La Vape : Nouvel allié des addictologues ?



18 juin 2025 MONTREUX

Centre de conférences et de séminaires de Caux



INNOVER EN ADDICTOLOGIE

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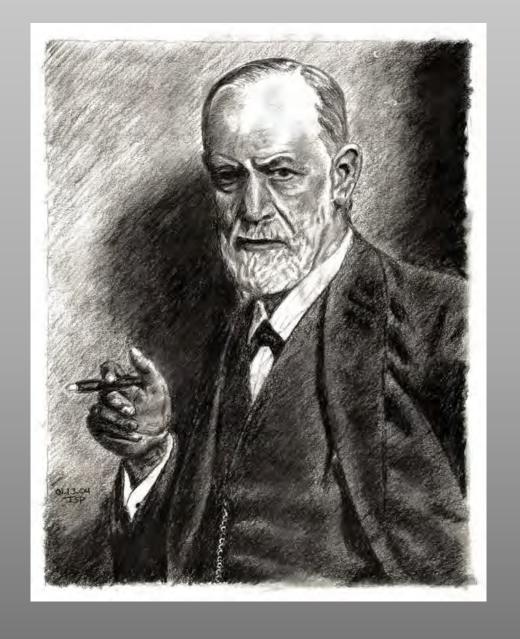
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De quoi vous venez nous parler en congrès de psychiatrie? Le tabac est un problème de médecine somatique...

D'ailleurs, moi aussi je fume, il est où le problème?



Sigmund Freud (source image: google)

Prévalence de la consommation de tabac

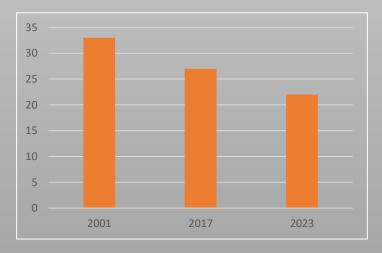
• Prévalence du tabagisme en Suisse: élevée, en lente baisse

• Global: 2022 – 22.1%

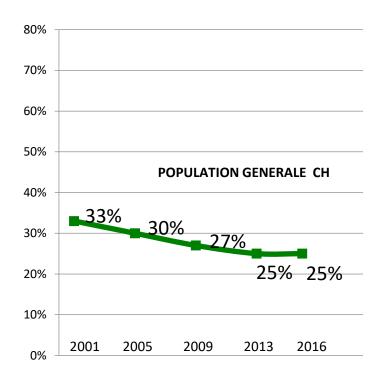
2017 - 27.1 %

• Baisse de 33% (2001) à 27% (2011-17) puis à 22% (2022)

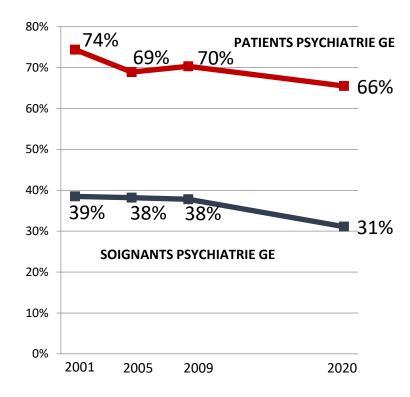
 Hommes 	27 %	Femmes	21%
• 15-24 ans	25.4 %	15-24 ans	26.2%
• 25-44 ans	33.2 %	25-44 ans	24.5%
• 45-64 ans	29.3 %	45-64 ans	21.5%
• > 65 ans	15.2 %	> 65 ans	12.7%



Tabagisme des soignants en psychiatrie/addictologie



Monitorage Suisse des Addictions



Etudes de prévalence du tabagisme dans les unités hospitalières de psychiatrie, HUG, Keizer et al.





