The Changing Landscape of tobacco smoking and use of nicotine products: Epidemiological challenges

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- Tobacco use traditional and modern health/equity concerns
- Advances in tobacco control (FCTC) and global use trends, esp SSA
- New Landscape Tobacco Industry interference and new products
- E-cigarettes and epidemiological challenges
 - Conclusion



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Tobacco Use – A Global Health Challenge



- Leading cause of preventable deaths 1.3 billion users and 8 million die annually (WHO, 2023).
- About 70% of lung cancers are attributable to smoking.

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- Tobacco use is linked to various other cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and respiratory illnesses (80% COPD linked to smoking).
- If the current rate of tobacco use persists, it is projected to cause 18 million additional cases of TB and 40 million excess TB-related deaths between 2010 and 2050 (Basu et al., 2011).
- The excess mortality rate among smokers living with HIV is on average three times higher
- Overwhelming costs due to treatment of tobacco-related diseases, straining health systems resources (~\$2trillion globally).



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Tobacco's Role in Health Inequities



Tobacco and Vulnerable Populations:

• Disproportionate burden on low- and middleincome countries (LMICs).

Higher prevalence among marginalized groups
 (socioeconomic, racial/ethnic disparities),



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Smoking more concentrated among low SES in SSA

Mali Nigeria Cote d'Ivoire Gambia Sierra Leone Madagascar Senegal Cameroon	0.85 1.06 1.09 1.27 1.28 1.30 1.34 1.45	(0.70, 1.04) (0.90, 1.24) (0.90, 1.32) (1.01, 1.60) (1.09, 1.51) (1.17, 1.44) (1.10, 1.63) (1.19, 1.77)			
Liberia Burkina Faso	1.45 1.46	(1.18, 1.80) (1.30, 1.63)			
Gabon Ghana	1.46 1.49	(1.23, 1.74) (1.17, 1.91)			_
Zimbabwe Kenya Tanania	1.50 1.50	(1.25, 1.79) (1.23, 1.84)			-
Tanzania Rwanda Malawi	1.58 1.59 1.80	(1.27, 1.96) (1.37, 1.85) (1.57, 2.07)			 -
Zambia Mozambique	1.80 1.85 1.89	(1.57, 2.07) (1.61, 2.12) (1.55, 2.30)			
Burundi Uganda	1.95 2.03	(1.65, 2.30) (1.65, 2.31) (1.67, 2.48)			
Ethiopia Benin	2.03 2.08 2.32	(1.67, 2.48) (1.63, 2.66) (1.90, 2.83)			
Denin	2.32	(1.90, 2.03)	0.71 1.0	1.41 Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)	2.0

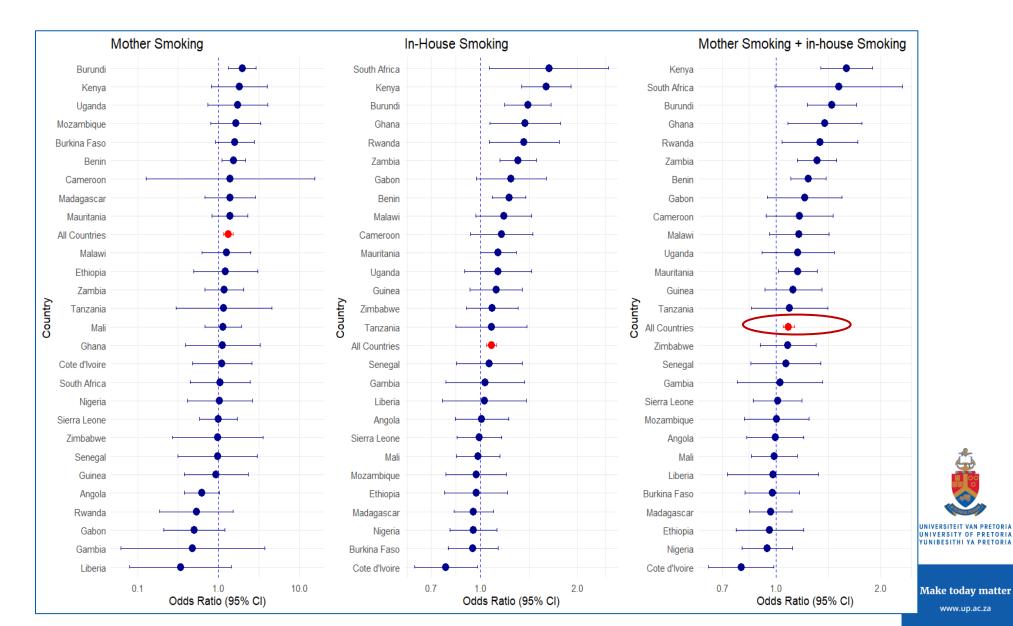


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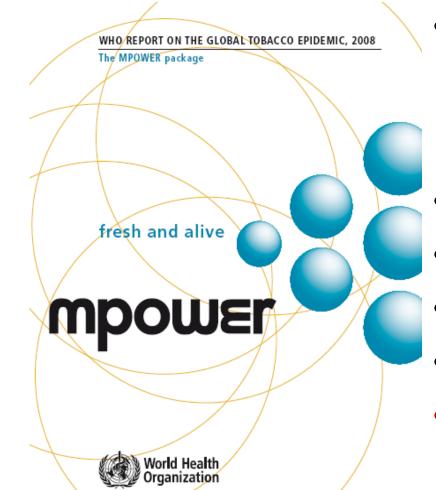
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Child exposure to tobacco smoke and stunting in SSA



