Parental smoking predicts teenage smoking and e-cigarette use in Ireland-a longitudinal study

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BACKGROUND

❖ Children whose parents smoke are more likely to become smokers than those whose parents do not smoke, but association with teenagers' e-cigarette use is uncertain.

❖ We examine whether childhood exposure to parental smoking (primary caregiver) increases the risk of subsequent teenage smoking and e-cigarette use at age 17/18.

Methods



Growing Up We use data from 6,216 teenagers and their parents/caregivers from Waves 1-3 of the longitudinal Growing Up in Ireland (GUI) Cohort 98' Study.



Parental smoking was assessed at Wave 1 (2008, children age 9 years, baseline) and at Wave 2 (2012/2013, children age 13 years). Data on teenage smoking and e-cigarette use at 17/18 years were collected in Wave 3 (2017/2018).



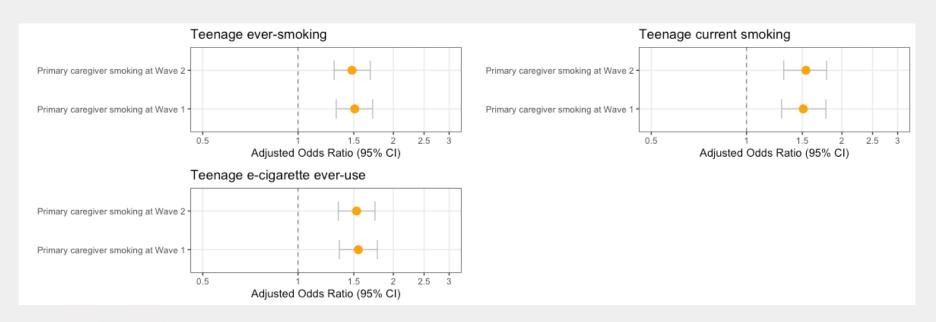
Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the impact of caregivers' smoking on teenage smoking and e-cigarette use, controlling for confounding variables.



RESULTS

After adjusting for other exposures known to be associated with teenage substance use, exposure to primary caregiver smoking at waves 1 and 2 was associated with higher odds of teenage:

- ➤ ever-smoking → Wave 1 AOR:1.51 (CI:1.32, 1.72) and Wave 2 AOR:1.48 (CI:1.30, 1.69)
- ➤ current smoking → Wave 1 AOR:1.51 (CI:1.29, 1.78) and Wave 2 AOR:1.54 (CI:1.31, 1.79)
- e-cigarette ever-use → Wave 1 AOR:1.55 (CI:1.35, 1.78) for and Wave 2 AOR:1.53 (CI:1.34, 1.75)





Conclusion

17-18-year-olds exposed at ages 10 and 14 to parental smoking were more likely to report higher ever- and current smoking, and e-cigarette ever-use.

These observed effects of exposure to parental smoking in childhood and early teens highlight the need for interventions aimed at parents who smoke in order to reduce both teenage smoking and ecigarette use.





References

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Thank you for listening. Any questions?



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