

BIO-MEDICAL RESEARCH
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION FORM

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year as-1961- File number Sub-Index
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15. TETRACYCLINE IN THE TREATMENT	
OF VIBRIO CHLORIDE INFECTIONS	
SOUTH AFRICA - 1952-53, 1954-55	

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

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J. M. H. 1952: 2, 22-23, 25-26	

Brief Summary

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state of Victoria from 1950 to 1978, using records from pathology laboratories, to determine any increase in incidence and possible rural preponderance. (2) A case-control study of cases at Peter MacCallum since 1952, investigating residence (metropolitan, town or rural), occupation, place of birth, religion and possible exposure to carcinogens. Cases have all been histologically classified to reveal relationships according to classification. Retrospective studies covering all the available case material: (1) To increase the numbers and (2) to detect any change in trends are being carried out, as well as a survey of pathologists' records.

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

3.0536, B C E L O P T EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CANCER IN THE NATIVE INDIAN POPULATION OF ALBERTA

L.M. Laing, University of Alberta, Dept. of Community Medicine, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E1 (D-IARC-79-69)

Native Indian populations are in cultural transition. The movement away from aboriginal patterns of adaptation is accompanied by changes in lifestyle and exposure to factors which may increase the risk of cancer. Risk factors include changes in reproductive patterns, a diet based on processed foods, occupational exposure to toxic substances, and increasing use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. Published information on cancer incidence and mortality among native populations is relatively scant. The pattern of incidence of cancers among native Indian and Eskimo populations is different from that among other residents of North America. Malignant disease may once have been rare in native Indian and Eskimo populations. Cancers of the gallbladder and nasopharynx are significantly more frequent among native Indians. Cancers of the cervix and lung appear to have increased in relative prevalence. The Government of Canada maintains records of registered Indians through the Departments of Indian and Northern Affairs and Health and Welfare. There are approximately 32,000 registered Indians who are residents of Alberta. Lists of registered Indians will be matched with files of the Alberta Cancer Registry and with death certificates. An historical prospective study of cancer incidence and mortality among native Indians will be undertaken. It is estimated that for the study period 1974-78 there will be about 100 cancer deaths.

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

3.0537, B O P T MONITORING THE OCCUPATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR CARCINOGENS - A PILOT STUDY IN MONTREAL

J. Siemiatycki, Armand Frappier Institut, Centre de Recherche en Epidemiologie et Medecine Preventive, 531 Blvd. des Prairies, Case Postale 100, Laval des Rapides, Quebec, Canada H7N 4Z3 (D-IARC-79-78)

Of the thousands of chemicals in the occupational environment, only a score have at present been demonstrated to be human carcinogens. There is no human evidence one way or another for almost all of the others. The very large number of agents renders inadequate conventional 'one-factor-at-a-time' epidemiologic study methods (case-control or cohort). The objective is to establish an ongoing monitoring system capable of scanning the occupational environment to detect hitherto unsuspected human carcinogens. A case-control type methodology will be used. Cases will be adult male cancer patients hospitalized in the Montreal region. Several sites will be included and each will be analyzed separately. In the pilot study, controls for each site will be selected from the cases with cancer of other sites. For each man a lifetime history of exposure to a large number of agents will be ascertained. An innovative approach will be developed to ascertain occupational exposures which the worker might not be able to report or recall. This will be based on a self-administered questionnaire followed by an in-depth interview and a matrix relating specific chemical exposures to specific jobs. The matrix will be developed in consultation with experts in the fields of chemical and industrial engineering. A worker's exposure history will be inferred from his job history and the matrix. The analyses will aim to identify high risk chemicals and workplaces. A two-year feasibility study will evaluate diverse aspects such as case ascertainment, data collection methods, and the statistical sensitivity of

the system, before a long-term system is established.

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

3.0538, B L O T V CHILDHOOD CANCER AND PARENTS' OCCUPATION

K.J. Hemminki, Inst. of Occupational Health, Dept. of Industrial Hygiene & Toxicology, Haartmaninkatu 1, SF00290 Helsinki 29, Finland (D-IARC-79-148)

The study aims to find out whether any correlation exists between the occupational activities of parents and cancer in their children. The material consists of cancer cases in children under 15 years notified by the Finnish Cancer Registry in 1959-1968. The parents' occupations were traced from the records of the antenatal clinics. Controls were matched for aged and place of birth. The material is being analysed to the occupation of the parents.

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

3.0539, B O P Q EVALUATION OF OCCUPATION AS RECORDED ON DEATH CERTIFICATES

D.T. Wigle, Canadian Dept. of National Health & Welfare, Lab. Centre for Disease Control, Turnburs Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0L2 (D-IARC-79-87)

The death certificates for about 3,000 persons dying of cancer and previously included in random samples of the Canadian Labour Force will be examined to retrieve recorded information concerning major lifetime occupation. The occupations will be coded using standard occupational coding manuals prepared for use in the decennial census. The coded occupations will then be compared with those previously recorded when the individuals were interviewed during the Labour Force Survey.

