

**EuroNet MRPB Working Group on
electronic cigarettes and tobacco harm reduction**

**Knowledge towards e-cigarettes and harm reduction among Public Health
Residents in Europe**

File 1
SURVEY

A1. Participant characteristics

1. **Gender:** M F
2. **Year of birth:** *in years*
3. **Country of residency:** [Bosnia / Croatia / France / Ireland / Italy / Malta / Moldova / The Netherlands / Poland / Portugal / Slovenia / Spain / United Kingdom / Other, *specify*:...]
4. **Residency year:** 1 2 3 4 5 6
5. **Setting of practice:** University Hospital Other facilities: *indicate*...
6. **Have you attended specific training in smoking cessation during residency:**
 Yes No

A2. Smoking status and habit

7. **Current smoker:** Yes No Former smoker
 - 7.A - *If current smoker, which of the following tobacco products do you use?*
 Cigarettes Electronic Cigarettes Other*: *indicate*...
*(including pipe tobacco, waterpipe tobacco, roll-your-own tobacco, cigars, chewing tobacco, nasal tobacco, tobacco for oral use, or other than the listed tobacco related products)
 - 7.B - *If cigarettes smoker: indicate the number per day*
 - 7.C - *If current smoker, are you considering quitting:* Yes No

B. Knowledge and attitudes

Using the scale below from 1 (low risk) to 10 (high risk), please indicate the risk score for health of the following products and smoking components

8. **Health risk score for products:**

Tobacco cigarettes:	(low risk) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 (high risk)
Snus:	(low risk) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 (high risk)
Electronic cigarettes:	(low risk) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 (high risk)
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT):	(low risk) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 (high risk)
Non-NRT oral medications:	(low risk) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 (high risk)

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9. Health risk score for smoking components:

- Nicotine: (low risk) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (high risk)
- Inhaled smoke: (low risk) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (high risk)
- Carbon monoxide: (low risk) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (high risk)
- Tar: (low risk) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (high risk)
- Tobacco: (low risk) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (high risk)

Using the scale below, please indicate how important you believe each of the following statements to be

10. Contribution of nicotine to smoking-related diseases:

- Extremely important Very important Important
 Unimportant No contribution

11. Contribution of nicotine to lung cancer:

- Extremely important Very important Important
 Unimportant No contribution

12. Contribution of nicotine to cancer in other organs:

- Extremely important Very important Important
 Unimportant No contribution

13. Contribution of nicotine to atherosclerosis:

- Extremely important Very important Important
 Unimportant No contribution

You will now be asked about your thoughts and knowledge on a series of statements

14. The health risk of nicotine replacement therapies compared to smoking is:

- Higher Equal Lower Do not know

15. The health risk of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:

- Higher Equal Lower Do not know

16. The harmful effect of electronic cigarettes is due to the diethylene glycol:

- Yes No Do not know

17. Electronic cigarettes can generate addiction:

- Yes No Do not know

18. The dependence potential of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:

- Higher Equal Lower Do not know

19. Electronic cigarettes are more expensive than normal tobacco:

- Yes No Do not know

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20. **Electronic cigarettes are safer than tobacco:**
 Yes No Do not know
21. **Electronic cigarettes are effective devices for smoking cessation:**
 Yes No Do not know
22. **As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette as smoking cessation aid to a patient?**
 Yes No Do not know
23. **As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette to a patient for reducing the number of smoked cigarettes?**
 Yes No Do not know
24. **Do you think that the concomitant use of electronic cigarettes and tobacco will effectively reduce the number of smoked cigarettes?**
 Yes No Do not know
25. **Do you think that medical community and healthcare workers should take a position in favour of the electronic cigarettes?**
 Yes No Do not know
26. **Do you think that electronic cigarettes should be prohibited?**
 Yes No Do not know
27. **Have you heard of modified-risk tobacco?**
 Yes No
28. **The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to smoking is:**
 Higher Equal Lower Do not know
29. **The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to electronic cigarettes is:**
 Higher Equal Lower Do not know
30. **As a Public Health professional, would you recommend modified-risk tobacco products to reduce tobacco-related problems?**
 Yes No Do not know

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File 2

RESULTS OF PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

In order to check content validity of the survey instrument designed for the purposes of the study, Principal Components Analysis (PCA) were conducted on variables that point back to the health risk scores for smoking products and components:

1. Tobacco cigarettes
2. Electronic cigarettes
3. Snus
4. Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)
5. Non-NRT oral medications
6. Nicotine
7. Inhaled smoke
8. Carbon monoxide
9. Tobacco
10. Tobacco residue

Results are presented in Table PCA 1 and Figure PCA 1.

