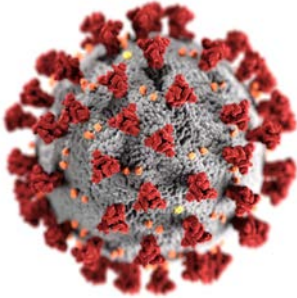


Tobacco Use and COVID-19



An illustration of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19) that was first detected in Wuhan, China in 2019 and is now identified as the cause of the global pandemic.



Image of the gloved hands of a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) laboratory technician working with electronic cigarettes and vaping pens while inside a laboratory environment.

Contact Information

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Using tobacco and vape products increase the risk for serious complications from COVID-19

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a virus that has caused an outbreak of respiratory illnesses. Inhaling smoke from cigarettes and aerosol from vapes weaken cells that are a first layer of defense from your immune system to fight off viruses and bacteria. As a result of weakened defense cells, people who use tobacco and vape products may be more vulnerable to diseases and infections.

Cells throughout your lungs fight infection. Tobacco smoke and vape aerosol cause harm to the lungs meaning that for someone who smokes or vapes, the novel coronavirus disease could be a serious threat. Chemicals in tobacco and vape products may also affect how these cells respond to bacteria or viruses like COVID-19.¹

Want to quit tobacco?

Quitting tobacco is hard. For help quitting tobacco, call the Texas Tobacco Quitline.

This is a free, confidential service available 24/7 to all Texas residents 13 years of age or older. The service provides counseling sessions tailored to the individual, with a focus on preparation for the quit attempt and long-term success.

Quit now, call 1-877-YES-QUIT or visit YesQuit.org

1: Vardavas CI, Nikitara K. COVID-19 and smoking: A systematic review of the evidence. *Tob Induc Dis*. 2020;18:20. Published 2020 Mar 20. doi:10.18332/tid/119324