FILE NAME: Quebec Asbestos Mining Association (QAMA)

DATE: 0000

DOC#: QAMA024

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: QAMA Research Abstract Cards 1960s-1970s

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO. 2832 | LOCATION

DOCUMENT TITLE: * Becklake, M. R; Fournier-Massey; McDonald, J.C. & G.G.; Rossiter, C.E.

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	EXPLANATORY NOTES
10	Ralationship of functional to radio-	
12	graphic changes in Quebec Asbestos	
13	workers.	
60	Dept. Epidemiology & Health - McGill	
43	Univ. Paper to be presented before	
70	Dresden Conf. April 24768.	
30		
81	Proceedings published 1973, pp. 207-214	

1. 842 men from an age-stratified random sample of current employees in the Quebec asbestos mining industry were studied radiologically and by lung function tests.
2. Men with definite but early radiological evidence of asbestosis showed reduction in lung volume and expiratory air flow and of gas diffusion.
3. There was a close correlation between profusion of small irregular radiological opacities and degree of functional impairment. The group with minimal radiological changes showed highly significant differences from the normal group.
4. Diffuse pleural thickening, alone or with accompanying parenchymal changes, was associated with definite loss of function, specially of expiratory flow rates.

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3154 | LOCATION

DOCUMENT TITLE: * Becklake, M.R.; Fournier-Massey, G.G.; McDonald, J.C.; Siemiatycki, J.; & Rossiter, C.E.

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	EXPLANATORY NOTES
12	Lung Function in relation to radiographic	Rossiter C.E.
13	changes in Quebec Asbestos Workers.	
43	Lecture at International Conference	
60	on Pneumoconiosis, Johannesburg, S.A.	
70	April 23-May, 1969. Proceedings, , pp. 233-239.1970	
81	PUBLISHED IN: Bulletin de physio-pathologie respiratoire, 6 (3): 637-659, Juillet-Septembre 19	

The relationship between chest x-ray changes and pulmonary function was examined in an age stratified random sample of 1,069 men currently employed in the asbestos industry of Eastern Quebec. In workers whose x-rays showed as yet no evidence whatever of parenchymal disease, vital capacity (VC) and forced vital capacity (FVC) may have been slightly reduced, while in the presence of definite, though minimal, x-ray changes in the pulmonary parenchyma these were the only function measurements to show significant reduction. In addition, VC and exercise minute ventilation appeared to be the most sensitive indicators of the progress of radiological disease. For any given grade of parenchymal disease function was somewhat more impaired when pleural thickening and/or calcification was present. This study suggests that the simple measurement of VC or FVC should therefore be of value in the periodic health examination of the asbestos worker.

similar art. Tape 315

JHM 00739

P 11

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DATE | INDEXED BY | LISTED BY | PAGE of | DOCUMENT NO. 3657

DOCUMENT TITLE | LOCATION

Becklake, Margaret R., Fournier-Massey, Gisèle, Rossiter, Charles E.
McDonald, J. Corbett.

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	DOC. NOTES
0	Lung function in chrysotile asbestos mine	
2	and mill of Quebec.	
8	Archiv. Environ. Health, 24 (6): 401-409, June 1972.	
13	(very similar to JOEH 3154, Ref. Book III-D-III).	
43		
60		
70		
81		

Lung function tests were carried out on an age-stratified random sample of 1,015 Quebec asbestos workers whose dust exposure had been estimated from their work history and available dust levels in the industry. In nonsmokers, several function tests distinguished the lower two dust-exposure groups. These were inspiratory capacity, forced vital capacity, and forced expiratory volume in 0.75 second and in 1.0 second. In smokers the same tests were somewhat less sensitive. Any of the tests mentioned appear to be suitable for health surveillance of asbestos-exposed workers, whatever their smoking habits.

X

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INDEX/TRACING CARD

JHM 00740

Becklake, Margaret R.:

Assessment of methods used in the studies of the biological effects of asbestos - C. Lung function.

