# TCORS 2.0 CAsToR 2023 Symposium

# Modeling the Impact of Flavored Cigars Ban: Challenges and Perspectives

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# Jihyoun Jeon 5/18/2023









- Background for the flavored cigars ban
- Examples of simulation models for flavored restrictions
  - Smoking and Vaping model (SAVM) Levy et al. Tobacco Control (2021) Cigar and Cigarette Model (CACM) Two tobacco products & flavors population (TTPFP) model Tobacco Simulation Models for vulnerable populations
- Input data for simulation models
- Discussion

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# Background

- Final rulings are expected by fall 2023
- These bans aim to prevent Youth initiation of death, especially in a population that

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 The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has proposed new rules that ban the manufacture and sale of menthol cigarettes and all flavored cigars, according to an April 28, 2022 announcement.

smoking and to reduce tobacco-related disease and disproportionally uses flavored tobacco products

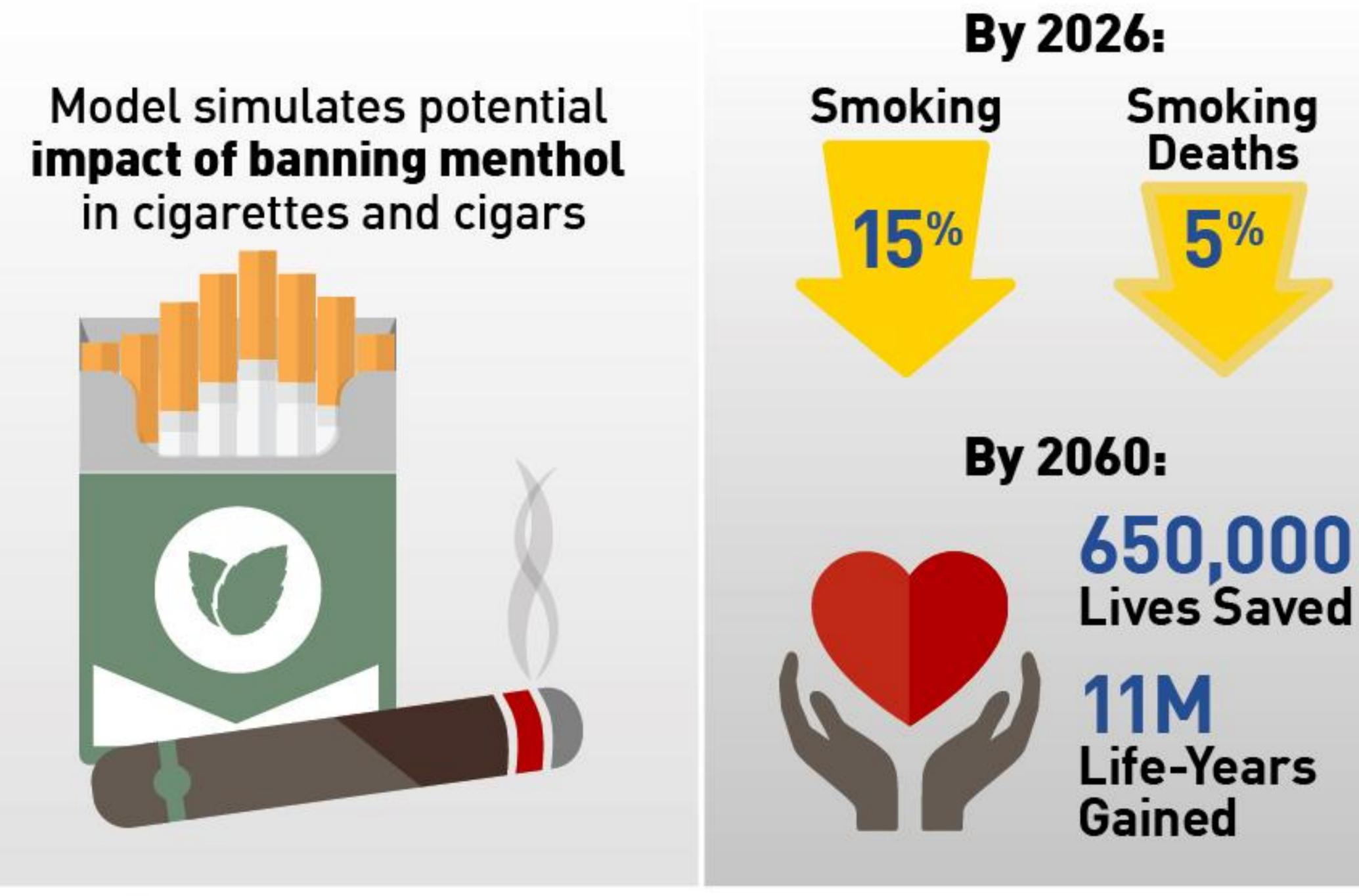


Source: https://www.newscenter1.tv/news/





# PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACT OF A U.S. BAN ON MENTHOL IN **CIGARETTES AND CIGARS: A SIMULATION STUDY**



Levy et al, Tobacco Control, Sept. 2, 2021 © 2022 Regents of the University of Michigan

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**Conclusion:** The findings strongly support implementing a ban on menthol in cigarettes and cigars.



