

#### **New Mexico Poison & Drug Information Center**

Presentation to Tobacco Settlement Revenue Oversight Committee

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#### **Poisoning Facts**



- 2-4 Million poisoning per year in US
- 438,000 hospitalizations
- 41,600 deaths
- Second highest cause of unintentional injury deaths
- Annual cost of poisoning is \$4.4 billion



#### Mission of NMPDIC



The mission of the New Mexico Poison & Drug Information Center (NMPDIC) is to improve the health of New Mexicans by reducing morbidity and mortality associated with poisoning, adverse drug interactions and medication errors.

#### **Service Components**

- Poison Information
- Drug Information
- DOH All Hazards

### Examples of Program Use (FY15)

- 26,794 total calls
- 125 poison prevention outreach programs throughout the state
  - E-cigarette interview on Telemundo
- 1.9 million people reached through public education (includes PSAs)
- 85% counties with acceptable utilization rates (The American Association of Poison Control Centers)
- 215 bedside consults
- Teaching site for 62 students (4 week rotation)

#### **NMPDIC Service Impacts**

- Save lives
- Reduce cost of care
- Reduce hospitalization stay
- Prevent poisonings, therapeutic errors, and adverse drug events
- Improve response to medication which can help reduce emergency room and/or clinic visits

#### How the NMPDIC Saves Healthcare Dollars

Help determine when it is safe to avoid an emergency room visit.

The NMPDIC has the opportunity to help callers determine that it is safe to avoid an emergency room visit about 82% of the time when the first call comes from home.



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Cost Reduction Associated With Emergency Room Use (FY 14-15)

Approximately 82% of all poisoning cases can safely be watched at home, for a savings of about \$13.5M healthcare dollars.

In many other cases, the patient has already made the decision to go to the hospital, making it impossible for the NMPDIC to help avoid the emergency room visit.



 Using the average emergency room charge of \$1,050\*

\*2011 DHHS Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, extrapolated to 2015 dollars

#### Cost Reduction Associated with Minimizing Inpatient Stays

- NMPDIC consults with healthcare teams on admitted patients state-wide (5,212 consults in FY15)
- These consultations have shown to reduce the hospital stay by 3.2 days, on average
- In New Mexico this translated to a savings of \$36M in FY2014
  - Using the Average inpatient charge of \$2,179 per day\*\*





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#### FY 15-17 NMPDIC Funding Sources

	FY15	FY16	FY17
General Fund Appropriations	\$1,554,700	\$1,545,400	\$1,548,400
Tobacco Settlement Fund Appropriations	\$590,300	\$590,300	\$590,300
HRSA Award	\$128,446	\$111,295	\$111,295
Non-governmental Award	\$39,274	\$34,569	\$34,569
Internal transfers and			
allocations	(\$38,043)	(73,571)	(73,719)
Other Revenues	\$29,633	\$22,990	\$12,752
Total	\$2,304,310	\$2,230,983	\$2,223,597
Funding Deficit	\$469,522	\$422,371	\$326,621

#### **Program Expenses**

- Personnel (88%)
  - 2 Physicians
  - 1 Director
  - 1 Associate Director
  - 12 Pharmacists
  - 1 Pharmacy Technician
  - 1 Health Educator
  - 1 Administrative
    Assistant
  - 1 FTE Work-study student

- Other expenses (~12%), services necessary to reach our goals
  - Computer software (3%)
  - Telephone (2%)
  - Other (7%)
    - Educational materials & supplies
    - Travel expenses

#### Summary

- Tobacco settlement funds provided approximately 25% of the NMPDIC funding in FY 2016.
- In essence, the Tobacco Settlement funds provided
  - Direct support to approximately 6,700 callers
  - The means to deliver the poison center message to about 630,000 New Mexicans
  - Reduced health care expense by \$12 M

# Questions?

#### Enhanced Data Collection Project E-cigarettes

- Collect extensive brand name information
- Special attention to new RJR VUSE product
- Surveillance for new product designs
  - Vaporizer pens
  - Open vs closed systems
  - Flavorings
  - Bud cartomizers
- Concentration of nicotine

