

E-Cigarettes

What you need to know as parents.

If you, or a parent you know, is concerned about the risks of electronic cigarette use in teenagers, the following information provides you with the facts.

WHAT ARE E-CIGARETTES?

Also known as covies, stigs and vapes an e-cigarette is in simple terms a device that heats a flavoured liquid (popular flavours include; strawberry, watermelon, peach and creme brulee) to an aerosol which can be inhaled. The device can be disposable (often allowing for up to 600 inhalations) or it can be reusable by refilling the device with e-liquid or a pod (containing e-liquid). Recent data shows an increase in use of e-cigarettes over the past three years, with one in five students aged 16–17, trying e-cigarettes.

HOW DO THEY WORK?

E-cigarettes produce an aerosol by using a battery to heat a liquid. This liquid is sometimes called “e-juice,” “e-liquid,” “vape juice,” or “vape liquid.” The liquid used in e-cigarettes is made up of flavours, chemicals and often contains nicotine.

Users inhale e-cigarette aerosol into their lungs. Bystanders can also breathe in this aerosol when the user exhales it into the air.

WHAT DO THEY LOOK LIKE?

E-cigarettes come in a variety of shapes and sizes. They can be as small as a USB and even look like one, they can also look like pens, highlighters or cigarettes.



WHY ARE THEY UNSAFE/RISKY/DANGEROUS?

E-cigarette liquid is made up of different chemicals. These chemicals can include:

- Nicotine (although illegal without a prescription in Australia, many disposable devices that youth are using contain nicotine.)
- Flavorings such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to a serious lung disease
- Volatile organic compounds
- Cancer-causing chemicals
- Heavy metals such as nickel, tin, and lead

Studies have also shown that kids who use e-cigarettes are more likely than their peers to go on to smoke cigarettes.

Effects of nicotine on youth:

- Nicotine can harm the developing teenage brain.¹ The brain keeps developing until about age 25.
- Using nicotine as a teenager can harm the parts of the brain that control attention, learning, mood, and impulse control.¹
- Each time a new memory is created or a new skill is learned, stronger connections – or synapses – are built between brain cells. Young people’s brains build synapses faster than adult brains. Nicotine changes the way these synapses are formed.
- Using nicotine as a teenager may also increase risk for future addiction to other drugs.¹

WHAT CAN I DO AS A PARENT?

The KEY is talking about e-cigarettes with your child, preparing yourself with the facts and role modelling with a smoke and e-cigarette free environment. KEY considerations for talking about e-cigarettes:

K: Know the facts or where to find them from a reputable source

E: Engage on the topic in a relaxed and easy way. Use the cues around you, a note home from the school, a person using a device, a story on the news as the way into the conversation and the way to keep talking about it ongoing.

Y: You know your child, communicate with them in ways that work for you and allow you to provide them with the right information to make healthy decisions.

Important note – if you are concerned that your child may be experiencing nicotine withdrawal please speak to your pediatrician or doctor.

For advice on existing evidence based methods to quit call the Quitline on 13 7848 or find online support here: www.cancercouncil.com.au/cancer-prevention/smoking/quitting-smoking/

More information on e-cigarettes can be found here:

www.cancercouncil.com.au/cancer-prevention/smoking/electronic-cigarettes/