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M.P.O.W.E.R (WHO FCTC – SDG target 3.a)



- Monitor use & policies (and product toxicity, attractiveness and addictiveness)
- Protect from SHS
- Offer help to quit
- Warn about dangers
- Enforce bans on Adverts
- Raise taxes on tobacco



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Coverage:

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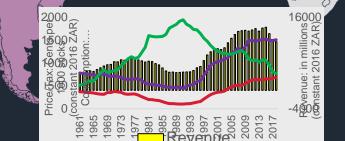
-182 countries, 90% of global population.

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Number of strongest tobacco control policies in place

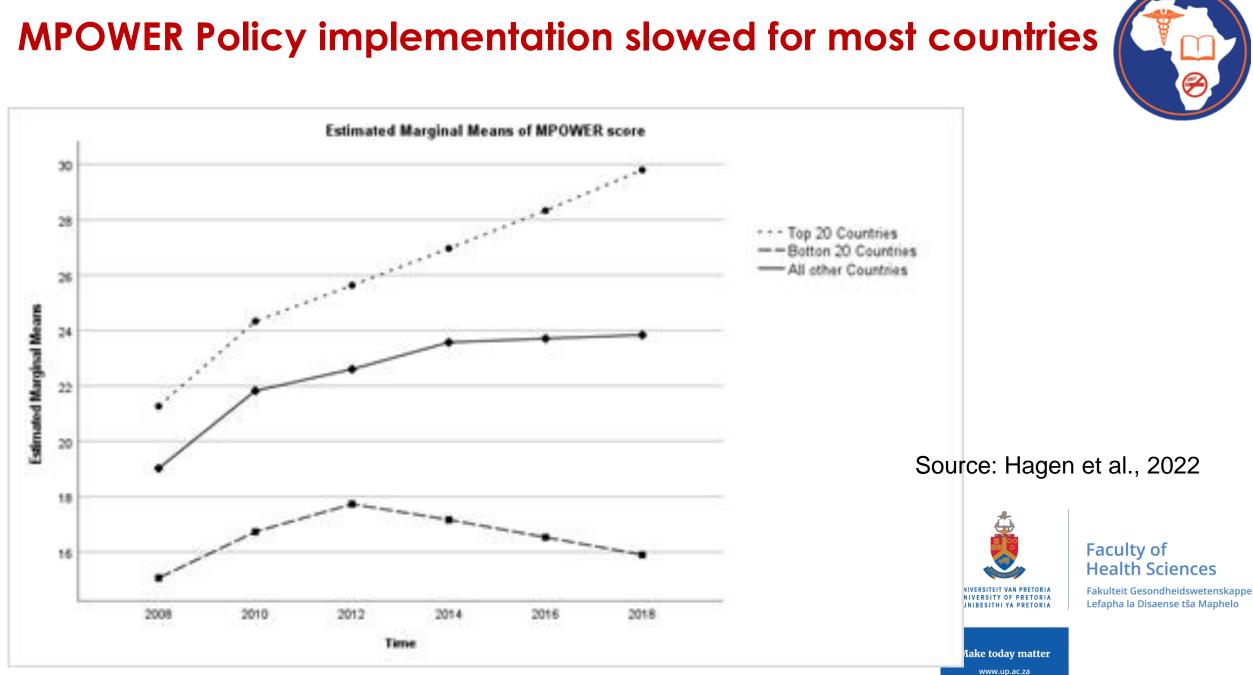


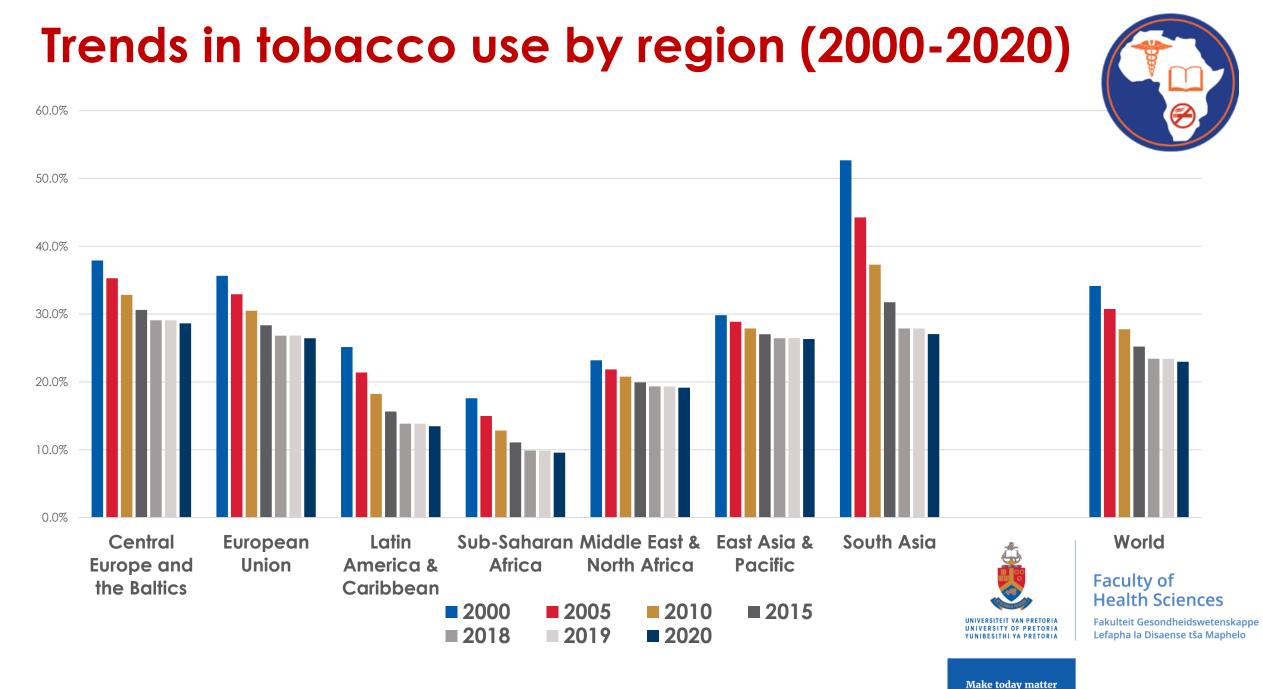
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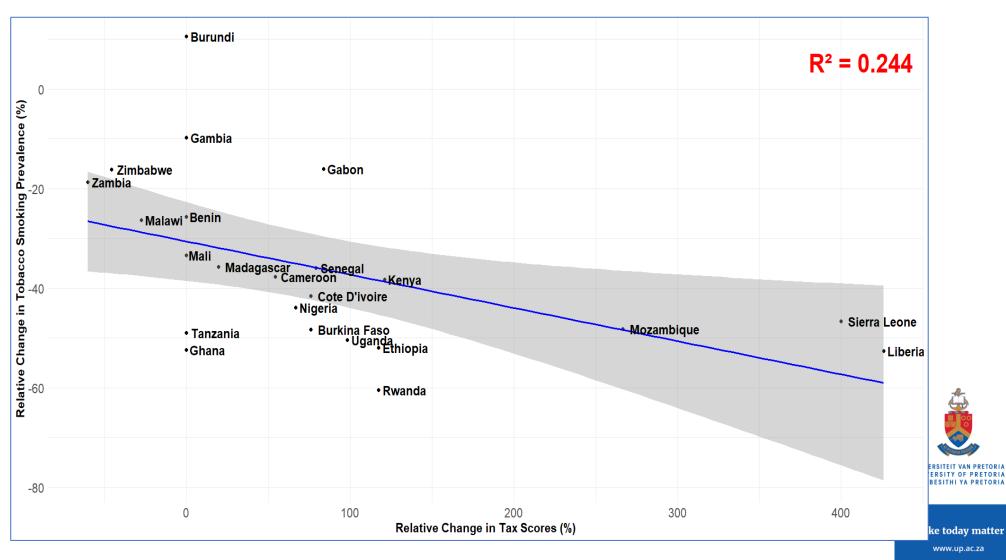
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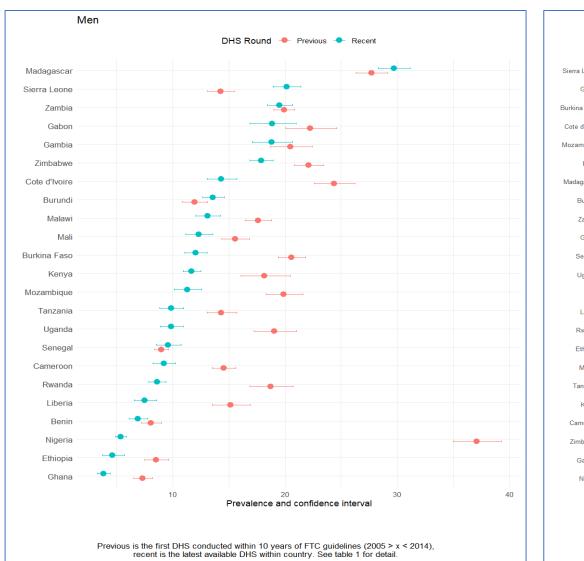
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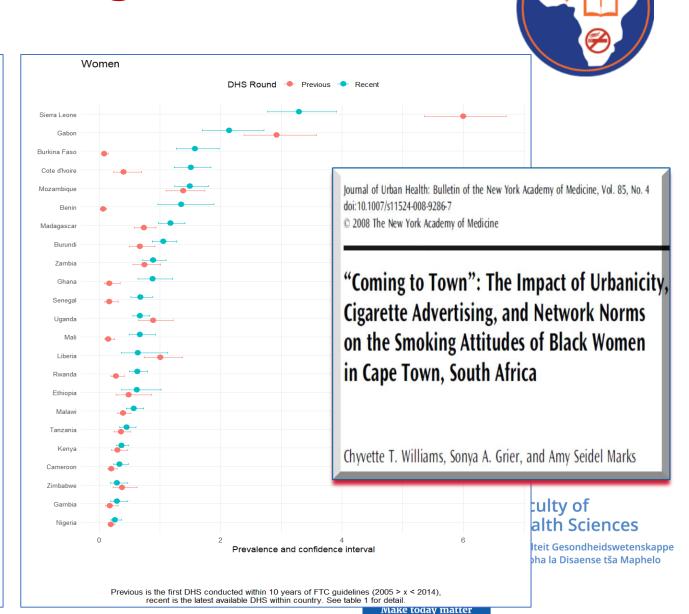
Greater increase in excise tax scores is associated with greater decrease in weighted smoking Prevalence in SSA (2014-2022)



