

So without any more talk on my own part, I think we should proceed with the program which is starting somewhat in reverse, I guess. We are talking about the medical findings without proceeding with a description of what glass is, what it does in animals. We are jumping right into the problem in terms of what do we know in regard to the people who have been exposed, and we will be starting with a discussion of studies which have been carried out in a plant which, I am advised is the oldest and largest plant in the United States where fibrous glass has been made. It is a study which reflects some of the design and thinking of Drs. Ciocco, Enterline and deTreville, and of the gentleman who will be presenting the paper for us today, who is the first Industrial Hygiene Fellow in Occupational Medicine in the Foundation, who comes to Pittsburgh from a medical education in London, internship in Highlands General Hospital, service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, service in the Middle East with the Iraq Petroleum Company, several years with the Slough Industrial Health Service, in Trinidad, West Indies (for the last, I believe, three or four years) and who has been in Pittsburgh since June 1, 1967, when he was made a Mellon Institute Fellow assigned to the Industrial Hygiene Foundation. He will discuss some of the Foundation's Statistical Studies of Health of Fibrous Glass Workers, and I am glad to introduce Dr. H. Michael Utidjian, who two months ago, accepted the position on the faculty at the University of Pittsburgh in the department of Epidemiology, which he now holds, as Assistant Professor.

IHF STATISTICAL STUDIES OF HEALTH OF FIBROUS GLASS WORKERS

H. Michael D. Utidjian, M.D.

At the request of Dr. deTreville of IHF in 1967, Dr. Antonio Ciocco, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Biostatistics at the Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, planned a cross-sectional study of the employees of the Owens-Corning Fiberglas plant at Newark, Ohio, to determine whether or not prolonged exposure to a "working environment" containing airborne dust from the manufacture and processing of fibrous glass, is associated with any recognizable abnormality of the respiratory system, detectable from respiratory illness history, lung function, and chest X-rays. This study was undertaken by IHF at the request of the manufacturers of fibrous glass on the recommendation of Dr. George W. Wright, Head, Medical Research Department, St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, to supplement the survey of chest x-rays on approximately half the work force at the same plant.

*Assistant Professor, Dept. of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213