

# Press Release

**For Immediate Release**

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## **New CDC report provides first analysis of lung injury deaths associated with use of e-cigarette, or vaping, products**

*Report also updates data on patient characteristics and substances used*

As of October 22, 2019, 34 deaths in patients with e-cigarette, or vaping, product use associated lung injury (EVALI) have been reported to CDC. Of the 29 deaths among patients with EVALI analyzed in today's report, 59% were men and the median age was 45 years. Patients with EVALI who died were older than the overall population of EVALI patients.

Today's MMWR report is the first to describe characteristics of patients with EVALI who died to date, and also updates previous data on all EVALI patient characteristics, including sex, age, and substances used in e-cigarette, or vaping, products.

Among the 19 EVALI patients who died and for whom CDC had available data on substances used, 84% reported any use of THC-containing products, 37% reported any use of nicotine-containing products, 63% reported exclusive use of THC-containing products, and 16% reported exclusive use of nicotine-containing products.

### **Report adds updated information on patient characteristics**

As of October 22, 2019, 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have reported 1,604 cases of EVALI. Data from today's report indicate that patients with EVALI are mostly young, white males. Among patients with available data, 79% were under age 35, 78% were non-Hispanic white, and 70% were males. Additionally, about half of the cases, and two deaths, occurred in patients under age 25 years.

“It is evident from today's report that these lung injuries are disproportionately affecting young people,” said Robert R. Redfield, M.D., director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “As CDC receives additional data, a more defined picture of those impacted is taking shape. These new insights can help bring us a step closer to identifying the cause or causes of this outbreak.”

The report also reinforces that THC-containing products continue to play a major role in the outbreak. Among 867 patients with available data on specific e-cigarette, or vaping, product use in the three months preceding symptom onset, 86% reported any use of THC-containing products, 64% reported any use of nicotine-containing products, 52% reported any use of both THC-containing products and nicotine-containing products,

34% reported exclusive use of THC-containing products, and 11% reported exclusive use of nicotine-containing products.

### **Recommendations**

At this time, FDA and CDC have not identified the cause or causes of the lung injuries in these cases, and the only commonality among all cases is that patients report the use of vaping products, including e-cigarettes. No one compound or ingredient has emerged as the cause of these illnesses to date; and it may be that there is more than one cause of this outbreak. We do know that THC is present in most of the samples tested to date, and most patients report a history of THC-containing products. The latest national and state findings suggest products containing THC, particularly those obtained off the street or from other informal sources (e.g. friends, family members, illicit dealers), are linked to most of the cases and play a major role in the outbreak.

As such, we recommend that you do not use e-cigarette or vaping products that contain THC. And since the specific cause or causes of lung injury are not yet known, the only way to assure that you are not at risk while the investigation continues is to consider refraining from use of all e-cigarette and-vaping products. Adults addicted to nicotine using e-cigarettes should weigh all risks and benefits, and consider utilizing FDA approved nicotine replacement therapies. They should not turn to or resume using combustible tobacco. There is no safe tobacco product. All tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, carry a risk.

CDC will continue to update guidance, as appropriate, as new data emerges from this complex outbreak.

More information about the investigation is available at [www.cdc.gov/lunginjury](http://www.cdc.gov/lunginjury).

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## Update: Characteristics of Patients in a National Outbreak of E-cigarette, or Vaping, Product Use–Associated Lung Injuries — United States, October 2019

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CDC, the Food and Drug Administration, state and local health departments, and other public health and clinical stakeholders are investigating a national outbreak of electronic-cigarette (e-cigarette), or vaping, product use–associated lung injury (EVALI) (1). As of October 22, 2019, 49 states, the District of Columbia (DC), and the U.S. Virgin Islands have reported 1,604 cases of EVALI to CDC, including 34 (2.1%) EVALI-associated deaths in 24 states. Based on data collected as of October 15, 2019, this report updates data on patient characteristics and substances used in e-cigarette, or vaping, products (2) and describes characteristics of EVALI-associated deaths. The median age of EVALI patients who survived was 23 years, and the median age of EVALI patients who died was 45 years. Among 867 (54%) EVALI patients with available data on use of specific e-cigarette, or vaping, products in the 3 months preceding symptom onset, 86% reported any use of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)-containing products, 64% reported any use of nicotine-containing products, and 52% reported use of both. Exclusive use of THC-containing products was reported by 34% of patients and exclusive use of nicotine-containing products by 11%, and for 2% of patients, no use of either THC- or nicotine-containing products was reported. Among 19 EVALI patients who died and for whom substance use data were available, 84% reported any use of THC-containing products, including 63% who reported exclusive use of THC-containing products; 37% reported any use of nicotine-containing products, including 16% who reported exclusive use of nicotine-containing products. To date, no single compound or ingredient used in e-cigarette, or vaping, products has emerged as the cause of EVALI, and there might be more than one cause. Because most patients reported

using THC-containing products before symptom onset, CDC recommends that persons should not use e-cigarette, or vaping, products that contain THC. In addition, because the specific compound or ingredient causing lung injury is not yet known, and while the investigation continues, persons should consider refraining from the use of all e-cigarette, or vaping, products.

