

ple of 500 GPs from the National Faculty of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (NFATSIH). The paper-based survey was posted to 5571 GPs and OBS from Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. The eligibility criterion was consulting with pregnant women. N=378 GPs and OBS in clinical practice participated. Outcome measures were percentages of clinicians asking pregnant women about using e-cigarettes, cannabis, chewing tobacco and SHS (5-point Likert Scales). Kruskal-Wallis (KW) tests analysed the scales by clinician group. Likert Scales were transformed into dichotomous variables for logistic regressions, and significant associations from univariate analyses placed in the model. RESULTS: Total percentages of respondents asking often-always were: 13-14% e-cigarettes with/without nicotine; 58% cannabis; 38% cannabis with tobacco; 27% SHS, and 10% chewing tobacco. Regression analysis revealed significant associations with NFATSIH GPs and asking about cannabis -OR=3.1 (95% CI 1.2-8), compared with other GPs; and SHS - OR=3.0 (95% CI 1.3-7.1), compared with OBS. Geographic location was associated with asking about cannabis (regional) OR=1.9 (95% CI 1.1-3.2) and chewing tobacco (remote) - OR=5.4 (95% CI 1.3-21.9); compared to urban. CONCLUSION: Most Australian GPs and Obstetricians infrequently ask pregnant women about e-cigarette use, chewing tobacco and SHS exposure. Clinical practice guidelines need to incorporate how clinicians should ask and advise pregnant women about other forms of smoking, including e-cigarettes and cannabis.

FUNDING: Royal Australian College of General Practitioners Chris Silagy Scholarship, National Health and Medical Research Council Fellowship, and Cancer Institute New South Wales Fellowship.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Gillian Gould, PhD, MA, MBChB, University of Newcastle, Australia

SYM22

TOBACCO USE TRANSITIONS AMONG YOUTH AND ADULTS: DESCRIPTIVE LONGITUDINAL DATA FROM WAVES 1 AND 2 OF THE PATH STUDY

The PATH Study Team, NIDA/FDA, MD, USA

This symposium will present preliminary longitudinal results from the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study. The PATH Study is an address-based nationally representative, longitudinal cohort study of 45,675 adults and youth in the United States aged 12 years and older. The study uses Audio-Computer Assisted Self-Interviews for adults and youth to collect information on tobacco-use patterns across tobacco products on the U.S. market; risk perceptions and attitudes towards tobacco products including emerging tobacco products; and tobacco initiation, cessation, and relapse behaviors. After a short overview of the PATH Study design and methods, we will expand on the cross-sectional Wave 1 data presented at SRNT in 2016 by describing selected longitudinal tobacco use transitions between Waves 1 and 2 (2013/14 to 2014/15) across different tobacco products focusing on the following four Wave 1 groups: 1) youth and adult never tobacco users, 2) youth and adult single, 3) youth and adult poly-tobacco product users, and 4) adult former users. The presentation will conclude with a discussion regarding the significance of the findings for tobacco regulatory science, an update for researchers on what PATH Study data are available and how to access it, and an opportunity for questions from the audience.

JUSTIFICATION: The cumulative, population-based data generated over time by the PATH Study will contribute to the evidence base to inform FDA's regulatory mission under the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act and efforts to reduce the Nation's burden of tobacco-related death and disease

FUNDING: This project has been funded in whole with federal funds from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services under a Contract to Westat (Contract No. HHSN271201100027C). The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the authors only and do not necessarily represent the views, official policy or position of the US Department of Health and Human Services or any of its affiliated institutions or agencies.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Andrew Hyland, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY

SYM22A

TOBACCO USE TRANSITIONS AMONG YOUTH AND ADULTS: DESCRIPTIVE LONGITUDINAL DATA FROM WAVES 1 AND 2 OF THE PATH STUDY

The PATH Study Team*, NIDA/FDA, MD, USA

This symposium will present preliminary longitudinal results from the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study. The PATH Study is an address-based nationally representative, longitudinal cohort study of 45,675 adults and youth in the United States aged 12 years and older. The study uses Audio-Computer Assisted Self-Interviews for adults and youth to collect information on tobacco-use patterns across tobacco products on the U.S. market; risk perceptions and attitudes towards tobacco products including emerging tobacco products; and tobacco initiation, cessation, and relapse behaviors. After a short overview of the PATH Study design and methods, we will expand on the cross-sectional Wave 1 data presented at SRNT in 2016 by describing selected longitudinal tobacco use transitions between Waves 1 and 2 (2013/14 to 2014/15) across different tobacco products focusing on the following four Wave 1 groups: 1) youth and adult never tobacco users, 2) youth and adult single, 3) youth and adult poly-tobacco product users, and 4) adult former users. The presentation will conclude with a discussion regarding the significance of the findings for tobacco regulatory science, an update for researchers on what PATH Study data are available and how to access it, and an opportunity for questions from the audience.

FUNDING: This project has been funded in whole with federal funds from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services under a Contract to Westat (Contract No. HHSN271201100027C). The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the authors only and do not necessarily represent the views, official policy or position of the US Department of Health and Human Services or any of its affiliated institutions or agencies.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Andrew Hyland, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY

SYM22B

TOBACCO USE TRANSITIONS AMONG YOUTH AND ADULTS: DESCRIPTIVE LONGITUDINAL DATA FROM WAVES 1 AND 2 OF THE PATH STUDY

The PATH Study Team*, NIDA/FDA, USA

This symposium will present preliminary longitudinal results from the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) Study. The PATH Study is an address-based nationally representative, longitudinal cohort study of 45,675 adults and youth in the United States aged 12 years and older. The study uses Audio-Computer Assisted Self-Interviews for adults and youth to collect information on tobacco-use patterns across tobacco products on the U.S. market; risk perceptions and attitudes towards tobacco products including emerging tobacco products; and tobacco initiation, cessation, and relapse behaviors. After a short overview of the PATH Study design and methods, we will expand on the cross-sectional Wave 1 data presented at SRNT in 2016 by describing selected longitudinal tobacco use transitions between Waves 1 and 2 (2013/14 to 2014/15) across different tobacco products focusing on the following four Wave 1 groups: 1) youth and adult never tobacco users, 2) youth and adult single, 3) youth and adult poly-tobacco product users, and 4) adult former users. The presentation will conclude with a discussion regarding the significance of the findings for tobacco regulatory science, an update for researchers on what PATH Study data are available and how to access it, and an opportunity for questions from the audience.

FUNDING: This project has been funded in whole with federal funds from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services under a Contract to Westat (Contract No. HHSN271201100027C). The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the authors only and do not necessarily represent the views, official policy or position of the US Department of Health and Human Services or any of its affiliated institutions or agencies.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Andrew Hyland, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY