PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

IHF-397

88

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1940 through 1955

#68-1145 | | | NFC | 7.2

AUTHOR: H.S. Alden and W.M. Howell

TITLE: The asbestos corn.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Dermat. Syph	49	312	May '44	JIH&T	26	183	Nov. '44

ABSTRACT:

The Asbestos Corn. H.S. Alden and W.M. Howell. Arch. Dermat. and Syph., 49, 312 (May, 1944)

The author describes corns or warts peculiar to asbestos workers, first noticed by Derwitz in 1930. They have no relation to asbestos of the lungs. One characteristic is that they appear and feel as if a foreign body were present, none is over found. It is probable, however, that one is present in the very early stages.

DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR PURPOSE OF SEARCH: CONT'D:

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FORM 29 10P 37

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: #1239-12/45 | NUMBER: FC 752

AUTHOR: R.B. Fisher, R.L. Thorne & Van Cott

AUTHOR'S POSITION AND ADDRESS:

TITLE: Paligorskite, a possible asbestos substitute.

PUB. DESIGNATION AND SERIAL NO.: U.S. Bur. of Mines | REVIEWED IN: | VOL | PP | DATE

PLACE PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHER: Inf. Circ. No. 7313

EDITION: DATE: Mar. '45 VOL: LIST PRICE:

PAGES: 5	GRAPHS:	GENERAL:	THEORETICAL:	ECONOMIC:	EXCELLENT:
DISCUSSION (PP.):	ILLUSTRATIONS:	REVIEW:	MATHEMATICAL:	ADMINISTRATIVE:	GOOD:
REFERENCES:	MAPS:	POPULAR:	EXPERIMENTAL:	PROPAGANDA:	FAIR:
CONCLUSIONS:	COST DATA:	ENGINEERING:	STATISTICAL:		USELESS FOR PURPOSE:
TABLES:	INDEX: AUTH.: SUBJ.:	ORIGINAL AVAILABLE AT:			CALL NO.:

ABSTRACT:

Paligorskite is probably a variety of asbestos usually termed mountain leather. A deposit of paligorskite has been found on an Alaskan island, and it may find a number of uses if present in sufficient quantity.

CONT'D

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FORM 77 1M 12-38

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: Abs. 186 Mar'40 | 757 | NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: H. J. Stone

TITLE: Clinical studies in asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Am. Rev. Tubero.	41	12-21	Jan'40	J I H	22	57	Mar'40

ABSTRACT: See March 1940 Abstract Bulletin.

CONT'D.

DATE EXAMINED: BY: [illegible] PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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May '41, No. #344 752 | NUMBER 752

AUTHOR: Enrico C. Vigliani

AUTHOR'S POSITION AND ADDRESS:

TITLE: Study of Asbestosis in the Manufacture of Asbestos.

PUB. DESIGNATION AND SERIAL NO.:

PLACE PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED: Ente naz. di Propaganda per la Prev. dei Infortuni, Turin

REVIEWED IN: JIH | VOL. 23 | PP. 90 | DATE Feb.1941

EDITION: | DATE: 1940 | VOL.: | LIST PRICE: 40 l.

PAGES: 74	GRAPHS:	GENERAL:	THEORETICAL:	ECONOMIC:	EXCELLENT:
DISCUSSION (PP.):	ILLUSTRATIONS:	REVIEW:	MATHEMATICAL:	ADMINISTRATIVE:	GOOD:
REFERENCES:	MAPS:	POPULAR:	EXPERIMENTAL:	PROPAGANDA:	FAIR:
CONCLUSIONS:	COST DATA:	ENGINEERING:	STATISTICAL:		USELESS FOR PURPOSE:
TABLES:	INDEX AUTH.: SUBJ.:	ORIGINAL AVAILABLE AT:		CALL NO.:	

ABSTRACT: (See May Abstract Bulletin)

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FORM 78 10M 10-37

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: #407-4/47

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: NFC

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: J.H. Skavlem and R.J. Ritterhoff

TITLE: Coexistent pulmonary asbestosis and sarcoidosis.

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Am.J. Path.	22	493-517	May'46	JIH&T	29	29	Mar.'47

ABSTRACT:

This is a necropsy report of a 42-year old man who died a respiratory death after 11 months of increasing severe exertional dyspnea. Previously the patient had worked for 25 years in an asbestos plant. The pathological study revealed a coexistent asbestosis and sarcoidosis of both lungs. — J.I.H.&T.

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR:JIH PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: T353-4/46

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: FC

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: L.E. Fleischer, F.J. Viles, Jr., R.L. Gade and Philip Drinker

TITLE: A health survey of pipe covering operations in constructing naval vessels.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
JIH&T	28	9-16	Jan.'46				

ABSTRACT:

(1) The character of asbestos pipe covering industry on board naval vessels is such that conclusions drawn from other asbestos industries such as textiles, cannot be applied. (2) The operations of band saw cutting, grinding, cement mixing, and installation on board ship should be equipped with exhaust ventilation to keep the total dust concentration low. (3) The incidence of asbestosis among pipe coverers in the shipyards studied was low, 0.29 per cent or three cases out of 1074. In view of the nature of shipyard pipe covering work, this low incidence is not surprising. (4) Since each of the three cases of asbestosis had worked at asbestos pipe covering in shipyards for more than 20 years, it may be concluded that such pipe covering is not a dangerous occupation — Authors' conclusions.

Authors' conclusions

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FORM 77 10M 6-44

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
NFC	752

AUTHOR: Luton, Champeix and Faure

TITLE: Asbestosis of the lungs.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. d. mal. profess.	7	299 ff.	1946	Occ. Med.	4	234	Aug. '47

ABSTRACT:

A review of the literature reveals no previous cases of asbestosis in France, but the authors have seen several cases in a factory in which asbestos is used, and in which they make regular examinations. Details are given in one case of a man of 64, exposed to concentrations of 48 to 62 mg. of dust per cubic meter, total silica 40%, and free silica 4.3 to 14.6%. Complaints of weakness, dyspnea, coughing, and loss of weight were noted in 1943. Thoracic expansion was 2 cm. In the sputum asbestosis bodies were found but no tubercle bacilli. Roentgenography showed much more fibrosis than usual in the lower third of the lungs. During the next two years the symptoms became more severe. -- From Occ. Med.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
H234-2/47		MFC	752

AUTHOR: E.J. King, J.W. Clegg and V.M. Rae

TITLE: Effect of asbestos, and of asbestos and aluminum, on lungs of rabbits.

ORIG. REF'S.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Thorax	1	188-197	Sept. 46	JAMA	133	208	Jan. 18, 1947

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the experiments described by King and his associates was to test whether short fiber asbestos is less damaging in the lungs of the rabbit than is long fiber asbestos and whether metallic aluminum will suppress any toxic effect produced by fiber asbestos. Four groups of animals were tested. All groups showed a foreign body reaction in the lungs. In animals in the long fiber experiments there developed a nodular reticulinosis comparable with the experimental silicotic nodule. In animals in the short fiber experiment there developed a diffuse interstitial reticulinosis. The addition of aluminum did not afford any benefit in any group. — J.A.M.A.

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR:JAMA PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

ABSTRACT BLANK FOR GENERAL USE

AUTHOR: L. Noro

TITLE: Histology of asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Acta Pathol. & Microbiol. (Scand.)	23	53-59	1946				

ABSTRACT:

Two workers in an asbestos factory died under circumstances which indicated that the cause of death was their trade. When the workers of this factory were examined roentgenologically asbestosis was found in 65 per cent of the 167 workers examined. The microscopic picture of asbestosis is characterized by a reaction caused by the needles in the tissue, which becomes manifest in exudate cell infiltration, accompanied by numerous giant cells containing foreign particles and an increase of interstitial connective tissue and fibrosis. Noro is inclined to think that in the pathogenesis of asbestosis the mechanical factors are the most important, although the chemical factors may have some significance in a later phase. — J.A.M.A.

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FORM 77 16M 6-44

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: f.227 - 5/...

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: FC

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: Anon. Safety Rev. (U.S. Navy)

TITLE: Asbestos dust.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Safety Rev.	4	13	Jan.'47				

ABSTRACT:

The brief article calls attention to the hazard of exposure to asbestos dust and the need of adequate localized ventilation. All working places with possible exposure should be checked for asbestos dust, and where mechanical exhaust ventilation must be supplemented by wearing of personal protective equipment, it should conform to Bureau of Mines specifications.

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FORM 77 15M 8-44

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHOR: V. Wyss.

TITLE: The presence of asbestos fibers in urine of workers exposed to asbestos hazard.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Rass. med. ind. (Italian)	22	55-56	1953	Biol. Absts.	28	1580	July'54

ABSTRACT:

In urinary sediment of two asbestos workers asbestos fibers were seen; the same finding was detected in urine of two female patients suffering from asbestosis, who had left their work seven years before. -- Biol. Absts.

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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FORM 77 3

Author J. Champeix and J. Bouteville

Title Electron Microscopy of Asbestosis Bodies and the Fibers of Asbestos.

