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DOCUMENT DESCRIPTIONˠ Excerpts - Proceedings of the International Conference of Experts on Pneumoconiois - Belgium, Czechoslavkia, France & Italy

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS ON PNEUMOCONIOSIS

SYDNEY

FEBRUARY-MARCH 1950

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

VOLUME I

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
GENEVA
1953

INDEX

(The volume is indicated by the roman numeral)

Abrasive manufacturing, I, 21
Abrasive powders, I, 171
Abrasives, artificial
  See Carborundum, Corundum, Shaver's disease
Actinomycosis, II, 61
Adrenalin test, I, 44, 45; II, 30, 33
Adrenalin, Treatment by, I, 116
Agenda of the Conference, I, 1, 4-5, 124
Alberta, compensation in, II, 223-225
Agglutination test, in detection of tuberculosis, I, 63
Allergy, I, 300-301, 318
Aluminium, grinding of, I, 33, 34
Aluminium industry, pulmonary disease in,
  See under Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom
Aluminium, use of in silicosis
  for prevention, I, 27, 29, 32, 125, 296-297; II, 140-145
  for treatment, I, 29-30, 32, 33, 115-116, 125, 297-298
  possible harmful effects of, I, 29-30, 33, 34-35, 125, 298; II, 11-12
Alveolar ventilation, II, 29
Ankylostomiasis, I, 17, 189
Anthracite mines, I, 10, 11, 143, 148
Anthraco-silicosis
  See Coalminers' pneumoconiosis
Antispasmodics, treatment by, I, 115, 116
Arborisation, generalised, I, 59; II, 55, 57, 58
Asbestosis
  and pulmonary cancer, I, 27, 29, 61, 301
Asbestosis (contd.)
  and tuberculosis, I, 27, 29, 32, 88
  definition of, II, 238, 245
  See also Pneumoconiosis
  diagnosis of, I, 61
  experimental, I, 27, 39
  particle size, I, 27, 39, 78; II, 190
  pathology of, I, 181; II, 69
  with silicosis, II, 60
  See also under Netherlands, Quebec United Kingdom, United States
Asthma, I, 57, 68, 318; II, 290
Attack rate, I, 37, 55
Australia
  standardisation of radiological technique in, I, 69
  See also New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia

Bacteriological examination, I, 60, 63, 64
Bagassosis, I, 8, 316-317; II, 68
Bagging of dusty substances, I, 283
Basalt, I, 38
Bauxite, I, 24, 77, 310; 311
B.C.G. treatment, I, 117, 136-137
Belgium
  change of employment in, I, 272-278
  coalmines, nature of, I, 285
  compensation in, I, 280-281; II, 219-222

16. (1) Whenever a medical officer...reports in writing to the Minister that a mine worker named in such report is suffering from silicosis either in the early or in the advanced stage, but that the mine worker is not suffering from tuberculosis the Minister shall by notice in the prescribed form notify such mine worker accordingly.

Belgium

1.	Order of the Regent of 11 February 1946 to approve Parts I and II of the General Labour Protection Regulations, as amended by the Ministerial Order of 21 May 1946	Moniteur belge, 3 April 1946, p. 3074 4 April 1946, p. 3135, and 24-25 June 1946, p. 5409

Part II. General Provisions Governing Industrial Hygiene and the Safety and Health of the Workers

Chapter III. Provisions Governing the Health of the Workers

105. Health control, within the limitations and conditions specified in the following articles, shall include:

(1) initial medical examination, before admission to employment;

(2) periodical examinations, following initial examination, in the case of young persons less than 21 years of age;

(3) medical examinations for the detection of occupational diseases in the case of workers exposed to such diseases. ...