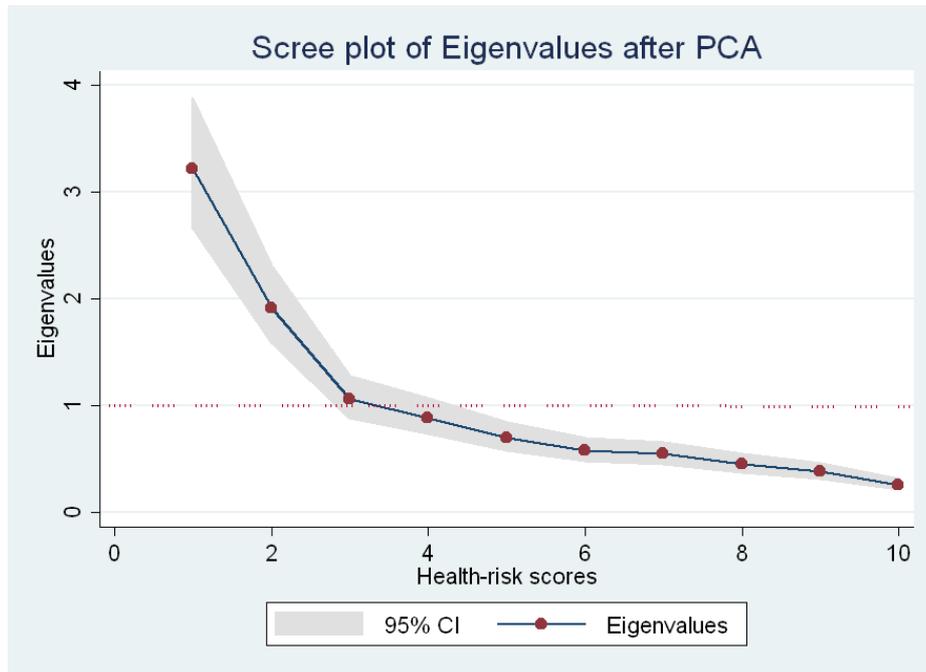
Table PCA 1. Results of Principal Components Analysis and Factor Analysis.

<i>Eigenvalues of the principal components</i>				
	Eigenvalue	Difference	Proportion of variance explained	Cumulative variance explained
1	3.22	1.31	0.32	0.32
2	1.91	0.85	0.19	0.51
3	1.06	0.17	0.11	0.62
4	0.89	0.19	0.09	0.71
5	0.70	0.12	0.07	0.78
6	0.58	0.03	0.06	0.84
7	0.55	0.09	0.05	0.89
8	0.46	0.08	0.05	0.94
9	0.38	0.12	0.03	0.97
10	0.26	-	0.03	1.00
<i>Factor loadings</i>				
Variables	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	
1	0.30	0.31	- 0.19	
2	0.39	- 0.12	- 0.20	
3	0.39	- 0.07	- 0.16	
4	0.30	- 0.48	0.29	
5	0.26	- 0.44	0.43	
6	0.35	- 0.25	- 0.21	
7	0.31	0.27	- 0.09	
8	0.34	0.18	- 0.29	
9	0.28	0.36	0.35	
10	0.18	0.41	0.60	

Eigenvalue represents the variance of the component and is considered to be critical for values > 1. All the values add to the sum of the number of the variables. The *Difference* is the size of a component's eigenvalue and the next component's eigenvalue. Thus, the first three principal components with eigenvalues > 1 explained the 67% of the information in the data set.

Factor loadings reflected the multiplicity of the survey.

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PCA, Principal Components Analysis; *Eigenvalue*, variance of the component; *95% CI*, Confidence interval.

Figure PAC 1. Scree Plot of the Eigenvalues.

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File 3

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1. Health risk scores for smoking products and components.

