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House Committee Health and Human Services
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Informational Hearing – Hookah

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American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network

Chairman Hawkins and Members of the Committee,

The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (“ACS CAN”) is the advocacy affiliate of the American Cancer Society (the “Society”). The Society is a nationwide, community-based, voluntary health organization dedicated to eliminating cancer as a major health problem by preventing cancer, saving lives and diminishing suffering from cancer, through research, education, advocacy, and service.

Hookah is a combustible tobacco product that has gained popularity among youth and young adults in the U.S. in recent years. Despite common misconceptions, hookah is not a safe alternative to cigarettes and other combustible tobacco products. Hookah bars have been opening with increasing frequency across the United States, particularly in college towns and urban areas. In 2008 there were 470 hookah bars listed on the U.S. hookah bar directory, with an average growth rate of 5 hookah bars per month. However, many hookah bars were not included in the directory, indicating the number of hookah bars today is likely higher.

The effects of exposure to hookah smoke are many. While many hookah smokers believe that it is less harmful or addictive than cigarette smoking, smoking water pipes, as well as breathing secondhand smoke from them, is at least as harmful as exposure to secondhand smoke. The smoke, like cigarette smoke, contains significant amounts of cancer-causing ingredients such as arsenic, cobalt, chromium, lead, and carbon monoxide. In addition, the carbon monoxide amounts are equal or greater than smoke from cigarettes. Water pipe smoking is associated with increased risk of disease including cancer, heart disease, lung disease, and adverse effects during pregnancy.

ACS CAN supports the regulation of all tobacco products and passage of strong smoke-free laws to protect people from the harms of secondhand smoke from all tobacco products. Hookah bars should not be exempt from smoke-free laws that prohibit smoking public places, including workplaces, restaurants and bars.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important issue. Please feel free to contact me directly if I can provide any additional information or if you have any questions.

Hookahs - Not a safe alternative to cigarettes

Hookah is a combustible tobacco product that has gained popularity among youth and young adults in the U.S. in recent years. Despite common misconceptions, hookah is not a safe alternative to cigarettes and other combustible tobacco products.

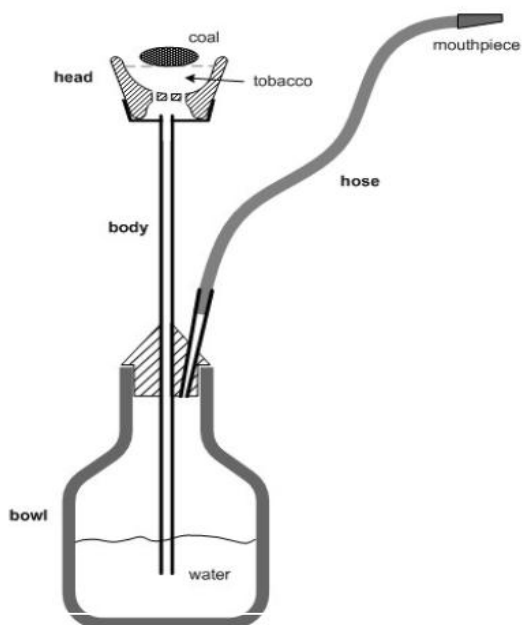
Hookah has been gaining in popularity in the United States, particularly among college students and young adults.

What is Hookah?¹

- Hookah or water pipe smoking involves burning tobacco, passing it through a water-filled bowl and inhaling the smoke through a long hose.
- Water pipes are known by a variety of other names, including: shisha, boory, goza, narghile, nargile, argihle, and hubble bubble.
- Increasingly, the most common form of tobacco smoked in a water pipe is called shisha or Maassel, which are sweetened with such flavors as apple, mint, cherry, or cappuccino.

Who Uses Hookah?