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# Models for cigar and cigarette use

- Evaluate the impact of regulations restricting flavors in cigars Develop simulation models to project the pattern of cigar and cigarette use - Transitions within the product through initiation and cessation - Transitions between the products through switching
  - Evaluate the impact of a cigar flavor ban - Changes in smoking patterns of cigars and cigarettes in future - Estimate the public health impact given these changes in tobacco use patterns

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# <u>Cigar and Cigarette Model (CACM)</u>

- Simulation modeling under two scenarios
  - Base case scenario without a cigar flavor ban
  - implemented
- - Smoking-attributable deaths (SADs) Life-year lost (LYL)

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 Markov model that projects the annual prevalence of cigar and cigarette smoking, currently under development by the Georgetown team in collaboration with the CAsToR – Project 3 and DAD.

Flavor cigar ban scenario - simulates changes in cigar and cigarette use when the ban is

Evaluate public health impact by comparing two scenarios







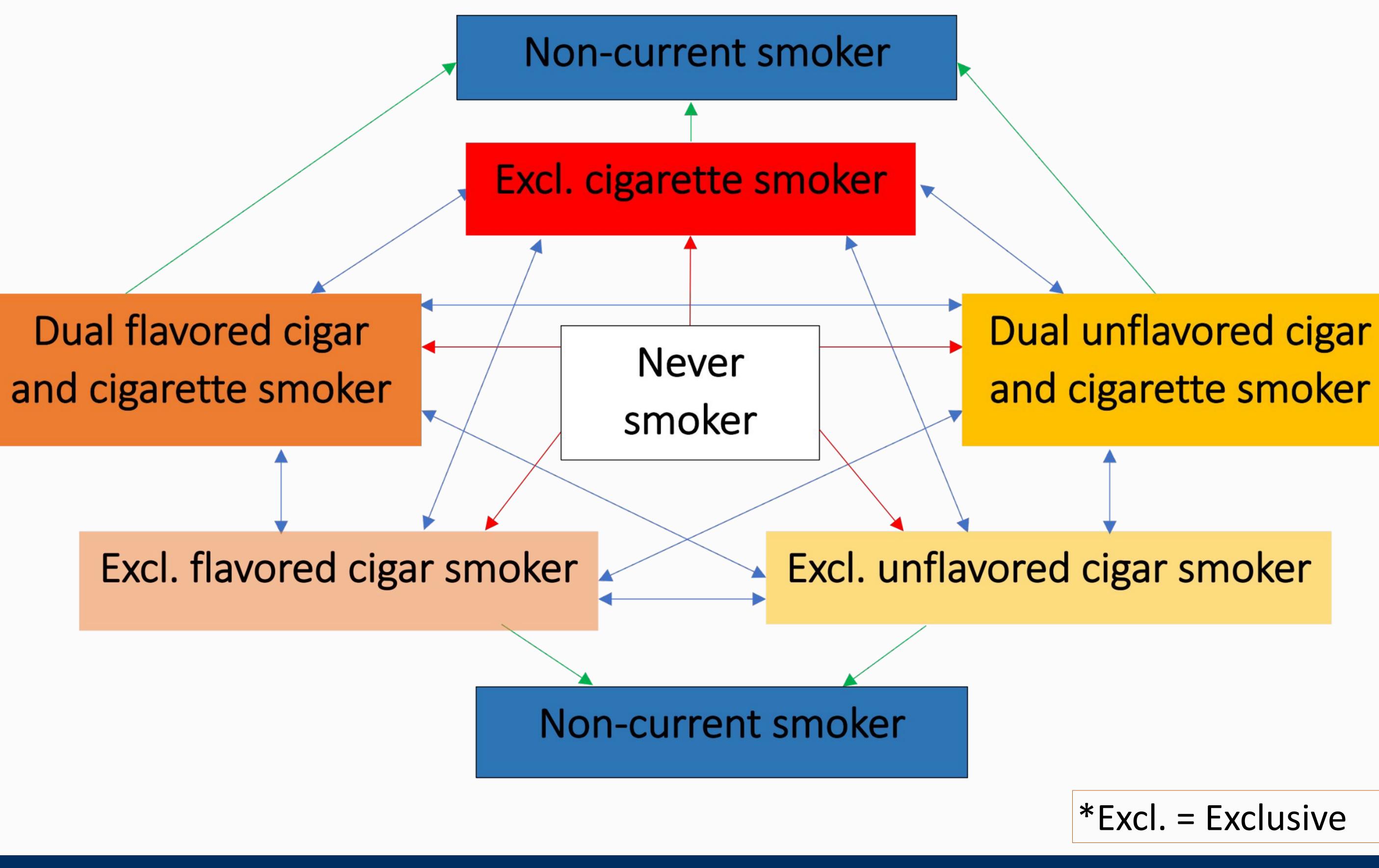


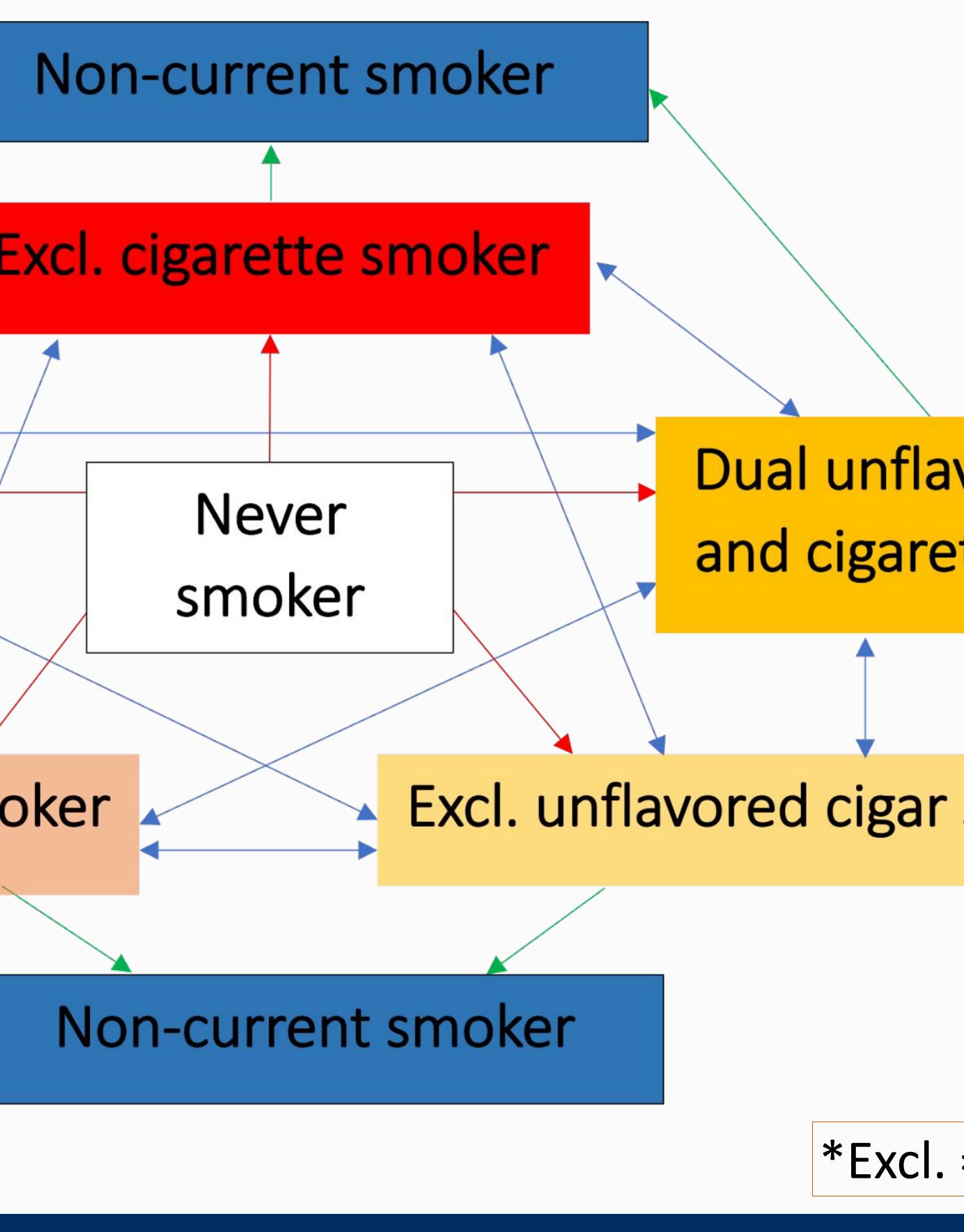
# Cigar and Cigarette Model (CACM)

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## \*Excl. = Exclusive

# Other CAsToR simulation models

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# <u>CAsToR 2.0 Project 1 - Two tobacco products & flavors</u> population (TTPFP) model

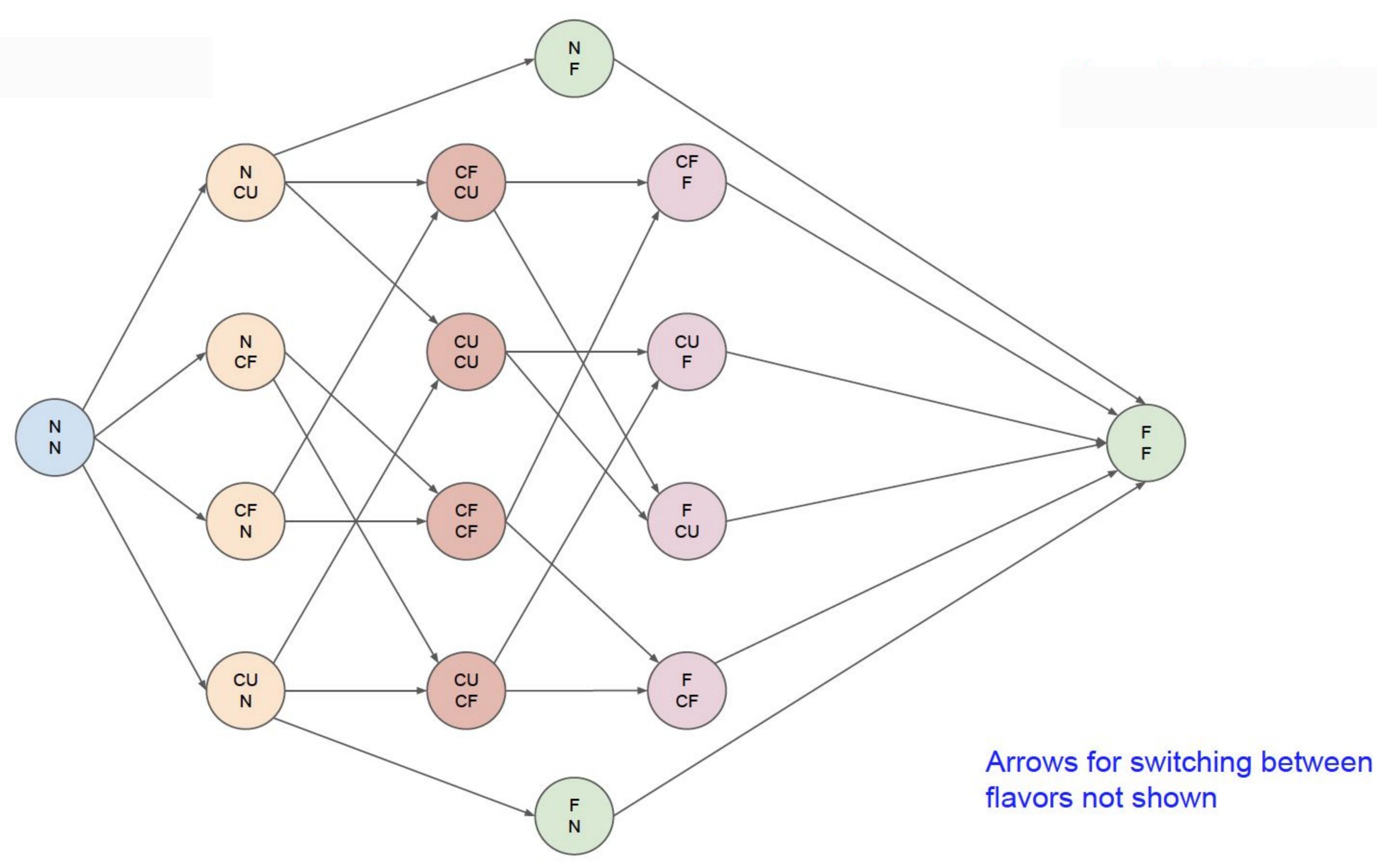
- Simulation model for cigarette and cigar use
- Four use categories per product
  - Never use
  - Current flavored product use Current unflavored product use Former use; do not differentiate flavored vs. unflavored
- Evaluate the impact of the cigar flavor ban

