

asbestos may appear unaccompanied by asbestosis.

The association of lung cancer with exposure to asbestos dust has been the subject of many investigations in the second quarter of this century. In 1935, Lynch and Smith¹⁴⁹ in the United States described lung cancer found during autopsy of a patient with asbestosis. According to Homburger's data,¹⁰¹ over a 20-year period eight cases of asbestosis were found in 4,137 autopsies at the medical school of Yale University. Of these eight asbestosis cases, four were associated with lung cancer (50 percent). In contrast, lung cancer was found in only two (12 percent) of 17 cases of silicosis.

Lynch and Cannon¹⁴⁷ in 1949 found lung cancer in only three cases (7.5 percent) of 40 patients with asbestosis. Gloyne⁷¹ in 1951 reported that according to autopsy data for the London Hospital of Chest Diseases, lung cancer was observed in 14 percent of the 121 patients with asbestosis, but in only 6.9 percent of those with silicosis.

Usually, the lung cancer incidence in men is four to six times higher than in women, but among patients with asbestosis it is only twice as high for men. This has been confirmed by Bohlig, Jacob, and Kalliabis.²⁹ They note that among women working in the asbestos industry, lung cancer is observed at an earlier age than among the rest of the population. In his review, Behrens¹⁹ reported 44 cases of lung cancer (14 percent) in 309 autopsies of patients with asbestosis. After examining

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