#### **Electronic cigarette Facts**



RJ Reynolds has asked poison centers to collect enhanced data on exposures

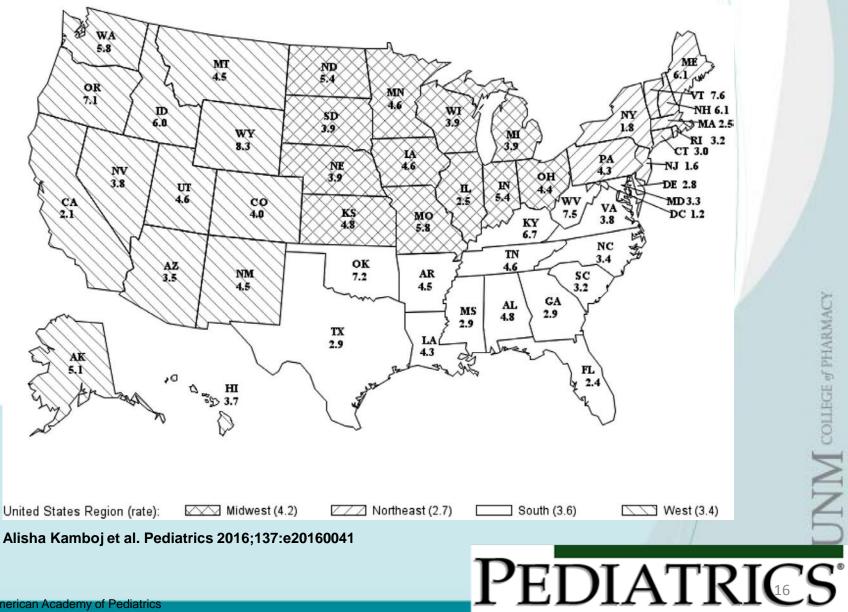
Tobacco/cigarette calls have increased 25% since 2014

- National explosion of ecigarette calls to Poison centers
- 1 death in a toddler in NY
- NMPDIC calls increased 7-fold from 2010 to 2014 (9 to 61)
- NMPDIC calls decreased in 2015 (48) after passing of child-resistant packaging rules in NM
- NMPDIC calls in 2016 (22 YTD) remain steady

### Background

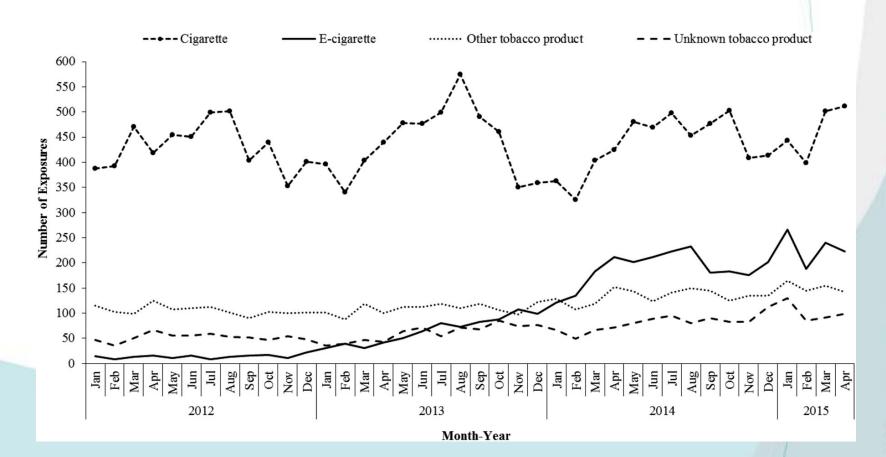
- Poison centers are reporting an increase in calls about exposures to E-cigarettes and the liquid nicotine used in the E-cigarette devices.
- In 2015, poison centers received reports of 3,590 exposures to electronic cigarettes and liquid nicotine (out of 2,231,381 total exposure cases).
  - Just over one-half of these reported exposures have occurred in children under the age of 6 years.
  - Moderate and major effects have been documented in NPDS.

Nicotine and tobacco product exposure rate per 10 000 children younger than 6 years by state and region, NPDS, January 2012 to December 2014.