THIS REF.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch.Maladies Profess (Fr.)	11	607	1950	Brit.J.Ind.Med.	8	198	7/51

Asbestosis bodies recovered from sputum have a central fiber of asbestos coated with a colloidal gel, which is probably protein. Removal of the enveloping gel by micromanipulation reveals some transparency of the edges of the asbestos fiber, believed to result from solution. Fibers shorter than 10 microns are not found in the bodies and it is suggested that the smaller fibers dissolve completely. On this evidence the authors suggest that pulmonary fibrosis may result from solution of asbestos rather than from some physical irritation. -- Brit. J. Ind. Med.

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FORM 27 REV.
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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
218 2/52		NFC	752

AUTHOR: P. Lepine and O. Croissant

TITLE: A morphological study with the elctron microscope of particles of asbestos found in the air.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Ann. Inst. Pasteur	80	305-8	3/51	Bull. Hyg.	26	1000	10/51

Six samples of airborne dust from workplaces in Quebec where asbestos is used were examined with the electron microscope after removal of all but the most minute particles. The dust was found to contain crystalline needles, smaller in size but similar to those seen in an ordinary microscope; these needles comprised 65 to 75% of the particles. The remainder consisted of amorphous particles, mostly of serpentine. The needles had a diameter of 0.028 micron; they occurred in bundles about 0.85 micron or more in diameter. Such particles could readily gain access to the alveoli and undergo phagocytosis, with formation of the tissue lesions seen in asbestosis. Photomicrographs of the particles are shown. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NFC 752

AUTHOR: J. Clerens

TITLE: Research into Pulmonary Asbestosis in Belgium

ORIG. REFS.	VOL	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Belges med. sociale, hyg., med. du travail et med. legale	8	557-565	11/51	Bull. Hygl	26	402	4/51

ABSTRACT:

The investigation concerns the fibro-cement industry, in which asbestos is crushed and mixed with cement. Enclosed apparatus prevents most of the dust from escaping; in the most dusty locations, 20 to 40 million particles per cubic foot were found, with 50% under 5 microns. The workers have been examined periodically over a period of three years. Out of 75 men employed for seven to over thirty years, there were four doubtful cases, and only one presented x-ray shadows indicating pneumoconiosis. The man died of progressive circulatory insufficiency, and details of post-mortem findings are given.

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

FORM 77 3K

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 219 2/52

ACCESSION NUMBER: FC 752

AUTHOR: J. M. Smith, I. D. P. Wootton and E. J. King

TITLE: Experimental asbestosis in rats

ORIG. REFR.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFR.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Thorax	6	127-36	6/51				

A study has been made of the effect of particle size on the production of lung fibrosis in rats by asbestos. Short-fiber asbestos (2.5 microns) caused only a moderate peribronchial fibrosis, whereas long-fiber asbestos (15 microns) caused well-marked interstitial fibrosis resembling that seen in the human disease. Alumina injected together with asbestos of varying particle size increased the fibrosis produced.

-- Authors' Summary

CONT'D.

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Indurated nodules and asbestosis bodies were found throughout the lungs, but no tubercle bacilli. The bodies were seen in fibrous zones, in the alveoli, and even included within giant phagocytes. This man, aged 49, had been totally incapacitated with dyspnea on exertion and cardiac failure. In others, asbestos particles were found in 10 out of 12 samples of sputum, and asbestosis bodies in 3 samples, but the findings were not associated with x-ray shadows indicating fibrosis. The evidence is against much danger arising from the manufacture of fibro-cement.

-- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
#1146 "/50			NFC	753

AUTHOR: H. Ollivier, P. Morand, and R. Brun.

TITLE: Granulomata of the Skin Due to Asbestos

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Malad. Profession-nelles (French)	10	516-517	1949	Bull. Hyg. 25	25	482-483	May 1950

A

A man who was working with asbestos sheets wounded the palm of his hand slightly. Two weeks later, at the site of the cut, a swelling which was increasing in size appeared. There was no inflammation and the swelling was hard at the center. The small white nucleous of this core was seen under the microscope to be composed of needles of asbestos together with a mass of crystalline matter. This matter was identified as cholesterol, which formation would seem to indicate a fundamental and biochemical defensive process of the body against aggression by asbestos.

-- Condensed from Bull. Hyg.

CONT'D.

DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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FORM 77 20

1/5-1 88

NUMBER NFC 752

AUTHOR: K. Holoman

TITLE: The Asbestosis Problem in Slovokia

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Pracovni Lekarstvi	2	69	1950	Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.	2	610	11/50

AI At present not a single case of asbestosis of the lungs has developed in three plants which were investigated. This is due to the short exposure to dust-containing fibres of the majority of the workers, and also to the use of raw and wet asbestos, which allows only long and less noxious fragments to be suspended in the atmosphere. Control examinations after longer periods of time will show whether certain suspected roentgenologic findings have an anatomic basis due to asbestos or are due to other causes.

-- Adaptation of Author's Summary

CONT'D.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 17 3K

855 7/55 | NUMBER NFC 752

AUTHOR: F. Leicher.

TITLE: Primary cortical-cell tumor of the peritoneum in a case of asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
German, Arch. Gewerbepathol. Gewerbehyg.	13	382-392	(1954)				

A case of asbestosis following long exposure to asbestos is described. In addition to typical symptoms and findings, leptomeningitis was present and tubercle bacilli were found in the spinal fluid. The patient died with cachexia. Autopsy showed tuberculosis of the lumbar spine with bilateral psoas abscess and mixed infection in both lungs. Asbestosis, stage two, was found in the lungs with definite fibrosis; there was slight asbestosis in the lymphatic glands, and asbestos bodies were found in the spleen. On the peritoneum of the mesentery and over the peritoneal cavity there were thickened patches and many small nodules; a flat tumor, half the size of a hand and 1 cm. in thickness, was attached to the peritoneum on the under side of the diaphragm. The results of the examination of the tumor are fully described and illustrated. Asbestos was found in the tumor tissues by x-ray diffraction. It is uncertain how the asbestos reached the peritoneal cavity; the most probable route was thought to be by direct penetration of the asbestos fibers from the lung through the pleura and thence through the diaphragm.

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FORM 77 SC

favour the retention of particles within the lungs. (5) Particles under 5 microns in length restricted cellular motility more than larger particles, for the reason that they were more readily phagocytosed. It would seem that wandering phagocytes are rarely able to ingest particles larger than 10 microns. Giant cells sometimes formed in tissue cultures, apparently by fusion of two or more ordinary phagocytes, and were then able to engulf larger particles or clusters of particles. (6) There was no evidence of the formation of asbestos bodies in these experiments, nor have we noted the appearance of brown granular pigment like that seen in the lungs of experimental animals.

-- Authors' summary

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
/		FC	752

AUTHOR: T.H. Belt, J. Friedmann and E.J. King

TITLE: The effect of asbestos on tissue cultures: a comparative study with quartz and coal dust.

ORIG. REF'S.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
J. Path. & Bact.	59	159-161	1947				

ABSTRACT:

(1) Phagocytosis, even of small particles of asbestos, took place slowly in tissue cultures and a considerable portion of the asbestos dust, approximately 50 per cent, remained untouched, though within range of phagocytes throughout the experiments. Compared with coal or quartz, asbestos was less readily phagocytosed, particle size being equal. (2) Asbestos particles in small amount had little or no toxic effect on living cells in tissue cultures. The growth of fibroblasts was neither retarded nor accelerated and no necrosis of cells was observed as a result of contact with asbestos particles, while fatty change appeared to occur more slowly in asbestos phagocytes than in coal phagocytes. (3) Asbestos particles underwent no visible change, and in particular no visible diminution in size, after having been ingested by phagocytes for as long as five weeks. (4) The motility of wandering phagocytes was decreased after the ingestion of asbestos particles. This effect, not necessarily of a toxic character, may be deleterious in the case of cells within the lungs, since it tends to restrict the migration of cells and so

Authors' summary

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
A765-7/45			NFC	752-337

AUTHOR: J. D. Hindley-Smith

TITLE: Some medical problems of the asbestos cement industry.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Brit. J. Phys.Med.	10	50	Mar.-Apr 1947	Occ. Med.	4	468	Oct.'47

ABSTRACT:

The author encountered no incipient cases of asbestosis, and only two or three of long-standing chronic disease, in five years' experience in an asbestos cement factory, showing that ventilation and enclosure were adequate. A dermatitis occurring in some workmen was found to be caused by an abrasive constituent of the cement, other than the asbestos. Cleanliness and the use of a barrier cream were effective in preventing it.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 605 6/53

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: nfc

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: F. Boemke

TITLE: Lung carcinoma caused by asbestos inhhlation.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Med. Monatsschr. (German)	7	77-81	1953	Chem. Abstr.	47	1471-5	5-10-53

The relation between fibrotic changes caused by asbestos deposits in the lung and carcinoma is discussed. The lower lobe is the site of predilection. Characteristic are the multicentered developments of flat epithelium carcinoma.