Paper No. 6: Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos, Lyon, October 2-5, 1972.

SUMMARY

The biological effects of asbestos exposure on lung function may be measured by a variety of techniques depending on the purpose for which the measurements are to be made.

If the purpose is to study an asbestos-exposed population with a view to defining whether or not a health hazard exists, measurements of VC (or IC) alone or together with RV, and of D_{CO} (SB) (Transfer Factor) are appropriate.

If the purpose is health-surveillance, VC, IC or FVC appear to be the most satisfactory measurements, though it is likely (and remains to be tested) that measurements reflecting the state of the small airways will be most sensitive to the earliest effects of asbestos dust exposure.

If the purpose is descriptive (i.e. to document the pathophysiological changes which characterize asbestosis in its various stages), any or all of the many available tests for the study of overall or regional lung function may be used.

If the purpose is to evaluate the effect of pulmonary malfunction due to asbestos exposure on the overall function of the individual, a detailed study of adaptation to progressively increasing exercise loads is called for.

JHM 00741

DATE

INDEXED BY

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PAGE or

DOCUMENT NO 174

DOCUMENT TITLE

Biological effects of asbestos: (Lyon)

LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
90	Report of the Advisory Committee on Asbestos cancers to the Director of the International Agency for Research on Cancer. Lyon Conference, Oct. 5 & 6, 1972. Ann. Occup. Hyg. 16 (1): 9-17, 1973 circulated. Also published in Brit. J. Industr. Med. 30 (2):180-186, 1973, IAC booklet, 8 pp. 1973, J-M - Environmental Facts/Asbestos, 7 pp. 197	

INDEX/TRACING CARD

JHM 00742

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE — OF | DOCUMENT NO 3622

DOCUMENT TITLE: Ducić, S.: | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
36	Accuracy of causes of death - A comparison with autopsy diagnoses	
37	in series of mesotheliomas and other malignant tumours of the lung	
38	(L'exactitude des causes de décès - Une comparaison avec les dia-	
73	gnostics à l'autopsie dans une série de mésothéliomes et autres	
70	tumeurs malignes du poumon). COMPLETE TEXTS IN FRENCH & ENGLISH)	
81	Cdn. J. of Public Health, 62: 395-402, Sept/Oct. 1971.	
39		

Summary and conclusions

In a series of 67 autopsy and surgical-pathological diagnoses of malignant mesotheliomas of the pleura and peritoneum, we were able to demonstrate agreement with the certified cause of death in 10 cases (14.7%). In 26, mesothelioma was reported as benign or, even if stated correctly, coded as another tumour. In 31, the real diagnosis and the official cause of death were in disagreement.

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INDEX/TRACING CARD

JHM 00743

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | DOCUMENT NUMBER | DOCUMENT NO 163

DOCUMENT TITLE: Fournier-Massey, Gisèle: | PAGE OF | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
13	THESIS: Pulmonary function in Québec	
70	asbestos workers.	
32	McGill Univ., 168 pp. 1973	
81	CIRCULATED: pp. 105-106 & pp. I-II.	

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | DOCUMENT NUMBER | DOCUMENT NO 3362

DOCUMENT TITLE: Fournier-Massey, Gisèle; Becklake, Margaret, R. et al.: | PAGE OF | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
13	II. - Epreuves de fonction respiratoire.	
12	Bulletin de Physio-pathologie respiratoire,	
70	6 (3):661-667, 1970.	
60	(II. - Appendix: Tests of respiratory function)	
76	See also 3154)	
81		

INDEX/TRACING CARD

JHM 00744

GIBBS, G.W.: Comments on standard international methods for evaluation of asbestos dust exposure.

Pernis, B. and Pelnar, P.:

Transcript of the Meeting of the Sub-Committee and International Colloquium on Asbestosis, Sardinia, September 24-26, 1970, Montreal 1972, pp. 18, 19, 20.

JHM 00715

Gibbs, G.W. & Du Toit, R.S.J.:

Environmental data in mining.

