in April 2023 from medicinal product classification into less regulated tobacco surrogate status. This study aimed to measure adolescent nicotine pouch use and associated characteristics.

Pasien and setting A cross-sectional nationwide school-based survey amone students

Design and setting: A cross-sectional, nationwide school-based survey among students in comprehensive schools (COMP), general upper secondary schools (GEN) and vocational institutes (VOC) in 2023 in Finland.

Background and aims: In Finland, picotine pouches entered the national market abruptly

Participants: A total of 151 224 respondents aged 14–20 years (mean age 16.18 years standard deviation 1.20 years).

Measurements: Nicotine pouch use was used as the outcome variable. Demographics included age, sex, school type and tobacco product use (smoking, snus use and e-cigarette use). Covariates included parental education and parental smoking. All mea-





FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA Authorizes Marketing of 20 ZYN Nicotine Pouch Products after Extensive Scientific Review

For Immediate Release: January 16, 2025:

"To receive marketing authorizations, the FDA must have sufficient evidence that the new products offer greater benefits to population health than risks.

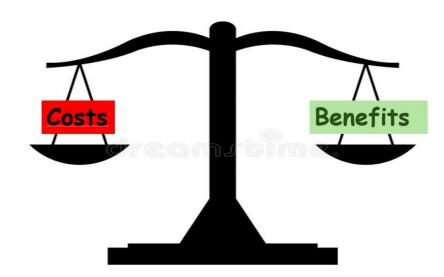
In this case, the data show that these nicotine pouch products meet that bar".

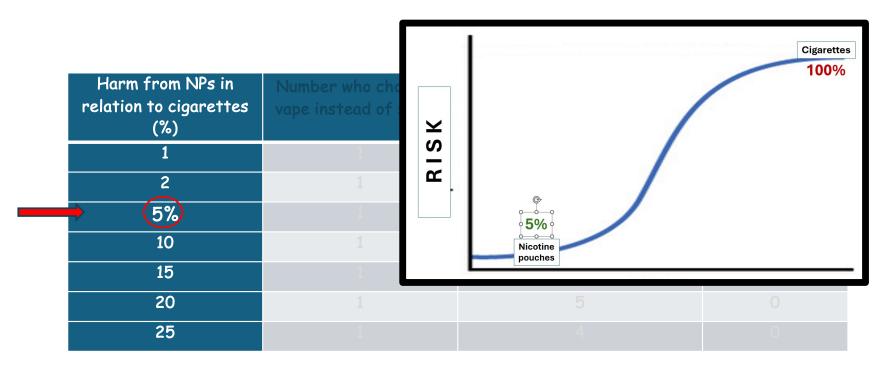
Risk-use equilibrium:

Given an anticipated risk difference in relation to cigarettes;



How many will have to pick up NPs in order offset the health gain from each smoker/potential smoker who choose NPs instead of cigarettes?





Allow market access Inform about the risk difference Risk-proportionate regulation

Harm from NPs in relation to cigarettes (%)	Number who choose NPs instead of cigarettes	Number of never-smokers that have to pick up e- cigarettes	Net result on public health
1	1	100	0
2	1		
5%	1		
10	1		
15	1		
20	1		
25	1		

Harm from NPs in relation to cigarettes (%)	Number who choose NPs instead of cigarettes	Number of never-smokers that have to pick up NPs to offset the gain
1	1	100
2	1	50
5%		(20)
10	1	10
15	1	6,7
20	1	5
25	1	4

Harm from NPs in relation to cigarettes (%)	Number who choose NPs instead of cigarettes	Number of never-smokers that have to pick up NPs to offset the gain
1	1	100
2	1	(50)
5%	1	20
10	1	10
15	1	6,7
20	1	5
25	1	4

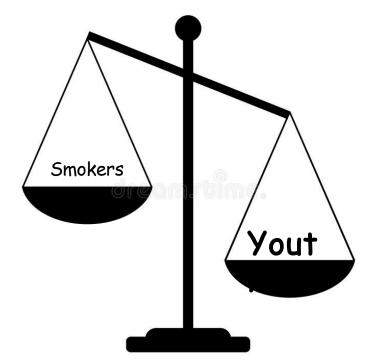
France



- If all the remaining French smokers (25%) switched completely from cigarettes to pouches.....
- ...but the entire adult population in France took up pouches.....
- ..the net public health effect would still be positive, provided that NPs makes up 5% of the risks from smoking

Opponents:

"Regardless of whether the net effect turns out to be positive, the concerns of young people should prevail"



Original Investigation

Vaping Restrictions: Is Priority to the Young Monica Magalhaes PhD

Center for Population-Level Bioethics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Original Investigation

Rescuing Vapers Versus Rescuing Smokers: The

Center for Population-Level Bioethics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Conclusions

- Efforts to create a nicotine-free society might undermine the original goal of reducing smoking related death and disease
- Nicotine use has survived history despite draconian punishments, and the appetite will persist for hedonistic, functional, therapeutic, and ceremonial reasons
- A risk-proportionate policy that facilitate use of the least hazardous products (such as pouches) may phase out smoking
- In France, pouches promise the same form of public health gains experienced from the long-time snus use in the Nordics
- The current French policy will delay transition to reduced risk nicotine uptake, have unintended consequences and may perpetuate smoking

For 'purists' in Tobacco Control Community it has been difficult to accept that novel non-combustible nicotine products may have greater potential to make smoking obsolete than the regulations we have spent a lifetime fighting for....



Ignorance

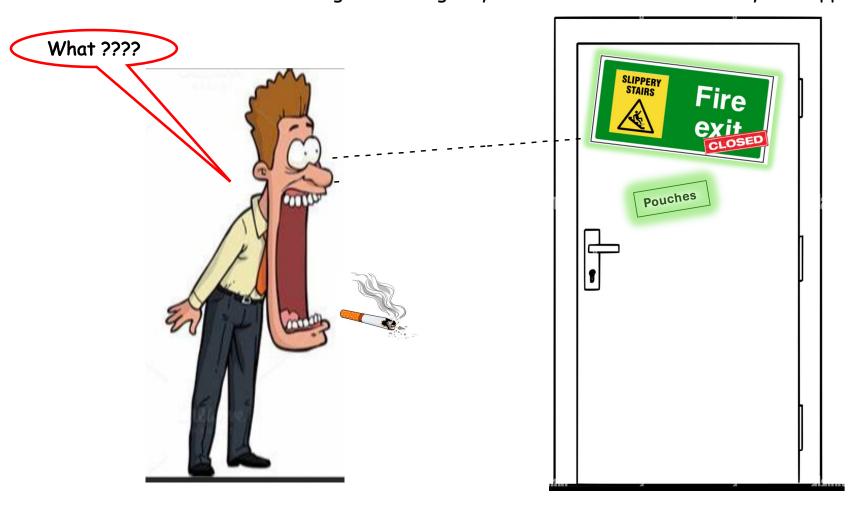


Ignorance is spreading......



Ignorance is spreading like an epidemic......

Closing the life-saving escape route that smokers can have in pouches is a bit like closing the emergency exit because the stairs may be slippery....





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