

FILE NAME: Quebec Asbestos Mining Association (QAMA)

DATE: 1975

DOC#: QAMA026

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Letter from the QAMA to AIA with Abstracts of 'Key' Studies

*File with
Carol sent to John Macdonald
rem*

QUEBEC ASBESTOS MINING ASSOCIATION

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February 7, 1975.

Mr. R.H. Mereness,
Executive Director,
Asbestos Information Association/NA,
1660 L Street N.
Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Mon Cher Bob:

I am sending you what you have been requesting for the last two weeks: bibliography of key studies in the field of asbestos. The chart prepared by Dr. Pelnar lists the main mortality studies conducted in each category i.e. mining, manufacturing, etc. I have also included an abstract of these studies that you must have received some time ago.

If you have any questions do not hesitate to give me a call.

Hoping to see you soon in Canada.

Best regards,



Richard Michon,
Director,
Information Services.

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409:06 K E D E 2 6 2 W E L L F O R M A S I T S

JAN 00833

DATE	INDEXED BY	EDITED BY	DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT NO
				3864
DOCUMENT TITLE	Ghezzi, I., Aresini, G. & Vigliani, E.C.:			LOCATION
KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC			SCOPE NOTES
10	The risk of asbestosis in a mine of			
11	chrysotile asbestos (It)			
12	(Il rischio di asbestosi in una miniera di			
13	amianto crisotilo)			
14	La Medicina del Lavoro, 63 (5-6): 189-212, 1972			
36	ile asbestos.			
37	The Authors have carried out a study of the causes of death and a study of clinical epidemiology on the working population of a mine of chrysotile asbestos in Balangero. In this mine, between 1932 and 1970, 1098 workers have worked for at least one month; of these, 242 were at work on March 31st, 1970. Informations could be obtained in 998 workers, that is 90.8 % of the total population. 270 subjects have died: 6 of these (2.2 %) died from lung cancer. No case of serosal mesothelioma was ascertained. The percentage of lung cancers was not significantly different from that observed in male subjects of the same age, who died in the same period in two towns of the area, where the mine is situated. A clinico-radiological examination and a study of the respiratory function have been carried out in workers at work since more than one year: 29.8 % of 474 subjects showed an X-ray pattern classifiable in categories 1, 2, and 3 of the CINCINNATI classification; the highest percentage of subjects (48.6 %) with abnormal X-ray pattern was observed in the groups at highest risk. 51 subjects showed fibrotic changes of the pleura, 10 of which with calcific opacity. The respiratory function test performed were the vital capacity, the maximum expiration volume in one second (VEMS), the alveolo-capillary diffusion at rest and at work (steady state method); half subjects with abnormal X-ray pattern showed a ventilatory insufficiency restrictive in type, while approximately one third showed a damage of alveolo-capillary diffusion. In 14 workers with a completely normal X-ray pattern, an impairment of alveolar-capillary gas diffusion was demonstrated; in at least 5 of these cases, all at high risk, the existence of any other possible pathologic cause, except asbestos exposure, could be ruled out. 25 % of the workers who received physical examination, was found to have chronic bronchitis; no correlation was demonstrated between chronic bronchitis and asbestos exposure. The physical examination showed the existence of fine crepitant rales at the thorax bases in 27 % subjects with abnormal X-ray pattern; the highest percentage of subjects with fine crepitant rales was detected in the group with the highest risk. The finding was present also in 7.5 % of the radiologically normal subjects. On the basis of the clinical and functional data, it seems possible to confirm that an impairment of alveolo-capillary diffusion of gases and the appearance of bibasilar fine crepitant rales can constitute one of the early consequences of exposure to asbestos, even in the absence of pleuro-pulmonary changes radiologically evident.			
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DATE		INDEXED BY	EDITED BY	DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT NO
DOCUMENT TITLE				PAGE	OF
Stumphius, J. & Meyer, P.B.:				3078	LOCATION
KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES			
38	Asbestos Bodies and Mesothelioma.				
21	Ann. Occup. Hyg. 11(4):283-293, Oct. 1968				
63					
43	The relation between exposure to asbestos and the occurrence of neoplasia is reviewed and it is concluded that the increasing use of asbestos will result in an increasing incidence of tumours. It is known that inhalation of asbestos fibres results in the formation of asbestos bodies in the lungs.				
44					
45					
52					
53	Typical asbestos initiated tumours - pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma - were found at an unusually high frequency in shipyard-workers. Only slight asbestos exposure had taken place in these cases. On the other hand the persons involved had been exposed to high concentrations of iron oxide (flame cutters and welders). Objects similar to asbestos bodies were found in their lungs. Originally it was thought that these were pseudo asbestos bodies, containing an iron oxide core, and it was suspected that pseudo asbestos bodies might play a part in the genesis of the tumours. Investigations carried out at TNO institutes showed that the kernel of the bodies contained asbestos of the amphibole type thus proving that they were not pseudo but normal asbestos bodies. The simultaneous exposure to low concentrations of asbestos and high concentrations of iron oxide raises the suspicion that iron oxide might be an important cofactor in the genesis of mesothelioma found in the shipyard-workers. Experiments with different types of asbestos and iron oxide, on animals, are considered to be highly desirable in order to verify or disprove this hypothesis.				
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KEY CODE		KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
4		Mortality from Lung Cancer and Other	
3		Causes among Workers in an Asbestos	
61		Textile Factory.	
43		Brit. J. Industr. Med. 25(4):293-308	
44		1968	
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