Paper No 21: Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos, Lyon, October 2-5, 1972.

SUMMARY

(not provided by authors)

The mining and milling environments are probably the only ones where the effects of the various asbestos fibre types may be studied separately, although exposure is often to other materials as well. Comparisons are made between the mining and milling environments of asbestos producers throughout the world and the current states of dust measurements and dust control are described.

JHM 00746

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE 01 | DOCUMENT NO 3507

DOCUMENT TITLE: Gibbs, Graham W. & Lachance, Maurice:

LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
2	Dust exposure in the chrysotile asbestos	
3	mines and mills of Quebec.	
4	Archiv Environ Health 24: 189-197,	
59	March 1972.	
60		
76	Past and present features of the Quebec chrysotile mining and milling environment and methods used to establish indices of exposure for epidemiological studies are described. Environmental dust concentrations used for calcuation of dust exposure indices were derived mainly from systematic midget-impinger samples taken since 1948, and from field surveys made in 1968, using impinger and a variety of other techniques. Though dust levels within the industry fluctuated widely, there was a steady fall from an average of approximately 75 million particles per cubic foot (MPCF) in 1948 to less than 10 MPCF in 1968. Considerable variation in the fiber content of airborne dust in this industry suggests that any safety standard should probably take account of fibrous and nonfibrous components.	
81		
43		
53		

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3918

DOCUMENT TITLE: Gibbs, Graham William & Lachance, Maurice:

LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
0	Dust-fiber relationships in the Quebec	
2	chrysotile industry.	
3	Arch Environ Health, 28 (2):69-71, Feb. 1974	
69		
76		
81	Epidemiological studies of Quebec chrysotile miners and millers have related various indices of health to dust exposure, as measured with the midget impinger. The interpretation of these relationships in terms of fiber necessitates the conversion of midget impinger (particle + fiber) counts to membrane filter (fiber) equivalents. An investigation in which 87 side-by-side midget impinger-membrane filter samples were taken at five mines and mills showed that the correlation was poor and no single conversion factor was justified. Until more detailed information on the relationships between midget impinger and membrane filter counts can be obtained, it is recommended that safety standards, at least in this industry, should continue to be based on dust counts, for which there is considerable epidemiological support, rather than on fiber counts, for which there is no direct evidence.	

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 181

DOCUMENT TITLE: ILO U/C 1971 Internat. Classification, etc.: | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
12	ILO U/C International Classification of	
76	Radiographs of the Pneumoconioses.	
	Medical Radiography and Photography,	
	48 (3): 67-112 (English - French - German)	
	English version pp. 67-76 -	

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3570

DOCUMENT TITLE: Jodoin, Gilles, Gibbs, G.W., Macklem, P.T., McDonald, J.C. & Becklake, Maxine R.: | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC
13	Early effects of asbestos exposure
71	on lung function.
76	Amer. Review of Respiratory Disease,
81	104 (4): 525-535, Oct. 1971

In an attempt to define the early effects of asbestos exposure on lung function, detailed studies, including tests of pulmonary mechanics, were made on 24 workers who had normal chest radiographs but whose exposure to asbestos ranged from 6 months to 24 years. The 13 men with greater exposure showed, on the average, a significant 30 per cent increase in the static recoil of the lung when compared with the 11 men with the lesser exposure. In addition, they had smaller vital capacities, evidence of greater regional inhomogeneities of ventilation, and larger maximal mid-expiratory flows, changes in keeping with the presence of a restrictive type of lung disease. By contrast, at any given transpulmonary pressure, peak flow was less in most of the men in the more exposed group, indicating an increased upstream resistance. This suggests that the changes responsible for the increased elastic recoil had a peribronchiolar rather than an alveolar location, in keeping with what has been shown in laboratory animals. The changes in pulmonary mechanics were considered to be early because they occurred in men who had no radiographic evidence of disease or definitive changes in other measurements of lung function. The findings suggest that exposure to asbestos dust is another cause of obstructive disease of small airways.

