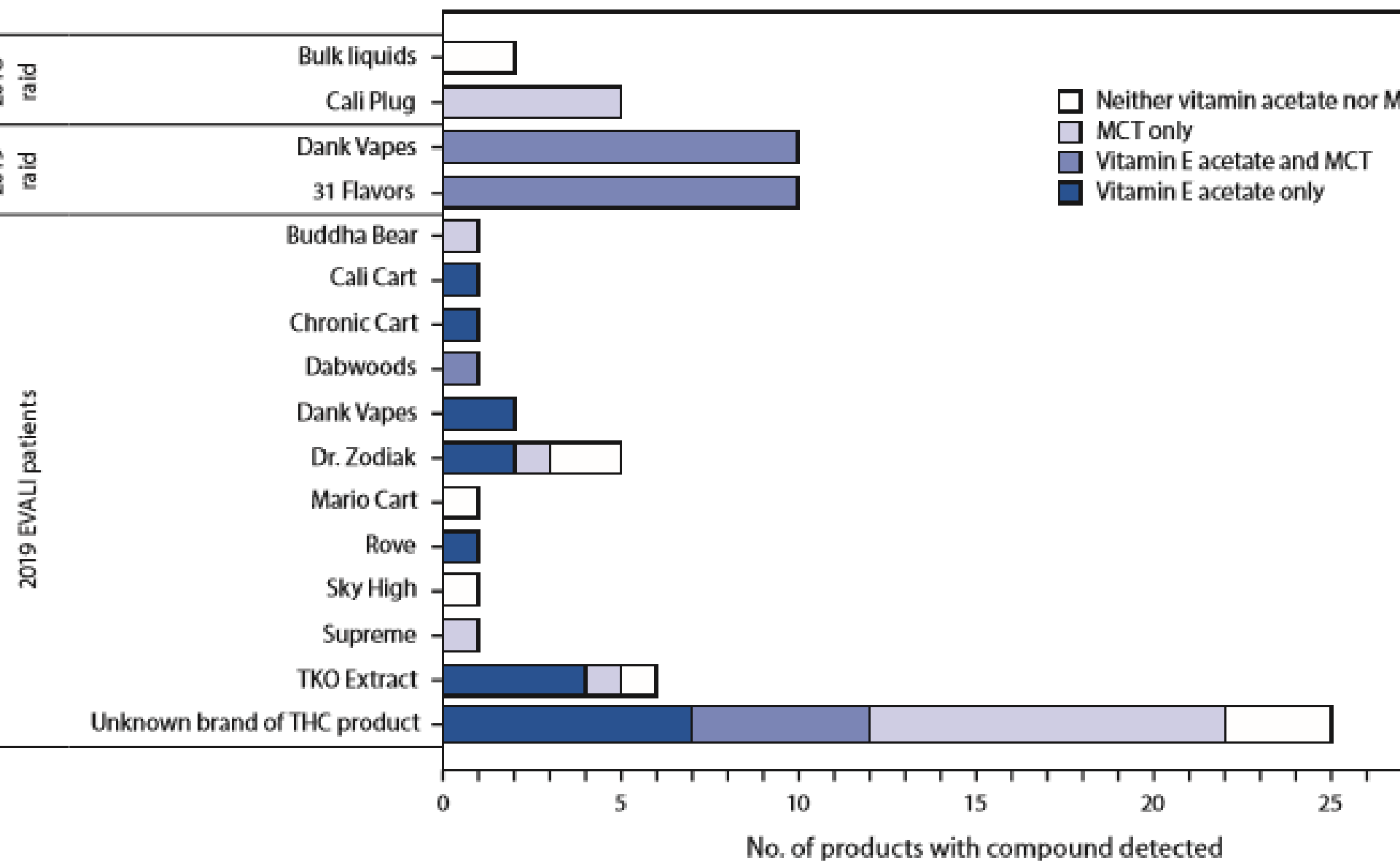


Vitamin E-acetate

- Prior to outbreak, vitamin E was used in a low dose (20%) as a thickening agent in some vape cartridges as it is an oil that resembles THC oil
- Some illicit sellers were adding 50% vitamin E to further dilute THC oil