107. The following shall undergo initial medical examination:

(a) all young persons of both sexes under 21 years of age applying for any employment in an establishment referred to in Article 28 of these Regulations;

(b) all persons of both sexes aged 21 or over applying for any employment in the said establishments for which they will thereafter have to undergo periodical medical examination for the detection of occupational diseases as laid down in Article 118 of these Regulations;

(c) all persons of both sexes irrespective of age who, in the same establishment, give up work not subject to the provisions of Article 118 below concerning medical examination for the detection of occupational diseases, to take up other work which will make them subject to such examination.

110. The initial medical examinations shall include at least: ...

111. In the case of young persons of both sexes under 21 years of age, the examining physician shall order, as an addition to the clinical investigations prescribed in the preceding Article and with the object of preventing pulmonary tuberculosis, an X-ray examination of the chest, unless such examination has been carried out within the preceding twelve months and its results are known to him. ...

This X-ray examination shall take place before admission to employment or at the latest within three months following the date of engagement.

113. All young persons of both sexes under 21 years of age engaged in any work in an establishment referred to in Article 28 of these Regulations shall be subjected to periodical medical examinations.

In the case of young persons specified in Article 118 below, the medical examinations shall be supplemented by investigations for the detection of occupational diseases carried out at the same time.

116. Periodical medical examinations for young persons shall be made under the same conditions and with the same objects as the initial medical examination. They shall consist of clinical and X-ray examinations and advice shall be given on the person's health as prescribed in Articles 110 and 111 above. ...

118. All workers of both sexes, irrespective of age, engaged in work which actually exposes them to occupational diseases shall be periodically subjected to medical examination for the detection of such occupational diseases.

These medical examinations shall take place from the date on which the persons concerned commence work or on the date of coming into force of these Regulations, whichever is the later.

119. Medical examinations for the detection of occupational diseases shall include a general clinical examination and, where necessary, such special clinical tests as may be required by the nature of the diseases.

However, when the examining physician considers such special tests unnecessary to form his opinion he may, after consultation with the Medical Inspector of Labour, exempt the workers from them except in the case of X-ray examination of the lungs for the detection of pneumoconiosis.

X-ray examination of the lungs shall, in principle, consist of a radioscopic examination or miniature radiograph of these organs; the examining physicians may not order a full-sized radiograph except where they regard it as indispensable to the establishment of their diagnosis.

120. The examining physician shall make a report on the medical examination for the detection of occupational diseases, as mentioned in Article 139 of these Regulations, taking into account any clinical information he may have obtained in applying Article 119 above.

133. Examinations for the detection of pneumoconiosis shall be carried out in the following industries and occupations among the workers and with the periodicity indicated opposite them.

The general clinical examination of the persons concerned shall be supplemented by a radioscopic examination or a miniature radiograph, or, where necessary, by a full-sized radiograph of the lungs, unless such radiological investigation is required in the course of a concommittant periodical examination for young persons, in conformity with Articles 111, 113, and 116 of these Regulations.

Industries and occupations	Workers liable for examination	Periodicity of medical examination
Ceramic tile factories.	Workers exposed to dust with a silica content.	First examination within two years of commencing work, then regularly every two years.
Factories manufacturing refractory articles.	do.	do.
Pottery factories.	do.	do.
China factories.	do.	do.
Crucible factories.	do.	do.

Industries and occupations	Workers liable for examination	Periodicity of medical examination
Cleaning of castings effected by compressed air, by hand-jet or by rotary table blasting machine.	Workers engaged on these operations as well as those exposed to the dust liberated by them.	First examination within two years of commencing work, then regularly every two years.
Various sandblasting operations (application of sand) by compressed air, by hand-jet or rotary table machine; glass frosting, scouring of metallic and other parts, etc.	do.	do.
Chiselling and fettling by pneumatic chisel of uncleaned or incompletely cleaned castings.	do.	do.
Grinding or fettling by grindstone.	do.	do.
Glass-cutting by grindstone.	Workers in crystal and glass factories engaged in the cutting of crystal and glass as well as those exposed to the dust liberated by these processes.	do.
Dressing of grindstones.	Workers exposed to dust with a silica content.	do.
Sand-crushing.	Workers engaged on these operations as well as those exposed to the dust therefrom.	do.
Manufacture of various cleaning products containing silica powder.	Workers exposed to dust or products containing it.	do.