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 1139 | LOCATION

DOCUMENT TITLE

* McDonald, J.C.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
70	Research on Asbestos and Health:	
10	A progress Report to Employers and	
36	Employees of the Quebec Asbestos	
38	Mining Industry.	
43	McGill Reporter, 2 (24): p. 18, 10 April 1970	
60		
81		

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3497 | LOCATION

DOCUMENT TITLE

* McDonald, J.C.; Becklake, Margaret; Fournier-Massey, Gisèle Rossiter, C.E.

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
2	Respiratory symptoms in chrysotile	
11	asbestos mine and mill workers in Quebec	
15		
60	PUBLISHED: Arch Environ Health,	
70	24 (5): 358-363, May 1972	
81		

A standard questionnaire was administered to an age-stratified random sample of 1015 current male employees in the Quebec asbestos mines and mills. The prevalence of bronchitis, defined as persistent cough and phlegm, was related most closely to age and smoking habits but, in non-smokers and light smokers, also to dust exposure. Breathlessness on exercise was related to age and dust exposure but not to smoking.

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3926

DOCUMENT TITLE

McDonald, J.C.; Gibbs, G.W.; Manfreda, J. & White, F. | LOCATION I.M.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
20	Storage as a factor in disease due to	
25	mineral dusts.	
36	Multiple Factors in the Causation of	
38	Environmentally Induced Disease. -	
40	Chapter 12: 185-201, 1972. (Ed.: DHK	Lee/P. Kotin, Academic Press)
50		
81		

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3042

DOCUMENT TITLE

McDonald, J. Corbett; McDonald, Alison D.; Gibbs, Graham W.; | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
2	Siemiatycki, Jack &	
3	Mortality from lung cancer and	Rossiter, Charles E.:
20	other causes in the chrysotile	
36	asbestos mines and mills of Quebec.	
37	Arch Environ Health 22: 677-686, June 1971.	
38		
43		
60		
70		
81		

Of 11,788 persons born between 1891 and 1920 employed in the Quebec asbestos mining industry, 88.4% were traced. Of these 2,457 (23.6%) had died. Exposure indexes for each worker were calculated from job dust levels and duration of employment. The overall mortality was lower than expected for the population of Quebec but in the highest dust category, comprising 5% of the cohort, the age-standardized rate was 20% higher than in the other groups. Respiratory, cardiovascular, and malignant disease in equal proportions accounted for the excess. There were 101 deaths from respiratory cancer including three from malignant mesothelioma, an estimated excess of about 15 deaths. The difference in rates for respiratory cancer between those maximally and minimally exposed was fivefold and, though perhaps exaggerated, was apparently determined by accumulated dust exposure and duration of employment.

JHM00750

McDonald, J.C.:

Cancer in chrysotile mines and mills.

Paper 29: Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos, Lyon, October 2-5, 1972.

SUMMARY

Evidence for a link between malignant disease and occupational exposure in the chrysotile producing industry is not strong. This, despite the fact that men dying now were exposed for many years to much higher dust concentrations than prevail today. More results would of course be useful and no doubt research methods can be improved; nevertheless, the investigation of chrysotile miners and millers has been on a larger scale than that of other asbestos workers and generally with much more information on levels of exposure. The results appear to show that there is a modest increase in respiratory and probably gastro-intestinal cancer in this industry, most serious in those who have been heavily exposed over long periods. This hazard would probably not be detectable at exposure levels below about 200 mppcf-years, ie 40 years at 5 mppcf. The fibre equivalent for this figure has not been established but Quebec data indicate that it may be in the neighbourhood of 10 fibres per ml.

The link with malignant mesothelioma is also weak and there is no evidence of an association with peritoneal tumours. Chrysotile-related tumours are too few to permit any firm conclusion on dose-response. The fact that there have been cases in Canada after occupational and domestic but not purely neighbourhood exposure suggests that low dust levels prevailing in mining communities have not been sufficient to cause the disease.

