





A new Cochrane review on electronic cigarettes for smoking cessation: should we change our practice?

Charlotta Pisinger¹ and Jørgen Vestbo ©²

Affiliations: ¹University of Copenhagen and the Danish Heart Foundation, Center for Clinical Research and Prevention, Bispebjerg-Frederiksberg Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark. ²Division of Infection, Immunity and Respiratory Medicine, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK.

Correspondence: Charlotta Pisinger, Center for Clinical Research and Prevention, Bispebjerg-Frederiksberg Hospital, Capital Region of Denmark, Hovedvejen, indgang 5, 1. sal, Nordre Fasanvej 57, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark. E-mail: charlotta.pisinger@regionh.dk

@ERSpublications

There are several concerns regarding the review. Contradicting results from cohort studies were not considered. Smoking cessation rates achieved with e-cigarettes are low. The harms of long-term e-cigarette use will outweight the potential benefit. https://bit.ly/3khrzBZ

Cite this article as: Pisinger C, Vestbo J. A new Cochrane review on electronic cigarettes for smoking cessation: should we change our practice?. *Eur Respir J* 2020; 56: 2004083 [https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.04083-2020].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

To the Editor:

In 2014, a Cochrane review concluded that there was evidence from two randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that electronic cigarettes help smokers to stop smoking long term. The confidence in the result was rated "low". In 2016, the same conclusion was reached. In the recently published 2020 update [1], the authors write that they included 50 completed studies, representing 12 430 participants. When you read closer, the smoking cessation conclusions are based on 12 RCTs, and half of these were small studies. The authors judged only four of the studies to be at low risk of bias [2–5].