State health departments, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists Vaping Associated Pulmonary Injury Epidemiology Task Force, and CDC developed and disseminated surveillance case definitions\* and data collection tools (i.e., patient interview and medical record abstraction forms) to monitor and track cases beginning in August 2019. Some states are using these tools, whereas others elected to use state-specific tools. States and jurisdictions routinely report the number of confirmed and probable EVALI cases to CDC on a voluntary basis and, when available, include data from medical record abstractions and patient interviews. Proxies (e.g., spouses or parents) were interviewed if patients were too ill or if they had died. Most states and jurisdictions report the number of cases to CDC as case status is determined; however, it can take up to several weeks to complete and submit information from interview and medical record abstraction. This report provides updated data on patient demographic characteristics; substances used in e-cigarette, or vaping, products; and characteristics of EVALI patients who died, based on cases reported to CDC with available interview and medical record abstraction data as of October 15, 2019. The median ages of patients were compared across groups using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test. SAS statistical software (version 9.4; SAS Institute) was used for the analysis.

\* [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic\\_information/e-cigarettes/assets/2019-Lung-Injury-Surveillance-Case-Definition-508.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/assets/2019-Lung-Injury-Surveillance-Case-Definition-508.pdf).



## Summary

### What is already known about this topic?

CDC and partners are investigating the ongoing outbreak of e-cigarette, or vaping, product use–associated lung injury (EVALI) in the United States, the District of Columbia, and one U.S. territory.

### What is added by this report?

As of October 22, 2019, a total of 1,604 cases of EVALI, including 34 deaths, were reported to CDC. Based on data collected as of October 15, 2019, use of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)-containing products in the 3 months preceding symptom onset was reported by 86% of patients. The median age of EVALI patients who survived was 23 years, and the median age of EVALI patients who died was 45 years.

### What are the implications for public health practice?

Most EVALI patients report using THC-containing products before symptom onset. CDC recommends that persons should not use e-cigarette, or vaping, products containing THC. Because the specific compound or ingredient causing EVALI is not known, persons should consider refraining from use of all e-cigarette, or vaping, products.

As of October 22, 2019, 49 states, DC, and the U.S. Virgin Islands had reported 1,604 cases of EVALI to CDC, including 34 (2.1%) EVALI-associated deaths in 24 states. Among 1,378 patients with confirmed or probable EVALI reported to CDC by October 15, 2019, with available data, 964 (70%) were male (Table). No cases in pregnant women were reported. Among 1,364 patients with information on age, the median age was 24 years (range = 13–75 years) and was similar among males (23 years) and females (25 years); 737 (54%) patients were aged <25 years, and 1,081 (79%) were aged <35 years. Among 383 EVALI patients with available information on race/ethnicity, 298 (78%) were non-Hispanic white, and 62 (16%) were Hispanic. Among 867 patients with available data on substances used, 749 (86%) reported any use of THC-containing products, and 552 (64%) reported any use of nicotine-containing products in the 3 months preceding symptom onset; 455 patients (52%) reported use of both THC-containing products and nicotine-containing products, 294 (34%) reported exclusive use of THC-containing products, and 97 (11%) reported exclusive use of nicotine-containing products. Twenty-one (2%) patients reported no use of THC- or nicotine-containing products.

Among the 29 EVALI-associated deaths reported to CDC as of October 15, 2019, 59% (17) were male; the median age was 45 years (range = 17–75 years) overall (Table), 55 years (range = 17–71 years) among males, and 43 years (range = 27–75 years) among females; the age difference between males and females was not statistically significant

( $p = 0.5$ ). Patients who died were older than patients who survived ( $p < 0.01$ ). Among 19 EVALI patients who died and for whom data on substance use was available, the use of any THC-containing products was reported by patients or proxies for 84% (16), including 63% (12) who exclusively used THC-containing products. Use of any nicotine-containing products was reported for 37% (seven), including 16% (three) who exclusively used nicotine-containing products. Use of both THC- and nicotine-containing products was reported in four decedents.

## Discussion

Cases of EVALI continue to be reported to CDC as part of this national outbreak. Similar to previous reports at the national and state levels (1–4), most patients reported use of THC-containing products in the 3 months before symptom onset. Patients were predominantly aged <35 years, non-Hispanic white, and male. Patients with EVALI who died were older than patients who survived. Illnesses and deaths occurred across an age spectrum, from adolescents to older adults. Approximately half of cases, and two deaths, occurred in patients aged <25 years. Older adults were disproportionately represented among patients who died; only 2% of cases, but nearly 25% of deaths, occurred in patients aged >65 years. Further, any use of THC-containing products was reported for 86% of patients who survived and 84% of patients who died; exclusive use of THC-containing products was reported for 63% of EVALI patients who died and for 33% who survived.