Le tabac: un problème de santé individuelle et publique

- Conso Tabac actif: 1ère cause mortalité évitable :
 - ~9'500 décès/an, 15% décès
 - 50% fumeurs meurent de maladie due au tabac, 25% < 70a
 - Mal cardio-vasc: 39% Cancers: 42% Mal pulm: 20%
 - Réduction de la qualité et de l'espérance de vie: -10 ans
- Exposition à la fumée (Tabac passif) :
 - Exposition > 7h/sem: 6% 20-24a: 17.9%
 - Exposition > 1h/sem: 35.1%
- Coûts exorbitants du tabagisme en Suisse (CHF/an)
 - Coûts médicaux: 3 Mia CHF/an
 - Coûts sociaux: 2 Mia CHF/an
 vs. Gains société: 2.2 Mia CHF/an
 - Coûts totaux: 5 Mia CHF/an

Quels produits du tabac

• 2017/*2022* :

Cigarettes: 96.5 / 57 % fumeurs quotidiens
 30 / 43 % fumeurs occasionnels

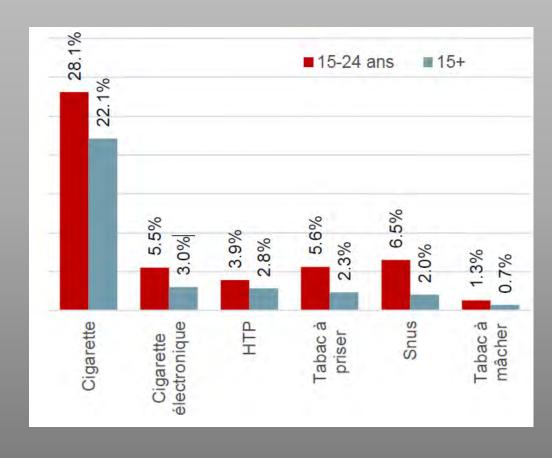
• Fumeurs réguliers: moyenne 13.6 cigarettes/jour

• Vapotage: 3% H 15-24 ans: 6% F 15-24 ans: 5%

• Cigare: 4.6%

• Pipe: 1.6%

• Snus: 0.9% H 15-24 ans: 11%



Pourquoi ne pas aborder le tabagisme en psychiatrie / addictologie ?

Nombreuses croyances erronées:

- S'occuper du tabagisme en milieu psychiatrique n'est pas une priorité...
- Le tabagisme est peu abordé dans les services de psychiatrie & addictologie
- La dépendance au tabac est légère et peu importante
- L'arrêt du tabac n'est pas réaliste pour ces patients...
- Le tabac est un des rares plaisirs qui restent à ces patients...
- Chacun est libre de fumer...
- Le tabac est une automédication pour ces patients...
- En arrêtant de fumer ils vont décompenser...
- Tabagisme des soignants
- Fumer avec le patient est un moyen de créer du lien...
- On n'est pas formés pour cela...

Bénéfices de l'arrêt du tabac sur la santé mentale



2021

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Smoking cessation for improving mental health (Review)

Taylor GMJ, Lindson N, Farley A, Leinberger-Jabari A, Sawyer K, te Water Naudé R, Theodoulou A, King N, Burke C, Aveyard P

Included 102 studies representing over 169,500 participants.

PRIMARY OUTCOMES: anxiety; depression; mixed anxiety and depression

SECONDARY OUTCOMES: stress; well-being; mental health problems; social well-being, personal relationships, isolation and loneliness.

L'arrêt du tabac ne péjore pas l'état psychique des patients

L'arrêt du tabac améliore tous les indicateurs: par ex. les symptômes anxieux et dépressifs diminuent de manière faible à modérée

Situations cliniques: c'est à vous! 5'

- Femme de 33 ans, traitée pour une HTA et une épilepsie partielle, qui aimerait arrêter de fumer. Actuellement 15 cig. par jour. Intolérance cutanée au patch de nicotine.
- Quelle(s) intervention(s) ?

- Homme de 55 ans, connu pour un surpoids, un diabète type II depuis 20 ans, et chez qui vient d'être découvert un BPCO. Il fume 1 paquet par jour, est adressé par son pneumologue, et n'a pas d'intention d'arrêt du tabac.
- Quelle(s) intervention(s) ?

Les différents moyens pour arrêter

Sans médicaments

- Hypnose
- Acupuncture / Acupressure
- Méditation / Pleine conscience
- Autres...
- Alternatives!

Avec

- Substituts en nicotine (env. x2)
 - Patch + Formes rapides
- Vape (env. x4)
- Varénicline (Champix^R) (> x2)
- Bupropion (Zyban^R) (< x2)



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Randomized Trial of E-Cigarettes versus Nicotine-Replacement Therapy

Peter Hajek, Ph.D., Anna Phillips-Waller, B.Sc., Dunja Przulj, Ph.D., Francesca Pesola, Ph.D., Katie Myers Smith, D.Psych., Natalie Bisal, M.Sc., Jinshuo Li, M.Phil., Steve Parrott, M.Sc., Peter Sasieni, Ph.D., Lynne Dawkins, Ph.D., Louise Ross, Maciej Goniewicz, Ph.D., Pharm.D., Qi Wu, M.Sc., and Hayden J. McRobbie, Ph.D.