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Smoking increasing among women in SSA





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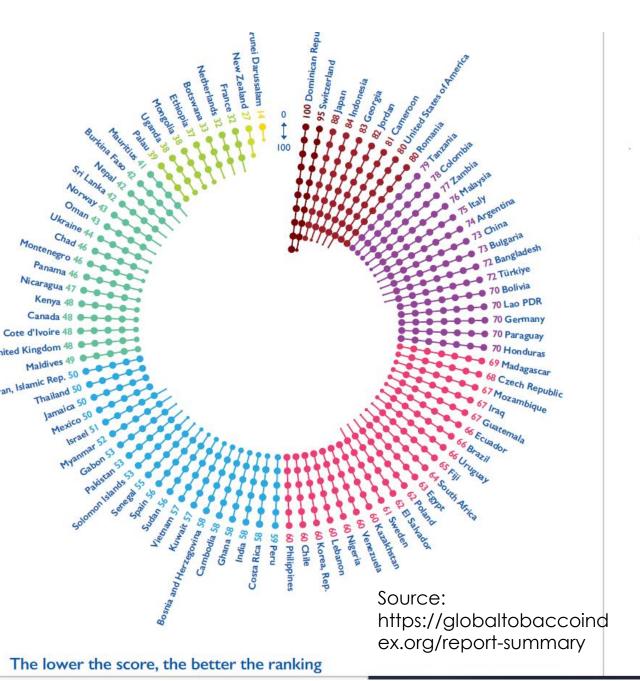


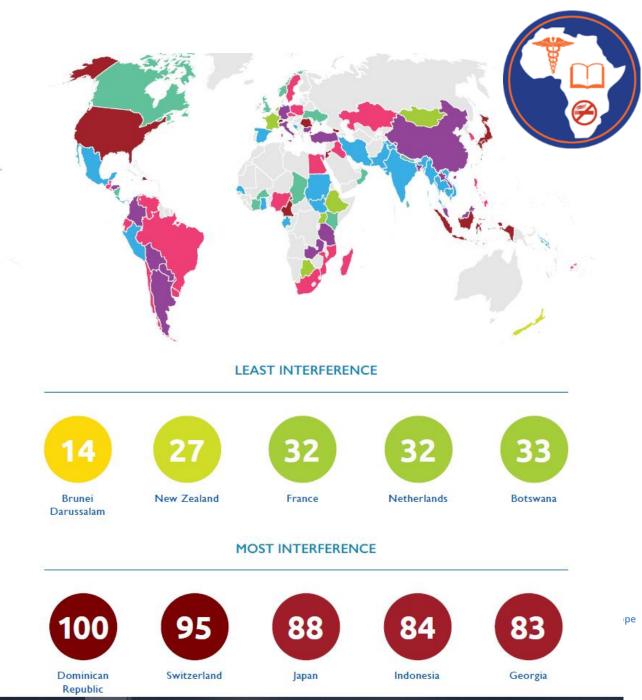
The Role of Big Tobacco in Modern Public Health Crises

- The shifting focus to emerging markets in LMICs.
- Tactics of the Tobacco Industry:

- Lobbying to Influence on government policies (violating Article 5.3 of WHO FCTC).

- Marketing to youth and vulnerable populations. and deceptive advertising of "reduced harm" products.









Categories of Products:

- E-cigarettes (vapes)
- Heated tobacco products (HTPs)

- Other novel nicotine delivery systems (e.g. Oral Nicotine Pouches)



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Emerging tobacco and nicotine products:





Modern Health Challenges Linked to Tobacco & Nicotine products



- Persistent Influence of Tobacco on NCDs:
- Increase in cases of heart disease, cancer, and respiratory conditions.
- Effects on other modern health crises like diabetes and mental health.
- Smokers have a higher risk of severe outcomes from COVID-19, including hospitalization and death.