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Monthly number of nicotine and tobacco product exposures among children younger than 6 years by product type and year, NPDS, January 2012 to April 2015.



Alisha Kamboj et al. Pediatrics 2016;137:e20160041

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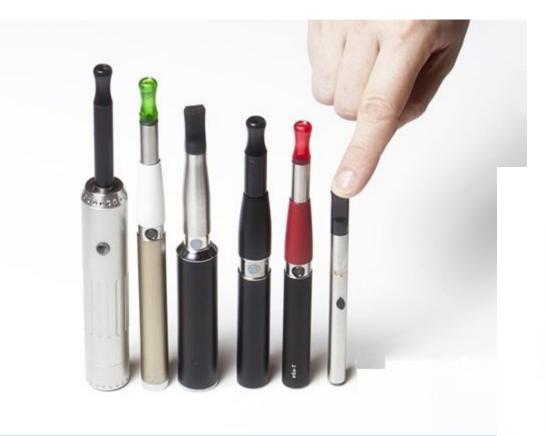
# Impact of Enhanced Coding on NMPDIC

- Acknowledged:
  - This is more work for poison center specialists
  - This requires more quality control time

However

- 1 case handled = 1 person helped
- 1 case coded correctly can = hundreds of people not poisoned in the future
- FDA will be very interested in our data
  Medwatch reports can be submitted

#### **E-cigarette devices**



Top: www.smokelesscigarettebrands.com Bottom: www.nipa.org



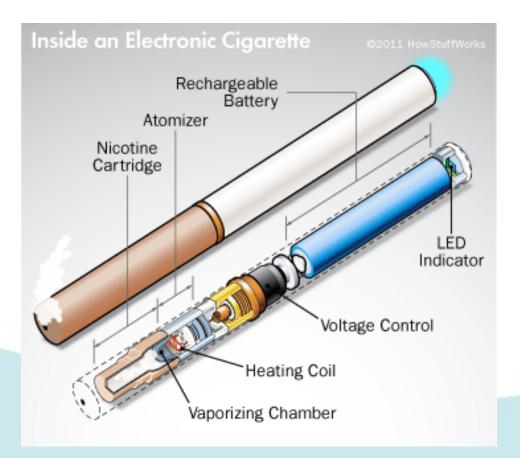
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### Closed vs. Open Systems

- Closed systems typically:
  - Inexpensive, disposable, look most like cigarettes
  - Easiest to use for those new to E-cigarettes
  - Acts as an entry into the use of open systems
- Open systems add options:
  - Wider range of flavor choices
    - May be more attractive to children and teens
  - Can mix flavors
  - Can customize how the device works
    - More battery power, alterations in how liquid is vaporized
    - Add more heat to use non-nicotine liquids
  - Some would like to ban open systems Poison center data needed

#### **How E-Cigarettes Work**





Individuals can modify: voltage control, heating coil, vaporizing chamber. Kits sold to facilitate this.



#### **Closed System: E-cigarette Cartridges**







Coded as an E-cigarette device since used for a closed system.

#### **Open System: E-cigarette Liquid Refills**

- Strengths can vary significantly
- Code concentration information in Dose Field
  - In addition to exposure dose information (need both if known)
  - Also include conc. information in Verbatim and Narrative

ĺ	E-LIQUID NICOTINE STRENGTH GUIDE				
ľ	Regular Cigarette	E-liquid Nicotine			
I	Unfiltered, very strong	Super High	- 36mg		
I	Full Flavored, Strong	Extra High	- 24mg		
	Regular (most)	High	- 16mg 🔺 👝		
	Light	Med	- 11mg		
	Ultra-light	Low	- 8mg 9-liquid		
	Freedom from Nicotine!	No Nicotine	- Omg 30 ml		

#### Nicotine Liquid

# BUD Cartomizer



Top: www.ecigaretteb2c.com Bottom: www.newhealthadvisor.com

#### Flavored Liquid Nicotine

• Enter flavor and brand information in Verbatim and Narrative Fields (AAPCC Generic Code just asks if flavored/not flavored)





# Rapidly Growing Business

- More retail E-cigarette brands coming
  - More push back from on-line retailers; makes on-line information confusing and inconsistent
     A Great Way to Try e-Cigs
     A A Great Way to Try e-Cigs

blu disposables e-cigs help you take back your freedom.



