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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT	FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
79	nfc	752

AUTHOR: P. Luton, J. Champeix and P. Faure.

TITLE: A Case of pulmonary asbestosis, with Its development followed by X-ray and its post-mortem study.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. maladies profess	12	629-33	1951	Bull. Hyg.	27	942	10-52

The case reported is said to have been the first one of asbestosis known to have occurred in France. The man had been exposed to high concentrations of asbestos for 11 years. Symptoms and progressive x-ray findings are described. After death the lungs showed general thickening throughout, especially of the plurae, but with no localized nodules. Many asbestos bodies were seen, isolated and in groups, together with giant cells and mineral particles. No evidence of tuberculosis was found. The dust particles could be traced not only in the lung vessels, but also in the vessels of the liver, kidneys and spleen. The action of asbestos is apparently mechanical rather than chemical.

-- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT	FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
7278	NFC	752

AUTHOR: P. Luton, J. Champeix and P. Faure

TITLE: The significance of the presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum of asbestos workers.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Archm malad. profess (French)	8	56-58	1947	Ind. Hyg. Index	1	3-4	Nov.-Dec. '47

35 ref., 7 photomicrographs

ABSTRACT: The authors examined 176 persons who worked or had worked with asbestos. They find that asbestos bodies appear somewhat early in the sputum of these workers, sometimes after only 20 days from the time of exposure. These fibers may persist even after cessation of exposure, but occur in almost all workers exposed to asbestos dust, whether they exhibit functional or radiographic evidence of asbestosis or not. Brown or golden yellow bodies are seen in the sputum along with uncolored fibers or spicules. The presence of these bodies, more or less scattered, indicates that the subject has inhaled asbestos dust, but it does not necessarily signify that asbestosis exists. In other words, the discovery of asbestos bodies in the sputum is only one in the ensemble of elements which permit such a diagnosis. It is true that in the majority of cases where asbestosis is predicated by reason of the intensity of functional manifestations and radiographic signs, numerous asbestos bodies are noted, massed together, and displaying a radiate formation. As such, they are identical to the clumps that are observed on histological examination of the lungs of deceased cases, in the alveoli.

-- Ind. Hyg. Index

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