

- 981 On a Case of Rapidly Evolving Silicosis. B. Milijic and Vida Miletic.  
Med. lavoro 50, 679-682 (Nov. 1959). Italian.

A case is reported of rapidly evolving silicosis in a 25-year-old worker who was employed for 13 months in the digging of a tunnel for the Mavrovo hydroelectric power station, in the People's Republic of Macedonia. The tunneling was performed by the dry process with no protective measures and it produced a great amount of dust. The rapidity of the onset and the further course of the disease can be explained by the massive inhalation of silica and by a predisposition to the disease. Such predisposition may be due either to a deficient pulmonary auto-depuration or to a particular state of immunological hyperreactivity of the subject as was shown in this case by the behavior of serum proteins. It is concluded that detailed periodical controls with clinical and laboratory investigations of the workers exposed to silicosis hazards may be very useful.

-- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

- 982 Asbestosis and Lung Carcinoma. 1. I. A. Böhme.  
Arch. Gewerbepathol. Gewerbehyg. 17, 384-395 (1959). German.

Previous reports in the literature of a lung carcinoma associated with an asbestosis condition, are reviewed and the results collected in a table in the text. Of a total of 894 tissue specimens examined from cases of known asbestosis, 143 indicated the presence also of lung carcinoma. Using the original groupings, as originally reported, the lung cancer incidence ranged from 15 to 20%. One of these groups is the result of a survey of world literature by Hueper in 1955 where 738 examinations indicated the presence of 143 lung carcinomas or an incidence of 15.5%. It is noted that contained within this latter large grouping are several small ones where the individual reports would indicate an incidence of 31 to 40%. Asbestosis develops slowly following a long period of exposure, and the lung carcinoma appears to make its appearance in the latter part of this period. The author presents detailed case histories of 6 patients from a group of 62, and later 100 asbestosis patients on whom the author and his associates made studies over the period of 1936-1958. In 4 of the 6 patients a lung carcinoma was shown to exist. The interrelationship of the 2 pathological conditions is discussed briefly. The necessity for good pathological differentiations of the 2 conditions is stressed.

-- APCA Absts.

- 983 A Routine Sampler for Detecting Variations in the Emission of Dust and Grit. B. Lees and M. C. Morley. J. Inst. Fuel 33, 90-95 (Feb. 1960).

The Report of the Committee on Air Pollution, 1954, recommended that simpler standard methods of sampling flue gases to determine grit emission should be devised. The sampler described has been developed for routine sampling on a comparative basis. It is extremely simple, yields consistent results and requires only a few minutes per day for routine control. Its application is described for assessing on a routine basis the efficiency of collection of grits by mechanical arrestors and the performance efficiency of electrostatic precipitators on boilers fired with pulverized coal.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 984 A Study of the Problem of Particle-Size Measurement. H. E. Rose.  
Chem. Ingr. Tech. 31, 183-191 (Mar. 1959). German.

The problems of the measurement of the size of particles are considered somewhat in relation to the form and other aspects of the particle, but more especially in relation to particle distribution. The determination of the average-size particles of a dust or powder sample is discussed according to the following methods: gas permeability, light intensity, adsorption in a monomolecular layer, reflection, and bulk density measurements. The methods are considered in detail and several pictures of the various apparatus, or diagrammatic representations of them, are given in the text. Measurement of the particle-size/particle-distribution function is also discussed under headings of screen or sieve analysis, measurement of the velocity of falling bodies, and of particle size in suspension.

-- APCA Absts.

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