- More brands showing up with inconsistent labeling (used to get consumers to buy them)
  - No government standard for terminology used for these products
    - E-cigarette, Vapor Pen, E-Hookah
  - Code by what the caller says the product is
    - Makes Verbatim Field especially important as there may be a problem with a particular product

#### Vaporizer Pens

- No Product entries in Poisindex (except for marijuana)
  - Code for the device by substance inhaled (unless marijuana)
  - Use Verbatim Field and Narrative to capture device information
- If E-nicotine liquid, use the E-cigarette liquid nicotine codes
  - Code conc. information in dose section if known

Add \$5.00

Use Verbatim Field for description and include in Narrative











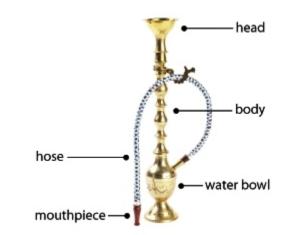
#### High Buys: The Snoop Dogg microG Herbal Vaporizer

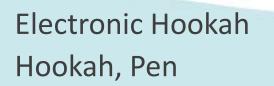


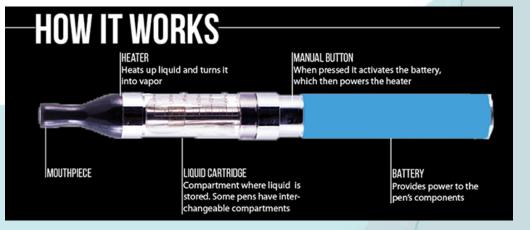
Code as Marijuana Pen, use Verbatim & Narrative to designate marijuana formulation

#### Electronic Hookah (aka Hookah Pen)

- Traditional Hookah
  - Tobacco used
  - Tar and smoke produced
  - Frequently, multiple users







#### E-Hookah Electronic Pen

- Target buyers are young users, therefore:
  - Colorful and "trendy" in design
  - Fruity, candy-like flavors common
  - Promoted for "vaping" flavors only



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#### **Electronic Hookah Appearance**

- May look just like an E-cigarette
- May not look like an E-cigarette
- May be closed (e.g., disposables) or open system design



#### **Closed System Disposable Hookahs**



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#### **Contents Electronic Hookah**

- Usually flavored E-juice without nicotine
  - Social enjoyment; not cigarette replacement
- Some contain nicotine
- Some can be altered to contain other drugs (open systems)



#### **Electronic Hookah Coding**

- The Product listing in Poisindex, with the associated Product Code, is the way to differentiate the device
  - Unlike nicotine and marijuana, no specific AAPCC Generic Codes are available for the electronic Hookah devices

	Product	AAPCC Generic Code
	Code	
Hookah	3111210	0208673 Other Types of Tobacco Product
Hookah (Slang Term)	3116997	0077980 Miscellaneous Unknown Drugs
Hookah, Electronic	7779908	0077980 Miscellaneous Unknown Drugs
Hookah, Electronic	7792719	0208562 Nicotine (Excluding Tobacco Products)
Hookah, Electronic Pen	7792735	0083000 Marijuana
Electronic Hookah Pens, Marijuana	<mark>As above</mark>	As above
Hookah Pens	7779908	0077980 Miscellaneous Unknown Drugs
Electronic Hookah Pens, Unknown	As above	As above
Hookah Pens	7792719	0208562 Nicotine (Excluding Tobacco Products)
Electronic Hookah Pens, Nicotine	As above	As above

#### "Advanced" Personal Vaporizers

- "Advanced" Personal Vaporizers vs. E-cigarettes
  - Bigger, do not look like traditional cigarette, longer battery live, more flavors and features, promoted as "more consistent nicotine delivery"
  - Liquid heated with warm air instead of directly heating the E-liquid
- No current Poisindex entries for "Advanced" Personal Vaporizers
  - Code by substance inhaled
  - Use Verbatim Field and Narrative to capture device information