PRODUCT (N)	MEDIAN and RANGE
Tobacco cigarettes (n = 253)	10 (7 - 10)
Snus (n = 227)	9 (4 - 10)
Electronic cigarettes (n = 254)	7 (1 - 10)
NRT (n = 253)	4 (1 - 10)
Non-NRT oral medications (n = 247)	4 (1 - 10)
COMPONENT (N)	
Nicotine (n = 254)	7 (1 - 10)
Inhaled smoke (n = 254)	10 (3 - 10)
Carbon monoxide (n = 253)	10 (3 - 10)
Tar (n = 254)	9 (5 - 10)
Tobacco (n = 253)	9 (4 - 10)

NRT, nicotine replacement therapy; TAR, tobacco residue

Table S2. Differences in score for smoking products and components between smokers and non-smokers

PRODUCT	Smokers (Current and Former)	Never Smokers	P
	n = 57	n = 198	
	MEDIAN and RANGE	MEDIAN and RANGE	
Tobacco cigarettes	10 (8 - 10)	10 (7 - 10)	.83
Snus	8 (4 - 10)	9 (4 - 10)	.51
Electronic cigarettes	6 (2 - 10)	7 (1 - 10)	.04
NRT	3 (1 - 10)	4 (1 - 10)	.08
Non-NRT oral medications	4 (1 - 10)	4 (1 - 10)	.73
COMPONENT*			
Nicotine	7 (1 - 10)	7 (1 - 10)	.66
Inhaled smoke	10 (3 - 10)	10 (4 - 10)	.07
Carbon monoxide	10 (3 - 10)	10 (3 - 10)	.31
Tar (tobacco residue)	9 (5 - 10)	9 (5 - 10)	.96
Tobacco	9 (4 - 10)	9 (4 - 10)	.94

NRT, nicotine replacement therapy; TAR, tobacco residue

Table S3. Differences in score for smoking products and components for MPRH who attended specific training in smoking cessation during residency

PRODUCT	<i>Specific training</i>		P
	Yes n = 51	No n = 203	
	MEDIAN and RANGE	MEDIAN and RANGE	
Tobacco cigarettes	10 (8 - 10)	10 (7 - 10)	.67
Snus	9 (4 - 10)	8 (4 - 10)	.38
Electronic cigarettes	8 (1 - 10)	7 (2 - 10)	.31
NRT	3 (1 - 9)	4 (1 - 10)	.01
Non-NRT oral medications	3 (1 - 9)	4 (1 - 10)	.07
COMPONENT*			
Nicotine	8 (1 - 10)	7 (1 - 10)	.75
Inhaled smoke	10 (4 - 10)	10 (3 - 10)	.96
Carbon monoxide	10 (3 - 10)	10 (3 - 10)	.36
Tar (tobacco residue)	10 (7 - 10)	9 (5 - 10)	.17
Tobacco	9 (4 - 10)	8 (4 - 10)	.03

NRT, nicotine replacement therapy; TAR, tobacco residue

Table S4. Differences in risk scores for smoking products and components*

PRODUCT	By country	By year of residency	By setting of practice
	(n = 215 [§])	(n = 243)	(n = 226 [§])
	P	P	P

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Tobacco cigarettes	.85	.51	.99
Snus	.23	.05	.66
Electronic cigarettes	< .001	.30	.55
NRT	< .001	.28	.05
Non-NRT oral medications	.005	.73	.10
COMPONENT			
Nicotine	< .001	.21	.39
Inhaled smoke	.18	.96	.34
Carbon monoxide	.12	.32	.70
Tar	.06	.31	.02
Tobacco	.12	.51	.01

* Studied by using Kruskal-Wallis H test
§ Observations categorized as "others" were excluded from the analysis
NRT, nicotine replacement therapy; TAR, tobacco residue

Table S5. Contribution of nicotine to diseases.

