Background: While studies have shown that e-cigarettes contain various chemicals, nicotine, information about potential harms of e-cigarettes and possibility of smoking cessation is limited. This study examines U.S. adults’ beliefs about potential harms and benefits of e-cigarettes.

Methods: Using a nationally representative survey in 2013, we asked U.S. adults about beliefs regarding potential harms and smoking cessation potential of e-cigarettes. Respondents could agree, disagree, or report don’t know in response to a set of statements about e-cigarettes. Chi-square analyses compared responses across socio-demographic, e-cigarette use, and smoking status variables.

Results: Overall, 3,070 adults completed the survey. Adults agreed that e-cigarette vapor is harmful to babies and children (57%), but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

Conclusion: More adults agreed that a e-cigarette aerosol posed health risks than did not, but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by grants from the Flight Attendant Medical Research Institute (Kate’s Gift) and the Truth Initiative Foundation. The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of their colleagues at the American Academy of Pediatrics (Juliet B. Richardson, MD, MPH, ScD; Robert J. Glantz, PhD). The authors also thank the American Academy of Pediatrics for providing the American Academy of Pediatrics logo.

American Academy of Pediatrics

Poster Designed By: Miranda Robertson

ABSTRACT

Beliefs about the Potential Harms and Smoking Cessation Potential of E-Cigarettes

Robert McMillen, PhD; Jonathan P. Winickoff, MD, MPH; Susanne Tonski, MD, MPH; Karen Wilson, MD, MPH; Jonathan Klein, MD, MPH

Aim: To examine U.S. adults’ beliefs about potential harms and benefits of e-cigarettes.

Methods: A nationally representative survey in 2013 asked U.S. adults about beliefs regarding potential harms and smoking cessation potential of e-cigarettes. Respondents could agree, disagree, or report don’t know in response to a set of statements about e-cigarettes. Chi-square analyses compared responses across socio-demographic, e-cigarette use, and smoking status variables.

Results: Overall, 3,070 adults completed the survey. Adults agreed that e-cigarette vapor is harmful to babies and children (57%), but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

Conclusion: More adults agreed that a e-cigarette aerosol posed health risks than did not, but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

funded by grants from the Flight Attendant Medical Research Institute (Kate’s Gift) and the Truth Initiative Foundation. The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of their colleagues at the American Academy of Pediatrics (Juliet B. Richardson, MD, MPH, ScD; Robert J. Glantz, PhD). The authors also thank the American Academy of Pediatrics for providing the American Academy of Pediatrics logo.

American Academy of Pediatrics

Poster Designed By: Miranda Robertson

ABSTRACT

Beliefs about the Potential Harms and Smoking Cessation Potential of E-Cigarettes

Robert McMillen, PhD; Jonathan P. Winickoff, MD, MPH; Susanne Tonski, MD, MPH; Karen Wilson, MD, MPH; Jonathan Klein, MD, MPH

Aim: To examine U.S. adults’ beliefs about potential harms and benefits of e-cigarettes.

Methods: A nationally representative survey in 2013 asked U.S. adults about beliefs regarding potential harms and smoking cessation potential of e-cigarettes. Respondents could agree, disagree, or report don’t know in response to a set of statements about e-cigarettes. Chi-square analyses compared responses across socio-demographic, e-cigarette use, and smoking status variables.

Results: Overall, 3,070 adults completed the survey. Adults agreed that e-cigarette vapor is harmful to babies and children (57%), but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

Conclusion: More adults agreed that a e-cigarette aerosol posed health risks than did not, but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

funded by grants from the Flight Attendant Medical Research Institute (Kate’s Gift) and the Truth Initiative Foundation. The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of their colleagues at the American Academy of Pediatrics (Juliet B. Richardson, MD, MPH, ScD; Robert J. Glantz, PhD). The authors also thank the American Academy of Pediatrics for providing the American Academy of Pediatrics logo.

American Academy of Pediatrics

Poster Designed By: Miranda Robertson

ABSTRACT

Beliefs about the Potential Harms and Smoking Cessation Potential of E-Cigarettes

Robert McMillen, PhD; Jonathan P. Winickoff, MD, MPH; Susanne Tonski, MD, MPH; Karen Wilson, MD, MPH; Jonathan Klein, MD, MPH

Aim: To examine U.S. adults’ beliefs about potential harms and benefits of e-cigarettes.

Methods: A nationally representative survey in 2013 asked U.S. adults about beliefs regarding potential harms and smoking cessation potential of e-cigarettes. Respondents could agree, disagree, or report don’t know in response to a set of statements about e-cigarettes. Chi-square analyses compared responses across socio-demographic, e-cigarette use, and smoking status variables.

Results: Overall, 3,070 adults completed the survey. Adults agreed that e-cigarette vapor is harmful to babies and children (57%), but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

Conclusion: More adults agreed that a e-cigarette aerosol posed health risks than did not, but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

funded by grants from the Flight Attendant Medical Research Institute (Kate’s Gift) and the Truth Initiative Foundation. The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of their colleagues at the American Academy of Pediatrics (Juliet B. Richardson, MD, MPH, ScD; Robert J. Glantz, PhD). The authors also thank the American Academy of Pediatrics for providing the American Academy of Pediatrics logo.

American Academy of Pediatrics

Poster Designed By: Miranda Robertson

ABSTRACT

Beliefs about the Potential Harms and Smoking Cessation Potential of E-Cigarettes

Robert McMillen, PhD; Jonathan P. Winickoff, MD, MPH; Susanne Tonski, MD, MPH; Karen Wilson, MD, MPH; Jonathan Klein, MD, MPH

Aim: To examine U.S. adults’ beliefs about potential harms and benefits of e-cigarettes.

Methods: A nationally representative survey in 2013 asked U.S. adults about beliefs regarding potential harms and smoking cessation potential of e-cigarettes. Respondents could agree, disagree, or report don’t know in response to a set of statements about e-cigarettes. Chi-square analyses compared responses across socio-demographic, e-cigarette use, and smoking status variables.

Results: Overall, 3,070 adults completed the survey. Adults agreed that e-cigarette vapor is harmful to babies and children (57%), but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

Conclusion: More adults agreed that a e-cigarette aerosol posed health risks than did not, but many adults were uncertain. With conflicting beliefs about these products, Public Health education strategies should address misconceptions about these products and educate smokers about non-puffing producing, FDA-approved cessation therapies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

funded by grants from the Flight Attendant Medical Research Institute (Kate’s Gift) and the Truth Initiative Foundation. The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of their colleagues at the American Academy of Pediatrics (Juliet B. Richardson, MD, MPH, ScD; Robert J. Glantz, PhD). The authors also thank the American Academy of Pediatrics for providing the American Academy of Pediatrics logo.