



# DOES SUBSTANCE USE PROSPECTIVELY PREDICT EXCLUSIVE E-CIGARETTE USE, EXCLUSIVE CIGARETTE USE AND DUAL USE AMONG CANADIAN YOUTH?

Sarah Aleyan, Sara Hitchman, Mark Ferro, Scott T Leatherdale



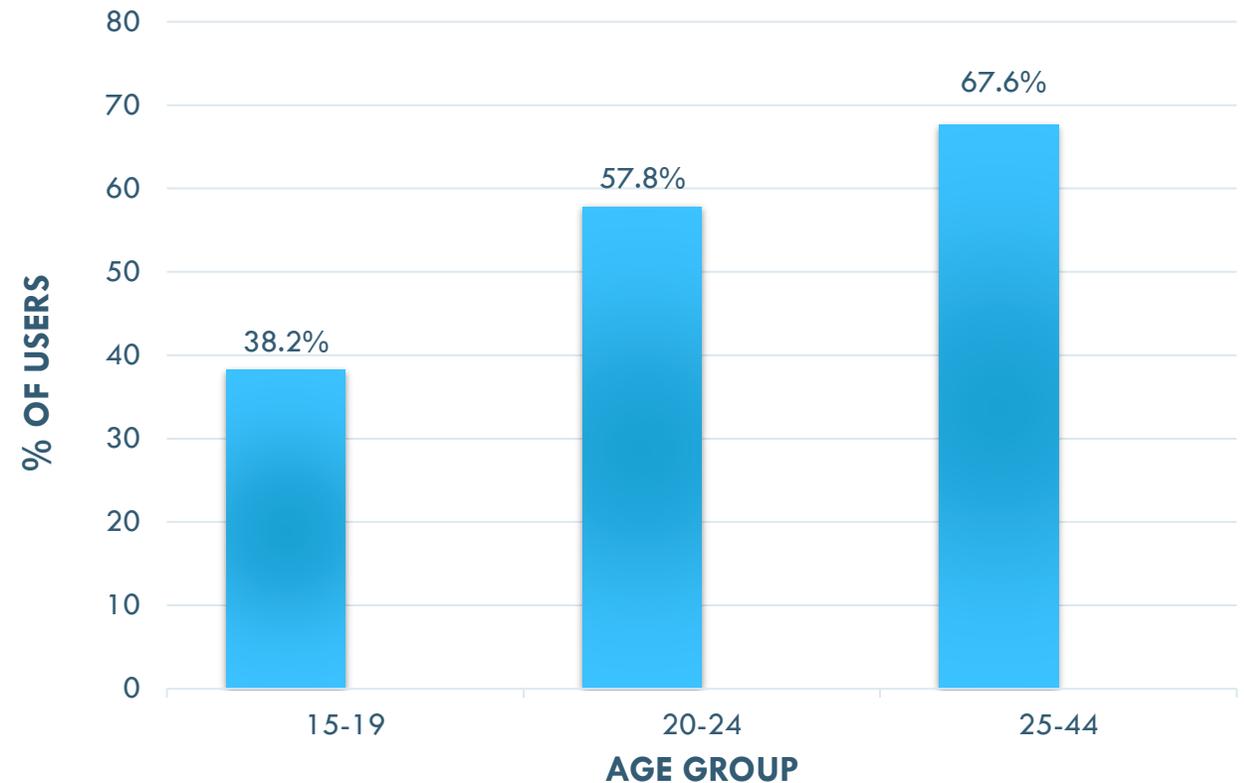
# DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

I have no affiliation (financial or otherwise) with a pharmaceutical, medical device or communications organization.