Findings from this report, which is the largest analysis of EVALI patients to date, suggest that this outbreak continues to substantially affect young persons, highlighting the need to communicate the dangers of e-cigarette, or vaping, use particularly among youths and young adults. Although 2% of all EVALI patients were aged 65–75 years, 24% of deaths were in this age group; relevant tailored and targeted messaging might also be needed for this age group. Consistent with previously published reports (1–4), the data presented here suggest that THC-containing products are playing an important role in this outbreak. Further, reports from Illinois, Utah, and Wisconsin suggest that patients have typically obtained their THC-containing e-cigarette, or vaping, products through informal sources, such as friends or illicit in-person and online dealers, although local and regional differences in illicit THC supply and production might exist (3,4).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, data on substances used in e-cigarette, or vaping, products were self-reported or reported by proxies and might be subject to recall bias, as well as social desirability bias because nonmedical marijuana is illegal in many states. Therefore, underreporting might have occurred, particularly

**TABLE. Characteristics of patients with electronic cigarette (e-cigarette), or vaping, product use–associated lung injury (EVALI) reported to CDC — United States, August–October 2019\***

Characteristic	No. /Total No. (%†)		
	EVALI patients who survived	EVALI–associated deaths	All EVALI patients
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	947/1,349 (70)	17/29 (59)	964/1,378 (70)
Female	402/1,349 (30)	12/29 (41)	414/1,378 (30)
<b>Age group (yrs)</b>			
13–17	735/1,335 (55) <sup>§</sup>	2/29 (7) <sup>§</sup>	196/1,364 (14)
18–24			541/1,364 (40)
25–34	339/1,335 (25)	5/29 (17)	344/1,364 (25)
35–44	165/1,335 (12)	7/29 (24)	172/1,364 (13)
45–64	79/1,335 (6)	8/29 (28)	87/1,364 (6)
65–75	17/1,335 (1)	7/29 (24)	24/1,364 (2)
<b>Median age, yrs (range)</b>			
Overall	23 (13–72)	45 (17–75)	24 (13–75)
Male	23 (13–68)	55 (17–71)	23 (13–71)
Female	25 (13–72)	43 (27–75)	25 (13–75)
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>¶</sup></b>			
White	283/365 (78)	15/18 (83)	298/383 (78)
Black or African American	22/365 (6)**	1/18 (6)**	9/383 (2)
American Indian or Alaska Native			4/383 (1)
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander			5/383 (1)
Other			5/383 (1)
Hispanic	60/365 (16)	2/18 (11)	62/383 (16)
<b>Substances used in e-cigarette, or vaping, products<sup>††,§§</sup></b>			
THC-containing products, any use	733/848 (86)	16/19 (84)	749/867 (86)
Nicotine-containing products, any use	545/848 (64)	7/19 (37)	552/867 (64)
Both THC- and nicotine-containing products, any use	451/848 (53)	4/19 (21)	455/867 (52)
THC-containing products, exclusive use	282/848 (33)	12/19 (63)	294/867 (34)
Nicotine-containing products, exclusive use	94/848 (11)	3/19 (16)	97/867 (11)
No THC- or nicotine-containing products reported	21/848 (2)	0/19 (0)	21/867 (2)

**Abbreviation:** THC = tetrahydrocannabinol.

\* Reported as of October 15, 2019.

† Percentages might not add up to 100% because of rounding.

§ Data for the 13–17 and 18–24 age groups were combined to protect patient identity.

¶ Whites; blacks or African Americans; American Indians or Alaska Natives; Asians, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; and Others were non-Hispanic. Hispanic persons could be of any race.

\*\* Data for persons in the following race/ethnicity groups were combined to protect patient identity: black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander, and Other.

†† In the 3 months preceding symptom onset; categories not mutually exclusive.

§§ Data on both THC- and nicotine-containing product use required to be included.

for patients who died and others whose information was provided by a proxy. Second, data on some variables, such as race/ethnicity, were missing for many patients, and conclusions based on these data might not be generalizable to the entire patient population. Finally, these data might be subject to misclassification of substance use for multiple reasons. Patients likely did not know the content of the e-cigarette, or vaping, products they used, and methods used to collect substance use data varied across states.

To date, no single compound or ingredient has emerged as the cause of EVALI, and there might be more than one cause. Because most patients report using THC-containing products before the onset of symptoms, CDC recommends that persons should not use e-cigarette, or vaping, products that

contain THC. Persons should not buy any type of e-cigarette, or vaping, products, particularly those containing THC, off the street and should not modify or add any substances to e-cigarette, or vaping, products that are not intended by the manufacturer, including products purchased through retail establishments. In addition, because the specific compound or ingredient causing lung injury is not yet known, and while the investigation continues, persons should consider refraining from use of all e-cigarette, or vaping, products. E-cigarette, or vaping, products should never be used by youths, young adults, or women who are pregnant. Moreover, persons who do not currently use tobacco products should not start using e-cigarette, or vaping, products (2,5).

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