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# <u>CAsToR 2.0 Project 1 - TTPFP Model</u>



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First letter = Cigarettes Second letter = Cigars

N=never **CF=current flavored** CU=current unflavored F=former

# **CAsToR 3.0 Project 4 - Tobacco Simulation Models**

- Develop simulation models for vulnerable populations
  - Hispanic and American Indian/Alaskan Native populations Vulnerable subgroups at the intersection of race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status
- Incorporate the use of three tobacco products (cigarettes, ENDS, and cigars) in tobacco simulation models across key vulnerable populations
- Evidence-based, expert-informed estimates of the effects of flavor restriction policies on rates of initiation, cessation, and switching between products across key population subgroups
- Comprehensive estimates of the short-term and potential long-term effects of tobacco regulations under various policy scenarios
  - Tobacco use prevalence
    - Tobacco-attributable deaths Life-year lost

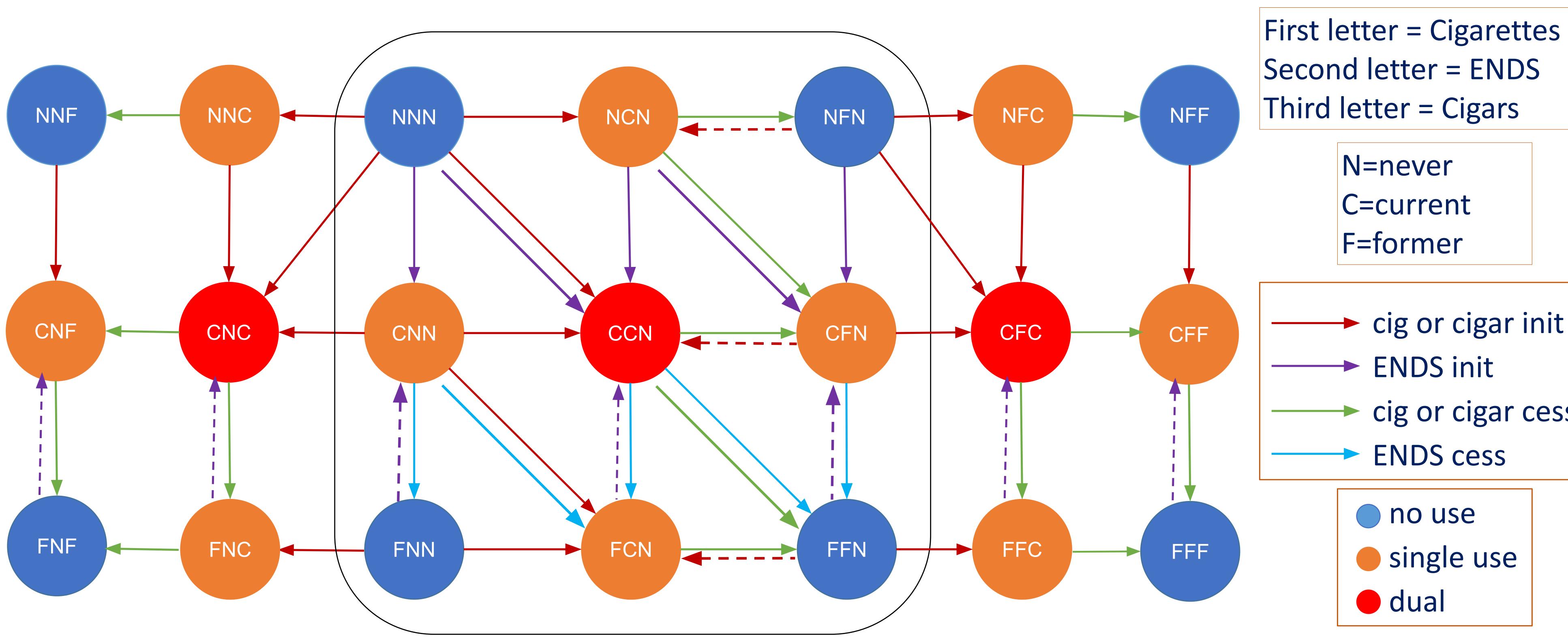
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# CAsToR 3.0 Project 4 - Cigarette/ENDS/Cigar Model