- Water pipes are most common in areas of China, India, Pakistan, and the Eastern Mediterranean Region. However, in the last several years, hookah has been gaining in popularity in the United States, as well, particularly among college students^{2 3 4} and young adults.^{5 6 7}
- Hookah smoking typically takes place in groups. Hookah bars have been opening with increasing frequency across the United States, particularly in college towns and urban areas. In 2008 there were 470 hookah bars listed on the U.S. hookah bar directory,⁸ with an average growth rate of 5 hookah bars per month. Many hookah bars were not included in the directory, indicating that the number of hookah bars today is likely higher.⁹ More than one in five high school students (20.9%) in one study first learned about hookah by seeing a hookah bar in their community.¹⁰



- Many hookah smokers have also tried or currently use cigarettes or other tobacco products.^{11 12 13 14 15}
- Among high school seniors, 21 percent had smoked a hookah in 2013, an increase from 17 percent in 2010.¹⁶ Males and females were equally as likely to have used hookah.
- A study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that 5.4 percent of all high school students had smoked hookah in 2012, an increase from 4.1 percent just one year prior.¹⁷ The CDC notes that the increases in hookah smoking seen among high school students may be a result of their marketing, availability, visibility, and the perception that they may be safer than cigarettes.¹⁸

What are the Health Effects of Exposure to Hookah Smoke?

- **Many hookah smokers incorrectly believe that it is less harmful or addictive than cigarette smoking.**^{19 20 21 22} Smoking water pipes, as well as breathing secondhand smoke from water pipes, is at least as harmful as exposure to cigarette smoke.²³
- **Water pipe smoke, like cigarette smoke, contains significant amounts of cancer-causing ingredients, such as arsenic, cobalt, chromium, lead, and carbon monoxide.**²⁴
^{25 26} In addition, smoke from a water pipe contains carbon monoxide (CO) in amounts equal to or greater than smoke from cigarettes.^{27 28 29 30 31} A review and meta-analysis of existing research found that water pipe smoking has the same negative effect on lung function as cigarette smoking.³²
- **Water pipe smokers can be exposed to sufficient doses of nicotine to lead to addiction.**^{33 34} A meta-analysis of four studies assessing biomarkers of exposure to nicotine and tobacco smoke among hookah smokers found that using a water pipe was equivalent to smoking two to 10 cigarettes per day.^{35 36} Water pipe smoke produces similarly increased blood nicotine levels and increases in heart rate as cigarette use.^{37 38}
- **Smokers of water pipes may be exposed to even more smoke than cigarette smokers**³⁹ because water pipe smoking sessions last longer. One study found that during a typical water pipe smoking session, a user may inhale 90,000 milliliters of smoke compared with 500-600 milliliters of smoke during a cigarette smoking session.⁴⁰ A World Health Organization report found that in a typical one-hour smoking session, users may inhale 100-200 times the amount of smoke as from a single cigarette.⁴¹ Another study found that during a typical one-hour water pipe use session a water pipe smoker likely generates ambient carcinogens and toxicants equivalent to that of 2-10 cigarette smokers.⁴²
- **Unlike cigarettes, water pipe smoke may also contain charcoal or wood cinder combustion products** from the heat source used to burn the tobacco, increasing the cancer- and heart-disease causing agents in the smoke.⁴³
- **Water pipe smoke is associated with increased risk of disease** including cancer, heart disease, lung disease, and adverse effects during pregnancy.⁴⁴ In addition, the sharing of a water pipe mouthpiece increases the user's risk for communicable diseases.
- **A 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) advisory on water pipe tobacco smoking** addresses the health effects of water pipe smoking and makes several key recommendations related to regulating hookah in a similar manner as other tobacco products.⁴⁵ This advisory remains in effect.

Smoking water pipes, as well as breathing secondhand smoke from water pipes, is at least as harmful as exposure to cigarette smoke.

ACS CAN Position

ACS CAN supports the regulation of all tobacco products and the passage of strong smoke-free laws to protect people from the harms of secondhand smoke from all tobacco products. Hookah bars should not be exempt from smoke-free laws that prohibit smoking in public places, including workplaces, restaurants, and bars.

ACS CAN also supports other policies focused on decreasing the use of hookah and other tobacco products. Specifically:

- Hookah tobacco should be taxed at an equivalent rate to cigarettes and other tobacco products, using a price-based approach with a minimum tax;
- Sales of hookah tobacco should be prohibited to minors under age 18;
- Water pipe and hookah tobacco retailers and bars should be subject to the same licensing requirements as retailers of other tobacco products in the jurisdiction;
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration should finalize its proposed deeming regulation asserting its authority to regulate hookah tobacco under the 2009 Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act;
- Flavored hookah tobacco should be prohibited; and
- Additional questions about hookah use should be included on national and state-based surveys, particularly those targeting youth and young adults, to obtain information about the prevalence and patterns of hookah use that can be used to improve tobacco prevention and cessation.

¹ The words hookah and water pipe are used interchangeably in this document.

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