# BACKGROUND

- The prevalence of e-cigarette use has increased among Canadian youth<sup>1-2</sup>
- Large proportion of current e-cigarette users are also cigarette users<sup>1-2</sup>

Percentage of past 30-day e-cigarette users who were current smokers, 2017



# BACKGROUND

- Most studies examining e-cigarette use do not distinguish dual users from exclusive e-cigarette users <sup>3-6</sup>
- Recent cross-sectional work suggests that exclusive e-cigarette users have distinct risk profiles from dual users <sup>7-9</sup>
- Additional longitudinal work needed to differentiate predictors of dual use and exclusive e-cigarette use

# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Examine whether and how frequency of binge drinking, cannabis and e-cigarette use behaviours measured at baseline predicted
  1. dual use of e-cigarettes and cigarettes at follow-up (vs. non-use)
  2. exclusive cigarette use at follow-up (vs. non-use)
  3. exclusive e-cigarette use at follow-up (vs. non-use)

# METHODS



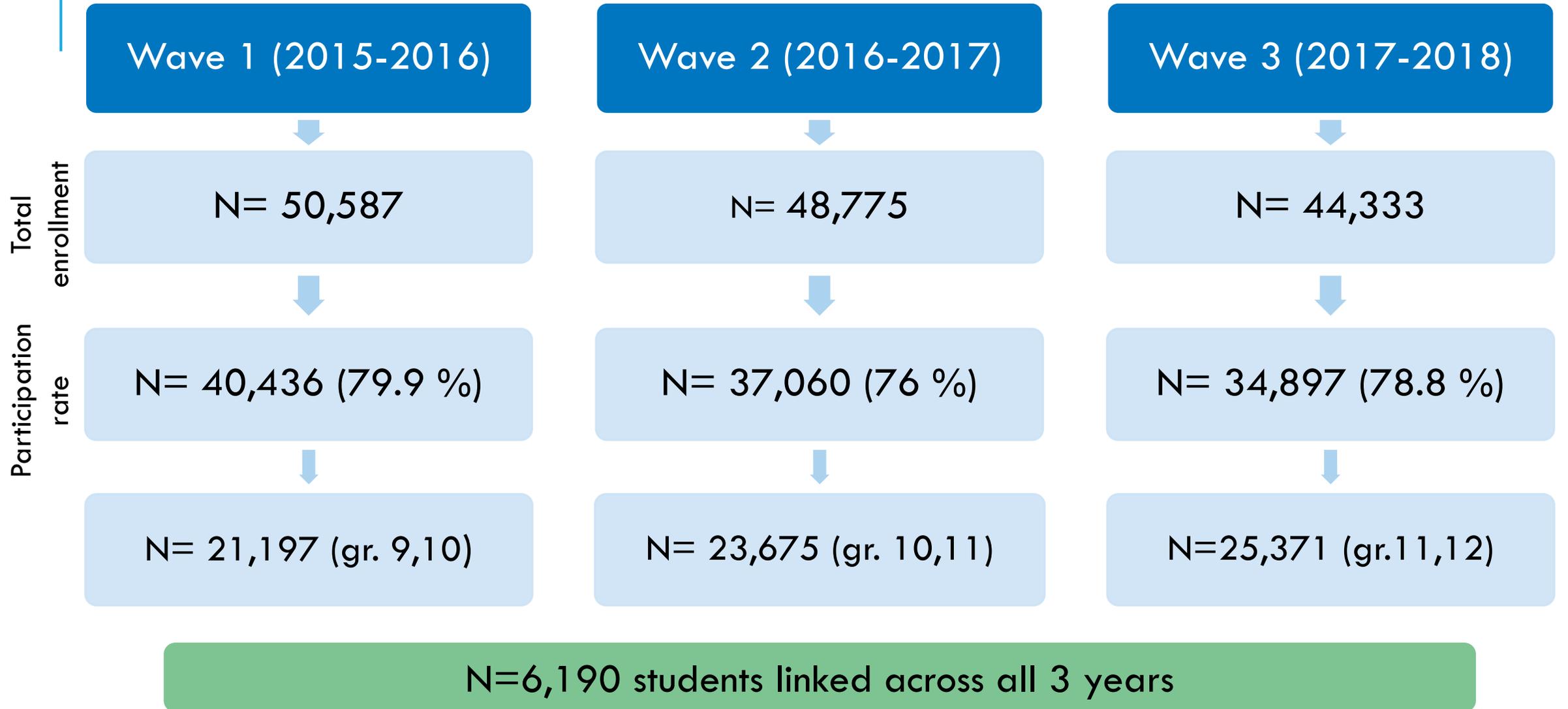
[www.compass.uwaterloo.ca](http://www.compass.uwaterloo.ca)