-- Chem. Abstr.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77

AUTHOR: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]

TITLE: Asbestosis and pulmonary tuberculosis.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Sem. Hop. Paris (French)	23	1820 ff.	1947	Brit. J. Ind. Med.	5	100	Apr. '48

ABSTRACT:

The authors report from Quebec on asbestosis in the Canadian mines and on animal experiments. They disagree with Gardner's statements that pneumoconiosis due to asbestos is not an important factor in the production and progress of pulmonary tuberculosis, and that the presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum has no value in the diagnosis of asbestosis. Several cases of asbestosis are described; in one, death was due to tuberculosis and asbestosis, giving support although not proof for the authors' theory. Two cases of asbestosis with lung cancer are also described briefly. In animal experiments by Giroux, lung lesions and asbestos bodies were produced in guinea pigs but not in rabbits or dogs. In these animals the author traces the formation of asbestos bodies: fibers reaching the alveoli are rapidly covered by phagocytic cells, movement of the fibers results in microscopic bleeding from damaged alveolar walls; the hemoglobin from the liberated red cells is taken up by the phagocytes which already enclose the asbestos fibers. Subcutaneous or intratesticular injections into guinea pigs of suspensions of

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR: Brit. J. Ind. Med. PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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7.1045-9147 | NFC | 752

AUTHOR: C. Wegelius

TITLE: Changes in the lungs in 126 cases of asbestosis observed in Finland.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Acta Radiologica	28	139-152	1947	JIH&T	29	91	Sept.'47

ABSTRACT:

Asbestosis of the lungs is an industrial disease not often hitherto observed in Scandinavia, only five cases have been published from Norway. In Finland, where a considerable asbestos industry has been established for a couple of decades, asbestosis of the lungs appears to occur to an appreciable extent. The author gives an account of 126 cases of asbestosis of the lungs, 94 or 75% of these cases being the mild, 23 or 18% in the moderate and 9 or 7% in the advanced stage of asbestosis. The roentgenological characteristics of the changes in the lungs, the differential diagnosis, the classification in different stages and the importance of the time of exposure are discussed in detail. The different stages of asbestosis of the lungs are illustrated by typical pictures. -- Author's summary.

Author's summary

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: #1046-9/47

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: NFC

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: P. Luton and J. Champeix

TITLE: Asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Mal. Prof.	7	365-378	1947	JIH&T	29	91	Sept. '47

ABSTRACT:

The authors list the following symptoms of asbestosis: (1) Functional signs; (2) Radiological findings; (3) Sputum, characterized by the presence of asbestos fibers and bodies. After a presentation of several case histories and their accompanying x-ray films and sputum photographs, it is concluded that diagnosis can only be made by a combination of observations: functional, radiological, sputum. Because of the progressive nature of the disease, yearly examinations should be made with comparison of the measurements of respiratory function (spirometry, etc.) and x-rays. But functional signs must guide the physician when a change of environment is advisable, and when the worker can be said to have contracted asbestosis. -- From J.I.H.&T.

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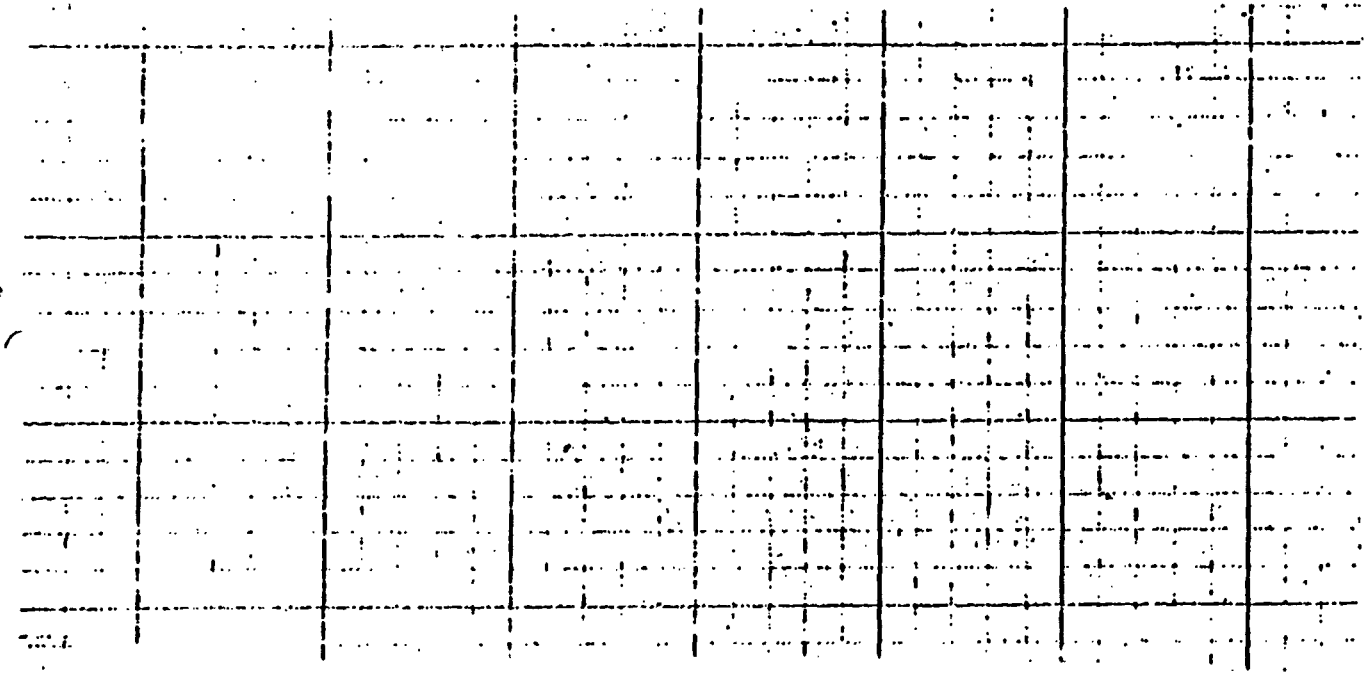
DATE EXAMINED:

BY: FFR:From JIH

PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

asbestos in olive oil resulted in the production of granulomatous lesions but no asbestos bodies. When, however, the suspension was injected into an area into which 1 ml. of blood had been injected immediately before, asbestos bodies were found after a month. He considers that the presence of asbestos bodies in sputum has significance, since it implies tissue damage in the lungs. -- From Brit. J. Ind. Med.



/50 | NFC | 752

AUTHOR: K.M. Lynch and W.M. Cannon

TITLE: Asbestosis: VI Analysis of Forty Necropsied Cases.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Dis. Chest.	14	874-880	1948	Brit. J. Ind. Med.	6	268-2[illegible]	Oct '49

The authors report an analysis of 40 cases in which asbestosis was found at necropsy. Cases are divided into minor, medium, and advanced grades, the advance of the disease and the prominence of asbestosis bodies showing a direct relation to the duration of exposure. In 4 of 14 cases of advanced grade, pulmonary tuberculosis was the primary cause of death. Only in cases of recent exposure was recent fibrosis found, this providing support for Gardner's belief that fibrosis does not progress indefinitely after cessation of exposure. Presence of asbestosis bodies is not invariable in experimentally produced asbestosis, but is more typical of human asbestosis. Lung damage occurs before the formation of asbestosis bodies, which may represent an attempt by the tissues to segregate the particles; they persist in the lung indefinitely. Pleural fibrosis is an outstanding, though not invariable, feature of asbestosis; the reason for this is not clear as the particles do not reach the pleura. The occurrence in asbestosis of nodular fibrosis of silicotic type, which King and others have produced experimentally, was confirmed in 8 cases. Carcinoma of the lung occurred in three out of 40 cases--an incidence of 7.5 per cent, which is seven times greater

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than general incidence--all in cases of medium--or advanced grade--asbestosis. This figure is in accordance with the experience of other workers, and calls for further study. Tuberculosis occurred in six cases, but it is suggested that this incidence is not significant; this is not quite convincing. Gardner stated that experimental asbestosis does not predispose to tuberculosis. (Unfortunately the occupational histories of these cases are not complete). -- Brit. J. Ind. Med.

#357 3/57 | NFC | 752

AUTHOR: A Franchini and C. Canepa

TITLE: Pulmonary Asbestosis; Anatomicopathologic Study of a Case.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Med. d. lavoro Italian	40	161	Jn-Ju,1949	Arch.Ind.Hyg. & Occ.Med.	1	362	March 1950

AP

A man 40 years old had worked in a factory for 22 consecutive years, applying insulating material to articles of asbestos. He never complained about respiratory disorders, and he died as the result of a streetcar accident. During the necropsy the lungs were found to be the seat of extensive asbestosis. The author's direct attention to the disproportion between the gross features described and the awareness of trouble. The results prove the importance of prophylactic and therapeutic treatment and economic assistance to asbestos workers generally, particularly to those who apply insulating material. -- Condensed from Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.

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NFC 329.752

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHOR: P. Luton, J. Champeix and P. Faure

TITLE: The significance of the presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum of asbestos workers.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. malad. profess. (French)	8	56-58	1947	Ind. Hyg. Index	1	3-4	Nov.-Dec. '47

ABSTRACT: 33 ref., 7 photomicrographs

The authors examined 176 persons who worked or had worked with asbestos. They find that asbestos bodies appear somewhat early in the sputum of these workers, sometimes after only 20 days from the time of exposure. These fibers may persist even after cessation of exposure, but occur in almost all workers exposed to asbestos dust, whether they exhibit functional or radiographic evidence of asbestosis or not. Brown or golden yellow bodies are seen in the sputum along with uncolored fibers or spicules. The presence of these bodies, more or less scattered, indicates that the subject has inhaled asbestos dust, but it does not necessarily signify that asbestosis exists. In other words, the discovery of asbestos bodies in the sputum is only one in the ensemble of elements which permit such a diagnosis. It is true that in the majority of cases where asbestosis is predicated by reason of the intensity of functional manifestations and radiographic signs, numerous asbestos bodies are noted, massed together, and displaying a radiate formation. As such, they are identical to the clumps that are observed on histological examination of the lungs of deceased cases, in the alveoli. -- Ind. Hyg. Index

DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR: Ind. Hyg. Index PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHOR: Virginia Cameron

TITLE: The Cost of Research on Tuberculosis in the United States. Analysis of Allocations in 1947-1948.