### Personal Vaporizers (cont.)

- No current Poisindex entry for PUFFiT (code as marijuana)
  - Use Verbatim Field and Narrative to capture device information
- For marijuana vapor exposures, need to determine the type of device used
  - E-cigarette, Vapor Pen, Advanced Personal Vaporizer (and type)



### **E-cigars and E-Pipes**

• Similar variations and features (disposable or reusable, closed or open, liquid nicotine/flavor only/other drug) as E-cigarettes













#### Disposables

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#### Hookah E-cigar

Soft nozzle Experience More Realistic

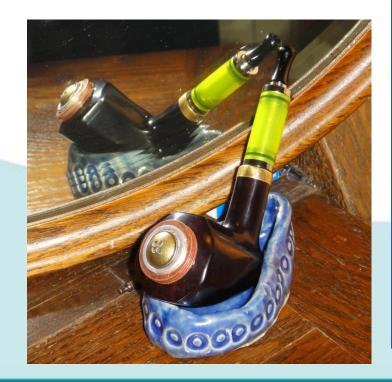




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Elightsom girls







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#### Constituents of e-cigarette liquids

- Nicotine
- Propylene glycol
- Ethylene glycol
- Diethylene glycol
- Polyethylene glycol
- Glycerin (prolongs duration of aerosol)
- Flavorings (thujone, vanillin, diacetyl, cinnamaldehyde)
- Carcinogens also found in tobacco (nitrosamines, PAH, formaldehyde)
- Adulterants (tadalafil, caffeine, vitamins)
- Metals (copper, cadmium, tin, silver, iron, silicate, aluminum)

### Health Concerns

- Nicotine poisoning
- Propylene glycol inhalation (compare to theatrical smoke)
- Formaldehyde generation from propylene glycol
- Toxic constituents in tobacco-derived e-cigarette liquids
- Presence of known inhalation toxins from flavorings (diacetyl, acetylpropionyl)
- Use of the "dripping" technique
- Adulterants present in e-cigarette liquids
- Fire/explosion hazard from lithium batteries

#### Nicotine poisoning doseresponse

- Adult lethal dose 0.5-1g (Mayer B. How much nicotine kills a human? Tracing back the generally accepted lethal dose to dubious self-experiments in the nineteenth century. Arch Toxicol. 2014 Jan;88(1):5-7.)
- Pediatric lethal dose 6-13 mg/kg
- Significant toxicity 3 mg/kg
- E-cig liquids contain 0, 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 48, 100 mg/mL
  - In a 10 kg child 30 mg is the significantly toxic dose
  - 10 mL of the 3 mg strength
  - 0.3 mL of the 100 mg (6 drops)
- There is one pediatric death reported in 18 month old
  - Entire container of originally 100 mg strength, diluted to unknown
  - Product available with child-resistant cap, not purchased
  - Product left without lid on during chaotic move/packing



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Aerosol particles persist up to 4 hours

Deposition on surfaces can cause third-hand exposure



### Toxic constituents in tobacco-derived e-cigarette liquids

- Nitrates (100%)
- Nitrosamines (lower 1-2 orders of magnitude compared to tobacco)
  - Nitrosamines can form from third-hand exposure on gas appliances
- Phenols (catechol, cresol) (higher in TDE compared to other ecig)

• Farsalinos KE et al. Nicotine levels and presence of selected tobacco-derived toxins in tobacco flavored electronic cigarette refill liquids. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2015 Mar 24;12(4):3439-52

Risks of exposures to diacetyl and acetyl propionyl flavorings

- Found in heated microwave popcorn
- Inhalation results in decline in FEV<sub>1</sub>
- bronchiolitis obliterans (white out lung) (rare)
- Workers had 2.6 times the expected rate of respiratory symptoms( chronic cough, shortness of breath and 3.3 times the expected rate of airway obstruction
- This is an avoidable risk for e-cigarettes

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## Propylene glycol

- Metabolized to pyruvic and lactic acid, acetic acid and propionic aldehyde
- Oxidation at high temps can do the same
- Can cause intoxication (1/3 potent as ethanol)
- One of the constituents involved in theatre mist toxicity