Emerging Trends:

Dual use of tobacco and electronic cigarettes (vaping)





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Industry Promoting Harm Reduction and Youth event sponsorship promoting e-cigarettes with cigarettes

C (thesouthafrican.com/lifestyle/entertainment/vuse-inspired-live-streaming-event-slikour-nine-hastie/



Pierre Johnson speaking to Smash Afrika on set at Vuse Inspired Live



g Zulu, left, and Mduduzi on stage at Vuse Inspired Live performing 'Inhlupheko'

Post C t C G du 1,6K Africa Harm Reducti... Ad As #Kenya moves forward with the current Tobacco Control Bill, access to safer alternatives for Kenyans who want to quit smoking derails.

ahra.info/coffeechat-wit...

#HarmReduction #THR #THRWorks #SmokingCessation #SaferAlternatives #THRInKenya



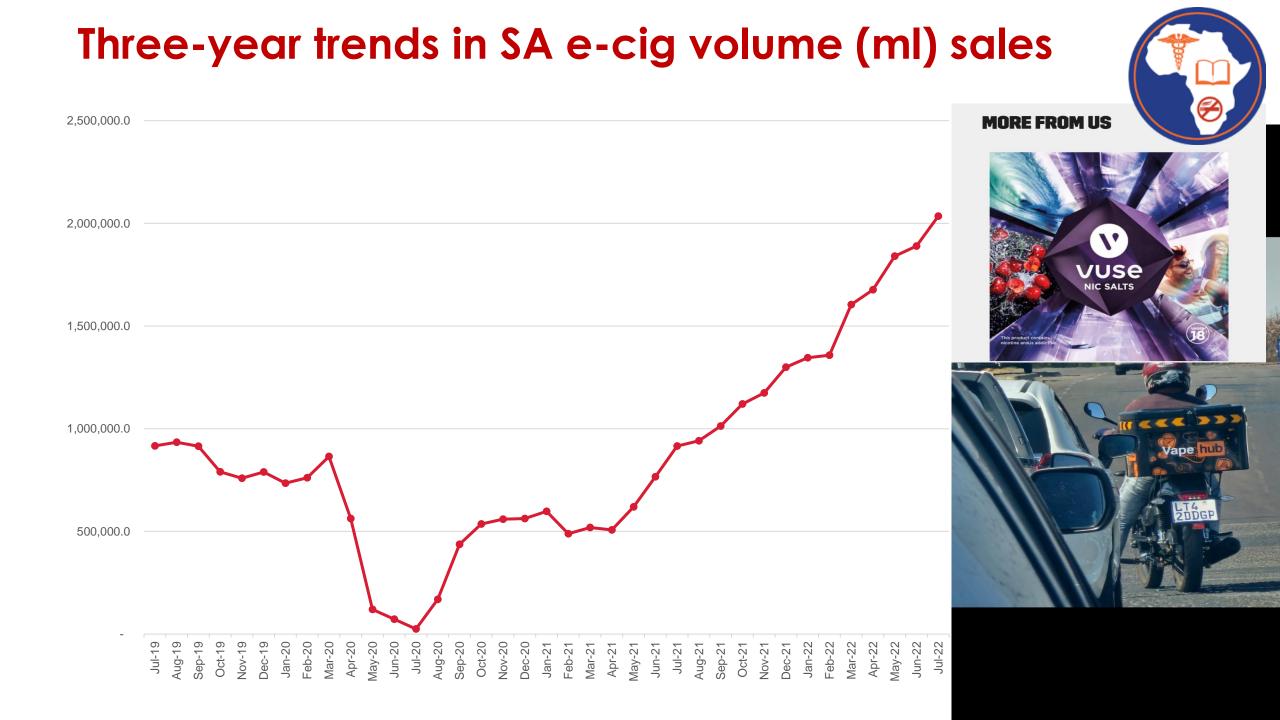
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Rapidly Emerging Challenge



E-cigarettes can also be used to accommodate other psychoactive substances, including marijuana











