

BIO-MEDICAL RESEARCH
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION FORM

R&S 106311

Duplicate in all cards: → 1980 002055

year as-1961- File number
[Right justify
[Numeric only]

Sub-Index
Code

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1	20	21	40	41	60	61	62
BUFFLER, PA						11	
						12	
						13	

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separated from each other with comma-space. Avoid other punctuation;
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1	2		61	62
		Reproductive Outcomes Associated with Paternal Exposure to Vinyl Chloride Monomer -- Birth Effects	21	
			22	
			23	
			24	

Source (Journal, Vol., Number, Pages, Date)

1	2		61	62
		Proposal 1980	31	
			32	

Brief Summary

1	2	10		61	62
SUMMARY:				61	
				62	
				63	
				64	

of the results will be given in 1 1/2 years from now when a 5-year prospective study is completed.
SUPPORTED BY Universitat Ulm funds n.a.

0646, C E M P
MODIFYING EFFECT OF DIET ON UPPER ALIMENTARY TRACT CANCER IN CHEWERS AND SMOKERS

P.N. Notani, Cancer Research Inst., Epidemiology Div., Dr. Ernest Borges Marg, c/o Tata Memorial Ctr., Bombay 400012, Maharashtra, India (D-IARC-79-270)

Tobacco chewing and smoking habits carry a high risk for oral cancers, yet not all those who chew or smoke heavily get the disease. This indicates a role for other factors which may have a modifying effect on these risks. Preliminary analysis of existing records indicated a reduction in oral cancer risk in persons with tobacco chewing and smoking habits who took eggs, meat or fish (Ind. J. Cancer, 13, 1976). It is intended to devise methods for collection of dietary information, confirm preliminary observations on oral cancer by a case-control study and extend the study to cover pharyngeal and esophageal cancers.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0647, B I L O P T
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION AMONG LUNG CANCER PATIENTS COMPARED TO THOSE WITH CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND SARCOIDOSIS IN BERNE

M. Scherrer, University of Bern, Outpatient Clinic, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Freiburgrasse, CH3010 Bern 3012, Switzerland (D-IARC-79-531)

It is believed that with a highly developed modern industry various carcinogenic substances are produced (synthetic materials, metals etc.). Inhalation of noxious materials at work may, therefore, be a further cause of the development of lung cancer in addition to smoking. The distribution of different occupational groups among patients with lung cancer and selected pulmonary conditions is being studied in order to find out whether workers in the chemical, synthetic or metal industry are more frequently affected than other occupational groups.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0648, B I L O P Q R T
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF GASTRIC CANCER IN NEWFOUNDLAND

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The purpose of this epidemiological investigation is to: (1) characterize the demographic and statistical pattern of gastric cancer in Newfoundland by regional analysis and international comparison, (2) determine high and low risk geographical regions and occupations of the male work force, (3) quantitatively study water trace element composition from high- and low-risk sectors, as well as other indicated environmental, or geochemical factors, (4) relate such findings to incidence of cancer of all sites combined and death attributable to all causes, and undertake, on a comparative basis, an analysis of occupational risk and water trace element correlates with gastric cancer in the high and low risk areas of Iceland and Japan. Data from Newfoundland, Iceland and Japan will be analyzed in an identical fashion by stepwise, multivariate analysis. Statistical and chemical analytical work will be conducted in Canada.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0649, A U
MUTAGENICITY STUDIES ON NEW PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS AND FOR OCCUPATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSURE

I. Dinu, Academy of Medical Sciences, Inst. of Hygiene & Public Health, Dept. of Food Hygiene/Toxicology, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, Bucharest, Romania

New pesticide formulations were tested for their ability to damage hereditary material. The main criteria of choice were wide distribution, large production and high chemical reactivity. The following test procedures were used: induction of reverse mutations His negative to His positive in *S. typhimurium* auxotroph

strains TA 100 and TA 98 (Ames et al. method 1975) for detection of mutagens; the clastogenic effects of the tested substances were also established in some 'in vitro' experiments on human lymphocytes cultures and 'in vivo' on bone marrow cells of rats.

Eight of the tested substances showed genetic activity in at least one of the test systems used.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0650, B L O P U V
REPRODUCTIVE OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH PATERNAL EXPOSURE TO VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER

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The carcinogenic potential of vinyl chloride has been described and, recently, vinyl chloride has been described as a mutagen and a teratogen. Recognized fetal wastage has been established as an indicator of mutagenic effects due to environmental or occupational exposures. A cohort of 249 men who had known exposure to vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) and who were currently married were identified from the work force of a major chemical company. A comparison group of non-exposed male employees with similar socioeconomic characteristics were also identified. An interview methodology was developed to obtain complete reproductive histories from the wives of the employees. Data for each pregnancy outcome will be correlated with the husband's work history. Only those pregnancies which occurred while the husband was exposed to VCM or within the subsequent three months will be considered 'at risk'. Data regarding other factors associated with pregnancy outcomes has also been collected.

Analysis is near completion and has focused on fetal death, congenital defects, fertility rates and infant mortality.)