Industries and occupations	Workers liable for examination	Periodicity of medical examination
Open-cast quartzite, sandstone, silex, schist, slate and novaculite (razor-stone) quarries.	Workers exposed to dust with a silica content.	First examination within two years of commencing work, then regularly every two years.
Factories manufacturing asbestos materials or objects, or those containing asbestos.	Workers exposed to asbestos dust.	do.
Building or repairing of industrial furnaces made of fire-brick.	Workers engaged in brick-cutting operations as well as those exposed to the dust therefrom.	do.

139. On the occasion of each medical examination which the worker must undergo under the terms of this section the employer shall give him, free of charge, a "workers' health control form", entitled "Report on the initial medical examination, the periodical examination for young persons, or the examination for the detection of occupational disease", which is to be given to the examining physician.

In the course of an initial medical examination the employer shall also supply the worker with a "health book" if he does not posses one. ...

147. ... Workers found by the examining physician to be suffering from a disease resulting from their work shall be suspended from such work immediately and at least until their recovery when it is clear that they could not continue their work without a progressive aggravation of their state of health. Where circumstances permit, they shall in the meanwhile be given alternative work in the establishment employing them which will not be liable to prevent or retard their recovery.

Czechoslovakia

Act respecting National Insurance. Dated 15 April 1948 — L.S., 1948 - Cz. 1-A

78. (1) Occupational diseases shall be treated in the same way as industrial accidents. The expression "occupational disease" means any disease listed in the Schedule to this Act if it results from employment in the undertakings given in the Schedule opposite the particular disease.

Schedule (Section 78)

Serial No.	Occupational disease	Undertakings (subsection (1) of section 78).
27	Pneumoconiosis due to dust containing silica or iron (silicosis, siderosis) where the clinical functional disorders are confirmed by typical radiological indications. If accompanied by pulmonary tuberculosis, the tuberculosis shall be treated as pneumoconiosis for purposes of compensation.	Nos. 27-29. All undertakings in which insured persons are exposed to the risk.
28	Pneumoconiosis due to dust containing silica or iron (silicosis, siderosis) in conjunction with active pulmonary tuberculosis.	
29	Pneumoconiosis due to asbestos dust (asbestosis) - (a) where the clinical functional disorders are confirmed by typical radiological indications; (b) in conjunction with cancer of the lungs.	

Denmark

1. Act No. 183, respecting insurance against the consequences of accidents. Dated 20 May 1933 — L.S., 1933 - Den. 5

1. (1) If a person insured in pursuance of this Act meets with an accident which reduces his earning capacity

temporarily or permanently, he shall be insured against the consequences of the accident in the manner and to the extent provided for in this Act...

(3) If it is ascertained that an insured person is suffering from any of the diseases specified in the Schedule below and he has been employed in one of the industries or processes indicated in the schedule opposite the disease in question, and if it can reasonably be assumed that the disease is due to his employment in the said industry or process, the disease and the consequences thereof shall give right to compensation in conformity with this Act...

2. Ministry of Social Affairs Notification No. 149 of the Act respecting insurance against the consequences of accidents. Dated 23 March 1948 — L.S., 1948 - Den. 1

[Revised Schedule]

Diseases	Occupations, industries and processes
Pulmonary diseases due to inhalation of stone dust and minerals.	All trades and employments covered by the Accident Insurance Act.

France

1. Act No. 46-2426 respecting the prevention of, and compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Dated 30 October 1946 — L.S., 1946 - Fr. 12

Part VI. Special Provisions Applying to Occupational Diseases.

70. Subject to the provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Act shall apply to diseases of an occupational origin...

71. Schedules appended to the public administrative regulations shall list the morbid symptoms of acute or chronic poisoning displayed by employees habitually exposed to the actions of the noxious substances mentioned in the said schedules, which shall contain by way of a guide a list of the principal processes involving the handling or use of the said substances. Such morbid symptoms shall be presumed to be of occupational origin...

