## The Fight Against Big Tobacco -- 501 Years of Progress

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Joining Forces: California's 2015 Tobacco Control Conference

## DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT RELATIONSHIPS WITH INDUSTRY

Boris D. Lushniak, MD, MPH

- I do not have any relevant relationships with industry.
- No relationship with commercial supporters
- No off-label discussion of drugs or devices
- Former officer in the Federal government
- Work supported from 1988-2015 by US Government (DHHS, CDC, NIOSH, FDA, USPHS)

#### 10 Great Public Health Achievements-US 1900-1999

- Vaccination
- Motor-vehicle safety
- Safer workplaces
- Control of infectious diseases
- Decline in deaths from heart disease and stroke

- Safer and healthier foods
- Healthier mothers and babies
- Family planning
- Fluoridation of water
- Recognition of tobacco as a health hazard





20,679\* Physicians

say "LUCKIES are less irritating"

"It's toasted"

Throat Protection against irritation against cough

According to a recent Nationwide survey:

#### More Doctors smoke Camels THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTE

DOCTORS in every branch of medicine—113,597
in all—were queried in this nationwide study
of cigarette preference. Three leading research organizations made the survey. The gist of the query was-What cigarette do you smoke, Doctor?

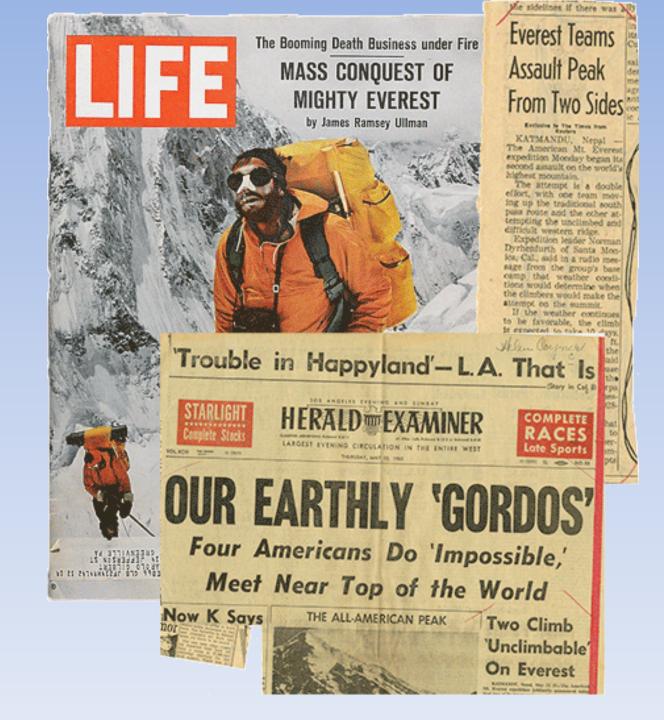
The brand named most was Camel! The rich, full flavor and cool mildness of Camel's superb blend of costlier tobaccos seem to have the same appeal to the smoking tastes of doctors as to millions of other smokers. If you are a Camel smoker, this preference among doctors will hardly surprise you. If you're not—well, try Camels now.



T for Throat . . . that's your proving ground See if Comels

AMELS Costlier Tobaccos

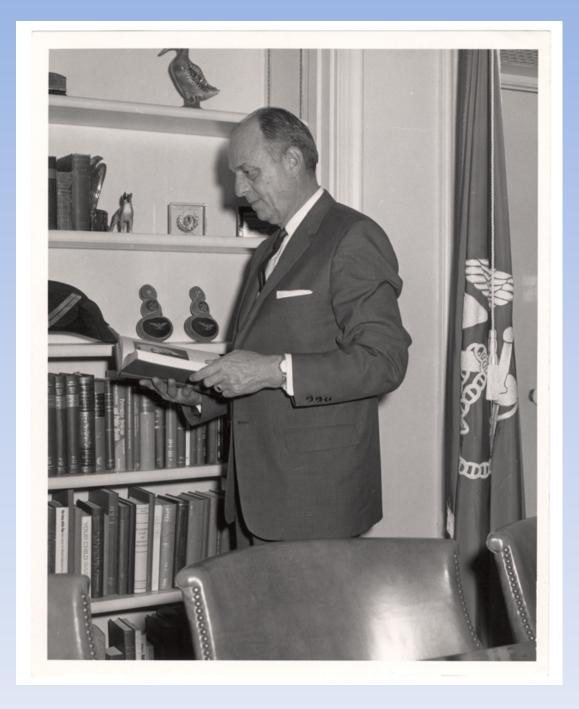
American Everest Expedition May 1963



#### Everest 1963

- "The smokers were horrified to discover that, instead of the expected 60,000 cigarettes, there were only 6,000; and everyone knows you can't climb a mountain on that little nicotine."
  - -James Ullman, 3/13/63