Wave 1 (2015-2016) = Baseline

Wave 2 (2016-2017) = Follow-up time point 1

Wave 3 (2017-2018) = Follow-up time point 2

# METHODS



# OUTCOME MEASURES

- **Non-users:** did not use e-cigarettes or cigarettes within the past 30 days
- **Exclusive e-cigarette users :** used only e-cigarettes within the past 30 days
- **Exclusive cigarette users:** used only cigarettes within the past 30 days
- **Dual users:** used both cigarettes and e-cigarettes within the past 30 days

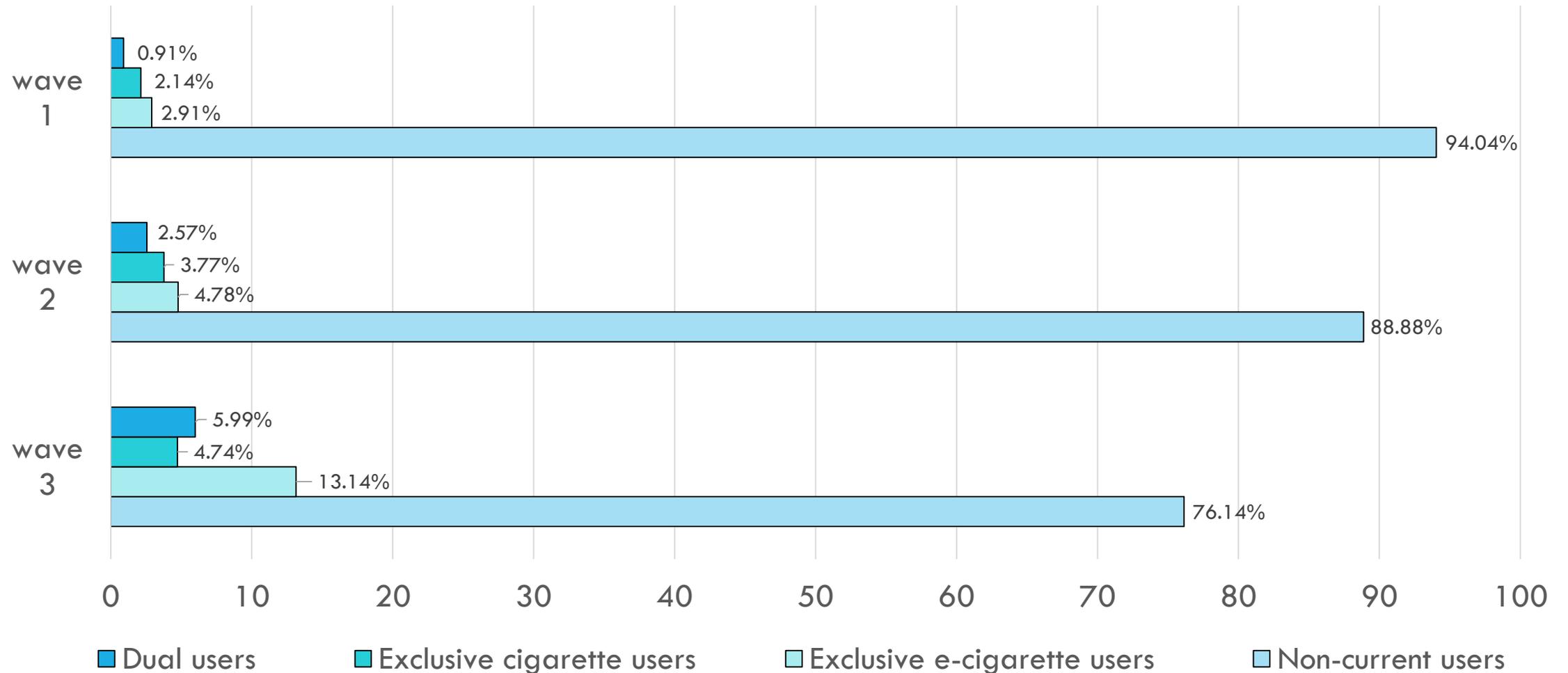
# PREDICTORS

- Frequency of e-cigarette use (low frequency: 1-3 days in past month, high frequency: 4+ days in past month)
- Frequency of cannabis use (monthly, weekly)
- Frequency of binge drinking (monthly, weekly)