2.	Decree No. 46-2959 of 31 December 1946, to issue public administrative regulations under Act No. 46-2426 of 30 October 1946 respecting the prevention of, and payment of compensation for, industrial accidents and occupational diseases, as amended by Decree No. 50-1082 of 31 August 1950 and Decree No. 51-1215 of 3 October 1951	Journal officiel, 1 January 1947, p. 19. L.S., 1950 - Fr. 10-A. Journal officiel, 21 October 1951, p. 10587

132. The schedules contained in Article 71 of the Act of 30 October 1946 are annexed to the present Order.

25. Occupational Silicosis

Diseases caused by inhalation of dust containing free silica (SiO_2)

Period of liability for compensation: five years (subject to the provisions of the Decree provided for in section 75 of the Act of 30 October 1946)

Diseases produced by free silica dust	Operations liable to give rise to the diseases
Silicosis: pulmonary fibrosis due to inhalation of dust containing free silica, where there is radiological evidence accompanied by disorders (dyspnoea and frequently bronchorroea and cough) confirmed by functional examination of the respiratory tract. Cardiac complications: hyposystolia or asystolia caused by weakness of the right ventricle. Tuberculous complications: silicosis appearing in teleradiography by at least large-scale nodular mottling, complicated by pulmonary tuberculosis, confirmed bacteriologically.	Operations exposing the worker to the inhalation of dust containing free silica, in particular: drilling, cutting, extraction of ore or rock containing free silica; crushing, breaking, screening and handling of ore or rock containing free silica in a dry state; cutting and polishing of rock containing free silica; manufacture and handling of abrasives, cleaning-powders or other products containing free silica; manufacture of carborundum, glass, porcelain, faience, etc., and fireproof products;

Diseases produced by free silica dust	Operations liable to give rise to the disease
Non-tuberculous pulmonary complication: spontaneous pneumothorax.	work in foundries involving exposure to sand dust (stripping, fettling, cleaning of castings); dry-grinding, polishing, sharpening with wheels using free silica; sand-blasting or polishing.

30. Occupational Asbestosis

Diseases caused by inhalation of asbestos dust

Period of liability for compensation: five years (subject to the provisions of Decree 47-2201 of 17 November 1947...)

Diseases produced by asbestos dust	Occupations liable to give rise to the diseases
Asbestosis: broncho-pulmonary fibrosis due to the inhalation of asbestos dust, where there is radiological evidence accompanied by disorders (dyspnoea and cough) confirmed by functional tests of the respiratory system and the presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum. Cardiac complications: hyposystolia and asystolia due to right ventricular deficiency.	Work involving exposure to the inhalation of asbestos dust, in particular: drilling, cutting, extraction of ore or rock containing asbestos; crushing, breaking, screening or handling of ore or rock containing asbestos by dry methods; asbestos carding, spinning and weaving; application of asbestos by spray methods; handling of asbestos by dry methods in the following industries: (a) manufacture of asbestos cement; (b) manufacture of asbestos-rubber joints; (c) manufacture of friction and brake linings; (d) manufacture of asbestos cardboard and paper

79. (1) The Minister may by scheme provide for payment of compensation by the employers of workmen i: any specified industry or process or group of industr, or processes involving exposure to silica dust -

(a) who are certified in such manner as may be appointed by the scheme to have suffered dea or total disablement from the disease known as fibroid phthisis or silicosis of the lung (in this section referred to as silicosis) or from that disease accompanied by tuberculosis; or

(b) who, though not totally disabled, are found on medical examination to be suffering from silicosis, or from silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis, to such a degree as to make it dangerous to continue work in the industry or process, and are for that reason suspended from employment.