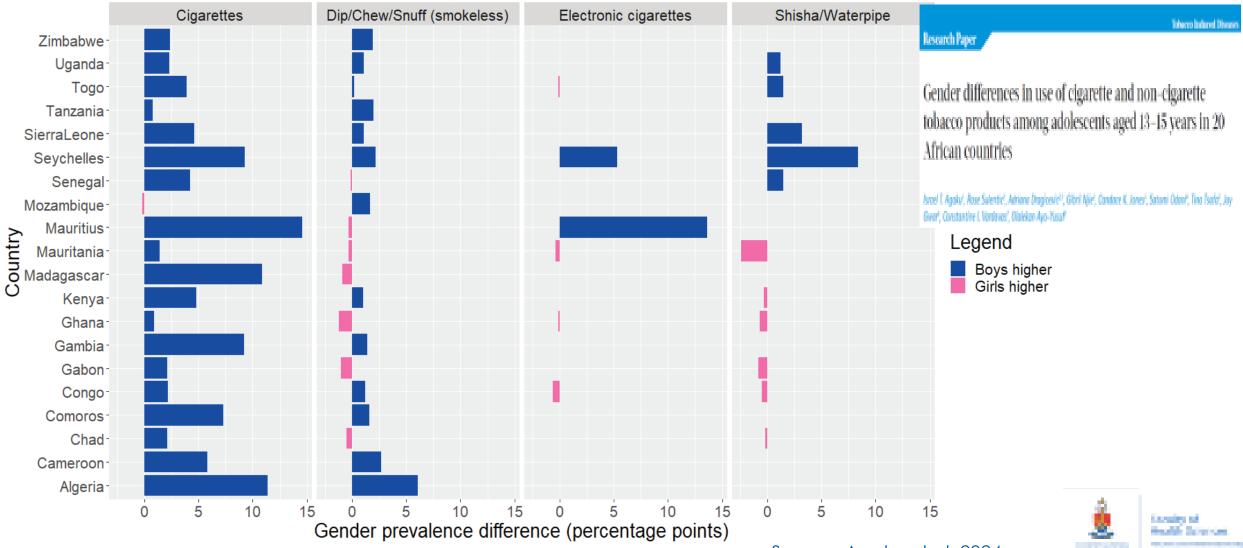
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Gender disparities in adolescent use of tobacco/nicotine products differ by product type







Data Collection and Surveillance Challenges



- **Diverse Product Landscape:** Complexity in tracking usage
- Standardization Issues: Lack of uniform definitions and measurements
- Longitudinal Data Needs: Importance of long-term studies **Faculty of**



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Health Impact Assessment



- Uncertain Risk Profiles: Limited knowledge of longterm effects
- Exposure Variability: Differences in nicotine (freebase vs. Nic salts) and other chemical exposure
- Research Gaps: Current knowledge and areas for further study



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Changing Patterns of Use



- **Demographic Differences**: Usage among youth vs. older populations
- Dual and Poly-Use: Challenges in assessing health impacts
- Data Trends: Key statistics and trends

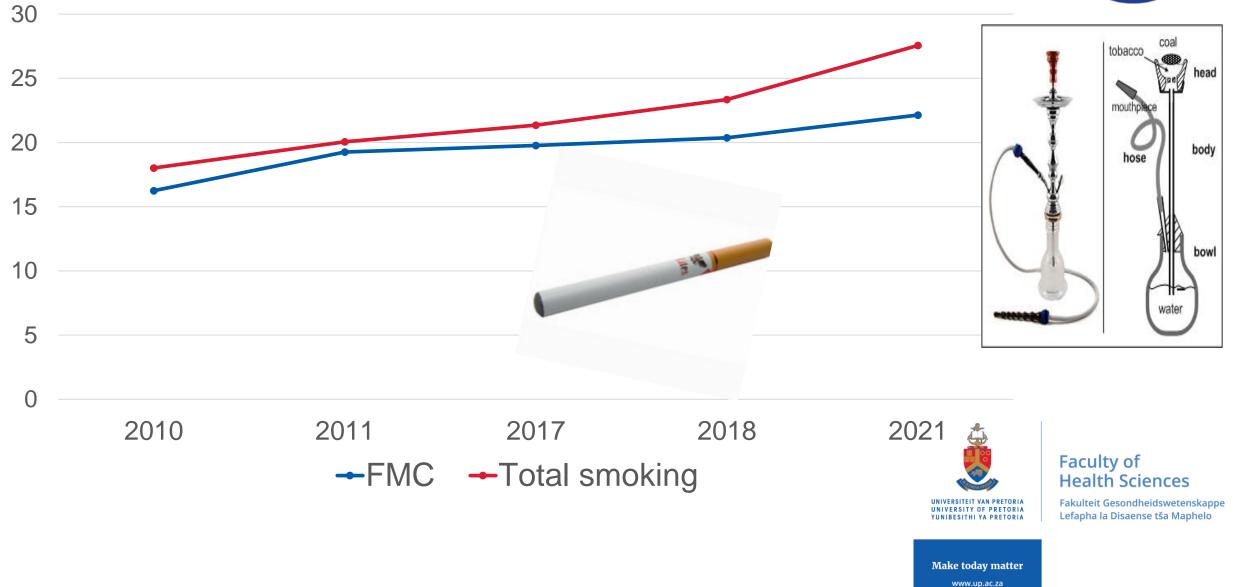


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Trends in combustible tobacco use 2010-2022



