

When William McFaul, the founder of MCFIP and pioneer of clinical value analysis (CVA), made the decision to set aside finalization of the algorithmic model for quantum biology and metalloendocrinology in order to address the needs of employers to reduce self-funded health care insurance expenses, he revisited CVA to address high volume chronic diseases to provide education relative to cellular physiology using lay terms in order to prevent or cost-effectively treat these illnesses.

One of the primary issues he identified was to create an awareness of the dynamics of hyperosmotic substances that mutate epithelial and endothelial cell defenses (aka barriers). His initial focus was placed on epithelial cell mutations caused by dry cleaning products and an array of substances used for fragrances that could impact the lining of the lungs with increased instances of community acquired pneumonia being an outcome.

As e-cigarettes became popular, he knew that propylene glycol (the active ingredient in e-cigarettes and a hyperosmotic substance and diacetyl (the hyperosmotic substance used for flavoring) could impact the endothelial cells that form the blood-brain, brain-spinal cord barriers and the pericardium as well as the inner lining of the vasculature (tunica intima). Being aware of the impact on cellular physiology, he knew that, on a dose dependent basis, the scenario could create catastrophic consequences on the heart and result in nearly unimaginable additional clinical expenses.

The following has been used as the introductory explanation for hyperosmotics.

<https://www.mcfip.net/upload/Cardiovascular%20Risks%20-%20Hyperosomtics.pdf>

However, when the research reported in the following article surfaced, the decision was made to enhance prior CVA education and prevention initiatives due to the potential catastrophic consequences for public health and healthcare expenses that could be prevented.

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-e-cigarette-flavorings-heart-disease.html>

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E-cigarette use, flavorings may increase heart disease risk, study finds

by [Stanford University Medical Center](#)

The flavoring liquid for electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, may increase the risk of cardiovascular disease when inhaled, according to a study led by researchers at the Stanford University School of Medicine.

The scientists investigated the effect of the e-liquids on cells called [endothelial cells](#) that line the interior of blood vessels. They found that, when grown in a laboratory, endothelial cells exposed to the e-liquids—or to blood collected from [e-cigarette](#) users shortly after vaping—are less viable and exhibit significantly increased levels of molecules implicated in DNA damage and [cell death](#). The cells are also less able to form new vascular tubes and to migrate and participate in wound healing.

The severity of the damage, aspects of which occur even in the absence of [nicotine](#), varies among popular flavors, the researchers said. Cinnamon and menthol were found to be particularly harmful.

"Until now, we had no data about how these e-liquids affect [human endothelial cells](#)," said Joseph Wu, MD, Ph.D., director of the Stanford Cardiovascular Institute and professor of cardiovascular medicine and of radiology. "This study clearly shows that e-cigarettes are not a safe alternative to traditional cigarettes. When we exposed the cells to six different flavors of e-liquid with varying levels of nicotine, we saw significant damage. The cells were less viable in culture, and they began to exhibit multiple symptoms of dysfunction."

The researchers studied human endothelial cells generated in the laboratory from what are called induced pluripotent stem cells, or iPS cells. Human iPS cells can become many different cell types, and they provide an ideal way for researchers to closely study cells that would be difficult to isolate directly from a patient.

This study was the first to use endothelial cells derived from iPS cells to directly investigate the effect of e-liquids with and without nicotine on their viability and function.

A paper describing the findings will be published online May 27 in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. Wu is the senior author. Former postdoctoral scholars Won Hee Lee, Ph.D., now an assistant professor at the University of Arizona, and Sang-Ging Ong, Ph.D., now an assistant professor at University of Illinois-Chicago, are the lead authors.

E-cig use has skyrocketed

In the United States, cardiovascular disease is responsible for about one-third of smoking-associated deaths in smokers, and secondhand smoke causes approximately 34,000 early deaths from heart disease each year in nonsmokers. Endothelial cells line the interior surface of blood vessels and play a critical role in heart and cardiovascular health. Although some studies have suggested that e-cigarettes deliver lower levels of carcinogens to users than do conventional cigarettes—perhaps decreasing the risk of cancer—the effect of e-cigarette use on vascular health has been unclear.

Despite these uncertainties, the use of e-cigarettes has skyrocketed since their introduction about a decade ago, particularly among young people. The Food and Drug Administration estimated that more than 3.5 million middle and high school students used e-cigarettes in 2018, though sales to minors are prohibited. In 2018, the FDA restricted the sale of flavored e-cigarettes to adults-only venues, with the exception of tobacco, menthol and mint flavors, which can be sold wherever traditional cigarettes are sold.

"One in five high school students have tried e-cigarettes, perhaps because they feel they are relatively safe," Lee said. "But we found the e-liquids caused changes in the endothelial cells that are closely related to those seen during the development of cardiovascular disease."

The researchers investigated the effect of six different popular e-liquid flavors—fruit, tobacco, sweet tobacco with caramel and vanilla, sweet butterscotch, cinnamon, and menthol—with nicotine levels of 0, 6, and 18 milligrams per milliliter on endothelial cells derived from human iPS cells. They found that while several of the liquids were moderately toxic to the endothelial cells, the cinnamon- and menthol-flavored e-liquids significantly decreased the viability of the cells in culture even in the absence of nicotine.

Exposure to the e-liquids also increased the relative levels of reactive oxygen species—molecules that can cause DNA damage—and the levels of molecules associated with programmed cell death.

The researchers also found that exposure to the cinnamon and menthol flavored e-liquids significantly disrupted the ability of the cultured cells to form capillary-like tubular structures associated with the growth of new blood vessels. The [e-liquid](#) flavored with caramel and vanilla also disrupted growth, but not as severely. The cells exposed to cinnamon flavor and caramel and vanilla flavors exhibited an increased uptake of low-density lipoproteins and lipids—processes commonly associated with inflammation and endothelial dysfunction—and a reduction in their ability to migrate to heal wounds or scratches.

Some of the effects of exposure to the various e-liquids were dependent on the nicotine concentration, but others, like cellular migration and decreases in cell viability, were independent of nicotine, suggesting a combined effect of nicotine concentrations and flavoring components.

Finally, the researchers compared the levels of nicotine in the blood serum of people after they had vaped e-cigarettes with the levels in people who smoked traditional cigarettes. They found that the amounts of nicotine in the blood were similar between the two groups after 10 minutes of smoking at a constant rate.

"When you're smoking a traditional cigarette, you have a sense of how many cigarettes you're smoking," Wu said. "But e-cigarettes can be deceptive. It's much easier to expose yourself to a much higher level of nicotine over a shorter time period. And now we know that e-cigarettes are likely to have other significantly toxic effects on vascular function as well. It's important for [e-cigarette users](#) to realize that these chemicals are circulating within their bodies and affecting their vascular health."