JHM 00752

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3510

DOCUMENT TITLE: * McDonald, J.C.; Rossiter, C.E.; Eyssen, G. & McDonald, A.D.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
10	Mortality in the chrysotile producing	
36	industry of Quebec: A progress report.	
38	Lecture at IV Internat. Conference on	
43	Pneumoconiosis, Sept. 1971 in Bucharest,	
60	pp. 232-237 in Proceedings.	
70		
81		

From the records of all persons ever employed in the Quebec asbestos mines and mills for one month or more a cohort of 11,111 men and 468 women, born 1891—1920, was defined and is being kept under close review. Environmental dust counts and detailed occupational histories have been used to calculate indices of exposure for each employee. At the end of 1969, 3,228 (28 per cent) were known to have died, 125 from lung cancer, 5 from malignant mesothelioma and 32 from pneumoconiosis.
Total mortality continues to be lower than expected from the general population except in a small proportion heavily exposed to dust. Pulmonary fibrosis and respiratory malignancies are the main cause of this excess which seems directly related to the indices of exposure. The implications of these findings and their relation to those observed under other conditions of asbestos exposure will be discussed.

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3484

DOCUMENT TITLE: Rossiter, C.E.; Bristol, L.J.; Cartier, P.H.; Gibbs, G.W.; Gilson, Grainger, T.R.; Siemiatycki, J.; Sluis-Cremer, G.K. & McDonald, J.C.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
0	Dust	
2	exposure and radiographic appearances	
12	in Quebec asbestos workers	
30	Lecture XVI Internat. Congress Occup. Health,	
31	Tokyo, Sept. 1969. Proceedings 1971, pp. 205-206	
70		
81		

In the Quebec asbestos-producing industry dust measurements and annual chest radiographs of employees are available for many years. The estimated exposure for each of 15,000 workers has been related to changes seen in their radiographs using the UICC/Cincinnati classification. There is a clear relation between exposure and the profusion of irregular small opacities. The degree and distribution of pleural thickening are also associated with exposure. Calcified pleural plaques are linked with employment in one particular area but are virtually absent elsewhere.

DATE

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INDEXED BY

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PAGE OF

3511

LOCATION

Rossiter, C.E.; Bristol, L.J.; Cartier, P.E.; Gilson, J.C.; Grainger, T.R.; Sluis-Cremer, G.K. & McDonald, J.C.

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC
2	Radiographic changes in chrysotile
12	asbestos mine and mill workers of Quebec.
30	
31	
60	
70	
81	
0	
43	

PUBLISHED IN: Archiv. Environ. Health, 24(6): 389-400 June 1972

Radiographic changes in 13,021 employees were assessed in 6,529 men aged 36 to 65. The prevalence of rounded small opacities (category 1/0 or more) rose with increasing dust exposure from 0.5% to 3.4%; that of irregular small opacities (category 1/0 or more), from 2.2% to 17.0%; and that of pleural thickening (grade 1 or more), from 1.4% to 12.3%. Small opacities or pleural changes were seen in 17% of men, but 3.2% had both. At present dust exposure levels, much lower rates can be expected. The prevalence of radiologic changes was higher in the Thetford Mines area than in the Asbestos area. This was shown by pleural changes more than parenchymal changes, and the difference was extreme with pleural calcification which was common in Thetford Mines but virtually absent in Asbestos.

Book:A-I

INDEX/TRACING CARD

JHM 00754

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE 01 | DOCUMENT NO 3607

DOCUMENT TITLE: Sub-Committee on Asbestosis: Work Group of 7 on Airborne Mesen-

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
2	Evaluation of asbestos exposure in the	
3	Working Environment.	
76	Industrial Medicine & Surgery, 41 (1):	
	28-30, January 1972.	
	SUMMARY: A working group of Sub-Committee on	
	Asbestosis presents its international	
	agreement on standard methods.	
	Also published in: Work-Environment-Health, 8(3):71-73, 1971.	
	" " " J. Occup. Health, 14 (7): 560-562, July 1972.	
	" " " La Medicina del Lavoro, 63 (1-2): 1-6,1972.	
	" " " Gigiena i Sanitaria @ 2: 76-79, 1973.	

