

Impact of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) among university students in Bangladesh

Mehedi Hasan

Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh

Abstract

The use of electronic cigarettes has becoming a growing trend especially by young people in Bangladesh. Electronic cigarettes are the most common prototype of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) which deliver an aerosol by heating a solution that users inhale. The main constituents of the solution in addition to nicotine when nicotine is present are propylene glycol, with or without glycerol and flavoring agent. The aim of this research was to look at the impact of e-cigarettes among the university students in Bangladesh. A cross-sectional study was carried out using a semi structured questionnaire among the university students. The information of this research was based in primary survey. Major finding of the study suggests that 50.1% participants think e-cigarettes were great alternative where they cannot smoke traditional cigarettes and it should not ban from public places. Perception of these products as a safe alternative, appealing advertisements, and lax regulatory policies has helped gain popularity among the students. As a result, students' smoker were increased at 30.7% and especially female students were increased 15.4%. In addition, this study also revealed that 12.7% smokers used e-cigarettes and others narcotics substance. Another great finding of the study revealed that female students are more narcotics addicted than previous at 8.9% because of e-cigarettes. To solve the dilemma, more scientific studies in this field are required. Prompt regulatory response with strict vigilance on marketing and advertising may be desirable in the interest of users and public at large.

harm). Second, the field lacks consistent definitions of types of users and patterns of use, which complicates the interpretation of research findings. Third, many studies have small sample or cell sizes and employ convenience samples, raising concerns about selection bias, unmeasured confounders, low statistical power, and limited generalizability to draw firm national public health or policy conclusions.

Biography:

Mehedi Hasan has completed his BSc and MS in the Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology from the University of Dhaka and fellowship on Drug Investigation and Eradication from South Korea. He is the Deputy Director of Department of Narcotics Control, the nodal agency in Drug control field in Bangladesh. He has published more than 02 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of Annual Drug Report in Bangladesh. He has attend more than 10 International conference organised by INCB, UNODC, WHO etc.

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Conclusions:

There are a number of factors to consider when synthesizing the results. First, ENDS products are highly variable. A standardized method is needed to characterize products with respect to nicotine and toxicant delivery and their potential harms, both relative to smoking and relative to no use (absolute