PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

USX-1086

PB cells from this patient had normal chromosome morphology, however. Since the translocation was present in 141 of 142 karyotypes from the BM at a time when it contained many dividing erythroid and myeloid cells, the pathologic process is not exclusively confined to the monocyte line, but involves all hematopoietic cells. So-called juvenile CGL is neither a chronic nor a granulocytic leukemia; it is a panmyelopathy with monocyte predominance and should thus be classified as a variant of myelomonocytic leukemia.

Hemoglobin Affinity for Oxygen in Chronic Renal Disease: Effect of Hemodialysis

M. A. LICHTMAN et al (Univ of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY 14642) *Blood* 43:417-424 (March) 1974

Red cell 2,3-diphosphoglycerate content was lower and hemoglobin's affinity for oxygen was higher in subjects with chronic renal disease than in nonazotemic subjects with similar hemoglobin deficits. Moreover, increased red cell ATP in patients with chronic renal disease did not influence oxygen binding by hemoglobin.

BRITISH J INDUST MED—LONDON

Mesothelioma Register 1967 to 1968

M. GREENBERG (Employment Medical Advisory Service, London) and T. A. L. DAVIES *Br J Ind Med* 31:91-104 (April) 1974

Four-hundred thirteen cases of mesothelioma were reported during 1967 and 1968, 246 of which were accepted as definite cases. The age range of the patients was from 21 to 87 years, but as a rule it occurred at an earlier age than malignant tumors as a whole and carcinoma of the bronchus. Twelve percent of all mesotheliomata were peritoneal. Occupational exposure to asbestos was found in 68% of the patients, a more frequent occurrence than in those who did not have mesotheliomata. The interval between the first exposure and death was more than 25 years in 85% of the patients, but in one patient it was only 3½ years. The duration of exposure varied between three weeks and 50 years, and under five years in 12% of the patients. In 38 patients there was no history of exposure to asbestos. In patients with industrial exposure to asbestos it was not possible to deduce if this was due to heightened awareness or actual causation. An estimate of the prevalence of mesotheliomata in England, Wales and Scotland is 120 cases a year.

Mortality and Morbidity Among Working Population of Anthophyllite Asbestos Miners in Finland

L. O. MEURMAN et al (Dept of Pathology, Univ of Kuopio, Kuopio, Finland) *Br J Ind Med* 31:105-112 (April) 1974

A study was made of 1,092 anthophyllite asbestos workers in two mines in Finland. Two-hundred forty-eight died, 21 from lung cancer (13 predicted) but none from mesotheliomata. The estimated risk for asbestos exposure was 4.4 assuming additivity of the combined risk of smoking and asbestos exposure and 1.3 assuming multiplicativity. Cough and dyspnea were more than twice as common among asbestos workers as among controls. The lung cancer excess was significant only in the subgroup with more than ten years' exposure and it was less than that reported in most other mortality studies derived mainly from asbestos textile industry or insulation workers. The results were in line with mortality studies among chrysotile asbestos miners in Canada and the Soviet Union.

Survey of Occupational Cancer in Rubber and Cable-Making Industries: Results of Five-Year Analysis 1967 to 1971

A. J. FOX et al (Employment Medical Advisory Service, London) *Br J Ind Med* 31:140-151 (April) 1974

A study was made of 2,271 deaths occurring from 1967 to 1971 in a population of 40,867 men 35 to 64 years of age, with at least one year's work in the rubber industry. The purpose of the study was to monitor the incidence of neoplasms, particularly cancer of the bladder. The population was separated into three groups according to exposure to the known bladder carcinogens. The incidence of bladder cancer is reas-