DOCUMENT NUMBER

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3490

DOCUMENT TITLE: UICC (Working Group):

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
12	UICC/Cincinnati classification of	
69	radiographic appearances of pneumo-	
76	coniosis.	
	Lecture XVI Internat. Congress Occup.	
	Health, Tokyo, Sept. 1969.	
	pp. 179-181, Proceedings 1971.	

Bohlig, H., Bristol, L. J., Cartier, P., Clarke, W. G., Felson, B., Gilson, J. C., Grainger, T. R., Jacobson, G., Kivuoloto, R., McDonald, J. C., Pendergrass, E. P., Rossiter, C. E., Selikoff, I. J. & Sluis-Cremer, G. K., McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Three interested international groups have extended the ILO 1958 Classification by differentiating between the small rounded opacities frequently seen in mineral pneumoconiosis and the small irregular opacities seen in asbestosis and some other pneumoconiosis. The other main extension is the grading, by reference to standard films, of pleural changes. The practicability has been confirmed in 42,000 readings of over 15,000 radiographs from the Quebec asbestos industry. Twelve readers from six countries have also tested the classification on 100 radiographs. Inter- and intra-observer variabilities are similar to those in trials using the ILO Classification.

Project No. 2 - Epidemiological study of primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum in Canada

All cases of primary malignant tumours of the pleura and peritoneum that occurred in Canada since 1960 to be registered and two matching control series to be found, one series comprising patients with secondary malignant disease of the lung. Relative importance of previous exposures to 1) asbestos at home and at work, 2) other environmental carcinogen, 3) tobacco smoke to be investigated in the epidemiology of mesothelioma.

Cost $6,940.

Dr. J.C. McDonald, M.D.,
Department of Epidemiology and Health,
McGill University,
Montreal.

IHM 00757

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3824

DOCUMENT TITLE: McDonald, Alison D., Magner, Desmond & Eyssen, Gail:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
38	Primary malignant mesothelial tumors in Canada, 1960-1968.	
70	A pathologic review by the mesothelioma panel of the	
73	Canadian Tumor Reference Centre.	
81	Cancer, 31 (4): 869-876, April 1973	

Six pathologists reviewed 119 of 165 cases reported as primary malignant mesothelial tumors, between 1960 and 1968, in a Canadian national survey. Based on histologic observations only, the panel was in favor of the diagnosis in 50%, uncertain in 11%, and against in 36%. This distribution was similar for pleural and peritoneal tumors. In males, the diagnosis was favored more often than in females—61% compared to 26%. Clinical and additional pathologic information changed the pathologists' opinion little. A member of the UK Mesothelioma Panel who reviewed 14 of the 119 cases recorded essentially similar opinions. Subsequently, a further 71 cases were registered between 1968 and 1970, and reviewed pathologically. The 99 cases in all, in which the panel favored the diagnosis of malignant mesothelioma, had been exposed to asbestos slightly more frequently than the rest. Twelve of 26 (46%) tumors classified histologically as mixed were associated with asbestos exposure compared with 8 of 73 (11%) classified as epithelial or mesenchymal.

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3879

DOCUMENT TITLE: McDonald, Alison D. & McDonald, J. Corbett:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
38	Epidemiologic surveillance of mesothelioma	
70	in Canada.	
73	Cdn. Med. Ass'n J. 109 (5): 359-362, Sept. 1, 1973	
0		
1		
60		
61		
63		
81		

Summary: The number of fatal malignant mesotheliomas was ascertained for the period 1960-70 by contacting all pathologists in Canada. The annual incidence was steady between 1966 and 1970 at 1.4 per million population. Of 71 cases registered in 1968-70 and not previously reported, 66% were pleural, 24% peritoneal and the remainder in both sites; 45% of tumours were in women. The diagnosis of mesothelioma was approved by the Canadian Mesothelioma Panel in 59%. Sixty-nine cases were successfully investigated epidemiologically. A history of definite or probable occupational asbestos exposure was found in 30% of male cases compared with 11% of controls, but in none of the female cases or controls. However, among cases, four women and one man had had domestic exposure to dusty clothing of an asbestos worker. Most of the excess occupational exposure was in the manufacture of asbestos products or insulation and little in mining or milling. No case other than those occupationally or domestically exposed had lived within 20 miles of asbestos mines or mills.