Outcome	E-Cigarettes (N = 438)	Nicotine Replacement (N = 446)	Primary Analysis: Relative Risk (95% CI)†	Sensitivity Analysis: Adjusted Relative Risk (95% CI)
Primary outcome: abstinence at 52 wk — no. (%)	79 (18.0)	44 (9.9)	1.83 (1.30-2.58)	1.75 (1.24-2.46)‡
Secondary outcomes				
Abstinence between wk 26 and wk 52 — no. (%)	93 (21.2)	53 (11.9)	1.79 (1.32–2.44)	1.82 (1.34–2.47)§
Abstinence at 4 wk after target quit date — no. (%)	192 (43.8)	134 (30.0)	1.45 (1.22–1.74)	1.43 (1.20-1.71)¶
Abstinence at 26 wk after target quit date — no. (%)	155 (35.4)	112 (25.1)	1.40 (1.14–1.72)	1.36 (1.15–1.67)‡
Carbon monoxide–validated reduction in smoking of ≥50% in participants without abstinence between wk 26 and wk 52 — no./total no. (%)	44/345 (12.8)	29/393 (7.4)	1.75 (1.12–2.72)	1.73 (1.11–2.69)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Electronic Nicotine-Delivery Systems for Smoking Cessation

Reto Auer, M.D., Anna Schoeni, Ph.D., Jean-Paul Humair, M.D., M.P.H., Isabelle Jacot-Sadowski, M.D., Ivan Berlin, M.D., Ph.D., Mirah J. Stuber, M.D., Moa Lina Haller, M.D., Rodrigo Casagrande Tango, M.D., M.P.H., Anja Frei, Ph.D., Alexandra Strassmann, Ph.D., Philip Bruggmann, M.D., Florent Baty, Ph.D., Martin Brutsche, M.D., Ph.D., Kali Tal, Ph.D., Stéphanie Baggio, Ph.D., Julian Jakob, M.D., Nicolas Sambiagio, Ph.D., Nancy B. Hopf, Ph.D., Martin Feller, M.D., Nicolas Rodondi, M.D., and Aurélie Berthet, Ph.D.

Outcome	Control Group N=624	Intervention Group N = 622	Difference, Intervention vs. Control (95% CI)*	Crude Relative Risk (95% CI)†	Adjusted Relative Ris (95% CI):
	number	(percent)		percentage points	
Primary outcome: continuous abstinence from smoking at 6 months	102 (16.3)	180 (28.9)	12.6 (8.0–172)	1.77 (1.43-2.20)	1.71 (1.39-2.12)
Secondary outcomes¶					
Continuous abstinence, without biochemical validation	146 (23.4)	237 (38.1)	14.7 (9.6–19.8)	1.63 (1.37-1.94)	1.57 (1.32–1.85)
Su stained abstinence allowing a 2-week grace period, with biochemical validation	110 (17.6)	191 (30.7)	13.1 (8.4–17.8)	1.74 (1.42-2.14)	1.70 (1.39–2.08)
Sustained abstinence allowing up to 5 cigarettes, with biochemical validation	109 (17.5)	219 (35.2)	17.7 (12.9–22.5)	2.02 (1.65–2.46)	1.96 (1.61-2.38)
Abstinence within previous 7 days, with biochemical validation	133 (21.3)	245 (39.4)	18.1 (13.1–23.1)	1.85 (1.54-2.21)	1.74 (1.47-2.07)
Abstinence within previous 7 days, without bio- chemical validation	200 (32.1)	332 (53.4)	21.3 (16.0-26.7)	1.67 (1.45-1.91)	1.56 (1.37-1.77)





• Politiques, programmes et pratiques visant à

réduire les effets négatifs de santé, sociaux et légaux

associés avec la consommation et la politique / les lois

des substances psycho-actives.

• Se base sur les **droits humains** et la **justice**.



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COURS OUVERTS



This course is the first of its kind, as it addresses critical issues related to drugs from a multidisciplinary, health and human rights-based approach. Questions that will be covered in the MOOC include what are drugs, why do people use them and why and how are they controlled; the benefits and harms of drugs to individuals and society worldwide; how public health policies address drug use; the negative consequences of widespread prohibitionist drug policies; the special case of the lack of access to opioids and other controlled medicines and finally the case for drug policy reform.