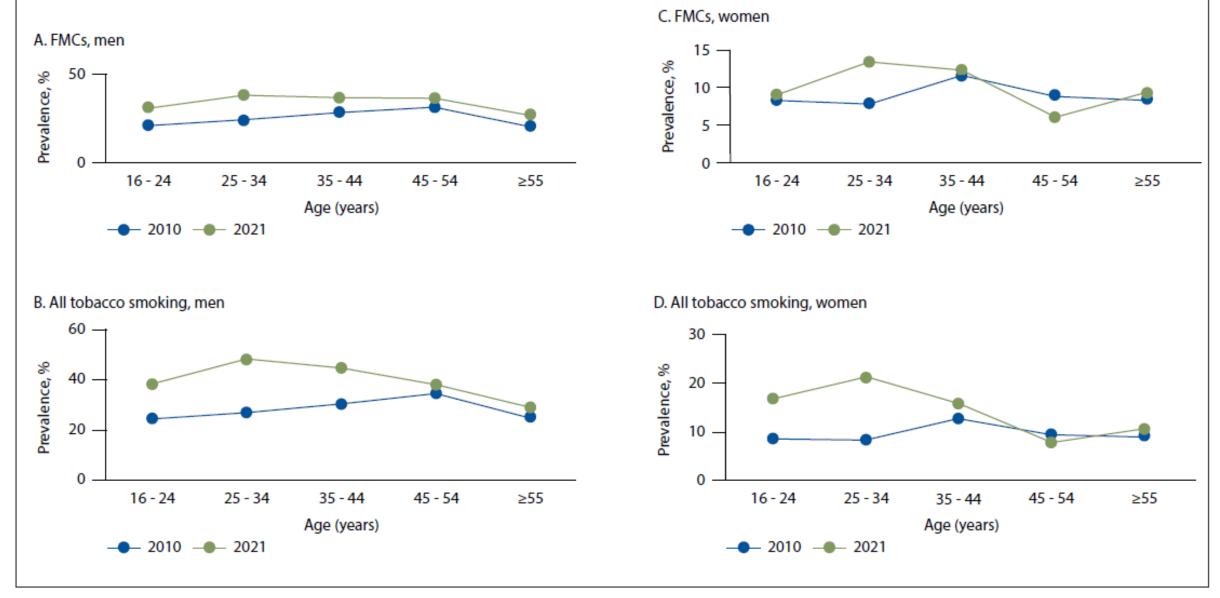


Fig. 2. Age-specific prevalence of FMC smoking and all forms of tobacco smoking among men and women in 2010 v. 2021. (FMC = factory-manufactured cigarette.)

Source: Kali & Ayo-Yusuf, 2024 (S Afr Med J 2024;114(6b):e1535. https://doi.org/10.7196/SAMJ.2024.v114i6b.1535)





Health and Place

journal homepage: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/healthplace

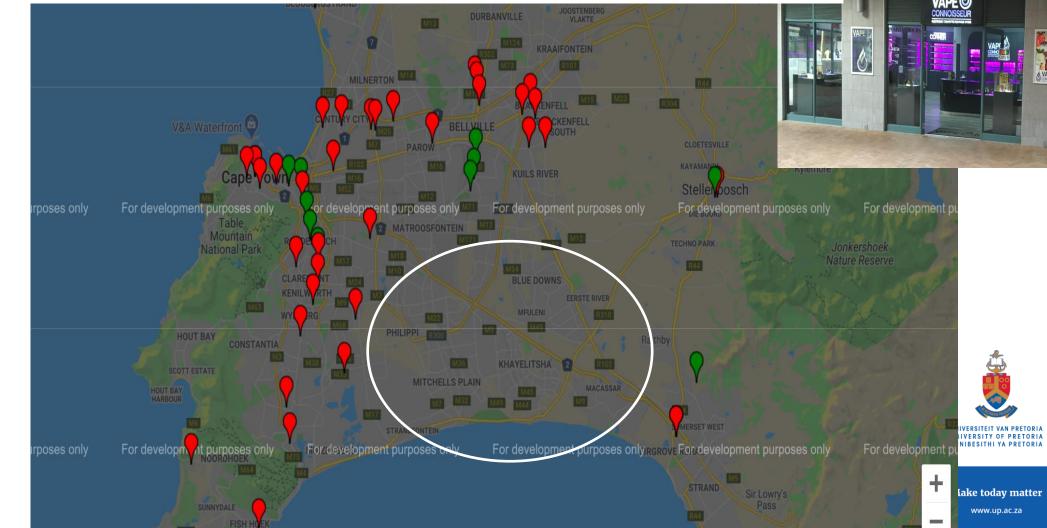


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Geospatial spread of e-cigarette vape shops in South Africa and the relationship with tobacco product use among adults

Israel T. Agaku^{a,b,*}, Catherine O. Egbe^{c,d}, Olalekan A. Ayo-Yusuf^e



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Regulatory and Policy Implications - Context



Continued efforts to support normalization





Best in class employer and processes

 Marketing and Accessibility: Impact on youth and non-smokers



Examples of Policies: Overview of regulatory measures (e.g., bans, restrictions) **Faculty of**