JHM 00758

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3734

DOCUMENT TITLE: Marner, Desmond & McDonald, Alison D.: | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
38	Malignant mesothelial tumors -	
0	histologic type and asbestos exposure.	
1	New England J. Med., 287 (11): 570-571,	
73	Sept. 14/72	
60	Also published in: Annals of the	
61	Royal College of Physicians and	
63	Surgeons of Canada, 6p. 58, 1973.	
70		
81		

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3155

DOCUMENT TITLE: McDonald, A.D.; Harper, A.; El Attar, O.A. & McDonald, J.C.: | LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
0	Epidemiology of primary malignant	
1	mesothelial tumours in Canada.	
38	Lecture at International Conference	
36	on Pneumoconiosis, Johannesburg, S.A.	
60	April 23 - May 2, 1969.	
61		
62	Brief Summary of Results: An association with definite or probable	
63	occupational exposure to asbestos was clearly demonstrated, but	
8	only 20% of male cases and one female case had any such contact.	
70	Almost all the excess was in the manufacture and industrial applica	
81	of asbestos rather than in mining or milling. No association was	
	found with lesser degrees of occupational exposure or residence in	
	asbestos-mining areas, but there was a small excess of possible	
	domestic exposures. The smoking histories in the mesothelial cases	
	and main control groups were almost identical and unlike those for	
	cases of primary lung cancer.	

PUBLISHED IN: Cancer, 26 (4): 914-919, October 1970.
PROCEEDINGS Internat. Conf. Pneumoconiosis, pp. 197-203, published 1970 (received 1971)

INDEX, TRACING CARD

Project No. 3 - Chemical and mineralogical studies of chrysotile asbestos with particular reference to oils and waxes

Samples of rock and dust to be collected in a carefully controlled manner, pulverized and extracted with organic solvents. The extracts to be examined for polycylic hydrocarbons and other chemical constituents. The aim is to investigate their presence prior to any processing of the rock.

Cost: $ 17,750.

Dr. J.C. McDonald, M.D. &
Dr. G.W. Gibbs, Ph.D.,
Department of Epidemiology and Health,
McGill University,
Montreal.

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE | OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3239 | LOCATION

DOCUMENT TITLE: Commins, B.T. & Gibbs, G.W.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
8	Contaminating organic material in asbestos.	
43	The British J. of Cancer, XXIII:358-362,	
81	1969.	
82		

Summary: "Evidence is presented that shows that asbestos contains organic material, some of which arises by contamination when the fibre has been stored in bags made of polythene. The contamination comprises not only the constituents of polythene, but also some of their oxidation products formed when they make contact with asbestos. Some of these products have been identified. It is known that organic material extracted from asbestos is weakly carcinogenic; it is not known however whether the oxidation products of some constituents of polythene are carcinogenic, but the implications of this finding are discussed."

BIV.April 1970

INDEX/TRACING CARD

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE | OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3040 | LOCATION

DOCUMENT TITLE: * Gibbs, Graham:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
	Some Problems Associated with the	
	Storage of Asbestos in Polyethylene	
43	Bags.	
81	McGill Univ. Dept. Epidemiology & Hlth	
	Ref. Letter to Dr. G.W.W. July 26, 1968	
	Published in Amer. Ind. Hy. Ass'n J.	
	30(5): 458-464, Sept. Oct. 1969	

Samples of milled Canadian chrysotile asbestos, collected and stored in polyethylene bags, were found on extraction with benzene to yield oils in substantially greater quantity and with at least one different constituent from those collected and stored in glass jars. The constituent isolated from the asbestos collected in certain polyethylene bags is yellow and shows a strong absorption band at 421 mμ. Extracts of polyethylene bags do not contain this compound, but the compound is formed on the introduction of asbestos into the bag. The relevance to sample collection for subsequent organic analysis and to animal experiments for tests of carcinogenic activity of samples of asbestos and other substances is discussed.

