workers was selected by taking all active, retired, and transferred workers together with a random sample of terminated workers frequency matched to the exposed population on age and length of employment.

Six hundred and forty seven of the 763 eligible exposed workers were located (85%) and 473 of those located participated in the medical examination (73%). Four hundred and forty five of the 559 eligible unexposed were located (80%) and 303 of those located participated in the medical examination (68%).

This paper presents the results of the analyses of the primary hypotheses for the group of workers who had been engaged in the production of pentachlorophenol. Three hundred and sixty six (77%) of the 473 exposed workers in this study were engaged in the production of pentachlorophenol. Seventy three (19.9%) of these workers had been exposed between 3 and 29 days, 76 (20.8%) between 30 and 89 days, 65 (17.8%) between 90 and 179 days, 73 (19.9%) between 180 and 364 days, and 79 (21.6%) for 365 or more days. Sixty five (17.8%) of these workers had either a history of a doctor's diagnosis of chloracne, plant medical record evidence of chloracne, or physical examination evidence of chloracne at the time of dermatologic exam. Eighty four (23.0%) of the PCP workers had also worked in the production of lower chlorinated phenols; 26 (7.1%) had worked in the production of esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. In addition, 57 (15.6%) of the PCP workers had worked in the production of polychlorinated biphenyls and 114 (31.2%) of the PCP workers and 40 (13.2%) of the unexposed had also worked in the chloralkali plant with potential exposure to elemental mercury.

Measurement of Health Outcomes

The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Boards of the participating

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