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| **Effectiveness of vaping cessation interventions: rapid review of global evidence** |
| Tahlia Grammatopoulos1,3, Damon Phillips-Chantelois1,3, Kelsey Sharrad1,3, Shagufta Perveen2,3, Kristin Carson-Chahhoud1,3,4 |
| *1Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, University of Adelaide, South Australia, Australia**2 Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, School of Public Health, University of Adelaide, South Australia, Australia**3 Houd Research Group, Houd Enterprises, South Australia, Australia**4 Allied Health and Human Performance, University of South Australia, South Australia, Australia*  |
| **Introduction/Aim:** The use of e-cigarettes (vaping) is now considered a global crisis. Vaping is linked to serious adverse health consequences, and is associated with the uptake of cigarette smoking, which is attributable to 13% of Australian deaths each year. Interventions for vaping cessation are urgently required to support policymakers’ efforts to address this issue. This rapid review aims to synthesise the evidence surrounding the effectiveness of vaping cessation interventions, to inform recommendations for interim quit-vaping guidelines. **Methods:** The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews (PRISMA) checklist and Cochrane advice for rapid reviews were used to inform the methods. A search strategy was developed for the Medline, Embase and CINAHL Complete databases. Eligible studies reported on vaping cessation interventions for e-cigarette users of any age. The primary outcome was biochemically validated or self-reported vaping abstinence. Studies spanning levels 1-4 of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Evidence Hierarchy were eligible for inclusion. **Results:** Of 29 eligible records, 8 were feasibility studies, 4 systematic reviews, 2 randomised controlled trial (RCTs) and 15 were of other design. Common interventions for individual users included nicotine replacement therapy, medication, text-based programs and smartphone applications. Both RCTs (a text-based program and varenicline) showed statistically significant abstinence rates in favour of the interventions. Further interventions were favoured in the majority of feasibility studies. Community-level interventions focused on e-cigarette taxes and graphic health warnings on devices, but none report on the primary outcome.**Conclusion:** The results warrant an increase in fully powered clinical trials, particularly into the efficacy of medication and smartphone-based interventions. Further, there is a paucity of evidence regarding cessation interventions for non-nicotine containing e-cigarettes. Future research should consider recent reductions and bans on nicotine in e-cigarettes. **Grant Support:** This work was supported by a scholarship from the University of Adelaide; **Nomination:** Nil; **Conflict of Interest:** NO  |