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- cig or cigar init
- cig or cigar cess

  - single use

# Input data for simulation models

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# Input parameters for simulation models

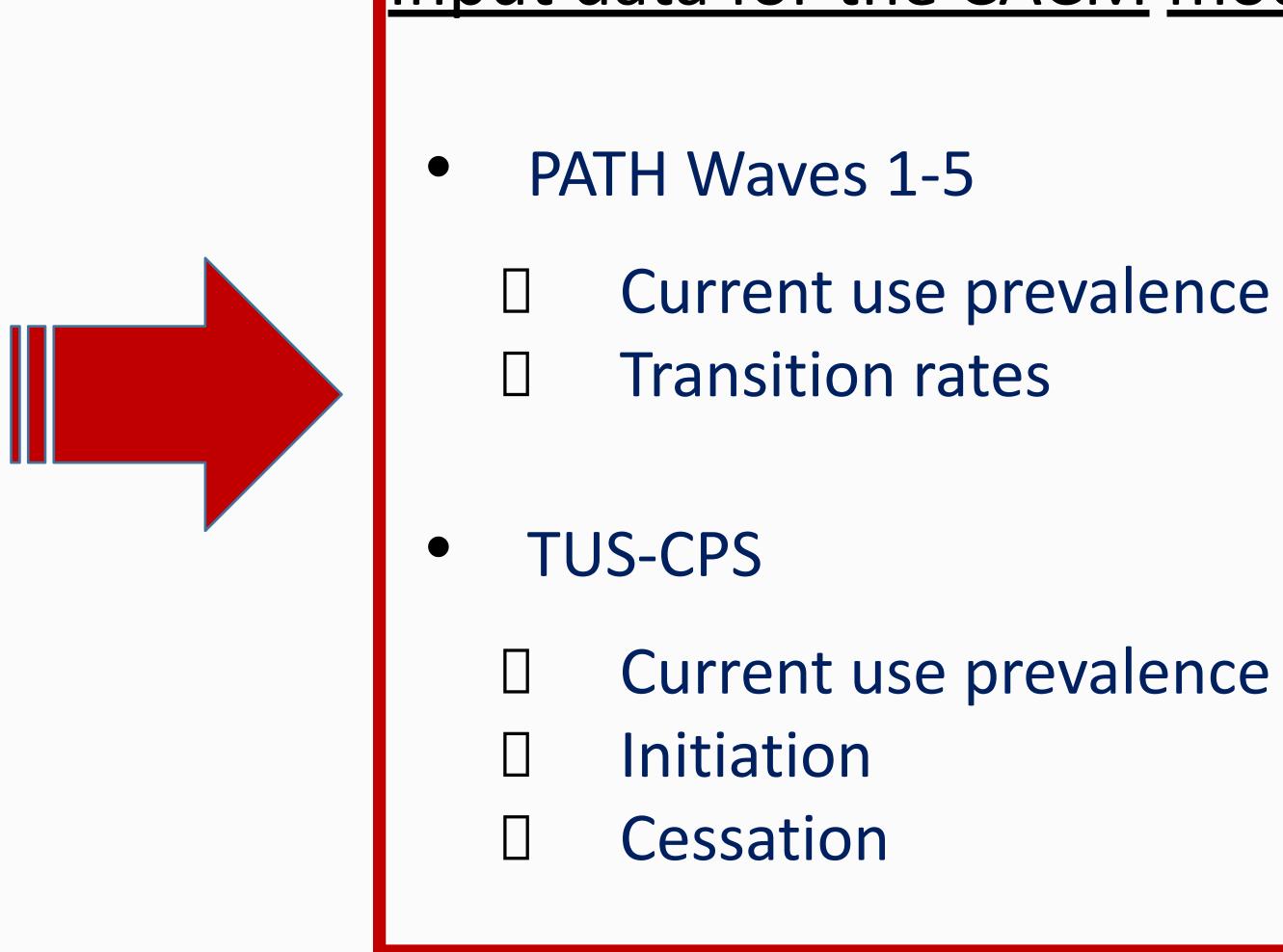
- Initiation, cessation, current use rates per product
- Transition rates between products
- Mortality/morbidity rates by product use category
  - Never use
  - Former use
  - Exclusive single-product use
  - Dual or poly use
- Policy/intervention effects on use/transition rates

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# Input data for the CACM model

# PATH – Cigar and Cigarette use for the CACM model

- - Flavored vs. unflavored
  - Not include exclusive premium cigar use
- smoke every day or someday use

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• Current regular cigar use – Used cigars "fairly regularly" and 5 or more days in the past 30 days on the summed days used over all cigar types in PATH

• Current regular cigarette use – smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime and currently