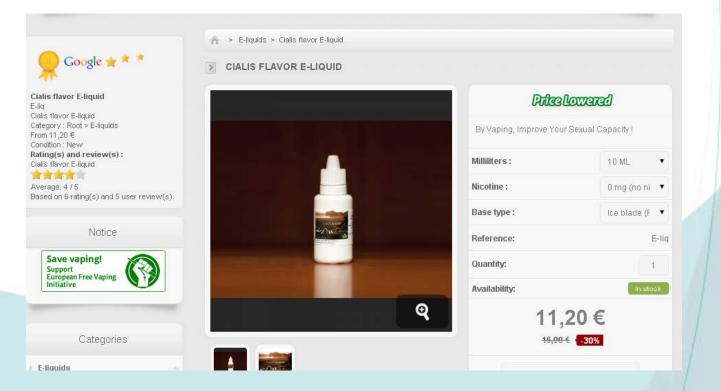
#### Theatre mist comparison

- Aerosol persists 3-4 hours
- Mild respiratory irritation
  - Cough
  - Throat irritation
- Risk for asthmatics unclear
- 3-4 X risk for respiratory, eye, skin
- Those within 10 ft. of fog had 5% less FEV1 and FVC than those further away
- Glycol smoke associated with systemic effects
  - Headache
  - Dizziness
  - drowsiness



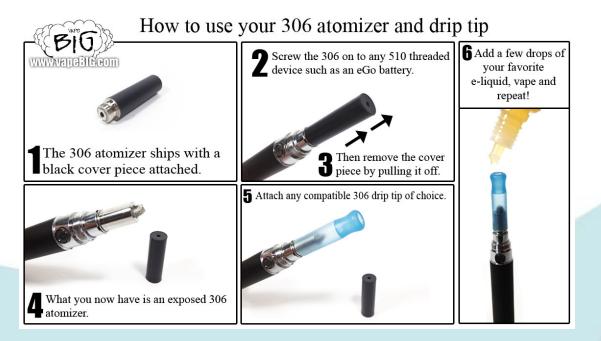
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# E-rectile Dysfunction Product?!?



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#### DIRECT Dripping A HIGH-TEMPERATURE, HIGH-FORMALDEHYDE EMISSION ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE METHOD



# Why drip?

- Better control of rate of liquid delivery to the heater coil
- Greater vapor yield
- Greater throat "hit"
- More consistent flavor
- Way to test new flavors without wasting liquid

### So what's the problem?

- Higher temperatures generated as liquid evaporates between drips
- Higher aldehyde formation
- Temperature increases with each puff
- 10-20 puffs = formaldehyde of 1 or more cigarettes

#### Case report nmpdic

- 27-year-old male presented to the Emergency Department after attempting to use an e-cigarette that subsequently exploded while in his mouth, lodging the mouth piece in the posterior soft palate.
- Patient drove himself to healthcare facility, presenting with pain, noted edema, pain while swallowing, and tachycardia.
- Physical examination revealed upper lip edema with apparent linear burn and chipped upper teeth. The visible wound was black, described as "charred-like" skin.
- Imaging revealed a metallic-appearing foreign body lodged in his vertebrae with evidence of fractures.
- Removal of foreign body was successfully completed.

U.S. Fire Administration Electronic Cigarette Fires and Explosions October 2014

- Twenty-five separate incidents of explosion and fire involving an e-cigarette were reported in the US media between 2009 and August 2014
- Two injuries were serious burns
- 80% occurred while battery was charging
- Shape and construction of e-cigarettes can make them more likely than other products with lithium-ion batteries to behave like "flaming rockets" when a battery fails
- No regulation, code or law applies to the safety of the electronics or batteries in e-cigarettes. No UL testing is required. Not in CPSC regulations.

#### Conclusions

- More research needed to assess risk of second and third hand exposure to excipients in e-cigarettes
- Dripping delivery methods should be discouraged
- Use only the charging device provided by the product
- Wipe surfaces of gas appliances frequently
- Avoid sweet or tobacco flavorings
- Avoid use in presence of children
- Encourage use of child-resistant packaging for tank refills
- Cartridge types are safer around small children
  - Risk is very high of accidental ingestion for tank types