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Am. Rev. Tuberc.	60	393-405	Oct. '49				

1267 The Cost of Research on Tuberculosis in the United States. Analysis of Allocations in 1947-1948. Virginia Cameron. Am. Rev. Tuberc. 60, 393-405 (Oct. 1949).

The present research programs of various agencies are outlined, and their contributions to research on tuberculosis are summarized. The total cost was over six million dollars. Official health agencies account for 56.8% of the total, manufacturing firms 32.8%, and the remaining 10.4% is supported by universities, foundations, and voluntary health agencies. Most of the commercial firms are manufacturers of x-ray apparatus or pharmaceutical houses. However, other industries, principally light and heavy metal manufacturing and mining operations, made a notable contribution ($83,550) during the period. Fifty percent of this amount was designated for research on silicosis and tuberculosis.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT | FELLOWSHIP NUMBER | FILE NUMBER

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
9/49 867	471	FC	37 75 7

AUTHOR: Editorial

TITLE: Asbestosis and Cancer of the lung.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
J.A.M.A.	140	1219-20	Aug 13-49				

867 Asbestosis and Cancer of the Lung. Editorial.
J.A.M.A. 140, 1219-1220 (Aug. 13, 1949).

Records of English, American and German physicians and The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories in England for 1947 show that the occurrence of cancer of the lung is related to pulmonary asbestosis. This relation is supported by the following observations: (1) The incidence rate of cancer of the lungs in asbestosis patients is 10 to 15 times as high as among the general population. (2) The male-female ratio is more nearly equal than it is for the general population, which indicates that an environmental and evidently occupational carcinogen tended to equalize the incidence rate of cancer of the lungs for both sexes. Recent experimental observations support this interpretation of clinical evidence.

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FORM 77 (10M) 8-47

#7053 9/53

NUMBER NFC 752

AUTHOR: H. Wyers

TITLE: Asbestosis

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Postgraduate Med. J	25	631-638	Dec. 1949	Bull. Hyg.	25	477-478	May 1950

Asbestos and talc are the only two silicates which have been shown to produce pneumoconiosis. Gardner, in 1938, suggested, on the basis of animal experiments that the effect produced by asbestos was mechanical, since it was produced only by long fibers. A later authority made the observation that workers exposed to very short-fiber asbestos were not affected by it. Asbestosis was officially recognized as an industrial disease in 1930. The condition is thought to be due to blocking of the finer bronchioles by long fibers which seem to irritate the bronchial wall and cause fibrosis. Tuberculosis and carcinoma of the lungs may follows, as complications. Recognition of the disease, and precautions which have been taken have lessened its severity and incidence. -- Condensed from Bull. Hyg.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 8-51 905

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: nfc

FILE NUMBER: 752

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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598 1/5. (2. NFC. 102

AUTHOR: P. Cartier

TITLE: A Contribution to the Study of Asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch.Malad.Profess. (Fr.)	10	589-595	1949	Arch.Ind.Hyg.& Occ. Med.	3	428	4/51

AF The author has been in medical charge of 3,242 men employed in asbestos mines in Canada, where over 70 per cent of the world's supply of asbestos is mined. Cases of asbestosis were found only in those who had been employed for at least 14 years and exposed to air containing at least 5 million particles of asbestos fibers per cu. ft., the fibers being from 10 to 250 microns in length. The outstanding feature of this report is the mildness of any pulmonary trouble among the asbestos miners compared to that reported in the United States and Great Britain as occurring in factories where asbestos is spun and woven. No clinical symptoms of pulmonary fibrosis were present. No case of pure asbestosis was detected in those under age 60, and no physical incapacity was evident. Cases of tuberculosis were not more frequent among the miners than among the clerical staff and the rest of the community, although that incidence was high. It was difficult to ascribe any cardiac affections present to asbestosis, because of the late age at which it appeared. Postmortem findings and roentgenologic examinations indicate that asbestosis is a pathological entity; but among the miners it develops so slowly as not to shorten working life, and there is no evidence that it predisposes to tuberculosis. The conclusions reached are supported by the opinions of experts at Saranac. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

1009 1/52 | | 752 | 752

AUTHOR: R. Stoll, R. Bass, and A. A. Angrist.

TITLE: Asbestosis Associated with Bronchiogenic Carcinoma.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Intern. Med. (In German)	88	831-834	Dec. 51	Bull. Hyg.	27	444	5-52

ABS

Data for statistical proof of any association of asbestosis with pulmonary carcinoma are hard to collect, but three investigators have found carcinoma in 7.5 to 14.8% of cases of asbestosis. A case is reported in which a worker had been exposed to asbestos for 6 years and had refused to wear a respirator. He came under notice with weakness and a persistent cough. Clumps of malignant cells were seen in the bone marrow, and x-ray showed generalized large discrete oval shadows indicative of pulmonary metastases. After death, nodules varying to 4 cm. in diameter were found scattered throughout both lungs, with interstitial fibrosis. Large areas of necrosis existed throughout the lungs, and typical asbestos bodies were seen inside and outside the tumor areas. Metastases were found in the kidneys, brain, and liver. The opinion is suggested that the silicate in asbestos must itself be directly carcinogenic. It establishes an additional reason for preventive measures in the use of asbestos.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
79			nfc	752

AUTHOR: P. Luton, J. Champeix, and P. Faure.

TITLE: A Case of pulmonary asbestosis, with its development followed by X-ray and its post-mortem study.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. maladies profess	12	629-33	1951	Bull. Hyg.	27	942	10-52

The case reported is said to have been the first one of asbestosis known to have occurred in France. The man had been exposed to high concentrations of asbestos for 11 years. Symptoms and progressive x-ray findings are described. After death the lungs showed general thickening throughout, especially of the plurae, but with no localized nodules. Many asbestos bodies were seen, isolated and in groups, together with giant cells and mineral particles. No evidence of tuberculosis was found. The dust particles could be traced not only in the lung vessels, but also in the vessels of the liver, kidneys and spleen. The action of asbestos is apparently mechanical rather than chemical. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

34 152 | NUMBER NFC 752

AUTHOR: J. Clerens

TITLE: Research into Pulmonary Asbestosis in Belgium

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Belges med. sociale, hyg., med	8 du	557-565 travail	11/51 et med.	Bull. Hyg. legale	26	402	4/51

ABSTRACT:

The investigation concerns the fibro-cement industry, in which asbestos is crushed and mixed with cement. Enclosed apparatus prevents most of the dust from escaping; in the most dusty locations, 20 to 40 million particles per cubic foot were found, with 50% under 5 microns. The workers have been examined periodically over a period of three years. Out of 75 men employed for seven to over thirty years, there were four doubtful cases, and only one presented x-ray shadows indicating pneumoconiosis. The man died of progressive circulatory insufficiency, and details of post-mortem findings are given.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
53 52			NFC	752

AUTHOR: A. Bohme

TITLE: Results of Periodical Examinations of Workers in an Asbestos Factory

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Beitrage z. Silikose Forschung	11	27/34 (German)	1951	Bull. Hyg.	26	511	5/51

Since radiological supervision and control measures were adopted in an asbestos factory in 1936, the dust hazard has been greatly reduced, as shown by comparing results of surveys in 1936, 1940, and 1949. A comparison of different working places shows that the risk is low in spinning and weaving, but high in preparation, carding and brake polishing. A table shows results for 14 cases from 1936 to 1949. Some progressed, others did not. Inquiries among former workers reveal little if any tendency to progression after the dust exposure has ceased. This is in contrast to silicosis. On the other hand a personal factor exists, as in silicosis, as a number of workers do not get asbestosis in spite of high dust exposures.

Progressive tuberculosis is rare, only two cases being found, both started in the parts of the lung least affected by asbestosis. One combination of asbestosis and carcinoma of the lung was found. The main result of this study is the demonstration that the hazard can be reduced by dust control.

--Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

NFC 752

AUTHOR: W. Behrens

TITLE: Experimental asbestosis.

ORIG. REF.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF.	VOL.	PP	DATE
Schweiz. z. allg. path. u. bakt.	14	275-97	1951	Bull. Hyg.	26	1181	12/51

ABSTRACT:

Pure chrysolite asbestos was injected intraperitoneally and intratracheally into mice and rats. The fibers varied from 5 to 180 microns in length. Unsuccessful attempts to secure fibers of standard length are described. The general picture is one of non-specific focal fibrosis resulting from the introduction of foreign bodies. No solution or toxic action of the asbestosis could be demonstrated. Asbestosis bodies were formed. The theories of the pathogenesis of asbestosis are discussed.

-- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
674 9/52		FC	752

AUTHOR: A. J Lanza

TITLE: Asbestosis

Paper read before Fourth Conference of McIntyre Research Found. on Silicosis

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABBR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
		2 pp	/1952				

ABS: The action of asbestosis on the body is briefly reviewed. It is pointed out that asbestosis is regarded much more seriously in Great Britain than in Canada or the United States; the British believe it is worse than silicosis and often leads to cancer, while in America cancer resulting from asbestosis is practically non-existent.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT

259	3/53	8	nfc	752

AUTHOR: H. Bastenier, H. Denolin, A. Decoster, and R. Denolin-Reubens.

TITLE: A clinical and pathological study of a case of pulmonayr asbestoses.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. belges med. sociale, hyg., med. travial et med. legale (French)	10	61-70	Feb. 52	Bull. Hyg.	27	1126	12-52

A diagnosis of asbestosis must depend upon a history of occupational exposure to asbestos dust, associated with effects on the respiratory organs. A case is reported in which a woman had worked for 25 years weaving asbestos in a factory with heavy dust exposure. The symptoms described are typical. The authors compared this case with those of uncomplicated silicosis; in the latter residual air is frequently increased, expiration is prolonged, and the maximum respiratory capacity is reduced, but hyperpnea is less, rapid breathing is not so intense, and anoxemia is never so important during effort, as in asbestosis. These differences are stressed as important when necessity may arise in determining the occupational origin of a case with obscure diagnosis.

-- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

CONT'D.

604 6/53 | | | nfc | 752

AUTHOR: W. Behrens, Jr.

TITLE: The clinical picture and pathology of asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Z. Unfallmed. u. Berufkrankh.	45	129-40	June 15, 1952	Bull. Hyg.	28	192	3-53

179-89 (Sept. 15, 1952)

ABSTRACT: This paper presents an extensive review of literature on asbestosis including distribution and types of asbestos, its mining, treatment, and use, dust hazards, and effects of length of exposure of the dust in different concentration. Symptomatology, diagnosis, and x-ray findings in the different stages of asbestosis are described. Special mention is made of the association of asbestosis with carcinoma, which is much more frequent than that of silicosis. Post-mortem reports from the literature indicate that in 309 cases of asbestosis there were 44 lung carcinomas (14.2%), whereas in 2,204 cases of silicosis only 32 carcinomas were found (1.4%). The experience of the association of tuberculosis and asbestosis varies greatly in different countries. English investigators have recorded a high rate of tuberculous infection in asbestos workers, but it is a rare complication in America and the rate is low in Germany. The macroscopic and microscopic appearances of the lungs are described, and the nature and significance of asbestosis bodies are discussed and an extensive reference list dealing with that controversial subject is given.

-- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

23 1/54

AUTHOR: J. Ruttner

TITLE: Asbestosis bodies and pseudo-asbestosis bodies.

ORIG. REFR.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFR.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Schweiz. Z. Allgem. Pathol. u. Bakteriol.	15	628-31 (German)	1952	Bull. Hyg.	28	719	Sept. '53

The literature on asbestosis bodies is reviewed. Similar products were found by the author in a lung which only contained carborundum and graphite; the bodies were formed around plates and needles of carborundum. The protein and iron which form the bulk of the "bodies" must come from the lung tissues and not from the mineral matter of the dust. Similar bodies could also be produced in vitro but they have not so far been found in animal experiments. -- Bull. Hyg.

CONT'D.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: #F262 3/54

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: nfc

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: G. Farris

TITLE: Asbestos warts and other dermatoses in workers with lagging materials.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Rass. med. ind. (Italian)	22	1-17	Jan-Feb 1953	Bull. Hyg.	28	953	Nov. '53

The author has investigated cases of warts on the hands of 29 workers with lagging materials, including asbestos cord which is wound around pipes, various asbestos-containing slabs, and mixtures of asbestos and cement to be molded to the shape of the tank or other object to be insulated. One to four warts were found in every case. They are due to asbestos fibers which penetrate into the epidermis and become lodged in the corium or true skin. The epidermis shows acanthosis (thickening of the prickle-cell layer) and hyperkeratosis (increased horny tissue) and the corium shows a granulomatous type of reaction with the appearance of giant cells in some cases. Exudative dermatitis may also be present. This condition is attributed to the combined action of the hygroscopic and alkaline cement and the irritating asbestos fibers. The gross and microscopic appearances of the lesions are illustrated. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 15 53 | FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: nfc | FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: M. A. Kovnatskii and others.

TITLE: Silicatosis: etiology, pathogenesis, and clinical treatment.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Gigiena i Sanit. No. (Russian)	8	28-32	1952	Chem. Abstr.	46	11400	1/25/52

ABST: A review is given of the disease caused by particles of silicates, rather than those of the type producing silicosis proper. A study of the disease caused by asbestos particles showed that the chemical and biological features are increased rate of respiration (compensatory) and in stages the level of blood saturation with oxygen is essentially normal, although changes in the myocardium are evident on the electrocardiogram. The tone of the veins is reduced, and the permeability of capillary walls suffers a decline in a considerable number of cases. This affects the oxidative processes as shown by the increase of oxidized glutathione and a decrease of total glutathione. -- Chem. Abstr.

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AUTHOR: A. S. Ramaswamy, D. S. Venkatesh, and R. Rama Rao

TITLE: The nature of lesions caused by asbestos and mica in experimental pneumoconiosis in guinea pigs.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
J. Indian Inst. Sci.	35 Sect.	319-31 A	Oct. '53	Bull. Hyg.	29	172	Feb'54

Guinea pigs were subjected to intratracheal injections of mica and asbestos dusts. Stress is laid on the development, after long periods, of lesions in other organs besides the lungs, especially in the adrenal glands. Mica dust was found to lead to some degree of nodular formation in the lungs, but the asbestos dust set up diffuse fibrosis only. These differences are portrayed in a series of photomicrographs. Mica induced hypertrophy of the adrenal cortex with extensive foamy disintegration of the cortical cells; asbestos induced lesser changes, but small areas of necrosis were occasionally found in the zona fasciculata and zona reticulata. In a theoretical discussion, the authors attempt to draw a relation between the atomic structure of mica and asbestos and the pathological lesions in the lungs and other organs. Their theory, however, leaves many points unexplained.--Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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NFC 752

AUTHOR: J. Krausler and R. Seyss.

TITLE: Early diagnosis of asbestosis by enlarged radiographs.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
German. Z. Unfallmed. u. Berufskrankh.	47	59-64	Mar15'54	Bull. Hyg.	29	829	8/54

After a brief description of asbestosis and the changes in the lung tissue in the early stages, the authors describe a radiographic technique with a fine focus. Of 16 asbestos workers, with 1 to 18 year's exposure, eight showed changes in the lung tissue with the enlargement technique; two of these showed no change by normal technique, and in the other six cases the degree of change shown was minimal. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT

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NUMBER fc 752

AUTHOR: J. F. Knox and J. Beattie.

TITLE: Distribution of mineral particles and fibers in the lung after exposure to asbestos dust.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.	10	30-36	(July'54)				

ABSTRACT:

The particle-size distributions in the incombustible and acid-insoluble residues from the lungs of 27 persons who had been exposed to asbestos dust were determined. The number of particles with greatest lengths in excess of 26 microns was considerable up to the eighth year after the last exposure to asbestos dust and then sharply fell. The number of particles within the size ranges of five microns and less and between five and 15 microns remained constant over a very long period in those cases which showed no sign of asbestosis or minimal fibrotic change. The cases of severe asbestosis showed a significant rise in the numbers of such particles.

It is considered that the mechanism which is concerned with the production of human asbestosis is not the same as that which is responsible for the production of asbestotic changes in experimental animals exposed to high concentrations of asbestos dust. The appearance of such changes seems to be related to the breakdown of asbestosis bodies which may liberate some fibrogenic agent.

-- Authors' summary

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SBURGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER fc 752

AUTHOR: J. F. Knox and J. Beattie.

TITLE: Mineral content of the lungs after exposure to asbestos dust.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.	10	23-29	(July '54)				

ABSTRACT.:

The mineral content of the lung parenchyma; the lung hilar region, and the tissues of the pleural and subpleural regions of the lung has been determined in lungs from 27 workers in the asbestos-textile industry. The exposure time varied from five to 33 years, and the time interval between the last exposure to dust and death (survival time) was from less than one year to 21 years. There was an indication that the mineral material found in the lungs increased in amount as the exposure time lengthened. The amount so accumulated varied considerably from person to person. As the survival time increased, the mineral content of the lung tended to decline but again at a very variable rate. The severity of the asbestotic lesions in the lungs found at death was related not to the mineral content but to the sum of the exposure and survival times. -- Authors' summary

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SBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 1/

91 1/1 NFC 752

AUTHOR: Queries and minor notes, JAMA

TITLE: Asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
J. Am. Med. Assn.	156	1546	(Dec. 18'54)				

A 50-year-old man worked at covering pipe with asbestos insulation from 1940 to 1945. The question is the possibility that pulmonary fibrosis evident on roentgenograms in 1952 was due to asbestosis when the films had been normal in 1949. The answer is that the cause of the fibrosis must be sought among other sources than the 1940-45 occupation. Little evidence exists of progression of asbestosis after cessation of exposure to asbestos fibers. Moreover, exposure would have had to be much more severe than in the man's occupation in order to produce asbestosis, and it would have manifested itself in the 1949 roentgenogram.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 [illegible]

55 1/55 NFC 752

AUTHOR: W. C. Hueper.