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3459

DOCUMENT TITLE: Gibbs, Graham W.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
8	Asbestos fibre contamination by storage in	
81	polyethylene bags.	
	Internat. Conf. Pneumoconiosis, Johannesburg, April 23 - May 2, 1969.	
	PROCEEDINGS, pp. 165-169, 1970	
	(no summary)	

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3410

DOCUMENT TITLE: Gibbs, G.W.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
8	Collection and storage of samples in	
56	organic geochemistry.	
76	Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta,	
81	34: 629-630, 1970	

HHA 00763

INDEX TRACING CARD

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE | OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3402 | LOCATION

* Gibbs, G.W.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
0	Qualitative aspects of dust exposure	
2	in the Quebec asbestos mining and milling	
5	industry.	
6	- 3rd Symposium on Inhaled Particles,	
7	BaO.H.S. London, Sept. 1970	
8	Proceedings published 1971, pp. 783-799.	
43		
60		
81		
56		

— ABSTRACT - Recent epidemiological studies of workers employed in the Quebec asbestos mining and milling industry have described relationships between dust exposure and indices of health. The quality as well as the quantity of dust to which workers are exposed varies within and between mining operations. This report describes some of these qualitative factors, with particular reference to organic constituents, trace metals, dust mineralogy and radioactivity. Levels of airborne polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in mills, and levels of radon daughters in underground mines are both considered too low to play any significant role in the lung cancer mortality in this industry. The trace metal content of commercial fibre varies between mines and airborne trace metal concentrations in three mills investigated were found to exceed levels reported for textile plants. The importance of dust chemistry, physics, and mineralogy in experimental and epidemiological studies of the effects of asbestos is discussed.

D-I

INDEX/TRACING CARD

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NUMBER 3509

DOCUMENT TITLE * Gibbs, Graham W.:

LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
43	Gibbs, Graham W.:	
8	The organic geochemistry of chrysotile	
5	asbestos from the Eastern Townships, Quebec	
7	published in Geochim	
60	Cosmochim Acta. 35(425.502) 1971	
56	(received 24 Feb)	
81		

Extractions of selected specimens of chrysotile from the Eastern Townships of Quebec yielded small quantities of organic material. Infrared and gas chromatographic studies indicate the presence of predominantly n-alkanes. These were probably derived by distillation from Precambrian sediments although a magmatic origin is not completely ruled out. Sample collection, handling, methods of analysis and problems associated with such studies of chrysotile are discussed.

B-IV

INDEX/TRACING CARD

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO. 3508

DOCUMENT NUMBER

LOCATION

* Gibbs, G.W. & Hui, Hubert Y.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
5	The organic content of Canadian chrysotile.	
7	American Industrial Hy. Ass. J. 32 (8): 519-528, Aug. 1971	
60		
81		
43		
56		
8		
60		

The organic content of commercially milled Canadian chrysotile was found to range from 0.5 to 20.0 mg per 100 gm, depending on the source and grade of fiber. These yields exceeded those from field specimens in all cases except one, and indicated contamination by mining and milling processes. An elemental analysis showed the organic extracts to contain carbon (81.91 to 86.81%), hydrogen (11.47 to 13.11%), and minor amounts of other elements. Infrared and gas chromatographic examination confirmed n-alkanes to be the major constituents. The concentration of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in milled fibers was considered too low to play an important role in carcinogenesis. The importance and sources of n-alkanes and total organic contamination are discussed.

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