

IN RE: ABRAMS November 1992

- 30 A Method for the Detection of the Hidden Diabetic in Industry. H. T. Englehardt.
Ind. Med. & Surg. 33, 742-743 (Oct. 1964).

Three thousand one hundred and ninety-three apparently non-diabetic individuals were subjected to a glucose screening test, which consisted of the ingestion of 50 grams of glucose after their ordinary breakfast. An effort was made to do a complete glucose tolerance test on each individual whose screening exceeded 150 milligrams per 100 cubic centimeters. In this manner, a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus could be made in 1.9%, and 4.5% satisfied the criteria for potential or pre-diabetes.
-- Author's summary

- 31 Mortality in Relation to Smoking: Ten Years' Observation of British Doctors (Continued).
R. Doll and A. B. Hill. Brit. Med. J. 1, 1460-1467 (June 6, 1964); *ibid.* 1399-1410 (May 30, 1964). See IHD Abst. No. 857, Sept. 1964.

The present paper reports on the interpretations of the study on the mortality of nearly 41,000 medical doctors registered in the U. K. as observed over a period of 12 years. During the first 10 years 4,597 of the men and 366 of the women died. These deaths have been analyzed in relation to the smoking habits which had been reported earlier in reply to a questionnaire. An association, in differing degrees, was found with smoking in men for 7 causes of death—namely, cancer of the lung, cancers of the upper respiratory and digestive tracts, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, coronary disease without hypertension, peptic ulcer, cirrhosis of the liver, and alcoholism. In women the few deaths showed an association only between smoking and cancer of the lung. The most pronounced association was shown by cancer of the lung for which the annual death rate rose linearly from 0.07/1000 in men who were non-smokers to 3.15/1000 in men smoking 35 or more cigarettes daily. The very low death rate from cancer of the lung in non-smokers of both sexes in a population that had lived mostly in urban areas did not suggest that air pollution per se had been an important factor in the production of the disease. Whether smoking acts synergistically with air pollution upon the respiratory tract is not known. Although there is good evidence that in the U. K. air pollution plays some part in the etiology or aggravation of chronic bronchitis, the association of the disease with smoking has been a conspicuous feature of nearly every form of inquiry. As with cancer of the lung, in this study there was no reason to doubt that there was a direct and important causal relationship between smoking and mortality.
-- APCA Absts.

- 32 Length of Cigarette Ends and Inhaling. I. T. T. Higgins.
Brit. J. Ind. Med. 21, 321-323 (Oct. 1964).

The suggestion that inhalers might on average leave a greater length of cigarette unsmoked was supported in a study of miners and ex-miners aged 35 to 64 years living in the Rhondda Fach. Non-inhalers, detected in an earlier random sample survey, were matched with inhalers, for age, radiological category of pneumoconiosis, and number of cigarettes smoked daily. Cigarette ends were collected for one day from all the men. The ends were measured by one observer who knew nothing about the smoking habits of the men submitting them. In each 10-year age group, the length of unsmoked cigarette was slightly shorter in non-inhalers, and the difference of 1.28 mm. was just significant ($P=0.05$). The biological implications of this small difference are discussed.
-- Author's abst.

- 33 Lung Cancer and Metastasis. S. Warren and Olive Gates.
Arch. Pathol. 78, 467-473 (Nov. 1964).

The metastatic spread in 368 autopsied cases of primary cancer of the lung has been studied with cognizance of pertinent clinical and pathologic factors. Inasmuch as this series is made up of autopsied cases including many untreated cases, the darker side of the clinical picture is presented. The weight of evidence indicates that age, sex, and treatment do not appreciably influence duration of life and the distribution of metastases. Spread by way of lymphatics is most common. There are a limited number of cases in which hematogenous spread seems the only logical way to explain certain bizarre metastases. There are 26 references.
-- Authors' summary

03121776