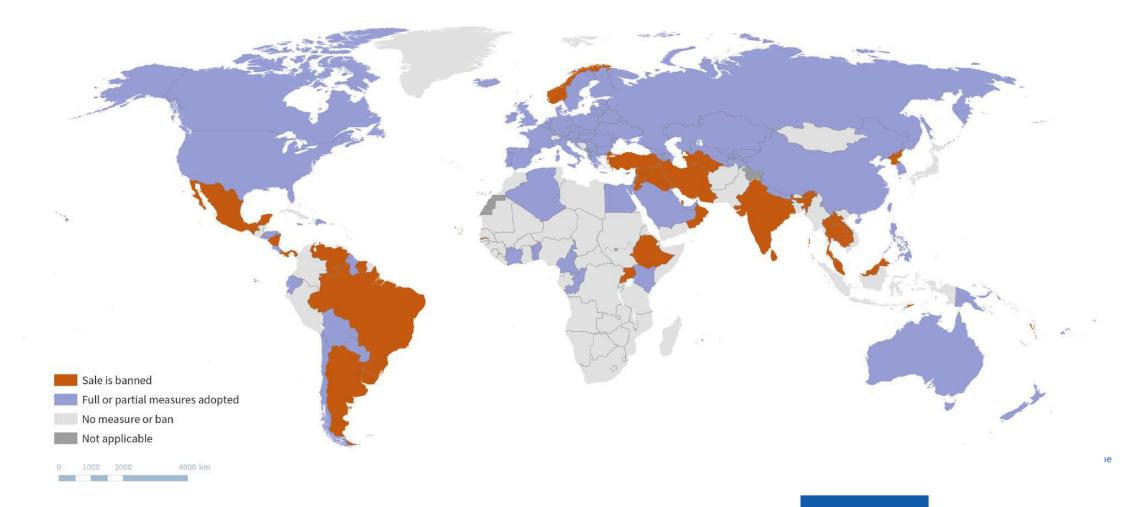
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E-cigarettes regulation – 42 countries banned indoor use





Public Health Communication and Perception

- **Risk Perception**: Public understanding vs. actual risk
- Misinformation: Challenges in public health messaging
- Harm Reduction Debate: Use of new products in smoking cessation strategies

Condition 1 (control): Fully branded packs with usual imagery, brand names, and flavour descriptions





Condition 3: White standardized packs with coded brand names and limited flavour descriptions

Taylor et al, 2024



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E-cigarette use and sustained quitting, smoking relapse, nicotine dependence and quit intentions (2018 SA online Survey N~18,000).



Quit outcome	E-cigarette use	Adjusted Odds Ratio [AOR] (95% CI)			
Sustained quitting	Never	ref	Original research		
\mathbf{O}	Experimented	0.23 (0.20, 0.27)	Associations between electronic cigarette use and quitting behaviours among South African		
G	Former user	0.34 (0.29, 0.41)	adult smokers		
	Regular user	0.32 (0.26, 0.39)	Israel Agaku 💿 , ^{1,2} Catherine O Egbe 💿 , ^{3,4} Olalekan Ayo-Yusuf 💿 ⁵		
Relapse	Never	ref			
C .	Experimented	2.72 (2.45, 3.03)			
6	Former user	1.77 (1.54, 2.02)			
	Regular user	1.91 (1.64, 2.24)			
Nicotine dependence	Never	ref			
(P)	Experimented	1.26 (1.11, .143)			
	Former user	1.35 (1.12, 1.62)			
	Regular user	1.33 (1.07, 1.66)			
Quit intentions	Never	ref			
	Experimented	0.78 (0.67, 0.89)	• Faculty of		
¢°	Former user	0.73 (0.59, 0.90)	Health Sciences		
	R egular user	0.66 (0.53, 0.84)	Fakulteit Gesondheidswetenskappe Lefapha la Disaense tša Maphelo		

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0

Research and Ethical Considerations

Special communication

Fob Control: first

Hidden flaws in e-cigarette industry-funded studies

Eric K Soule (1),^{1,2} Matthew E Rossheim,³ Melvin D Livingston,⁴ Cassidy R LoParco,⁵ Kayla K Tillett,³ Thomas Eissenberg (2),² Steve Sussman⁶

- Ethical Challenges: Research on youth and vulnerable populations
- Conflicts of Interest: Influence of industry funding on research
- Need for Independent Research: Ensuring unbiased
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Conclusion and Future Directions



- Tobacco use continues to be a significant public health challenge, driving modern health crises.
- Despite advances, the influence of tobacco on global health remains persistent due to industry interference, emerging tobacco & nicotine products, and socio-economic inequities all posing unique epidemiological challenges.
- Achieving a tobacco-free future (Endgame) requires a • comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach.



Julia Rey Brandariz, Harriet Rumqay, Olalekan Ayo-Yusuf*, Richard Edwards*, Farhad Islami*, Shiwei Liu, Mónica Pérez-Ríos*, Paulo César Rodrigues Pinto Corrêa*, Alberto Ruano-Ravina*, Isabelle Soeriomataram

Summary

Background The tobacco-free generation aims to prevent the sale of tobacco to people born after a specific year. We Lancet PublicHealth 2024 aimed to estimate the impact of eliminating tobacco smoking on lung-cancer mortality in people born during 2006–10 *Contributed equally in 185 countries. Department of Preventive



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