# <u>PATH – Cigar and Cigarette use for the CACM model</u>

- Cigar (flavored vs. unflavored) and cigarette use categories
  - Never regular cigar and cigarette use
  - Non-current cigar and cigarette use or exclusive premium cigar use
  - Exclusive unflavored cigar use
  - Exclusive flavored cigar use
  - Exclusive cigarette use
  - Dual use of unflavored cigars and cigarettes
  - Dual use of flavored cigars and cigarettes

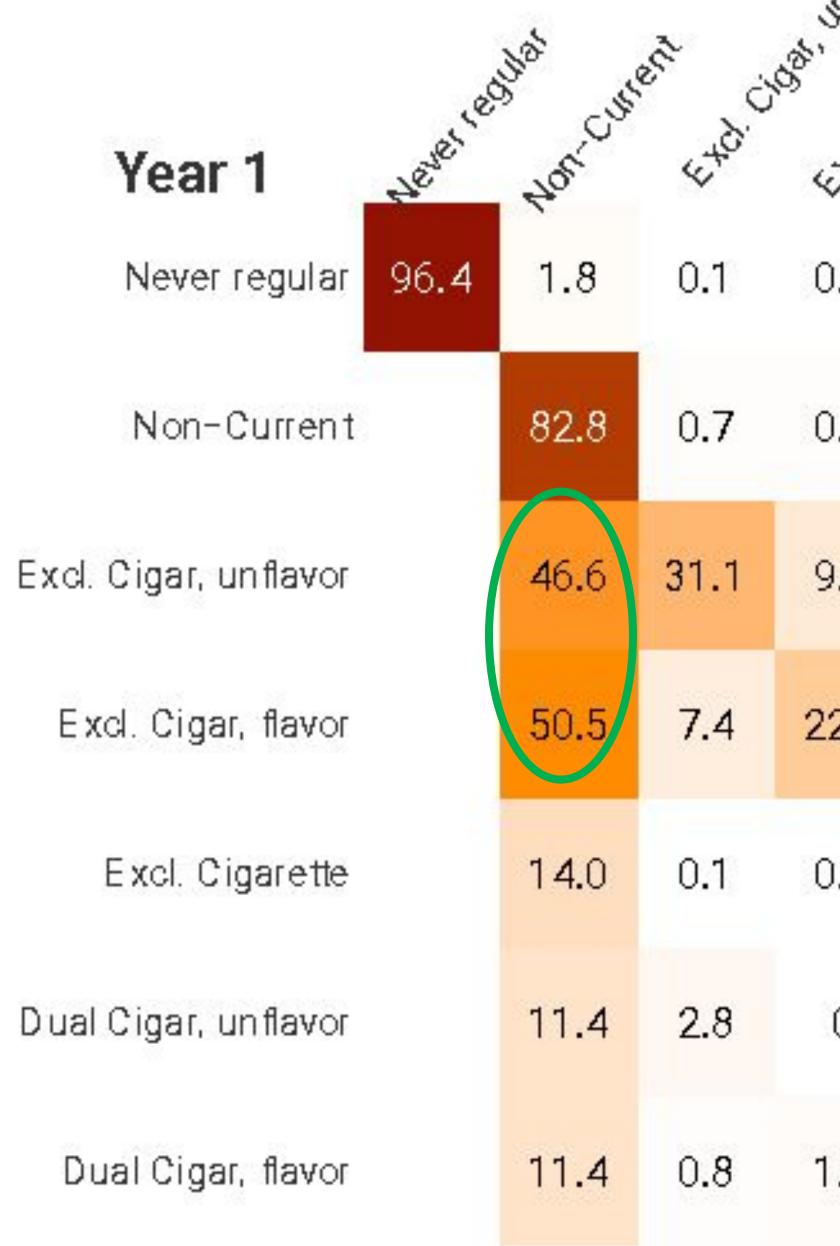
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### (a) 1-year transition probability (PATH: ages 18-34)



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### Year 2

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Sto.	Sar and Char	QUA	Qual		Year 1	Realitat Curr	etc).	Sto.	A CA	QUA	QUA	
0.1	1.5	0	0		Never regular 96.5		0.1	0	0.9	0	0	
0.8	15.0	0.2	0.4		Non-Current	96.0	0.2	0.1	3.5	0	0.1	
9.1	7.8	<b>3.</b> 6	1.7		Excl. Cigar, unflavor	31.8	48.9	6.0	4.4	7.0	1.8	
22.2	11.1	2.7	6.1	Avg. 1-year transition probability (%) 100	Exd. Cigar, flavor	31.0	8.5	39.7	3.9	2.0	14.9	Avg. 1 transit proba 10
0.1	83.4	1.0	1.5	75 50 25	Excl. Cigarette	9.0	0	0.1	89.3	0.8	0.9	75 50 25
0	63.8	13.8	7.9	0	Dual Cigar, unflavor	4.0	7.9	0	36.9	38.5	11.4	0
1.6	55.9	6.7	23.6		Dual Cigar, flavor	11.0	1.1	5.6	40.3	7.9	34.1	

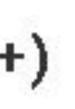


### (b) 1-year transition probability (PATH: ages 35+)

Year 2

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rg. 1-year insition obability (%) 100 75 50 25 0



# **TUS-CPS Survey data - Cigar use**

	1992-1993	1995-1996	1998-1999	2000	2001-2002	2003	2006-2007	2010-2011	2014-2015	2018-2019
Ever use	Χ	Χ	Χ	X	Χ	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Current use	Χ	Χ	Χ	X	Χ	X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Years since quit								Χ	Χ	Χ
Duration in years								X	Χ	Χ
Flavor								X	X	X

- Flavor:

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• Ever use: Have you ever used any of the following EVEN ONE TIME? A regular cigar or cigarillo OR a little filtered cigar? • Current use: Do you NOW smoke regular cigars or cigarillos or little filtered cigars every day, some days or not at all? • Years since quit: About how long has it been since you COMPLETELY quit smoking cigars, cigarillos or little filter cigars? • **Duration:** In total, how many years (have you smoked/did you smoke) cigars or cigarillos or little filtered cigars?