(2) The scale of compensation fixed by the scheme in the case of death or total disablement due to silico: or silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis shall be that fixed by this Act and in any other case shall be such as may be fixed by the scheme;

Italy

1. Royal Decree No. 1765, to issue provisions respecting compulsory insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Dated 17 August 1935 — L.S., 1935 It. 8

2. Insurance shall cover all cases of accident due to a violent cause in connection with employment and resulting in death or permanent total or partial incapacity for work or temporary total incapacity...

3. Insurance shall likewise be compulsory with respect to the occupational diseases specified in the schedule appended to this Decree which are contracted in the course of and as a result of the processes specified in the said schedule, in so far as the said processes ar included among those specified in section 1...

2. Act No. 455 to extend compulsory insurance against occupational diseases to cover silicosis and asbestosis. Dated 12 April 1943 - XXI — L.S., 1943 It. 3

1. The compulsory insurance against occupational diseases provided for by section 3 of the Royal Decree

No. 1765 of 17 August 1935 - XIII, shall be extended to cover silicosis and asbestosis where these diseases are contracted in the course of and as a result of the processes specified in the Schedule appended to this Act and in so far as the processes in question may be deemed to be included amongst those specified in section 1 of the aforesaid Decree...

2. The special provisons laid down in this Act shall apply to silicosis and asbestosis, without prejudice to compliance with the provisions relating to accidents and other occupational diseases, in so far as they are applicable.

3. For the purposes of this Act, silicosis shall be deemed to mean a pulmonary fibrosis, whether complicated by pulmonary tuberculosis or not, which is caused by inhalation of dust of silicon dioxide in a free state, and manifests itself in particular by bronchitis and emphysema and repercussion on the circulatory apparatus and, on radiological examination, by diffusion of miliariform nodular shadows, whether confluent or not.

4. For the purposes of this Act, asbestosis shall be deemed to mean a pulmonary fibrosis which is caused by inhalation of asbestos dust and manifests itself in particular by the presence of "asbestos corpuscles" in the alveoli, bronchioles and interstitial connective tissue, accompanied by tracheobronchitis and emphysema, and on radiological examination by veiling of the pulmonary field or striations or reticular formations, more or less marked, particularly diffuse at the bases.

Schedule of processes for which insurance against silicosis and asbestosis is compulsory and the maximum period within which compensation is payable after the cessation of the employment.

Diseases	Processes	Maximum period within which compensation is payable after cessation of employment
Silicosis whether associated with tuberculosis or not.	(a) Work in underground mines and quarries and in tunnels; work in open cast mines and quarries with siliceous rock.	Ten years.

			within which compensation is payable after cessation of employment
	(Silicosis - continued)	(b) Crushing, grinding and manipulation of siliceous rock, quartz or siliceous sand and siliceous abrasives. (c) Extraction, cutting, working up, preparation, polishing, grinding and adaptation for work of sandstone, granite and other siliceous material. (d) Manufacture and working up of refractory substances and abrasives containing free silica, pottery (with the exception of bricks and tiles) and glass (in the case of glass, exclusively the preparation of raw materials and frosting with siliceous material); manufacture and polishing of grindstones (excluding occasional grinding operations, the repair and grinding and sharpening of utensils and tools used in the factory or workshop, unless the employee is	

Diseases	Processes	payable on cessation of employment
(Silicosis continued) - Asbestosis whether associated with tuberculosis or not.	(e) Work in iron, steel and other metallurgical industries and work in engineering industries where materials containing free silica are used or treated or which expose the employees in any manner whatsoever to the inhalation of free silica dust. Extraction of and subsequent processing of asbestos in quarries and factories, including the processing of asbestos cement.	Ten years.

Luxembourg

1. Act respecting the Social Insurance Code. Dated 17 December 1925

L.S., 1925 - Lux. 2-A

94. Insurance against accident may be extended by public administrative regulations to certain occupational diseases; the regulations shall lay down in each case the disease or diseases covered by insurance, and prescribe measures necessary for the administration of this

L.S., 1928 - Lux. 1

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insurance shall apply to the
in the schedule published