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

3.0540, B O P Q T IS ANGIOSARCOMA OF THE LIVER ASSOCIATED WITH VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER EXPOSURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

I. Webster, South African Medical Research Council, National Research Inst. for Occupational Diseases, Joubert St. Ext., Johannesburg 2001, Transvaal, South Africa (D-IARC-79-488)

In South Africa the main producer of polyvinyl chloride plastic has two factories. It has been manufactured at Umbogintwini since 1950, but at the Midlands factory for only eight years. The present labor force is being monitored by liver tests, clinical and radiological examination. Ex-employees are being traced, especially those from Umbogintwini, where it is possible that the employees were exposed to vinyl chloride monomer and in whom the possible latent period of 20-30 years has now been reached.

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

3.0541, H L P O T ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SKIN CANCER

D.M. Carimale, Università degli Studi di Sassari, Dept. of Dermatology, Viale Mancini 5, 07100 Sassari, Italy (D-IARC-79-331)

There is ample evidence that environmental factors and particularly prolonged exposure to the rays of the sun play a significant role in the development of skin cancer. This study intends to determine the actual incidence of skin cancers in Sardinia, and the degree to which environmental and constitutional factors are involved. A questionnaire, developed for the present study, collects information from skin cancer patients on place of birth, place of residence during last ten years, place of present residence, color of the skin, eyes and hair, capacity to tan and time of exposure to the sun. Patients treated are followed up in order to establish if people who develop skin cancer are prone to develop new cancers of the skin or inner organs in the future.

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

3.0542, I L P Q T EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THYROID CANCER

G. Maarelli, Università degli Studi di Sassari, Inst. of Morbid Anatomy, Via Matteotti 58, 07100 Sassari, Italy (D-IARC-79-333)

It is intended to check the incidence of thyroid cancer in Sardinia in order to identify incidental clustering and the relationship to environmental iodine concentration. The survey will use the diagnoses from the three departments of pathology on the island.

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

3.0543, B L O P Q T MORTALITY EXPERIENCE AMONG POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL WORKERS

P.A. Bertazzi, Università degli Studi di Milano, Inst. of Occupational Health, Dept. of Epidemiology, via S. Barnaba 8, 20122 Milan, Italy (D-IARC-79-324)

Animal experiment studies and some human data support a possible association between polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) exposure and cancer in man. The aim of the study is to assess mortality in the period 1955-1975 among workers employed in a capacitor and transformer industry operating since 1947. The personal records of the 2,317 workers employed since the beginning of manufacture have been obtained from the factory. For each subject date and place of birth, date of entry and leaving the industry and type of work performed are available; date, place, and primary cause of death will be ascertained from death certificates. The sex, age and cause-specific mortality of people living in the same city where the factory is located will be used for comparison.

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

3.0544, B O P T COHORT STUDY AMONG REFINERY WORKERS

R. Puntoni, Università degli Studi di Genova, Inst. de Oncologia, Dept. of Epidemiology, Viale Benedetto 15, c/o Ospedal Civile, 16132 Genoa, Italy (D-IARC-79-322)

In the town of La Spezia there is a big refinery. The workers, approximately 500, at this refinery are exposed to several petroleum derivatives. Many of these chemicals are well known as carcinogens, such as polycyclic hydrocarbons. An investigation into the causes of death in such workers is being carried through and all the causes of death in the period 1960 to 1977 compiled. For comparison the expected number of deaths will be estimated from age-specific male death rates for the La Spezia population during the same period.

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

3.0545, B L O P T COHORT STUDY AMONG CHROMIUM-EXPOSED WORKERS

R. Puntoni, Università degli Studi di Genova, Inst. de Oncologia, Dept. of Epidemiology, Viale Benedetto 15, c/o Ospedal Civile, 16132 Genoa, Italy (D-IARC-79-321)

In the Liguria region there is a factory that produces both hexavalent and trivalent chromium salts. The workers in the factory are exposed to large doses of chromium. An investigation of the causes of death among about 1,300 workers employed in the period 1 January 1958 to 1 January 1978 is being undertaken. The expected deaths will be calculated on the basis of the death rates for the people living in the two villages surrounding the factory.

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

3.0546, E P Q T CANCER OF THE OROPHARYNX - A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

S. Sivayoham, National Cancer Registry, Dept. of Health Services, 385 Deans Rd., Colombo 10, Sri Lanka (D-IARC-79-457)

The data available from the Sri Lanka National Cancer Registry show that oropharyngeal neoplasms form 39% of all cancers in Sri Lanka. The age-adjusted rates when compared with other cancer registries are very high, if not the highest. For example, the age-adjusted rate for mouth cancers is 56.7 for males and 20.5 for females, many times higher



TOXICOLOGY RESEARCH PROJECTS DIRECTORY

Volume 5, Number 3
March 1980

R&S 113274

**An Indexed Directory of
Current Research Project Abstracts in
Toxicology and Related Fields**

**Published Monthly
By
The Toxicology Information Subcommittee
of the
DHEW Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs**

DHEW PUBL. NO.(OS)76-50030