

ວາງສາສໂມສ

iQOS

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 ຮາຊະນັນທິຕ ສຳນັກວິທາສາສຕ່ຣ ວາຊັບຜົນທິຕຍສກາປະເທດໄທຍ

ເຮື່ອງບຸຫ້ອີ່ຍັງໄມ່ຈົບງ່າຍໆ ດນ ຂະນີຄົນທີ່ໄລກສູບບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າ (heat-not-burn electronic cigarettes) ຈາຈະມາກກວ່າສູບບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າສູບແພາໃໝ່ ເພວະເຫຼືອວ່າຈະຊ່ວຍລດດເລີກກາຮູບບຸຫ້ແພາ ໄກສູບບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າໃໝ່ ເກີດຄວນພິຈ ແຕ່ ດນ ຈຸດນີ້ ມີບທຄວາມມາກມາຍທັງທີ່ສັນບສູນແລະຕ່ອຕ້ານ (ສັຈອຣວມເຮື່ອງບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າ ວາງສາໂຮງພຍາບາລມທາງຍາລັຍຂອນແກ່ນ 2568; 6(1): 19-33)

ຜູ້ເຂົ້ານຂອແຈ້ງອີກຄັ້ງວ່າບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າ (electronic cigarettes) ເປັນບຸຫ້ໜີດອຸ່ນໄມ່ແພາ ໄກສູບບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າ (smoke) ມີ 2 ຊົນດ ດືອນີດນິນິໂຄທິນ (JUUL) ກັບໜີດຝອຍໄຟຟ້າສູນ (iQOS)

ວັນນີ້ຂອນນຳຂໍ້ອຸ່ນກາຮົດສິນກາເປົ້າຍົບເຖິງບາງລາວຈາກບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າໜີດແໜ້ງ iQOS ກັບ ມລກາວະຈາກບຸຫ້ໄຟຟ້າສູບແພາໃໝ່ (conventional cigarette) ໂດຍ Ruprecht AA, De Marco C, Saffari A, et al. Environmental pollution and emission factors of electronic cigarettes, heat-not-burn tobacco products, and conventional cigarettes. *Aerosol Science and Technology* 2017; 51(6): 674-684) ນາເສັນອົດ້າງຂໍ້ອຸ່ນລົດຕ່ອໄປນີ້

“Analysis of the iQOS side-stream aerosol indicated that the particulate emission of organic matter from these devices is significantly different depending on the organic compound. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were non-detectable. Certain n-alkanes, organic acids such as suberic acid, azelaic acid, and n-alkanoic acids with carbon numbers between 10 and 19 as well as levoglucosan were still emitted in substantial levels up to 2-6 mg/h during regular vaping regimen.

Metal emission were reduced in iQOS aerosol compared to both e-liquid cigarettes and conventional cigarettes and were mostly similar to the background levels.

Another important finding is the presence of carcinogenic aldehyde compounds, including formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and acrolein, in iQOS aerosol; the levels were substantially lower compared to conventional cigarettes.