

NOT JUST BLOWING SMOKE: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF VAPING

¹Student, Physician Assistant Program, Wagner College PA Program; ²Faculty Member, Physician Assistant Program, Wagner College, Staten Island, NY 10301, USA

INTRODUCTION

- Recently, vaping has captured national attention. Vaping, often alternative to smoking cigarettes, still contains nicotine and ot injurious to lung tissues, resulting in e-cigarette vaping associated
- In this study, vaping is the use of electronic cigarettes (e-ci inhalants such as nicotine, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), and (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020)
- In this study, perception is a quick, acute, and intuitive cognition 2020).
- In this study, *knowledge* is the fact or condition of being aware Webster, 2020).

PROBLEM STATEMENT

 Despite rising numbers of hospitalizations due to EVALI, the put potential dangers of e-cigarette usage is alarming as the public vape products.

PURPOSE

 This study aimed to assess public perception and knowledge of va ages 18 and older to investigate the potential reasons for vaping.

HYPOTHESES

- H₁: Knowledge of the chemicals found in vape pods is related to va
- H₂: Knowledge of the dangers of vape usage is related to vape usa
- H_3 : Public perception correlates with vape usage.

METHODS

- IRB approved, prospective exploratory study.
- Sample size (N = 413).
- Survey 14 demographic items, 28 knowledge and perception item
- All statistics calculated using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 26 (Arm
- An a priori power analysis revealed the minimum sample size need significance was 317 respondents at 95% power and α = .05 usi Version 3.1.9.6 (Germany).

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- 18 years and older
- Participants who do and do not vape
- Complete surveys
- **EXCLUSION CRITERIA**
- Less than 18 years old
- Incomplete surveys



Alexandra Bellisario¹, Karissa Bourbeau¹, Danielle Crespo¹, Nicole DeLuzio,¹ Alexandra Ferro¹, Alexandra Sanchez¹, ²Gail Kunath-Tiburzi, and ²Anthony V. D'Antoni

ed to achieve sing G-power			CONCLU	
ms nonk, NY).	Marijuana	226 (54.72%)	85 (20.58%)	
	Methamphetamines	407 (98.79%)	3 (0.73%)	
	Ketamine	410 (99.27%)	2 (0.48%)	
	Heroin	409 (99.76%)	0 (0.00%)	
age.	Hallucinogens	393 (95.39%)	14 (3.40%)	
	Ecstasy	400 (97.09%)	8 (1.94%)	
ape usage.	Inhalants	401 (97.33%)	6 (1.46%)	
	Cocaine	390 (94.43%)	18 (4.36%)	
aping in 05 adults	Substance and Freque Substance	Never	Less than monthly	
aning in LIS adults	survey participants.			
ublic knowledge of continues to use	High school, gra Some college c Trade school Associate's deg Bachelor's degr Master's Degree Doctoral Degree	aduate, diploma, redits, no degree ree e e e (MD, DO, PhD,	GED etc)	
	Education Level Some high scho	ool, no diploma		
I lung injury, EVALI. igarettes) that contain d cannabidiol (CBD). tion (Merriam Webster, of something (Merriam	Gender and Education Level Demographic Gender Gender Male Female Transgender Female Transgender Male Gender variant/nonconforming Not Listed Prefer not to say			
n portrayed as a safer her chemicals that are	(A) Figure 1. Gender and education level of sur Gender and Education Level			

- significantly correlates with the likelihood to vape (p=value).

achieving vaping cessation.





	N = 413

15.01%

	5.57%	4.84%	7.75%	0.97%	0.24%	
25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 years	
years	years	years	years	years	or older	

(D) Figure 3. Example of this study's strongest correlation.

riables	п	Spearman's <i>rho</i>	<i>p</i> value	,
	413	0.572	0.000	
	413	0.245	0.000	
	412	0.143	0.004	
ens	412	0.164	0.001	
	410	-0.048	0.328	
	412	0.140	0.004	
	413	0.048	0.332	
etamine	412	0.048	0.335	

RECOMENDATIONS

Clinicians should screen for vaping use during every health examination. Accurate vape ingredient information should be explained to the

general public. Offer behavioral therapies and alternative methods to help vapers

We graciously thank the individuals who responded to our survey.

Scan this QR code with your smart phone to view the poster.

