



Tobacco Flavoring

THE HISTORY AND WHERE WE ARE NOW

In 2009, the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act gave the U.S Food and Drug Administration the authority to regulate tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, roll-your-own tobacco, and smokeless tobacco.¹ The bill also banned the sale of flavored cigarettes, except for menthol. In 2016, the FDA extended its regulatory authority to all “tobacco products” including electronic cigarettes and other electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), cigars, hookah, pipe tobacco, nicotine gels, dissolvables not already subject to regulation, and other products that might meet the definition of “tobacco product” in the future.¹

FDA has only just begun to regulate these newer products -- over 15,000 different e-cigarette flavors currently exist in the marketplace leading to an epidemic of youth use, and relatively few studies have been conducted to investigate the safety and inhalation toxicity for flavored products.² Menthol is one of the most common flavor additives used in cigarettes and other tobacco products, accounting for about 30% of the cigarette market in the U.S. The use of menthol cigarettes is particularly prevalent among youth adults and African Americans. Over 80% of African-American smokers use menthol cigarettes compared to less than 30% of white smokers.³ African American and Hispanic communities are heavily targeted by tobacco companies, which may be a contributing factor to the high tobacco-related morbidity and mortality rates in these communities.⁴

Tobacco companies have focused heavily on flavorings because they know that’s what attracts a new generation of users. Research shows that flavoring, regardless of the tobacco product, increases the appeal to youth and adults. Many young adults perceive hookah as a safer alternative to cigarettes, offering a “smoother” experience due to the flavoring and the smoking techniques.⁵ This newly growing market of flavored tobacco products has become a pressing public health crisis as epidemic-levels of youth users are set up for a lifetime addiction.

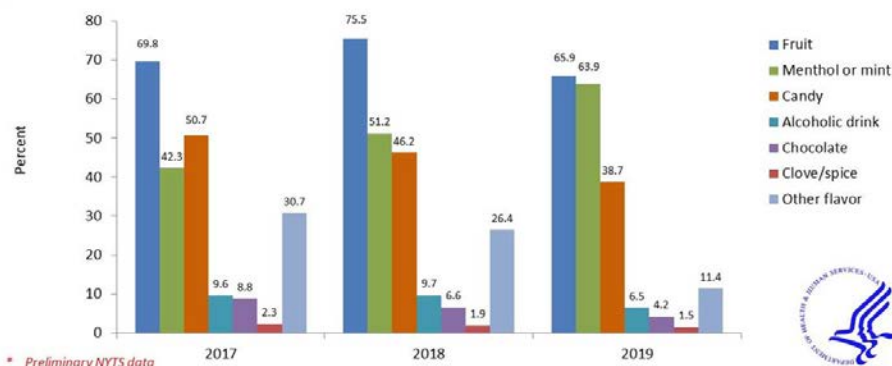


OVERVIEW

Despite the success of tobacco prevention and cessation programs, tobacco use is still highly prevalent among youth and adult populations. The 2016 Surgeon General Report on e-cigarettes concluded that flavors are among the most commonly cited reasons for using e-cigarettes among youth and young adults.⁶ One national study found that younger age was a significant predictor of flavored tobacco product use.⁷ The increased appeal of e-cigarettes and other tobacco products has been popularized by the marketing and promotion of “fun, enticing” flavorings to youth and also to adults looking for nicotine alternatives to cigarettes.

- Preliminary data from the 2019 National Tobacco Survey showed that 5 million middle school and high schoolers report currently using e-cigarettes, more than 1 in 4 (27.5%) high school students used e-cigarettes.⁸
- Fruit (65.9%), menthol or mint (63.9%), and candy (38.7%) are the most popular flavors reported among high school users of e-cigarettes.⁸
- 81% of youth who had ever used a tobacco product started with a flavored product.⁹

FLAVORS POPULAR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL USERS OF E-CIGARETTES*



* Preliminary NYTS data



ANTICIPATED HEALTH RISKS

As individuals become increasingly addicted to flavored tobacco products there have been significant reports of severe respiratory illnesses and hospitalizations among youth and adults with use of e-cigarette products.¹⁰ Commonly added sugars to burley tobacco can lead to an increase in toxicants in tobacco smoke that are hazardous to the respiratory tract.¹¹ Emerging studies have found that short-term exposure to aerosolized flavorings in e-cigarettes can have damaging effects on the regulation of blood vessel function due to their effects on endothelial cells which is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease.^{2,12}

Due to the widespread popularity of e-cigarettes and the use of menthol in all tobacco products, users are now inhaling large quantities of flavoring chemicals over extended periods of times. The use of flavored cigars, hookah, and flavored smokeless tobacco have all contributed to the increased use of tobacco and nicotine products. Little is known about the adverse health effects associated with flavored tobacco products; therefore it is important for adults to use extreme caution when using these tobacco products, and youth should not use them at all.

THE ASSOCIATION ADVOCATES

The American Heart Association advocates for the elimination of all characterizing flavors other than tobacco from all tobacco products. The removal of all flavorings from tobacco products is necessary to reduce appeal to youth and adults. AHA is committed to ending tobacco and nicotine addiction in the U.S. Restricting flavors in all tobacco products should be a priority in achieving the tobacco endgame.

KEY TIPS/MESSAGES

- People who never smoked traditional cigarettes cite flavors as a reason they began using e-cigarettes
- The easy availability of menthol cigarettes, flavored cigars, flavored hookah and youth friendly e-cigarette flavors is causing an increase in youth use of epidemic proportion.
- The removal of all characterizing flavors from all tobacco products is essential for reducing their appeal to youth.
- Menthol cigarettes are heavily marketed to African American smokers, 85.8% of whom use menthol products. Menthol is also popular with Latinos, 46% of whom use menthol products. Removal of menthol from tobacco products is essential to reduce the use of tobacco among minority communities.¹³

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