percentage of abnormal coproporphyrin excretion (67.7% vs 44.0%; p=.001) compared to unexposed in the unadjusted analyses. These differences remained statistically significant in the adjusted analyses. Workers in the Only PCP Chloracne group also had a significantly higher urinary excretion of coproporphyrin compared to unexposed (117.0 mcg vs 90.6 mcg in both the unadjusted (p=.029) and adjusted (p=.002) analyses. The two workers in this group who also had hypertrichosis had mild coproporphyrinuria (149 mcg and 136 mcg/24 hours) with normal urinary excretion of uroporphyrins. The percentage of abnormal urinary coproporphyrin excretion in the Only PCP Chlorance group was also higher than unexposed (61.3% vs 44.0%) but this difference was not statistically significant in either the unadjusted or adjusted analyses. The mean urinary excretion of pentaporphyrin was also significantly higher among workers in the Ever PCP Chloracne (3.3 mcg; p=0.032) and Only PCP Chloracne groups (4.2mcg; p=0.037) compared to unexposed (2.3 mcg) in the adjusted analyses. The percentage abnormal pentaporphyrin excretion in these groups was higher than unexposed, but these differences were not statistically significant in the adjusted analyses.

Table 7 presents mean and percent abnormal urinary excretion of porphyrins by PCP exposure subgroup stratified on PCB exposure. The 8 workers in the Ever PCP Chloracne subgroup who had also worked in the PCB department had significantly greater 24-urinary excretion of uroporphyrin (38.9 vs 24.9 mcgs; $p<0.05$), heptaporphyrin (7.0 vs 3.2 mcgs; $p<0.01$), pentaporphyrin (8.4 vs 2.3 mcgs; $p<0.01$), and coproporphyrin (167.3 vs 90.6 mcgs; $p<0.001$) than the unexposed group in multivariable analysis. Only the percentage of abnormal urinary excretion of coproporhyrins was significantly different than unexposed in the Ever PCP Chloracne group who had not also worked with PCBs (63.2 vs 44.0%). The 4 workers in the Only PCP Chloracne subgroup who had also worked in the PCB department had significantly greater 24-hour urinary excretion of heptaporphyrin (5.5 vs 3.2 mcgs; $p<0.05$), hexaporphyrin (1.8 vs 1.2 mcgs; $p<0.05$), pentaporphyrin (13.3 vs 2.3 mcgs; $p<0.001$); and coproporphyrins (215.3 vs 90.6 mcgs; $p<0.001$) than the unexposed group in multivariable analysis.