Table 15. *(continued)*

| Cohort code | Lung cancer mortality | Average cumulative exposure (f/ml y) | Lung cancer risk coefficient | | Mesothelioma risk coefficient $K_M$ in HEI model |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SMR regression slope | Regression Slope — internal | |
| 11 | Excluding three (McDonald, personal communication) mesotheliomas. Expected multiplied by reported by SMR for lowest exposure category (0.669) | Table 5 | The dose categories of the three mesotheliomas coded as respiratory cancer not known, so an adjusted exposure-response cannot be fitted. | | |
| 12 | Excluding an estimated four mesotheliomas | Table XVI | Poisson regression (Table VI) | | |
| 13a<br>13o | Observed an expected reduced by the estimated expected numbers within 10 yr from first exposure (See Appendix C). Observed numbers also reduced by the estimated number of mesotheliomas coded to lung cancer (1 in 13a, 5 in 13o) | Reported means adjusted to reflect weighing of expected mortality >10 yr from first exposure (see Appendix C) | | | |
| 14 | | Burdett, personal communication (see Appendix B) | | | |
| 15 | Lung cancer taken to be respiratory cancer excluding pleural mesothliomas, RR interpreted as SMR | | | | |
| 16 | Table 3 | | Mortality data were reported by cumulative exposure, but high mortality in short term workers makes interpretation of this data difficult. The highest respiratory cancer mortality is seen in the lowest exposure category. This remains the case if short term workers are excluded: low-dose men in all employment duration categories had high levels of respiratory cancer mortality (Table 8). The most likely explanation seems to be that exposures have been wrongly assigned at the individual level. The available job details generally only allowed worker histories to be described by department, rather than process. Because of this the exposure–response data is not used here. | | |
| 17 | Total observed lung cancer=lung and pleural cancers less pleural mesotheliomas | From Berry and Newhouse (1983) (mean exposure of lung cancer controls) | From Berry and Newhouse (1983) (case control, analysis) | | |

*Tables or figures referred to are those found in the main references listed in Table 12, unless otherwise specified.