- 2010-2011: During the past 30 days, did you usually smoke flavored cigars? By flavored, we mean fruit, candy, alcohol, clove or any other flavorings. - 2014-2015 & 2018-2019: Some tobacco products come in flavors such as menthol or mint, clove, spice, fruit, chocolate, alcohol, or other flavors. When you smoke a cigar is it usually flavored?

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# <u>Cigar use: Age-Period-Cohort Analysis</u>

- Logistic regression analysis with constrained

  - Initiation and Cessation probabilities
- the CISNET- Lung Working Group

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# natural splines accounting for sample weights

Prevalence of ever, current, former, and never cigar use All these estimates were obtained by age, sex, birth cohort

# Detailed methodology in the AJPM Special Issue by



ELSEVIER AJPN American Journal of

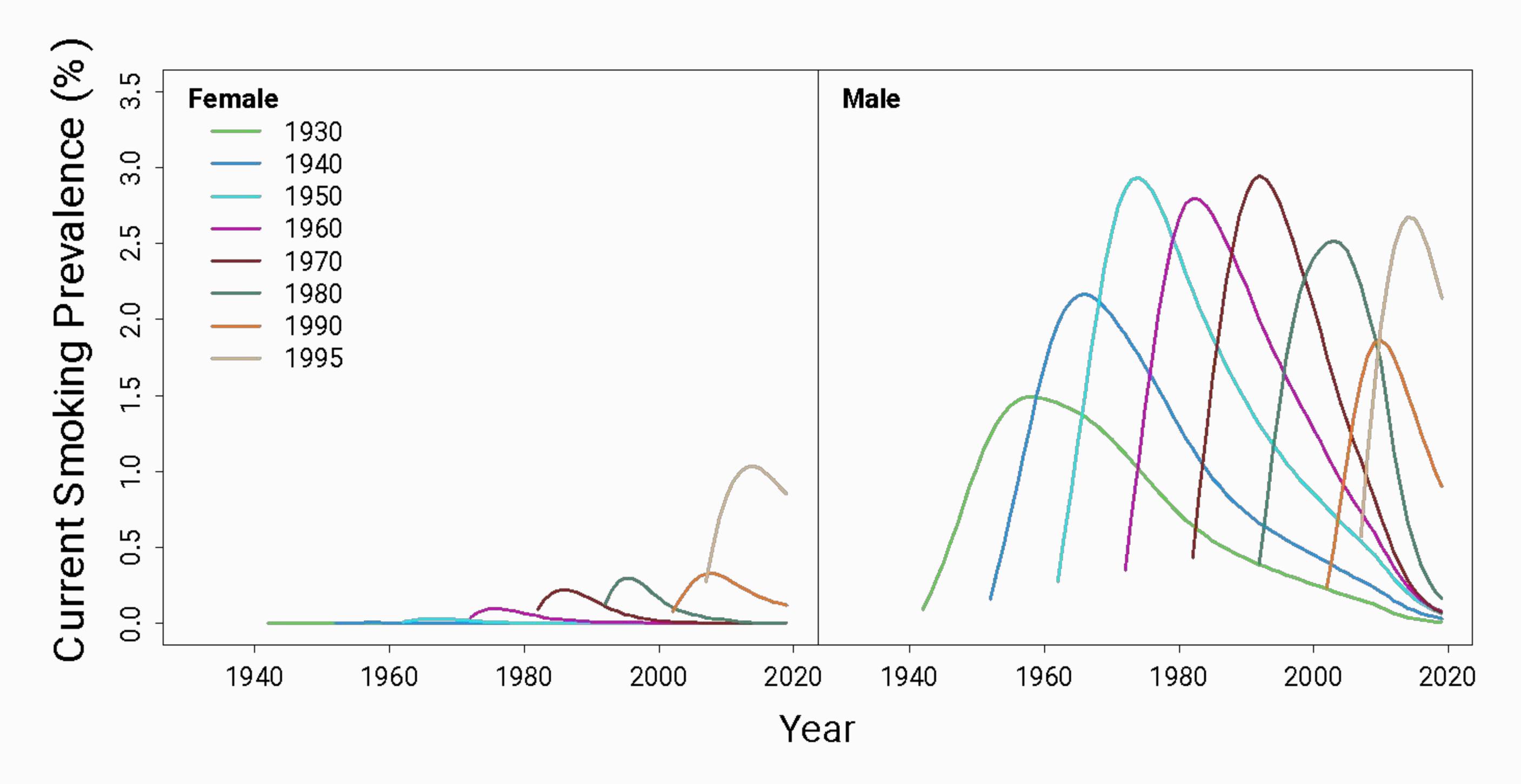
### Patterns of Birth Cohort-Specific Smoking Histories by Sociodemographic Group in the U.S.