DISEASE *	N (%)
Smoking-related diseases	
<i>Extremely important</i>	72 (28.3)
<i>Very important</i>	75 (29.5)
<i>Important</i>	62 (24.4)
<i>Unimportant</i>	38 (15.0)
<i>No contribution</i>	7 (2.8)
Lung cancer	
<i>Extremely important</i>	55 (21.7)
<i>Very important</i>	44 (17.3)
<i>Important</i>	51 (20.1)
<i>Unimportant</i>	78 (30.7)
<i>No contribution</i>	26 (10.2)
Cancer in other organs	
<i>Extremely important</i>	31 (12.3)
<i>Very important</i>	65 (25.7)
<i>Important</i>	61 (24.1)
<i>Unimportant</i>	72 (28.5)
<i>No contribution</i>	24 (9.5)
Atherosclerosis	
<i>Extremely important</i>	46 (18.3)
<i>Very important</i>	75 (29.8)
<i>Important</i>	62 (24.6)
<i>Unimportant</i>	51 (20.2)
<i>No contribution</i>	18 (7.1)

* Number for each item may not add up to total number of study population due to missing value

Table S6. Contribution of nicotine to diseases. Differences between smokers and non-smokers.

DISEASE	Smokers (Current and Former)	Never Smokers	P
	n = 57 N (%)	n = 198 N (%)	
Smoking-related diseases			
<i>Extremely important</i>	17 (29.8)	55 (27.9)	.97
<i>Very important</i>	18 (31.6)	57 (28.9)	
<i>Important</i>	14 (24.5)	48 (24.4)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	7 (12.3)	31 (15.7)	
<i>No contribution</i>	1 (1.8)	6 (3.1)	
Lung cancer			
<i>Extremely important</i>	10 (17.5)	45 (22.8)	.12
<i>Very important</i>	14 (24.5)	30 (15.2)	
<i>Important</i>	12 (21.1)	39 (19.8)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	12 (21.1)	66 (33.5)	

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<i>No contribution</i>	9 (15.8)	17 (8.6)	
Cancer in other organs			.22
<i>Extremely important</i>	4 (7.0)	27 (13.8)	
<i>Very important</i>	20 (35.1)	45 (22.9)	
<i>Important</i>	25 (26.3)	46 (23.5)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	12 (21.1)	60 (20.6)	
<i>No contribution</i>	6 (10.5)	18 (8.2)	
Atherosclerosis			.36
<i>Extremely important</i>	9 (16.1)	37 (18.9)	
<i>Very important</i>	23 (41.1)	52 (26.5)	
<i>Important</i>	11 (19.6)	51 (26.0)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	9 (16.1)	42 (21.5)	
<i>No contribution</i>	4 (7.1)	14 (7.1)	

Table S7. Contribution of nicotine to diseases for MPRH who attended specific training in smoking cessation during residency.

DISEASE	Specific Training		P
	Yes n = 51 N (%)	No n = 203 N (%)	
Smoking-related diseases			
<i>Extremely important</i>	19 (37.3)	52 (25.7)	
<i>Very important</i>	11 (21.6)	64 (31.7)	.12
<i>Important</i>	9 (17.6)	53 (26.2)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	9 (17.6)	29 (14.4)	
<i>No contribution</i>	3 (5.9)	4 (2.0)	
Lung cancer			
<i>Extremely important</i>	11 (21.6)	43 (21.3)	
<i>Very important</i>	9 (17.6)	35 (17.3)	.86
<i>Important</i>	11 (21.6)	40 (19.8)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	17 (33.3)	61 (30.2)	
<i>No contribution</i>	3 (5.9)	23 (11.4)	
Cancer in other organs			
<i>Extremely important</i>	7 (13.7)	24 (11.9)	
<i>Very important</i>	13 (25.5)	51 (25.4)	.64
<i>Important</i>	14 (27.5)	47 (23.4)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	15 (29.4)	57 (28.4)	
<i>No contribution</i>	2 (3.9)	22 (10.9)	
Atherosclerosis			
<i>Extremely important</i>	8 (16.3)	38 (18.8)	
<i>Very important</i>	16 (32.7)	58 (28.7)	.42
<i>Important</i>	16 (32.7)	56 (22.8)	
<i>Unimportant</i>	6 (12.2)	45 (22.3)	
<i>No contribution</i>	3 (6.1)	15 (7.4)	

Table S8. Differences in contribution of nicotine to diseases.

