







'Shisha', 'hookah' or 'hubbly bubblies'

'Hookah' - originated in Middle East in 1500s - part of life in Syria, Egypt and Turkey, through to India, Pakistan and Nepal

'Shisha' - tobacco mix containing molasses and assorted flavourings - usually fruits such as apple and lemon



Recently - growing popularity of sheesha and sheesha bars

- shisha is seen as a 'social activity'
- many do not regard it as smoking if they do, it is a 'safer way'
- promoted as 'herbal mixtures', 'nicotine free', 'tobacco free' and 'tar free' bars usually located in nightlife areas targeting 18-25 year olds
- "Smoking shisha is a very sociable thing to do in a multicultural city like Melbourne"

 Ancient Memories shisha bar owner Shahin Shahin Northcote Leader, January 22, 2013



What harms are associated with shisha smoking?

Water cleans the smoke and removes tar and other dangerous chemicals

water is used to cool smoke, making it easier on the throat – it does not remove tar. Some nicotine may be filtered by the water, shisha smokers are still exposed to enough to become addicted (WHO, 2005)

Shisha smoke is less likely to cause cancer and other problems

- □ burning creates tar shisha smoke contains tar, causing mouth and lung cancers, as well as heart disease, just like cigarette smoke (Cobb et al, 2010)
- 45 min session a smoker can inhale the equivalent of 100 cigarettes of smoke (Cardio Wellness, 2014). A typical 1 hour session "involves inhaling 100-200 times the volume of smoke inhaled with a single cigarette" (WHO, 2005)

It's a social activity and certain cultures have done it for years without problems

 smoking in shisha bars leads to inhaling more smoke, for longer periods than typical cigarette smokers. Secondhand smoke is particularly dangerous, not only containing tobacco smoke, but smoke from the heat source (usually charcoal). Sharing hookahs can lead to the spread of infectious diseases (WHO, 2005)

Shisha: Why should we be concerned?

It is not a safe alternative to cigarette smoking (WHO, 2005)

It poses a serious hazard to smokers and others exposed to the smoke emitted (WHO, 2005)

Challenges key tobacco prevention message – smoking is anti-social

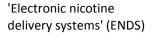
- sheesha is all about being social
- smoking restrictions bypassed by legal loopholes e.g., Vic smoking bans used a definition in Tobacco Act - consumption of tobacco product - "main ingredient" was tobacco











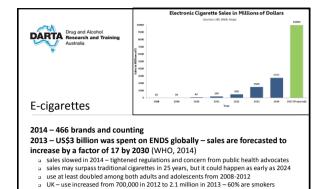
Developed by Chinese pharmacist Hon Lik in 2003 – continue to be manufactured mainly in China

- battery-operated, burning a liquid-based solution that provides nicotine
- simulates a smoking sensation similar to a
- traditional cigarette

 healthier alternative to tobacco smoking
- useful for quitting and reducing cigarettes a way to circumvent smoke-free laws – enabling users to smoke ('vape') anywhere
- "suck on an e-cigarette and it produces a cloud of nicotine-carrying vapour with none of the toxic by-products of burning tobacco"

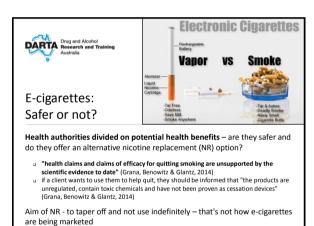






Aggressive marketing, similar to that used to popularize cigarettes in the 50s and 60s – most companies now bought by tobacco giants

















What are the regulations in Australia?

(Cancer Council of Australia, 2014)

DARTA Research and Training

No Australian laws specifically addressing e-cigarettes - laws relating to poisons, therapeutic goods and tobacco control could apply - it is a complex area ...

- nicotine e-cigarettes
- non-nicotine e-cigarettes 'therapeutic' or 'non-therapeutic'
- commercial importation and retail sale
- importation for personal use
- personal use

Sale and personal possession or use of **nicotine e-cigarettes** is currently unlawful in every jurisdiction in Australia – **nicotine classified as a 'Schedule 7- Dangerous Poison' under the Commonwealth Poisons Standard**

 could change if e-cigarettes registered by TGA - some states (SA, WA and Qld) still have problems with TGA registration – their laws cover products resembling tobacco products

Can import for personal therapeutic use with a prescription – but complicated as product has not been TGA approved. Importation not for therapeutic use does not breach customs laws but is prohibited under poisons laws ...







Interesting to see how we respond to the 'vaping' phenomenon – public health experts divided on risks/benefits of e-cigarettes leading to mixed messages – tobacco companies capitalizing on this ...

Whatever decision we make, we need to make it quickly and then develop appropriate messaging about 'vaping'