GUEST EDITOR Dennis R. Trinidad





# **TUS-CPS: Current cigar use prevalence**



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- Cigar use was dominated by males
- Among males,
  - Peaked around age 20 and then declined afterward - Increased until the 1970 birth
  - cohort, then decreased
- Increased in the 1995 birth cohort for both males and females

# **TUS-CPS: Cigar initiation**



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- Bimodal distribution, - First peak around age 20 - Second peak around the calendar year 2005
- Increased by birth cohort until the 1970 cohort (males) or the 1980 cohort (females), then decreased afterward

# **TUS-CPS: Cigar cessation**

Male	
	1930
	1940
	1950
	1960
	1970
	1980
	1990
	1995

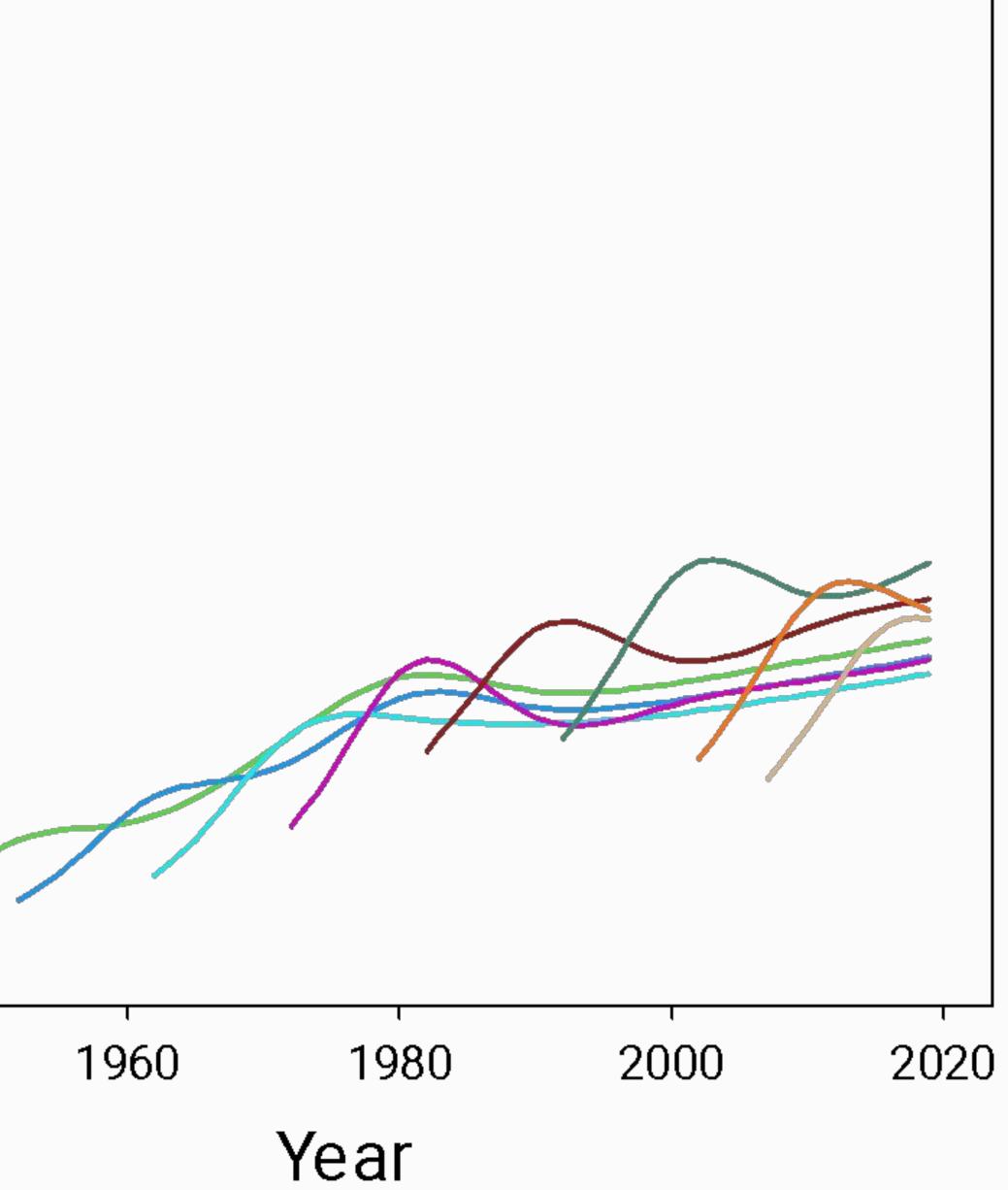
1940

# (%) **Probability** Cessatio

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### Increased until the birth cohort 1980, then decreased afterward

- Increased by age in males
- Age pattern in less clear in  $\bullet$ females due to lack of data



# Limitations of PATH and TUS-CPS datasets

# • PATH data

- Small sample size in some sub-categories

# TUS-CPS data

- Limited data on flavor vs. unflavored cigar use
- No information for "regular" cigar use

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Definition of current cigar use combing four cigar types





# Discussion

# • What is the role of simulation modeling in exploring the impact of tobacco regulations? Assess the potential impact of specific tobacco regulations on the patterns of tobacco product use and

- related health outcomes - Requires careful modeling of past and current patterns of use Integrate multiple data sources into a single analysis framework Identify information gaps, identifying priorities for additional data collection and future research

- Challenges to developing simulation models of cigar use Lack of long-term use data
  - Changes in the cigar product landscape
  - Lack of data on flavors
  - Haphazard patterns of use; use of some cigar types concentrated on specific population groups

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# <u>Acknowledgments</u>

- Project 3 team
- Georgetown modeling team

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