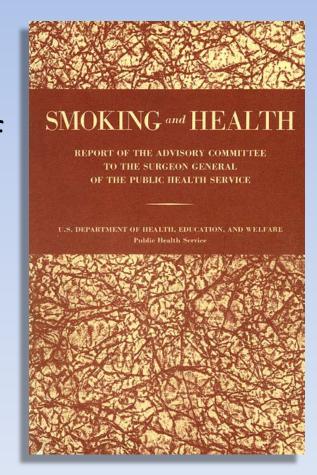




Surgeon General Luther Terry

## Surgeon General's Reports on Smoking and Health

- Released in January 1964
- Identified smoking as a cause of lung cancer in men
- "Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the US to warrant appropriate remedial action."

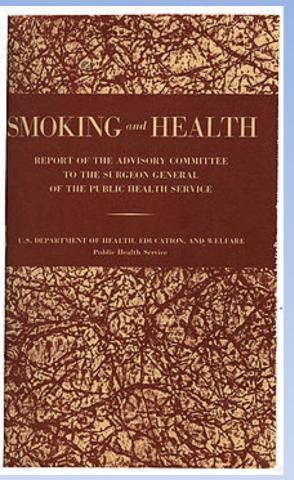


## January 11, 2014

















#### Health Effects of Tobacco Use

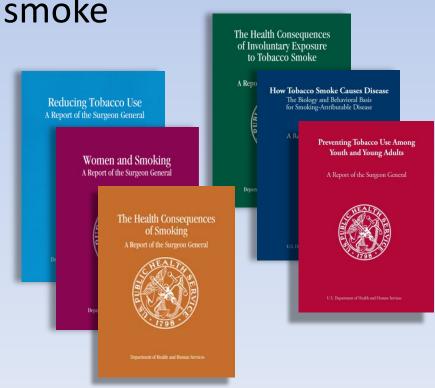
 Thirty two SG Reports on Smoking and Health released (1964-2014)

Produced growing evidence of health effects from

smoking and second hand smoke

o Heart disease.

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- o Cancers.
- Pregnancy complications.
- o Pediatric diseases.



#### Key SG Reports 1964-2014

- 1980, 2001 women and smoking
- 1986, 2006 involuntary smoking
- 1988 nicotine addiction
- 1989 25 years of progress
- 1994, 2012 young people and tobacco use
- 1998 racial and ethnic minorities
- 2010 biology and behavioral basis
- 2014 50 years of progress

50th Anniversary
Surgeon General's
Report on
Smoking and
Health



## OSG Acting Leadership 2014



#### 50th Anniversary SGR

- Report released at the White House 1/17/2014
- 5 years, 85 authors, 120 reviewers, 983 pages
- Dr. Jonatham Samet, Dr. Terry Pechacek,
   Ms. Leslie Norman
- Report covers three major topics:
  - Historical and trend information on tobacco use over last 50 years
  - New findings on health effects of smoking
  - Call to action—how we can end the continuing tobacco use epidemic

#### **ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!!**

## 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary SG Report



## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (1)

- Over 20 million premature deaths since the first report
  - 480,000 annual deaths
- Remains single largest cause of preventable disease and death
- 8 million lives saved since 1964
- 45 million smokers (18%)
  - 3 million youth smoke
- Economic burden of \$289 billion
  - Direct costs \$130 billion (60% from public funds)

# Smoking Premature Deaths 1964-2014

Cause of death	Total
Cancers	6,587,000
Cardiovascular and metabolic	7,787,000
Pulmonary	3,804,000
Conditions related to pregnancy/birth	108,000
Fires	86,000
Cancers (secondhand smoke)	263,000
Coronary heard disease (secondhand smoke)	2,194,000
TOTAL	20, 830,000

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (2)

- Tobacco epidemic was initiated and sustained by the aggressive strategies of the tobacco industry which deliberately misled the public
  - Spend nearly a million dollars an hour to market their deadly and addictive products
  - Per capita spending -- \$27
    - Per capita state-spending on tobacco control -- <\$1.50
  - Engineered cigarette -- today we know that smokers have greater risk of developing lung cancer even though they smoke fewer cigarettes

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (3)

- Cigarette smoking has been determined to cause diseases in nearly all organs of the body, to damage overall health status, and to harm a growing fetus
  - Diabetes mellitus
  - Rheumatoid arthritis
  - Colon and rectal cancer (now 13 cancers and 1 in 3 cancer deaths!)
  - Erectile dysfunction
  - Macular degeneration
  - Cleft lip/palate, ADHD, brain development in fetus
  - 16 million suffer from at least one smoking-related chronic disease

