

Prevalence of e-cigarette use among migrants consulting in health care access services in Paris: TATAMI study (2021)

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Context

Electronic cigarettes use is increasing in many countries, including France.

Several studies evidenced association between e-cigarette use and the use of other psychoactive substances, including tobacco and cannabis.

E-cigarettes remain controversial, regarding health consequences of long-term use.

Little is known about e-cigarette use and its associated factors among migrants in France.

Aim

This study aimed to assess the prevalence of e-cigarette use and the associated factors among migrants consulting in health care access services (PASS) in Paris.

Methods

Study design

- TATAMI is a cross-sectional study conducted in 2021 among migrant (≥ 18 years old) consulting in the PASS in Paris, France.

- 5 Centers : Bicêtre, Hôtel-Dieu, La Pitié-Salpêtrière, Lariboisière, Saint-Louis

- Socio-demographic, behavioral and administrative data of the participants were collected their visit.

Outcomes

- E-cigarette use

Statistical analysis

- Descriptive analysis
- Multivariable Poisson regression analysis was performed to identify factors associated with e-cigarette use among the migrants.

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Results

Characteristics of participants	N	Mean or n (\pm SD or %)
Age (years), mean	650	37.7 11.8
Male migrants	649	465 (71.6)
No education	642	115 (17.9)
Difficult financial situation	641	349 (54.5)
Origin region	649	
Europe		16 (2.5)
Asia		130 (20.0)
Latina america		12 (1.8)
Subsaharan Africa		379 (58.4)
Maghreb		112 (17.3)
Residency status	633	
French nationality/EU		54 (8.5)
Asylum seekers		79 (21.0)
Residence permit		151 (23.9)
Irrigular situation		349 (55.1)
Length of stay (years)	650	6.8 10.2
Health insurance	622	
National health coverage (PUMa/AME)		346 (55.6)
Foreign health insurance		15 (2.4)
No health insurance		261 (42.0)
Tobacco use	646	166 (25.7)
E-cigarette use	646	2 (0.31)

Factors associated with e-cigarette (multivariable Poisson regression)

Characteristics of participants	aPR[95%CI]
Age, years	0.89 [0.81-0.97]
Length of stay, years	1.08 [1.01-1.16]

* Adjusted for gender and region of origin

- Older participants were less likely to report e-cigarette use during their visit in the OFII centers
- For the migrants, the length of stay was positively associated with higher prevalence of e-cigarette use.

Conclusion

This study showed a low prevalence of e-cigarette use among migrants consulting in PASS, which would be linked to low financial resources. Future studies should examine the use of electronic cigarettes as an index of acculturation and/or economic stabilization of migrants in French society.