DISEASE	By country (n = 215 [§])	By year of residency (n = 203)	By setting of practice (n = 226 [§])
	P	P	P
Smoking-related diseases	.18	.003	.01
Lung cancer	.60	.99	.38
Cancer in other organs	.56	.92	.68
Atherosclerosis	.32	.97	.46

[§] Observations categorized as "others" were excluded from the analysis

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Table S9. Participants' responses on e-cigarettes and tobacco harm reduction. Differences between smokers and non-smokers.

QUESTIONS *	Smokers (Current and Former) n = 57	Never Smokers n = 198	P
The health risk of nicotine replacement therapies compared to smoking is:			.34
<i>Higher</i>	1 (1.7)	3 (1.5)	
<i>Equal</i>	6 (10.5)	10 (5.1)	
<i>Lower</i>	47 (82.5)	176 (89.8)	
<i>Do not know</i>	3 (5.3)	7 (3.6)	
The health risk of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:			.75
<i>Higher</i>	1 (1.8)	9 (4.6)	
<i>Equal</i>	19 (33.9)	55 (28.1)	
<i>Lower</i>	32 (57.2)	117 (59.7)	
<i>Do not know</i>	4 (7.1)	15 (7.6)	
The harmful effect of electronic cigarettes is due to the diethylene glycol:			.36
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	13 (23.2)	44 (22.3)	
<i>Do not know</i>	9 (16.1)	19 (9.4)	
	34 (60.7)	134 (68.0)	
Electronic cigarettes can generate addiction:			.89
<i>Yes</i>	49 (87.5)	165 (84.2)	
<i>No</i>	2 (3.6)	8 (4.1)	
<i>Do not know</i>	5 (8.9)	23 (11.7)	
The dependence potential of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:			.81
<i>Higher</i>	5 (8.9)	21 (10.6)	
<i>Equal</i>	28 (50.0)	102 (51.8)	
<i>Lower</i>	17 (30.4)	48 (24.4)	
<i>Do not know</i>	6 (10.7)	26 (13.2)	
Electronic cigarettes are more expensive than normal tobacco:			.07
<i>Yes</i>	16 (28.6)	67 (34.0)	
<i>No</i>	25 (44.6)	56 (28.4)	
<i>Do not know</i>	15 (26.8)	74 (37.6)	
Electronic cigarettes are safer than tobacco:			.29
<i>Yes</i>	21 (37.5)	90 (45.9)	
<i>No</i>	21 (37.5)	74 (37.7)	
<i>Do not know</i>	14 (25.0)	32 (16.3)	
Electronic cigarettes are effective devices for smoking cessation:			.11
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	23 (41.8)	57 (28.9)	
<i>Do not know</i>	22 (40.0)	109 (55.3)	
	10 (18.2)	31 (15.7)	
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette as smoking cessation aid to a patient?			.47
<i>Yes</i>	19 (33.9)	50 (25.5)	
<i>No</i>	33 (58.9)	128 (65.3)	
<i>Do not know</i>	4 (7.2)	18 (9.2)	
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette to a patient for reducing the number of smoked cigarettes?			.30
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	26 (46.4)	84 (42.7)	
<i>Do not know</i>	22 (39.3)	96 (48.7)	
	8 (14.3)	17 (8.6)	
Do you think that the concomitant use of electronic cigarettes and tobacco will effectively reduce the number of smoked cigarettes?			.21
<i>Yes</i>			

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No	15 (26.8)	77 (39.1)	
Do not know	28 (50.0)	87 (44.2)	
	13 (23.2)	33 (16.7)	
Do you think that medical community and healthcare workers should take a position in favour of the electronic cigarettes?			.83
Yes	18 (32.1)	55 (28.1)	
No	28 (20.0)	102 (52.0)	
Do not know	10 (17.8)	39 (19.9)	
Do you think that electronic cigarettes should be prohibited?			.98
Yes	14 (25.0)	52 (26.4)	
No	32 (57.1)	111 (56.3)	
Do not know	10 (17.9)	34 (17.3)	
Have you heard of modified-risk tobacco?			.92
Yes	14 (25.0)	48 (24.4)	
No	42 (75.0)	149 (75.6)	
The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to smoking is:			.41
Higher	2 (3.6)	4 (2.0)	
Equal	8 (14.5)	21 (10.8)	
Lower	4 (7.3)	29 (15.0)	
Do not know	41 (74.6)	140 (72.2)	
The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to electronic cigarettes is:			.51
Higher	4 (7.3)	19 (9.7)	
Equal	6 (10.9)	19 (9.7)	
Lower	0 (0.0)	8 (4.2)	
Do not know	45 (81.9)	149 (76.4)	
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend modified-risk tobacco products to reduce tobacco-related problems?			.83
Yes			
No	3 (5.4)	11 (5.6)	
Do not know	11 (20.0)	48 (24.6)	
	41 (74.6)	136 (69.8)	

