

Correlates of R-rel tobacco product T-com reuptake and relapse B-ces among youth D-age and adults D-age in the USA L-loc : findings from the PATH M-dat Study Waves 1-3 (2013-2016 B-tme).

Objective This study examines sociodemographic D-soc and tobacco use B-use correlates of R-rel reuptake and relapse B-ces to tobacco use B-use across a variety of tobacco products T-com (cigarettes T-com , electronic nicotine delivery systems T-etc , cigars T-com , hookah T-com and smokeless tobacco T-oth) among the US population. Design Data were drawn from the first three waves (2013-2016 B-tme) of the Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health M-dat Study, a nationally representative M-mth , longitudinal M-mth cohort study of US youth D-age (ages D-age 12-17) and adults D-age (ages D-age 18).

Reuptake (past 30-day B-tme use among previous tobacco users) and relapse B-ces (current use B-use among former established users; adults D-age only) were examined among previous users of at least one type of tobacco product T-com at Wave 1 (W1) or Wave 2 (W2) (n=19 M-sts 120 adults D-age , n=3039 M-sts youth D-age). Generalised estimating equations were used to evaluate the association between R-rel demographic D-soc and tobacco use B-use characteristics at baseline M-mth , with reuptake/ relapse B-ces at follow-up M-mth , over two 1-year B-tme periods (W1-W2 and W2-Wave 3). Results Any tobacco product T-com reuptake occurred in 7.8% of adult D-age previous users and 30.3% of youth D-age previous users. Correlates of R-rel any tobacco reuptake included being male D-gen , non-Hispanic D-rac black and bisexual D-sxo in adults D-age , but race and sexual orientation D-sxo were not consistent findings in youth D-age . Among recent former users, relapse B-ces rates B-prv were greater (32.9%). Shorter time since last use and greater levels of tobacco dependence B-pcp showed the strongest association M-sts with any tobacco relapse B-ces . Discussion Continued clinical and public health efforts to provide adults D-age with tools to cope with tobacco dependence B-pcp symptoms, especially within the first year or two after quitting B-ces , could help prevent relapse B-ces . Understanding the sociodemographic D-soc and tobacco use B-use factors associated with R-rel reuptake and relapse B-ces to different tobacco products T-com fills a large gap in the primarily cigarette T-com -focused literature. This study evaluates the sociodemographic D-soc and tobacco use B-use correlates of R-rel tobacco product T-com reuptake among youth D-age (ages D-age 12-17) and adults D-age (ages D-age 18) and tobacco product T-com relapse B-ces among adults D-age across any tobacco and specific classes of tobacco products T-com available in the USA L-loc . Over a 1-year B-tme period, reuptake was less than R-rel 8% for all products except ENDS T-etc (16%) among adults D-age , and higher for youth D-age (between 15% and 25% across products). Correlates of R-rel any tobacco reuptake included being male D-gen , non-Hispanic D-rac black and bisexual D-sxo in adults D-age , but race and sexual orientation D-sxo were not consistent findings in youth D-age . These correlates R-rel among adults D-age are similar to those seen in tobacco product T-com initiation B-use . Among adults D-age , relapse B-ces rates B-prv were similar to reuptake. Relapse B-ces rates B-prv were higher (15-28% across products) when restricting our analyses to recent (within the past 12 months B-tme) former established users. Shorter time since last use and greater levels of tobacco dependence B-pcp showed the strongest

association **M-sts** with any tobacco relapse **B-ces** . Continued clinical and public health efforts to provide adults **D-age** with tools to cope with tobacco dependence **B-pcp** , especially within the first year or two after quitting **B-ces** , could help prevent relapse **B-ces** to both cigarette **T-com** and non-cigarette **T-com** tobacco products **T-com** .