# ANALYSIS

- Descriptive statistics were used to examine the changes in exclusive e-cigarette use, exclusive cigarette use and dual use
- Multivariate logistic regression was used to examine predictors of tobacco and vaping product use:
  1. **MODEL 1:** examined whether substance use characteristics measured at [wave 1](#) predicted tobacco and vaping product use at [wave 2](#)
  2. **MODEL 2:** examined whether substance use characteristics measured at [wave 2](#) predicted tobacco and vaping product use at [wave 3](#)

# RESULTS



**Tobacco use categories at wave 2**

	Exclusive e-cigarette use Versus Non-use	Exclusive cigarette use Versus Non-use	Dual use Versus Non-use
Substance use characteristics at wave 1	AOR (95%CI)	AOR (95%CI)	AOR (95%CI)
<b>Frequency of e-cigarette use</b>			
Non-users (Ref group)	---	---	---
Low frequency (1-3 days/month)	<b>2.96 (1.47-5.94)</b>	2.05 (0.98-4.27)	<b>3.24 (1.50-7.02)</b>
High frequency (4+ days/month)	2.44 (0.90-6.60)	1.78 (0.64-5.0)	<b>5.90 (2.28-15.27)</b>
<b>Frequency of cannabis use</b>			
Non-users (Ref group)	---	---	---
Monthly	1.72 (0.87-3.39)	<b>2.72 (1.54-4.80)</b>	<b>2.96 (1.53-5.74)</b>
Weekly	1.82 (0.92-3.59)	<b>2.10 (1.12-3.94)</b>	<b>2.11 (1.07-4.19)</b>
<b>Frequency of binge drinking</b>			
Non-users (Ref group)	---	---	---
Monthly	<b>2.26 (1.50-3.40)</b>	<b>3.91 (2.61-5.85)</b>	<b>3.48 (2.17-5.58)</b>
Weekly	0.71 (0.19-2.63)	<b>2.37 (1.01-5.60)</b>	0.87 (0.30-2.53)

Note: Odds ratios are adjusted for gender, ethnicity, grade, province and baseline tobacco use.

### Tobacco use categories at wave 3

	Exclusive e-cigarette use Versus Non-use	Exclusive cigarette use Versus Non-use	Dual use Versus Non-use
Substance use characteristics at wave 2	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
<b>Frequency of e-cigarette use</b>			
Non-users	---	---	---
Low frequency (1-3 days/month)	<b>4.53 (2.90-7.08)</b>	1.90 (0.95-3.77)	<b>3.48 (1.93-6.12)</b>
High frequency (4+ days/month)	<b>3.37 (1.81-6.27)</b>	1.77 (0.76-4.13)	<b>3.96 (1.97-7.95)</b>
<b>Frequency of cannabis use</b>			
Non-users	---	---	---
Monthly	<b>1.90 (1.37-2.64)</b>	<b>3.53 (2.28-5.47)</b>	<b>2.01 (1.31-3.11)</b>
Weekly	1.48 (0.98-2.24)	<b>4.96 (3.11-7.91)</b>	<b>2.94 (1.90-4.56)</b>
<b>Frequency of binge drinking</b>			
Non-users	---	---	---
Monthly	<b>3.16 (2.52-3.95)</b>	<b>2.86 (2.03-4.03)</b>	<b>4.02 (2.96-5.54)</b>
Weekly	<b>2.02 (1.23-3.29)</b>	1.51 (0.77-2.97)	<b>4.08 (2.41-6.89)</b>

Note: Odds ratios are adjusted for gender, ethnicity, grade, province and baseline tobacco use.

# CONCLUSION

- Findings indicate a rise in dual use behaviours, as youth progress to higher grades
- High frequency use of e-cigarettes was a significant predictor of dual use within earlier waves (i.e., lower grades)
- Monthly cannabis use and binge drinking consistently linked to dual use

# POLICY & RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS

- A need to align tobacco use prevention efforts with substance use programming
- Future work should seek to examine potential mediators of relationships observed

THANK YOU 😊