TITLE: Experimental studies in metal cancerigenesis. 6. Tissue reactions in rats and rabbits after parenteral introduction of suspensions of arsenic, beryllium, or asbestos in lanolin.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.:	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
J. Natl. Cancer Inst	15	113-129	(1954)	Chem. Absts.	48	13043	11/10/1954

55 Experimental Studies in Metal Cancerigenesis. 6. Tissue Reactions in Rats and Rabbits after Parenteral Introduction of Suspensions of Arsenic, Beryllium, or Asbestos in Lanolin. W. C. Hueper.
J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 15, 113-129 (1954).

When powdered arsenic, beryllium, or asbestos in lanolin was injected into the marrow cavity of the femur, pleural cavity, or paranasal sinuses of rats, there was no development of any significant number of cancers, either at the site of deposition or remotely, causally related to the chemicals introduced. Similar negative results were obtained with lanolin alone. The sarcoma attack rate at the site of the injection for the 250 rats used stands at 0.8%, contrasting sharply with that of 30% for rats injected with nickel suspensions and 20% for rats given parenteral

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ections of uranium. Multiple pulmonary osteomas were found in four rats following a traumatization of the femur by the use of an electric drill. Conclusion: under proper experimental conditions the administration of chemicals into the connective tissues of rats is a reliable method for determining cancerigenic potentialities. -- Chem. Absts.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT

8.38 1156

NUMBER

AUTHOR: E. S. Speers and C. Wenck.

TITLE: Local inflammatory response produced by solutions sterilized with asbestos type filters.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.	88	89-93	(Jan'55)	Biol. Absts.	29	2142	9/55

It was demonstrated that filtering through an asbestos type filter disc will change the local cellular responses of the organism to that solution. This reaction is due to particles and fibers which have pulled off the disc and are present in the filtrate at the time of injection. A similar eosinophilia appeared following injections of asbestos and talc, but not following silica, cotton, or paper fibers. Ground glass and mica produced only slight increases in the number of local eosinophils. It was pointed out that precautions should be taken to avoid accidental introduction of asbestos fibers from Seitz filters into serums and other biological materials intended for injection. These experiments demonstrate that a study of the local cellular responses to an injected material can lead to a better understanding of the effects of a solution upon an organism. -> Biol. Absts.

DATE EXAMINED: BY:

PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

CONT'D.

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FORM 77

WILLSON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

572 755 FC 752

AUTHOR: O. A. Sander.

TITLE: Asbestosis as differentiated from other pneumoconioses.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Occ. Health	11	183-211	(Mar.'55).				

Asbestosis as Differentiated from Other Pneumoconioses. O. A. Sander. Difficulties in differential diagnosis are considered. All possible causes of the pathology revealed by the chest film must be considered. Poorly studied cases result in misdiagnoses which not only are embarrassing to the physician but which may cause irreversible harm to the patient. Every obscure case should be thoroughly investigated so that such unfortunate situations do not arise.

CONT'D.

DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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FORM 77 20

MELLON INS

URGH, PA.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
572 5/55		FC	752

AUTHOR: Arch. Occ. Health (Lanza, Lynch, Bristol, Wright, Cartier,&Sander).

TITLE: Symposium on occupational diseases of the lungs.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Occ. Health	11	183-211	(Mar. '55)				

MELLON INST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Symposium on Occupational Diseases of the Lungs. Arch. Ind. Health 11, 183-211 (Mar. 1955).

The following papers were presented at the Symposium on Occupational Diseases of the Lungs, sponsored by the Massachusetts Medical Society in cooperation with the Institute of Industrial Medicine of New York University, at Post-Graduate Medical School, Boston, Oct. 28, 1953. Asbestosis is the main theme of the papers.

PURPOSE

CONT'D.

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT
572 57/55
FELLOWSHIP NUMBER
FC
FILE NUMBER
752
AUTHOR: P. Cartier.
TITLE: Some clinical observations of asbestosis in mine and mill workers.
ORIG. REPS.: VOL. PP. DATE
Arch. Occ. Health 11 183-211 (Mar.'55)
ABSTR. REPS.: VOL. PP. DATE
BUROH, Pa.

Some Clinical Observations of Asbestosis in Mine and Mill Workers.

P. Cartier.

Statistics and comments are presented on 128 cases of asbestosis observed by the author over a period of eight years. In his experience, no cases of asbestosis of clinical importance have been diagnosed by the pathologist without previous detection by the roentgenologist. The wide discrepancy in the appreciation of the degree of asbestosis by different pathologists leads to confusion, especially before a compensation board. The limitations of the table are obvious, but it shows that the clinical status of 43 cases is good and that 59 employees in the early stages of asbestosis are able to work without discomfort. For the remaining 29 cases, no good correlation between degree of asbestosis and clinical status has been found.

FORM 22 NY
DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH: CONT'D.
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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 572 6/55

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: FC 752

FILE NUMBER:

AUTHOR: L. J. Bristol.

TITLE: Roentgenologic aspects of silicosis and asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Oec. Health	11	183-211	(Mar.'55)				

FROM, PA.

Roentgenologic Aspects of Silicosis and Asbestosis. L. J. Bristol.

Typical roentgenograms show the appearance of silicosis and of asbestosis in the three stages of each and of silicosis with tuberculosis. The functional impairment in silicosis is due to diffuse obstructive emphysema, and x-ray examination in full expiration aids in evaluating the presence or absence of this complication. On the other hand, not all cases of asbestosis have a breathing problem. Expiration films are not of much value in determining the presence or absence of respiratory impairment in these cases. Some persons with slight x-ray changes indicating asbestosis, show definite functional impairment. This situation does not occur in silicosis.

CONT'D.

DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
572 5/55		FC	752

AUTHOR: G. W. Wright.

TITLE: Functional abnormalities of industrial pulmonary fibrosis.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Occ. Health	11	183-211	(Mar.'55)				

SCROLL, PA.

Functional Abnormalities of Industrial Pulmonary Fibrosis. G. W. Wright. The author describes the function of the respiratory and cardiocirculatory apparatus in a simplified form for the benefit of lay persons, and discusses the methods of quantitating some of the physiologic aspects of the respiratory and circulatory systems. He shows how the results of these methods indicate silicosis in its various stages. The typical appearances and clinical conditions in asbestosis are then described and contrasted with those in silicosis. As in silicosis, there is a gross correlation between intensity and duration of exposure, but no evidence is found on the least exposure necessary to produce asbestosis. The physiologic abnormalities are recognizably different in the earlier stage of the two diseases, but in the terminal stage the distinction may not be entirely clear and may lead to confusion. A further difficulty in diagnosis is the frequent coexistence of the diseases. Both may be roentgenologically manifest without recognizable physical impairment.

CONT'D.

DATE EXAMINED. BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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572 5/55

NUMBER FC 752

AUTHOR: A. J. Lanza.

TITLE: Recent trends in industrial health.

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Occ. Health	11	183-211	(Mar.'55				

ORGN. PA.

MELLON INSTITUTE.

FORM 77 3C

Recent Trends in Industrial Health. A. J. Lanza.

This short address serves as an introduction to the scientific papers and emphasizes the need of continued progress in the study of dust diseases.

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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1113 9/55 | NFC | 752

AUTHOR: R. Doll.

TITLE: Mortality from lung cancer in asbestos workers.

ORIG. REF'D.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'D.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Brit. J. Ind. Med.	12	81-86	(Apr. '55)				

ABSTRACT:

1113 Mortality from Lung Cancer in Asbestos Workers. R. Doll. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 12, 81-86 (Apr. 1955).

In necropsies of 105 persons who had been employed at an asbestos works, lung cancer was found in 18 instances. In 15 cases asbestosis was also found. These 15 workers were employed at least nine years before 1923, when dust control regulations became effective. An additional 113 men who had been exposed to asbestos dust for 20 years were followed up and their mortality was compared with that of the whole male population. Thirty-nine deaths occurred in the group whereas 15.4 were expected. The excess was entirely due to excess deaths from lung cancer (11 against 0.8 expected) and from

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 20

ASI FC 752

AUTHOR: K. M. Lynch.

TITLE: Pathology of asbestosis.

FROM P.A.

ORIG. REF.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Occ. Health	11	183-211	(Mar. '55)				

Pathology of Asbestosis. K. M. Lynch.

The pathological appearances of asbestosis are described and illustrated. It appears that asbestos crystal fragments may traumatize living tissues by their physical qualities, and the present belief is that the larger particles do the damage, in contrast to the chemical action of silica and the harmful effects of the smaller particles.

MELLON INS

FORM 77 82

DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHOR: K. W. Smith.

TITLE: Pulmonary disability in asbestos workers.

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Ind. Health	12	198-203	Aug. '55				

Respiratory disease experience among several thousand male and female asbestos workers in the United States and Canada is reported. Of all workers exposed to the fibers, very few develop asbestosis. This disease is insidious in onset and progresses slowly with continued exposure, causing respiratory embarrassment and cardiac failure. Expansion of the lung is difficult, and there is impaired gas transfer through the lung. Diffuse, obstructive emphysema is not common. The typical x-ray pattern cannot be confused with other pneumoconioses. An x-ray survey of 708 employees in a milling operation showed that the majority had normal x-ray patterns, that ten or more years of exposure were necessary to produce x-ray changes, and that no cases of asbestosis were found who had worked less than 20 years in the dust. The incidence and duration of nonoccupational respiratory disease were not increased by exposure. Asbestos does not predispose to tuberculosis, nor does it aggravate an apparently healed lesion. There are several reasons for different opinions expressed concerning the relationship of asbestosis and bronchogenic carcinoma. Differences in asbestos fibers were noted.