Detection of vitamin E acetate and medium chain triglyceride (MCT) by mass spectrometry methods in tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) containing products obtained from e-cigarette, or vaping, product use-associated lung injury patients (N = 46) and law enforcement raids — Minnesota, 2018 and 2019



National Syndromic Surveillance Program, United States, January 1, 201

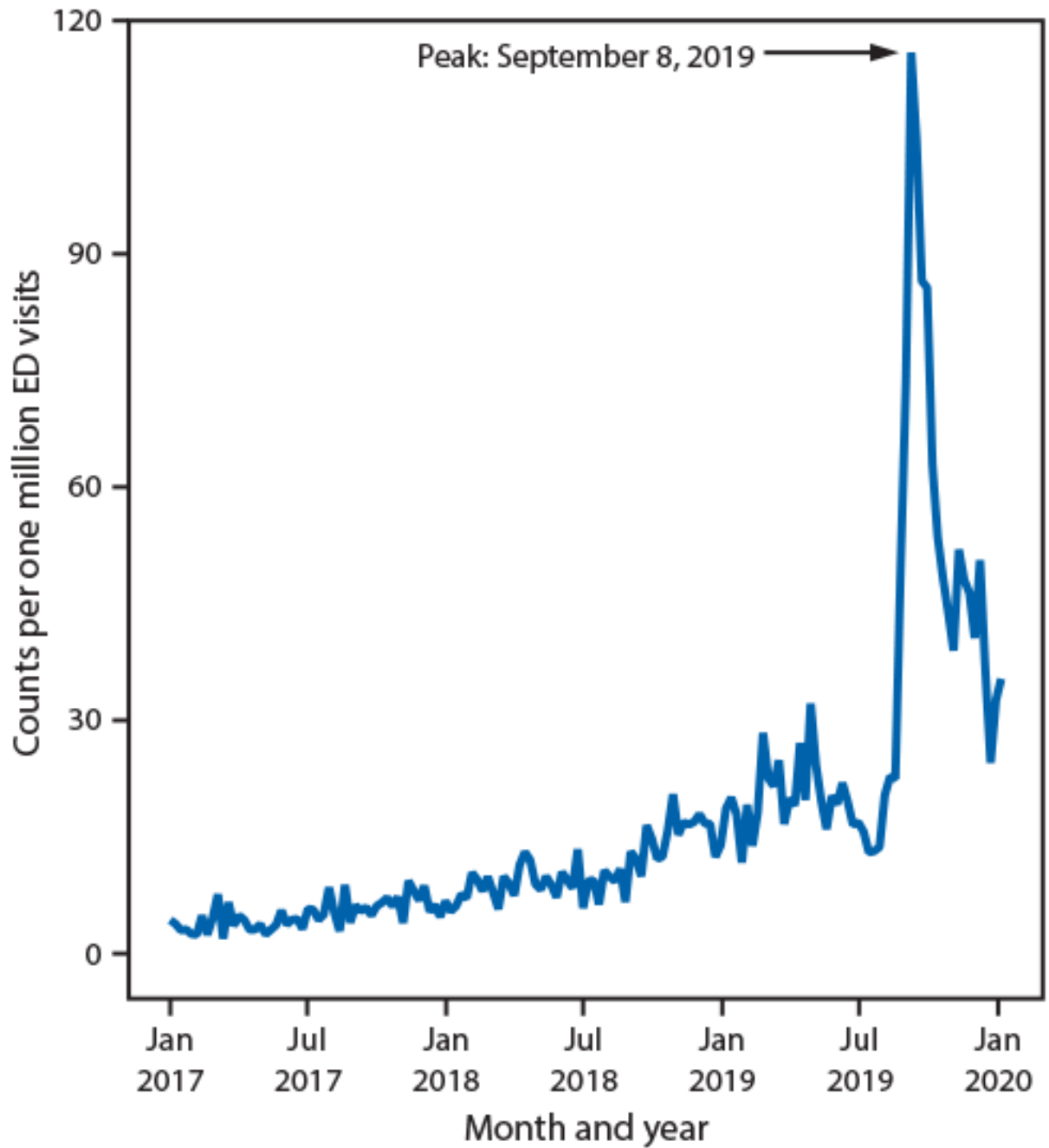
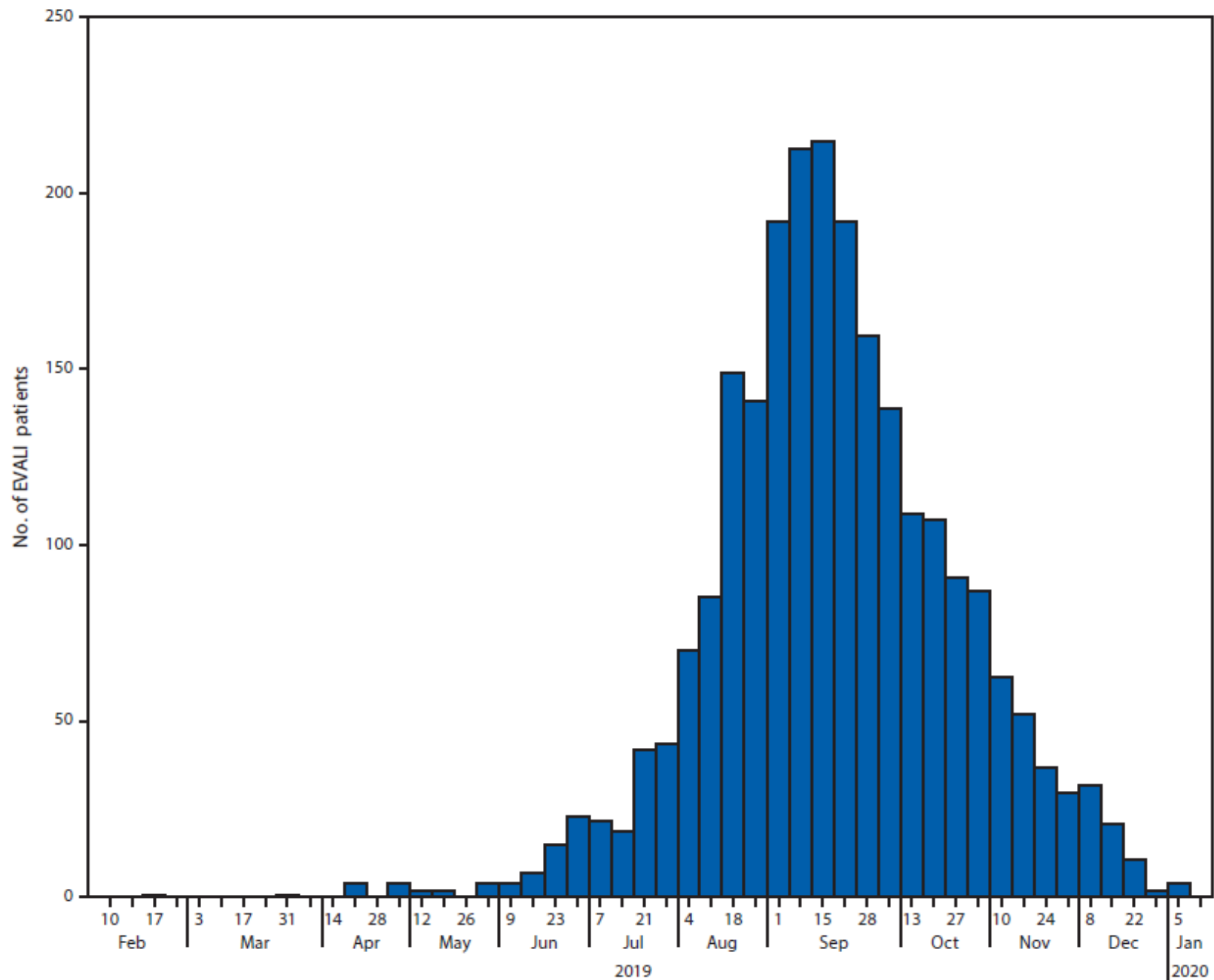


FIGURE 1. Number of patients (N = 2,398) with e-cigarette, or vaping, product use–associated lung injury (EVALI) by week of hospital admission — United States, February 10, 2019–January 14, 2020



EVALI Epidemic

- Began in early 2019 with increase in July and peak incidence in September
- Vitamin E acetate used to dilute THC oil seems to have been a significant cause in many cases
- Uncertain whether other chemicals play a role
- Incidence has dropped recently
- The illicit market for vaping products is not regulated, so new cases possible

