

Narges ELGOLLI^a, Yosra DALLAGI^a, Dalila RAHALI^a, Nathalie BA^b, Michele ELMAY^c, Saloua ELFAZAA^a.

^aLaboratory of Aggression Physiology and Endocrine Metabolic Studies, Faculty of Sciences, Tunis University, 2092 Manar II, Tunis, Tunisia ; ^bUS 32 Kremlin-Bicetre 94270 Faculty of Medicine, Paris 11, France ; ^cLaboratory of Histology-Embryology and Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine of Tunis, University of Tunis El Manar, Tunis, Tunisia.

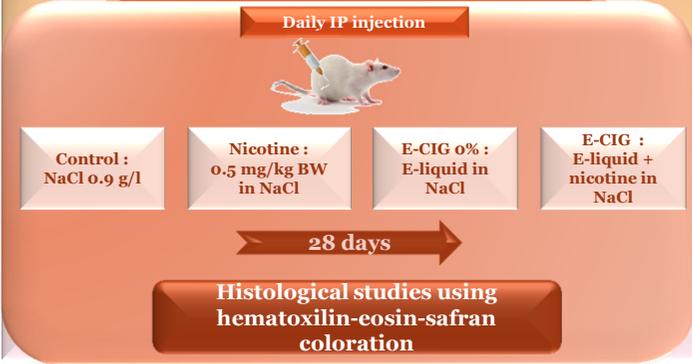
Introduction

Nicotine, contained in classic cigarettes is known to have a wide variety of deleterious effects. Electronic cigarettes, as a substitute to nicotine, are becoming increasingly popular, although there is no evidence regarding their safety.

Aim

Our study was designed to compare nicotine alone to e-liquid with or without nicotine on lung histopathology in Wistar rats.

Materials & Methods

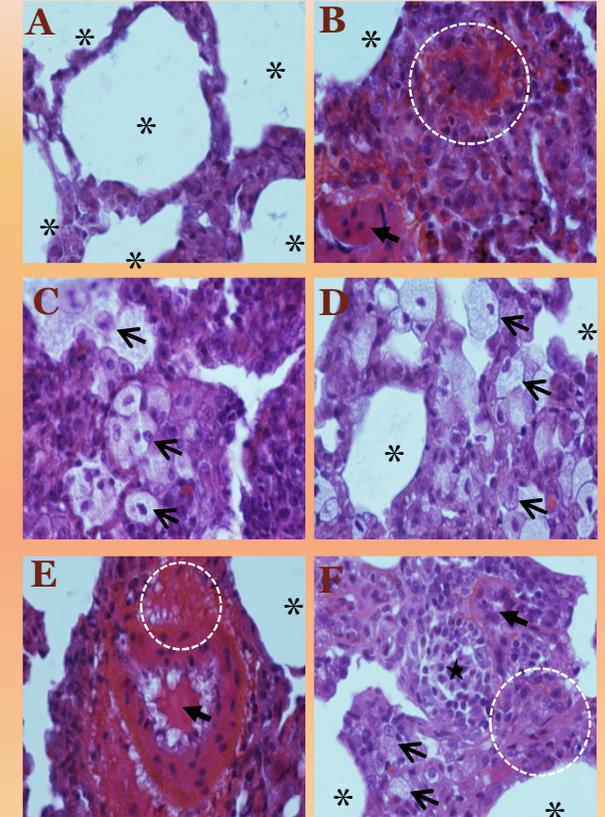


Results

Whereas nicotine treated rats exhibited periarteriolar fibrosis, lymphocytes infiltration and arteriolar obstruction, more critical alterations were observed after e-liquid without nicotine treatment: periarteriolar and peribronchiolar fibrosis, lymphocytes infiltration, arteriolar obstruction and giant cells. Treatment with e-liquid associated to nicotine led to the same important histopathological changes but with additional granulomas.

Conclusion

E-liquid, *per se* is able to induce lung toxicity. Furthermore, e-liquid promotes more damages than nicotine and the combination of two leads to even more disorders. E-liquid must be used with cautions.



Effect of e-liquid-induced lung injury. (A) Lung section of control rat demonstrating the normal alveolar structure (*). (B) Section of the lung of nicotine-treated rat demonstrating marked changes: fibrosis (red staining), inflammation and arteriole obstruction (↔). (C and E) Sections of the lung of e-liquid-treated rat identifying inflammation and numerous giant cells (↗), fibrosis, and inflammation and (D and F) Sections of the lung of e-liquid with nicotine-treated rat highlighting giant cells, fibrosis, arteriole obstruction and granuloma (*). Hematoxylin, eosin, safran coloration, x400.