The topics will be presented by over 40 speakers from scientific, academic and institutional backgrounds, spokespersons of civil society as well as people using drugs presenting their views. This course is available on Coursera in English, with Spanish, Russian and French subtitles.

This course is available on Coursera in English, with Spanish, Russian and French subtitles.

Instructors



Michel Kazatchkine





Jennifer Hasselgard-Rowe Aymeric Reyre

Coordinators

Jennifer Hasselgard-Rowe, Aymeric Reyre

Department

Faculty of Medicine

Subjects

- Drugs
- · Medicine and Healthcare

Module 3, Leçon 1, Vidéo 3:

Harm reduction: Concept and Tools Pat'o'Hare

Réduction des risques :

- Se base sur les droits humains
- 4^e principe national de lutte contre les problèmes liés aux drogues (LStup)
- Accepté par 66% des Suisses en 2008!

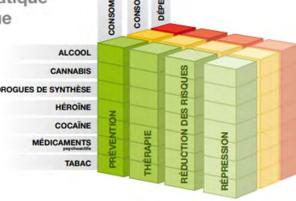


Nouveau : prise en compte des types de consommation :

Troisième dimension

Le modèle est complété par la dimension des types de consommation

- Consommation peu problèmatique
- Consommation problématique
- Dépendance



©2005, Commission fédérale pour les questions liées aux drogues (CFLD)

Page !



Risque



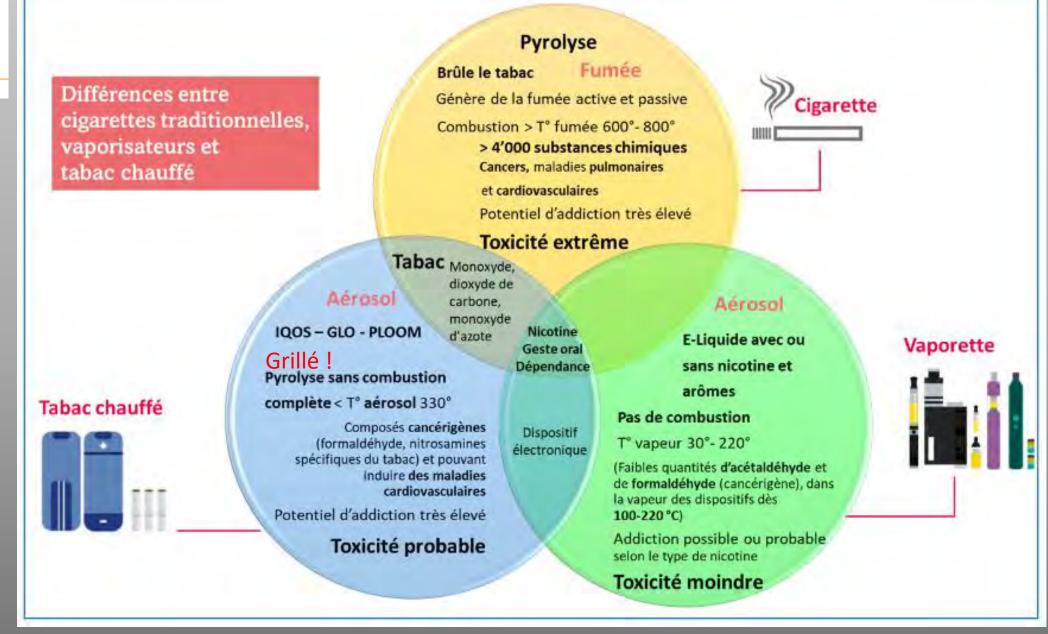


vape

tabac grillé

cigarette







Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Hazardous Materials

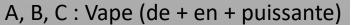


journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jhazmat

Comparison of the chemical composition of aerosols from heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and tobacco cigarettes and their toxic impacts on the human bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cells



Romain Dusautoir^a, Gianni Zarcone^a, Marie Verriele^b, Guillaume Garçon^a, Isabelle Fronval^b, Nicolas Beauval^a, Delphine Allorge^a, Véronique Riffault^b, Nadine Locoge^b, Jean-Marc Lo-Guidice^a, Sébastien Anthérieu^{a, a}



