

AR 226 - 1457

Jan 26 99 02:02p

DuPont-Chambers Works

608-540-4654

P.2

CC: B. W. Karrh, M.D.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

March 15, 1979

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

P. G. GILBY
CD&P
B-13265

CHAMBERS WORKS
FLUOROSULFANT STUDY
(Ref. Letter from RDR to PGG, 1/23/79)

In response to our request to the plant for additional information to analyze the data statistically, we received a tabulation of the Dispensary Visits and Disability Wage incidents in the exposed and control groups (Attachment V). These data were broken down by body systems. We were also informed of the number of employees in each group who had abnormal liver function tests.

We performed a "chi-square" test to test the significance of differences between the exposed and control groups. The attached table shows only those differences that were found to be statistically significant.

In the category, "Allergic, Endocrine, and Metabolic" disorders, a significantly higher incidence was found in the exposed group for both Dispensary Visits and Disability Wage incidents. This was attributed in the report to a higher number of diabetics in the exposed group.

The exposed group also showed significantly higher numbers for "mental and psychoneurotic" disorders and for disorders of "skin and cellular tissues."

The control group, on the other hand, had considerably more Disability Wage incidents for circulatory diseases, 25 compared to 5. This difference is highly significant ($P < 0.001$).

Explanations for these differences cannot be found from the available data. It would be helpful to find out what specific diagnosis within these general categories accounted for the differences between the two groups.

----- A WORLD OF THINGS WE ARE DOING SOMETHING ABOUT

GK000378

GK000378

000141

- 2 -

Although the number of employees with abnormal liver function tests was notably higher in the exposed group (6 compared to 1), the difference is not statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Nevertheless, the data do suggest that the exposed group may be at an excess risk of developing liver disease, so continued surveillance would be advisable.

MEDICAL DIVISION

Sidney Pell

Sidney Pell
Manager
Epidemiology Section

SP:msd
Attach.

GK000379