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0651, B I L O P T
RADIOIMMUNOASSAY OF CEA AND AFP AS A SCREENING TEST IN THE SURVEY OF HEALTH OF WORKERS IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

M.A. Ionescu, Ministry of Chemical Industry, Labour Protection & Hygiene Centre, Radioimmunoassay Laboratory, 59 Pop de Basesti, Cod 73244, Bucharest 3, Romania

Selected groups of workers with exposure to vinyl chloride, benzene, chromium, amino-compounds, and black carbon have been examined since 1975 by radioimmunoassay techniques. The results are correlated with numerous laboratory and clinical data in order to evaluate the possibility of using RIA of serum or urine CEA and AFP as a screening test in the survey of health of groups of workers with occupational cancer risk.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0652, B O P T
PRENATAL EVENTS AND CHILDHOOD CANCER
N. Munoz, Centre International de Recherche sur le Cancer, Interdisciplinary Programme & International Liaison, 150 Cours Albert Thomas, 69372 Lyon Cedex 2, France (D-IARC-79-178)

This programme uses material from established prospective studies to assess the role of prenatal events on the incidence of congenital malformations. The Oxford study was started in 1972; by December 1977 cohort of 18,000 had been assembled. The pregnancy records in this study contain information on illnesses during pregnancy and on exposure to drugs and chemicals; two or more antenatal serum samples and one postnatal sample were collected for each woman admitted to the study. The Hungarian study dates from 1975 and now consists of the records of 12,500 pregnant women. In this study also antenatal specimens will be available, in addition to the pregnancy record. The children born to women from both these studies are being followed to identify those with congenital malformations or cancer. The occurrence of these diseases will be correlated with specific intrauterine exposures recorded in the pregnancy records, and the serum specimens and controls will be used appropriately. SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0653, B C E L P T
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN URINARY BLADDER CANCER

W.E. Vahlensieck, Univ. Hospital of Urology, Venusberg, 5300 Bonn, Nordrhein Westfalen, Federal Republic of Germany (D-IARC-79-203)

Information is being collected from patients with urinary bladder cancer on occupational exposure to carcinogenic factors, contributing geographical factors, eating habits with particular reference to saccharin and cyclamate, tobacco and alcohol consumption, drug abuse and metabolic disorders.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0654, B F L O P S
DISCRIMINATION OF OCCUPATIONAL AND NON-OCCUPATIONAL MESOTHELIOMAS INCLUDING ANALYSIS OF DUST PARTICLES AND ASBESTOS IN LUNG (ABBREV)

H. Otto, Pathologisches Institut der Staedlisch. Kliniken, Beurhaussir. 40, 4600 Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany (D-IARC-79-205)

At the Institute of Pathology of the Clinic at Dortmund, the Hauptverband der Gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften has opened a central register for all cases of mesothelioma. The Berufsgenossenschaft will request lung material for analysis from the surgeon.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0655, E
HORMONAL CONTRACEPTION AS A FACTOR IN GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER

H. Radzuweit, Frauenklinik Bezirkskrankenhaus, Thiemstrasse 111, 75 Cottbus, German Democratic Republic (D-IARC-79-198)

Prolonged intake of hormonal contraceptives as a possible cause of increased risk for a gynecological cancer has been discussed many times. Several studies contradict this relationship. Using data from patients with colon, corpus uteri and ovarian carcinoma this problem is again being analyzed for the period 1978-85. All female patients with carcinomas of these sites are being questioned about the period and the time they have taken contraceptives. Using controls, the frequency of intake of hormonal contraceptives in the total female population of this region will be deduced.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0656, B O P T
CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF THE OCCUPATIONAL AETIOLOGY OF CANCER OF THE URINARY BLADDER

S.A. Tola, Inst. of Occupational Health, Dept. of Epidemiology & Biometry, Haartmaninkatu 1, SF00290 Helsinki 29, Finland (D-IARC-79-157)

Some 278 cases of cancer of the urinary bladder were reported to the Finnish Cancer Registry during 1975-1976. The diagnosis will be confirmed in the respective hospitals and age-matched controls will be selected from the patients of those hospitals. Questionnaires with special emphasis on occupational history will be sent to cases and controls. The analysis of the data will focus on comparison of occupational histories.

SUPPORTED BY (No Supporting Organization Reported) funds n.a.

1.0657, L P Q T
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CANCER IN TWINS

I.V. Rantasalo, Helsingin Yliopisto, Dept. of Public Health Sciences, Fabianinkatu 33, SF00290 Helsinki, Finland (D-IARC-79-151)

The study of twins can illuminate the relative role of different environmental factors in cancer aetiology. The Finnish Twin Registry contains data on some 34,500 adult twins of the same sex. Zygosity was determined by questionnaire in 1975. Record linkage with the Finnish Cancer Registry for cancer cases incident prior to 1975 has been carried out. Since data on zygosity for many of the cases in this retrospective study were not available, cancer incidence in twins and risk of cancer among co-twins of cancer cases was compared for twins vs. non-twins using 7,332 singletons as controls. The study will be continued for several years until sufficient cases with