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (4)

- Exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke caused cancer and preventable diseases; it adversely affects the health of infants and children
- Of the 20 million premature deaths since 1964
  - 2.5 million nonsmokers
  - 100,000 babies (SIDs, prematurity)
- Stroke a known consequence of secondhand smoke

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (5)

- Disease risks from smoking by women have risen sharply over the last 50 years
  - Women are now as likely to die from smoking as men
  - Women's lung cancer risk now the same as men
  - More women die from COPD than men
  - Smoking can cause ectopic pregnancy and reduce fertility

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (6)

- Cigarette smoking causes inflammation and impaired immune function, reducing the body's ability to fight off infection and disease
  - Increased risk of TB disease and death

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (7)

- Although cigarette smoking has declined significantly since 1964, very large disparities in tobacco use remain (vulnerable populations)
  - Race and ethnicity
  - Educational level
  - Socioeconomic status
  - Armed services
  - Regions of the US (Midwest and Southeast)
  - Sexual orientation
  - Mental illness

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (8)

- Comprehensive tobacco control programs and policies are effective
  - Need to use them and fund them
  - Full, forceful and sustained use of measures

#### Proven tobacco control measures

- Year-round hard-hitting media campaigns
- Easy-to-access cessation treatments (ACA)
- 100% indoor smoke-free laws
- Excise taxes and pricing
- Tobacco-control programs funded at CDC recommended levels
- Full use of FDA's regulatory authority over tobacco products

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (9)

- The burden of death and disease from tobacco use in the United States is overwhelmingly caused by <u>cigarettes</u> and other combusted tobacco products; rapid elimination of their use will dramatically reduce this burden
  - Every day 3200 under-18 years of age smoke their first cigarette
  - Every day another 2100 youth and young adults become daily smokers
  - 90% of adults who smoke started smoking before 18
  - 98% before age **26**
  - If current trends continue, 5.6 million kids (1 in 13) now alive will die prematurely from smoking-related diseases
- Our goal is to make the next generation tobacco free

## Major Points from the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Report (10)

 For 50 years Surgeon Generals' reports on smoking and health have provided a critical scientific foundation for public health action directed at reducing tobacco use and preventing tobacco-related disease and premature death

- 1964 42% smoke
- 1966 warning labels
- 1967 public service announcements to counter tobacco ads
- 1969 phase out of ads on TV and radio
- 1970 37% smoke
- 1970 ban on ads on TV and radio and strengthened warning label

- 1971 last cigarette ad runs (Tonight Show)
- 1972 SG Report discusses secondhand smoke
- 1973 Arizona restricts smoking in some public places
- 1975 no cigarette rations to troops
- 1980 33% smoke
- 1988 California first tobacco tax for tobacco control programs

- 1990 26% smoke
- 1990 domestic airlines smokefree
- 1990 San Luis Obispo passes first smokefree restaurant law
- 1991 NCI supports tobacco control programs in 17 states
- 1992 EPA classifies secondhand smoke as carcinogen

- 1993 White House smokefree
- 1994 Mississippi files first lawsuit against US tobacco
- 1994 Seven tobacco execs testify in Congress that nicotine is not addictive
- 1995 California first statewide smokefree bar and restaurant law
- 1998 46 states and 4 tobacco companies sign Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement

- 1999 DOJ files suit against industry for deceiving Americans
- 1999 CDC launches tobacco control programs in 50 states
- 1999 bans of outdoor and transit billboard ads
- 2000 23 % smokers
- 2003 -- WHO adopts first international tobacco control treaty
- 2006 Federal court ruled US tobacco deceiving Americans (racketeering)

- 2009 Tobacco Control Act and biggest federal excise tax
- 2010 19% smokers
- 2010 half of US states have smokefree laws
- 2012 CDC launches "Tips from Former Smokers" ad campaign
- 2014 18% smokers <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EyVLKHEqTu0">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EyVLKHEqTu0</a>
- 2014 FDA launches "The Real Cost" ad campaign <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ks2L6XFLAeA">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ks2L6XFLAeA</a>
- 2014 CDC releases Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs

# NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY





#### Vision

Working together to improve the health and quality of life for individuals, families, and communities by moving the nation from a focus on sickness and disease to one based on prevention and wellness.



#### Partners in Prevention

- Federal government
- State, tribal, local and territorial governments
- Businesses and employers
- Health care systems, insurers, clinicians
- Education (early learning centers, schools)
- Community and faith-based organizations
- Individuals and families
- Roles policy maker, purchase, employer, funder, data collector and researcher, health care provider, communicator and educator

#### **NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY**