* Number for each item may not add up to total number of study population due to missing value

Table S10. Participants' responses on e-cigarettes and tobacco harm reduction. Differences for MPRH who attended specific training in smoking cessation during residency.

	Specific training		P
	Yes n = 51	No n = 203	
The health risk of nicotine replacement therapies compared to smoking is:			.66
Higher	1 (2.0)	3 (1.5)	
Equal	3 (6.0)	13 (6.4)	
Lower	43 (86.0)	180 (88.7)	
Do not know	3 (6.0)	7 (3.4)	
The health risk of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:			.79
Higher	1 (2.0)	9 (4.5)	
Equal	17 (33.3)	57 (28.4)	
Lower	29 (56.9)	120 (59.7)	
Do not know	4 (7.8)	15 (7.5)	
The harmful effect of electronic cigarettes is due to the diethylene glycol:			.56
Yes			
No	9 (17.6)	48 (23.9)	
Do not know	5 (9.8)	23 (11.4)	
	37 (72.6)	130 (64.7)	
Electronic cigarettes can generate addiction:			.73
Yes	42 (82.4)	178 (86.0)	
No	2 (3.9)	8 (4.0)	
Do not know	7 (13.7)	20 (10.0)	

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The dependence potential of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:			.30
<i>Higher</i>	2 (2.9)	24 (11.9)	
<i>Equal</i>	31 (60.8)	99 (49.3)	
<i>Lower</i>	12 (23.5)	52 (25.9)	
<i>Do not know</i>	6 (11.8)	26 (12.9)	
Electronic cigarettes are more expensive than normal tobacco:			.37
<i>Yes</i>	21 (41.2)	62 (30.9)	
<i>No</i>	14 (27.4)	67 (33.3)	
<i>Do not know</i>	16 (31.4)	72 (35.8)	
Electronic cigarettes are safer than tobacco:			.14
<i>Yes</i>	22 (43.1)	88 (44.0)	
<i>No</i>	24 (47.1)	71 (35.5)	
<i>Do not know</i>	5 (9.8)	41 (20.5)	
Electronic cigarettes are effective devices for smoking cessation:			.12
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	13 (25.5)	66 (33.0)	
<i>Do not know</i>	33 (64.7)	98 (49.0)	
	5 (9.8)	36 (18.0)	
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette as smoking cessation aid to a patient?			<u>.04</u>
<i>Yes</i>	8 (16.0)	60 (44.8)	
<i>No</i>	34 (68.0)	127 (63.2)	
<i>Do not know</i>	8 (16.0)	14 (29.8)	
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette to a patient for reducing the number of smoked cigarettes?			.47
<i>Yes</i>	19 (37.3)	90 (44.8)	
<i>No</i>	25 (49.0)	93 (46.3)	
<i>Do not know</i>	7 (13.7)	18 (8.9)	
Do you think that the concomitant use of electronic cigarettes and tobacco will effectively reduce the number of smoked cigarettes?			.82
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	18 (35.3)	73 (36.3)	
<i>Do not know</i>	25 (49.0)	90 (44.8)	
	8 (15.7)	38 (18.9)	
Do you think that medical community and healthcare workers should take a position in favour of the electronic cigarettes?			.48
<i>Yes</i>	14 (27.4)	58 (29.0)	
<i>No</i>	24 (47.1)	106 (53.0)	
<i>Do not know</i>	13 (25.5)	36 (18.0)	
Do you think that electronic cigarettes should be prohibited?			.99
<i>Yes</i>	13 (25.5)	53 (26.4)	
<i>No</i>	29 (56.9)	113 (56.2)	
<i>Do not know</i>	9 (17.6)	35 (17.4)	
Have you heard of modified-risk tobacco?			.60
<i>Yes</i>	14 (27.5)	48 (23.9)	
<i>No</i>	37 (72.5)	153 (76.1)	
The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to smoking is:			.85
<i>Higher</i>	0 (0.0)	6 (3.0)	
<i>Equal</i>	6 (12.0)	23 (11.6)	
<i>Lower</i>	7 (14.0)	26 (13.1)	
<i>Do not know</i>	37 (74.0)	143 (72.2)	
The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to electronic cigarettes is:			.10
<i>Higher</i>	9 (17.7)	14 (7.1)	
<i>Equal</i>	3 (5.9)	22 (11.1)	
<i>Lower</i>	2 (3.9)	6 (3.0)	
<i>Do not know</i>	37 (72.5)	156 (78.8)	
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend modified-risk tobacco products to reduce tobacco-related problems?			.76