D: Tabac «chauffé»

E: Tabac avec combustion

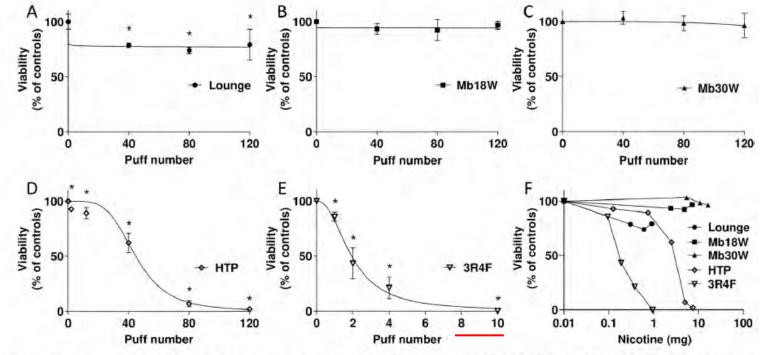


Fig. 4. Cell viability after exposure of BEAS-2B cells to different puff numbers of e-cigs [Lounge (A), Mb18W (B) or Mb30W (C)], HTP (D) and 3R4F cigarette (E). The viability was assessed by measuring intracellular ATP content in cells 24 h after exposure. Results are expressed as percentages relative to the ATP content in control cells arbitrarily set at a value of 100 %. Data represent the mean ± SD of three independent culture replicates. *p < 0.05 compared to control cells. (F) Cell viability expressed as a function of nicotine content (mg) in aerosols from each device. Nicotine content is determined by the nicotine concentration per puff (depending of the device) multiplied by the number of puffs.

Universitaires Genève



La Vape ...

- N'est du tabac «toasté»!
- Moins de complications médicales
- Moins de morbi-mortalité
- Toujours de la dépendance
- Des batteries et de la technologie
- La plupart des appareils sont rechargeables
- Polluante sans doute, mais plus ou moins que l'industrie du tabac ?

- <u>Les perturbateurs du</u> <u>débat</u>:
- De qui parle-t-on?
 - Fumeur.e.s?
 - Non-fumeur.e.s?
- Théorie du complot !!
 - Top down ou bottom up ?
- Public Health England...
 - Avis d'expert.e.s... ?





Pour infos pratiques: helveticvape.ch

Adresser les patients dans une boutique de vape pour conseils Conseiller dispositif «Pod» avec liquide sels de nicotine 1 mg/ml par cig. Fumée par jour p.ex. 10 cig/j -> 10 mg/ml nicotine



Le sous-groupe: les Puff bar

- «Novateur, cool, trendy, sympa, social»...
- RdR aussi
- Cave protection des nonfumeur.e.s
- Et des jeunes!
- *Peuvent* être ramenée & recyclée ...
- Mais quid de l'environnement?

A interdire pour protection des jeunes! A déconseiller sauf pour patient.e limité (p.ex. personnes âgées) pas Capable de manipuler vapoteur «classique»







Les e-cigarettes à usage unique, ou "puffs", seront interdites en Suisse

Suisse

Modifié le 6 juin 2025 à 11:48



≪ Partager



Le parlement vote l'interdiction des cigarettes électronique jetables en Suisse / 19h30 / 1 min. / le 4 juin 2025

E-cigarettes: an evidence updateA report commissioned by Public Health England



6.

Protecting and improving the nation's health

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There has been an overall shift towards the inaccurate perception of vape being as harmful as cigarettes [...] in contrast to the current expert estimate that using vape is around 95% safer than smoking.

Vape estimée à env. 20x moins nocifs que le tabac

• • •

Key messages

- Smokers who have tried other methods of quitting without success could be encouraged to try e-cigarettes (EC) to stop smoking and stop smoking services should support smokers using EC to quit by offering them behavioural support.
- Encouraging smokers who cannot or do not want to stop smoking to switch to EC could help reduce smoking related disease, death and health inequalities.
- 3. There is no evidence that EC are undermining the long-term decline in cigarette smoking among adults and youth, and may in fact be contributing to it. Despite some experimentation with EC among never smokers, EC are attracting very few people who have never smoked into regular EC use.
- 4. Recent studies support the Cochrane Review findings that EC can help people to quit smoking and reduce their cigarette consumption. There is also evidence that EC can encourage quitting or cigarette consumption reduction even among those not intending to quit or rejecting other support. More research is needed in this area.
- When used as intended, EC pose no risk of nicotine poisoning to users, but eliquids should be in 'childproof' packaging. The accuracy of nicotine content labelling currently raises no major concerns.
- 7. Whilst protecting non-smoking children and ensuring the products on the market are as safe and effective as possible are clearly important goals, new regulations currently planned should also maximise the public health opportunities of EC.
- 8. Continued vigilance and research in this area are needed.

184. Lobb, B., Vaping: Towards a regulatory framework for e-cigarettes: Report of the standing committee on health. 2015.

185. Government of Canada. Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey (CTADS): Summary of results for 2013. 2015



Protecting and improving the nation's health

Vaping in England: an evidence update including mental health and pregnancy, March 2020

A report commissioned by Public Health England

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The data presented here suggest that vaping has not undermined the declines in adult smoking.

Increasingly incorrect perceptions among the public about the harms of vaping could prevent some smokers using vaping products to quit smoking.

A ban on flavoured liquids could have adverse effects and unintended consequences for smokers using vaping products to quit. It should only be considered with caution.

There are signs that health professionals need more tailored training on the use of vaping products among people with mental health conditions.

The inconsistent attitudes of health professionals to vaping in pregnancy show that guidance is urgently needed.

While they await the outcomes of ongoing research, health professionals can use guidance and recommendations from the Smoking in Pregnancy Challenge Group on vaping before, during and after pregnancy for maternity and other health professionals. The guidance says that vaping should be supported if it helps women or households with children to quit smoking or stay smokefree and that regulated nicotine vaping products will always be preferable to smoking.





E-cigarettes and harm reduction

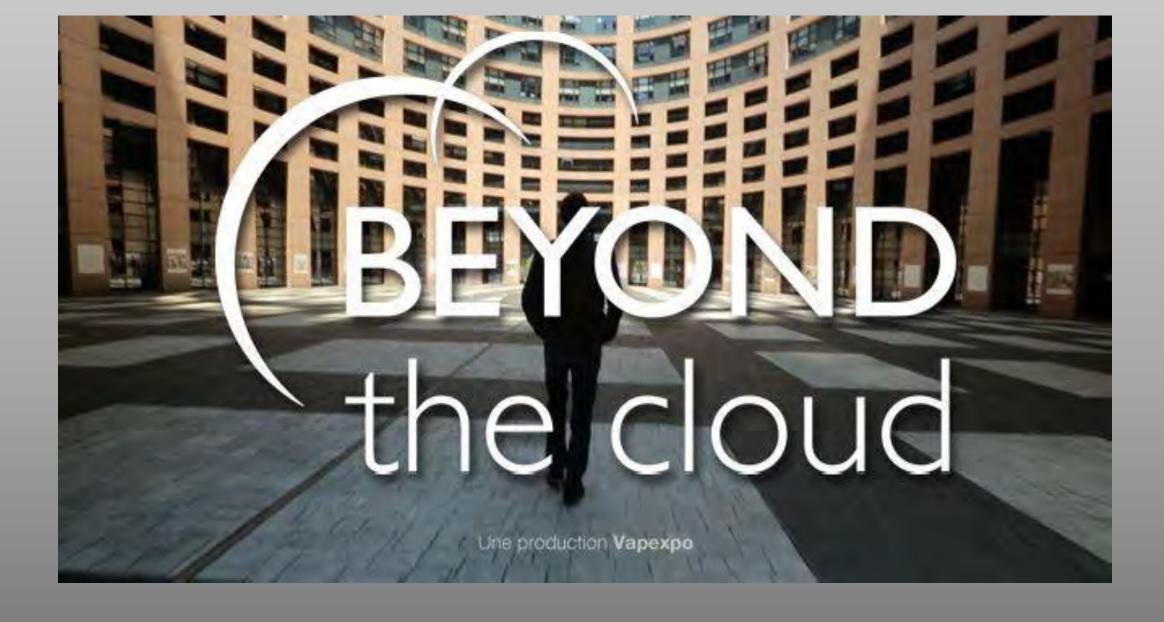
An evidence review





Figure reproduced and adapted with permission from the American College of Cardiology Foundation²⁶

Fig 2.2. Nicotine products and the likelihood of risk.



Un Documentaire sur la Vape (recommandé!)

Merci! Questions?