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Yes		
No	2 (3.9)	12 (6.1)
Do not know	14 (27.4)	45 (22.7)
	35 (68.6)	141 (71.2)

* Number for each item may not add up to total number of study population due to missing value

Table S11. Participants' responses on e-cigarettes and tobacco harm reduction. Differences in responses amongst MRPH by...

QUESTIONS *	By country (n = 215 [§])	By year of residency (n = 203)	By setting of practice (n = 226 [§])
The health risk of nicotine replacement therapies compared to smoking is:			
<i>Higher</i>			
<i>Equal</i>	.009	.44	.17
<i>Lower</i>			
<i>Do not know</i>			
The health risk of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:			
<i>Higher</i>			
<i>Equal</i>	.86	.77	.92
<i>Lower</i>			
<i>Do not know</i>			
The harmful effect of electronic cigarettes is due to the diethylene glycol:			
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	.15	.88	.91
<i>Do not know</i>			
Electronic cigarettes can generate addiction:			
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	.26	.71	.12
<i>Do not know</i>			
The dependence potential of electronic cigarettes compared to smoking is:			
<i>Higher</i>			
<i>Equal</i>	.83	.71	.95
<i>Lower</i>			
<i>Do not know</i>			
Electronic cigarettes are more expensive than normal tobacco:			
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	.28	.52	.57
<i>Do not know</i>			
Electronic cigarettes are safer than tobacco:			
<i>Yes</i>			
<i>No</i>	.22	.60	.16
<i>Do not know</i>			
Electronic cigarettes are effective devices for smoking cessation:			
<i>Yes</i>	.40	.15	
<i>No</i>			.09
<i>Do not know</i>			
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette as smoking cessation aid to a patient?			
<i>Yes</i>	.64	.75	
<i>No</i>			.52
<i>Do not know</i>			
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend the electronic cigarette to a patient for reducing the number of smoked cigarettes?			
<i>Yes</i>	.70	.93	
<i>No</i>			.63
<i>Do not know</i>			
Do you think that the concomitant use of electronic cigarettes and tobacco will effectively reduce the number of smoked cigarettes?			
<i>Yes</i>	.98	.27	
<i>No</i>			.64

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Residents in Europe**

<i>Do not know</i>			
Do you think that medical community and healthcare workers should take a position in favour of the electronic cigarettes?	.13	.92	
<i>Yes</i>			.63
<i>No</i>			
<i>Do not know</i>			
Do you think that electronic cigarettes should be prohibited?			
<i>Yes</i>	.71	.98	
<i>No</i>			.69
<i>Do not know</i>			
Have you heard of modified-risk tobacco?			
<i>Yes</i>	.07	.74	
<i>No</i>			.97
<i>Do not know</i>			
The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to smoking is:			
<i>Higher</i>			
<i>Equal</i>	.09	.79	
<i>Lower</i>			.74
<i>Do not know</i>			
The health risk of modified-risk tobacco products compared to electronic cigarettes is:			
<i>Higher</i>	.09	.84	
<i>Equal</i>			.40
<i>Lower</i>			
<i>Do not know</i>			
As a Public Health professional, would you recommend modified-risk tobacco products to reduce tobacco-related problems?	.36	.54	
<i>Yes</i>			.97
<i>No</i>			
<i>Do not know</i>			

* Number for each item may not add up to total number of study population due to missing value

§ Observations categorized as "others" were excluded from the analysis