-- Cond. from author's summary

CONT'D. ✓

other respiratory and cardiovascular diseases (22 against 7.6 expected). All the cases of lung cancer were confirmed histologically and all were associated with asbestosis. From the data it is concluded that lung cancer is a specific hazard of asbestos workers and that the average risk among men employed for 20 years or more has been of the order of ten times that experienced by the general population. The risk has become progressively less as the duration of employment under the old dusty conditions has decreased.-- Cond. from author's summary

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 7/52 712

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: NFC

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: G. Jacob and H. Bohlig.

TITLE: Roentgenographic complications of pulmonary asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
German, Fortschr. Gebiete Rontgenstrahlen	83	515-525	Oct. '55	Am. Rev. Tuberc.	73	202	5/56

ABSTRACT:

Over a period of approximately twenty years, 343 cases of asbestosis, 130 in women and 213 in men, were observed in Dresden, a center for industries using asbestos. The most common complications were pleural thickening, compensatory emphysema, and nonspecific peribronchial, peribronchiectatic, and bronchopneumonic inflammations. Pleural changes were found in 49 per cent of the cases, 5 per cent of which had extensive, irregularly shaped calcifications. Active pulmonary tuberculosis was present in 4.4 per cent of the cases; bronchogenic cancer was not more frequent than in the general population but, when present, was found relatively often in the lower lobe. -- Am. Rev. Tuberc.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 36

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: Sept'41, abs #712 752

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER:

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: H. Hamnesson

TITLE: A Case of Pulmonary Asbestosis Accompanied by Tuberculosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Tubercle	22	40-44	Feb.1941				

ABSTRACT: During the period 1933-1939 inclusive, there were 90 known deaths from asbestosis in Great Britain, of which 32 were associated with tuberculosis. This reports the case of a 44 year old man who had been an asbestos blower, supplying the material to a cleaning machine. Although supplied with a respirator, he had never worn it. He was thin, had a high temperature, emphysema, and bilateral crepitations over wide areas. Clubbing of the fingers was marked and the sputum contained both asbestosis bodies and tubercle bacilli. The roentgenogram showed widespread progressive nodular tuberculous infiltration with cavitation in all zones of the right lung fields and in the upper and mid-zones of the left lung fields..... The right dome of the diaphragm was elevated. There was no radiographic evidence of pneumoconiosis." A diagnosis of asbestosis and tuberculosis was made. The patient died within a month of spontaneous pneumothorax. Pulmonary findings showed both to have extensive fibro-caseous tuberculosis with cavitation; macroscopically they were like those of pure tuberculosis. Microscopically, there was revealed caseous tuberculosis with many tubercle bacilli and typical reticular fibrosis of asbestosis with thickened pleura. There is a discussion of the diagnosis of the pure and complicated disease.

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Sept '41, abs #711 | 753 | NUMBER 753

AUTHOR: M. Nordmann and A. Sorge

TITLE: Pulmonary Cancer Produced by Asbestos Dust in Experimental Animals.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Zeitschr. f. Krebsforsch.	51	168-182	1941				

ABSTRACT: Experimental work with mice inhaling asbestos dust over a period of from 47 to 90 days for 3-1/2 to 5 hours a day produced asbestosis bodies and pronounced degrees of diffuse fibrosis after the 20th week. Proliferation of the bronchial epithelium was found, such hyperplasia encroaching on neighboring alveoli. This was followed by a metaplasia to pavement epithelium with cornification, which later seemed to be a transition to malignant neoplasm. The first well-developed carcinoma was found after 240 days. By this time only 10 of the mice had survived and 2 carcinomas were found among them. In the first series, 33 of 50 mice lived longer than 6 weeks; 14 showed abnormal growth of the epithelium, 5 metaplasia and cancer. In the second series, 28 (of 50) lived more than 6 weeks; 16 showed abnormal growth, 5 metaplasia and cornifying cancer.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 1941 ...

153

AUTHOR: H. H. Holleb and A. Angrist

TITLE: Bronchiogenic Carcinoma in Association with Pulmonary Asbestosis. Repo of Two Cases.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.
Am.J.Pathology	18	123-125	Jan.1942			

ABSTRACT: Two cases are reported in which men between 40 and 50 were found to have both ~~andzazprimary~~ asbestosis and a primary carcinoma of the lungs. A table listing 10 reported cases, collected from the literature, in which botl diseases occurred, is presented. The authors conclude that the data from 2 cases, with some reports in the literature in doubt, are insufficient for a statistical evaluation, and that caution should be used in ascribing carcinon to asbestosis. In one case the carcinoma was in a region least affected by asbestosis, but when carcinomas often occur.

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 - 15M 3-40

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 5/43-#480 / 752

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER:

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: J. Kuehn

TITLE: Electron Microscopy on Asbestos Dust and on Lungs in Asbestosis.

ORIG. REPS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REPS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. f. Gewerbe-path.	10	473	April 6, 1942				

The author reports some microscopic studies of asbestos and of lungs of asbestosis victims for the purpose of determining what variety of asbestos is responsible for asbestosis. Serpentine (chrystolite) asbestos is the form generally used, and it was supposed that it would be found in lungs with asbestosis. Sundius and Bygden disclosed, however, that only hornblende asbestosis is demonstrable in the lungs, suggesting that serpentine dust is decomposed in the tissues. The author used the electron microscope to study the form, size and structure of asbestos, both in free dust and as found in the lungs. It is usually easy to distinguish the two forms under the electron microscope, the serpentine variety being generally curved, clear and transparent, and hornblende rigid

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and greater in diameter. However, examination of the particles from 3 lungs did not indicate clearly what variety was present. The photomicroscopic determination of the refraction exponent, suggested by Sundius and Bygden, was then employed. That method revealed that the large asbestos needles isolated from the lungs were of the hornblende type. It is concluded that serpentine asbestos is decomposed in the lungs and is the essential cause of fibrosis. When asbestosis lungs are macerated with nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide, both free asbestos needles and asbestosis bodies are obtained. Hornblende asbestos shows no signs of decomposition by the organism, either in the free needles or on the asbestosis bodies.

752

AUTHOR: K. Bolme

TITLE: Examination of workers in an asbestos factory.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. f. Gewerbepath. u. Gewerbehyg.	11	433-452	Nov. 10, 1942				

ABSTRACT:

This is a record of clinical and radiological observations made in an asbestos factory during the years 1936-1937 and the year 1940. The factory handled raw asbestos and manufactured a variety of asbestos products. It employed up to 500 workers. Of 132 persons examined, 29 per cent showed radiological evidence of asbestosis. Correlating these findings with exposure, it is stated that there were in workers with less than three years of exposure 5 per cent of cases, in those with 3-5 years of exposure 12 per cent, in 5-10 years 56 per cent, and in over 10 years 79 per cent. Five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were noted. The clinical histories of these are recorded.—

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77-15M 3-43

Sept '42 - abs # 834 | ✓ 752 | NUMBER 752

AUTHOR. L. U. Gardner

TITLE. Chrysotile Asbestos as an Indicator of Subtile Differences in Animal Tissues.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Am. Rev. of Tub.	45	762	June, 1942				

ABSTRACT: In the course of experiments upon the action of asbestos fibres upon living tissue it has been observed that this irritant is not like finely divided quartz, which provokes specific cellular responses in any organ of all species of animals investigated (tadpoles, fish, chickens, mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, monkeys and man). Asbestos fibres are acted upon to produce the "bodies," described by Cooke, only in the lungs of a few species like man, guinea pigs and white mice. They do not form in other organs of these species nor have they been observed in the lungs of white rats or dogs; in rabbits' and cats' lungs there are Occasional atypical ones. Fibrous tissue reaction is also limited to the lungs, but none at all has developed in those of mice and dogs. The subtile differences in tissues responsible for such variation have not been identified but they may be of significance to the general problem of host resistance to other irritants like tubercle bacilli. Authors summary)

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 ISM 40

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHOR: A. Welz

TITLE: Further Observations on Occupational Carcinoma in Asbestos Workers.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. f. Gewerbepath. u. Gewerbehyg.	11	536-560	Nov. 10, 1942				

ABSTRACT: Abstract filed under 471

DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR-JIH PURPOSE OF SEARCH: CONT'D:

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: 7/43 - #717 | 337 752 | FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: | FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: Illinois

TITLE: Wartime Operations Emphasize Industrial Hygiene Problems of Asbestos Industry

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Illinois Labor Bull	3	10,11 22	Feb.28, 1943				

ABSTRACT:

The control of asbestosis must be an engineering control because there are no medical means to detect the disease until much harm has been done. Engineering control consists of two important principles:(1) Adequate exhaust; 2. Good housekeeping. By experiment it has been estimated that if the air contains less than 5,000,000 particles of asbestos per cubic foot there is small chance of the workers developing asbestosis. The article lists the procedures in the manufacture of rigid and of textile asbestos products and shows that further protective measures are still needed in most plants.—*John C. Carlisle.*

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR-JIH PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

285 3/44 | 752 | FELLOWSHIP NUMBER | FILE NUMBER 752

AUTHOR: R. Desmeules and others

TITLE: Asbestosis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	# ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Laval. Med. (French)	8	217	Mar. 1943				

ABSTRACT:

Asbestosis is an occupational disease caused by the inhalation of asbestos dust. It is diagnosed by the presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum, and is characterized by the transformation of normal lung tissue into fibrous tissue. Symptoms appear usually five to seven years after the beginning of exposure. Both asbestosis and tuberculosis were seen in 8 workers exposed to asbestos dust for 20 years. In three of those cases asbestosis was masked by tuberculosis.

DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR PURPOSE OF SEARCH: CONT'D.

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2921 3/44 752

NUMBER 753

AUTHOR: L. Rousseau

TITLE: Pulmonary Asbestosis

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Level med. (French)	9	235	Mar. 1943				

ABSTRACT:

The radiological picture of pulmonary asbestosis is not characteristic; it is usually similar to that of tuberculous fibrosis. The diagnosis is, therefore, often made only after asbestos bodies have been found in the sputum. Asbestos fibers may be seen in the sputa of individuals who do not suffer from asbestosis; asbestos bodies are due to a pathologic tissue reaction. Microscopical examination of the lungs of patients who have died from an intercurrent disease may show asbestosis, which had not been found on X-ray examination. ~~It cannot be decided whether asbestosis favors the development of pulmonary asbestosis.~~ The case history of a forty-two year old man with asbestosis without tuberculosis is given. The patient had been working in the asbestos industry for eighteen years. For two years the patient had been suffering from increasing cough, expectoration and dyspnea. Roentgenological examination showed mottling of both lungs. Sputa and gastric examinations were negative for tubercle bacilli. Asbestos bodies were found in the sputum.—

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FELLOWSHIP NUMBER FILE NUMBER

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 15M 3-43

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHOR: M. Giroux

TITLE: Asbestosis Bodies

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Laval Med. (French)	8	239	Mar. 1943				

ABSTRACT:

The "curious bodies" found in the sputum of patients suffering from pulmonary asbestosis usually measure 24 to 50 μ by 12 to 21 μ but can be as large as 250 μ. They consist of a central fiber of asbestos which is covered by a golden-yellow substance containing iron. Rabbits, guinea pigs and one dog were exposed to inhalation of asbestos dust. Asbestosis did not develop in the rabbits nor in the dog. The guinea pigs showed, after several weeks, macrophages with asbestos fibers in their alveoli. Erythrocytes appeared in the alveoli, and hemoglobin derivatives containing iron could be found on asbestos fibers two to three months after the beginning of the inhalation of the asbestos dust. When a suspension of asbestos in olive oil was injected subcutaneously or into the testicles of guinea pigs no asbestos bodies were formed. However, if first one cc. of blood was injected and then the asbestos dust through the same needle, asbestos bodies could be found one month later. The presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum is believed to be a definite sign of pulmonary asbestosis.—*Am. Rev. Tubere.*

DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR-JIH PURPOSE OF SEARCH: CONT'D:

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHOR: R. Desmeules and M. Giroux

TITLE: Asbestosis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

ORIG. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REF'S.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Laval. Med. (French)	8	227	Mar. 1943				

ABSTRACT:

The case history of a 44 year old man is given who had worked for 20 years in an asbestos mill. After 10 years he had developed productive cough which increased gradually. Shortly before he was admitted to the hospital he started to run fever and had pains in the chest. The clinical diagnosis of ulcero-fibrous tuberculosis and asbestosis was confirmed by the autopsy. Diffuse peribronchial and perialveolar sclerosis was also seen. It is believed that the first symptoms of asbestosis appeared ten years before the symptoms of tuberculosis, but the matter could not be decided radiologically and pathologically.

DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR PURPOSE OF SEARCH: CONT'D:

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FORM 77 ISM 2-43

MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TITLE: Asbestosis and pulmonary carcinoma.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Deut. med. Wochschr. (German)	69	575-576	Aug. 6, 1943	JIHET	26	183	Nov. '44

ABSTRACT:

Asbestosis and Pulmonary Carcinoma. H.W. Wedler. Deut. med. Wochschr., 69, 575-576 (Aug. 6, 1943) German.

The author has collected the published autopsy records on asbestosis from various countries and finds that there have been 14 instances of malignant disease of the lungs and pleura in 92 post-mortem examinations (16 percent). This is in excess of the proportion of lung carcinomata in autopsies generally (2-6 percent). Carcinoma as a complication of asbestosis occurred most frequently in males between 35 and 41 and was generally in the part of the lung most affected with asbestosis. Development of the lesion was slow but corresponded with the length and intensity of the exposure (12-42 years). There was often a long interval between the cessation of exposure and the development of the cancer, which, in the author's view, must now be regarded as an occupational cancer. -- Bull. Hyg.

FFR: Bull Hyg.

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DATE EXAMINED: BY: PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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FORM 77 10M 6-44

291.2/43

AUTHOR: F. Homburger

TITLE: Coincidence of Primary Carcinoma of the Lungs and Pulmonary Asbestosis

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Am. J. Path.	19	797-807	Sept. 1943				

ABSTRACT: In the medical literature there are now at least 19 known cases of asbestosis associated with primary pulmonary carcinoma. In 4137 autopsies at the pathology laboratory at Yale University School of Medicine, there were 45 cases of pulmonary carcinoma in the years from 1918 to 1938. Asbestosis was diagnosed 8 times, silicosis 17 times. Pulmonary carcinoma was found in 4 of the 8 cases of asbestosis and twice in the 17 silicotic cases.

Despite the high correlation of the foreign body asbestosis in the lungs with primary pulmonary carcinoma, this is a small series of cases and the value of these data is limited. Three cases are given in detail. The diagnosis of pulmonary asbestosis was diagnosed according to the following criteria: 1) fibrosis of the lung and 2) presence of asbestosis bodies.—*Stephen L.*

DATE EXAMINED: BY: FFR-JIH PURPOSE OF SEARCH: CONT'D:

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 77 13M

f4436-3645

NUMBER NEC 752

AUTHOR: M.Giroux

TITLE: Experimental Asbestosis: Pathognomonic Value of Asbestos Bodies

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Laval Med.	8	239-50	1945	C.A.	39	366	Jan. 20, 1945

ABSTRACT:

Experiments with animals indicate that asbestos bodies form only after intense tissue reaction and with an appreciable deposit of iron furnished by hemoglobin. The presence of asbestos bodies in the sputum or in fluid obtained by pulmonary puncture indicates pulmonary asbestosis but not the degree of pulmonary sclerosis since the degree of fibrosis may vary. — C.A.

CONT'D:

DATE EXAMINED: BY: C.A.:CHR PURPOSE OF SEARCH:

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MELLON INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORM 78 10M 9.38

AUTHOR: E. I. Boger
AUTHOR'S POSITION AND ADDRESS:

TITLE: Asbestosis Bodies.

PAGES	ILLUSTRATIONS:	GENERAL:	THEORETICAL:	ECONOMIC:	EXCELLENT:
DISCUSSION (PP.):	MAPS:	REVIEW:	MATHEMATICAL:	ADMINISTRATIVE:	GOOD:
REFERENCES:	COST DATA:	POPULAR:	EXPERIMENTAL:	PROPAGANDA:	FAIR:
CONCLUSIONS:	AUTHOR INDEX:	ENGINEERING:	STATISTICAL:		USELESS FOR PURPOSE:
TABLES:	SUBJECT INDEX:	ORIGINAL AVAILABLE AT:			
GRAPHS:		CALL NUMBER:			

ABSTRACT: This paper gives a detailed study of the optical and histological nature of asbestosis bodies with excellent photomicrographs. Chrysotile-asbestos was identified in a lung deposit. By crystal-lattice studies it was shown that the hydrated magnesium silicate is dissolved by the acid body fluids, leaving a shell of silicic acid. Then form of the needles and their double refracting power remains unchanged. Asbestos bodies form as a result of protein absorption by the needles and subsequent coagulation as a gel. These beliefs are confirmed by ex-

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periment with asbestos and albumen. The bodies are stained brown by granular streaks of ferric oxide.

1155 1564 | NEC | 752

AUTHOR: H. Bastenier, H. Denolin, A. de Coster, and M. Englent.

TITLE: A study of respiration in pulmonary asbestosis.

ORIG REFS.: French. =	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. maladies profess.	16	546-553	1955	Bull. Hyg.	31	544	5/56

In order to test the respiratory value of lungs affected with asbestosis nine cases were closely studied. The seven men and two women had been exposed to asbestos-dust, 1,000 to 2,000 particles per cu. m., for 18 to 30 years. The patients displayed definite symptoms of asbestosis with troublesome cough and dyspnea, and all showed x-ray shadows like ground glass extending over both lungs. No tubercle bacilli were found in any case. A definite reduction was found in vital capacity, but the maximum expiratory volume was satisfactory. Breathing, however, was accelerated by hyperventilation. At rest breathing was sufficient and satisfactory, but on exertion dyspnea appeared, varying considerably according to the pathological lesions in the lungs. These functional changes were in no way different from those seen in other cases of pneumoconiosis. Varying emphysema was found, but no special strain was thrown upon the heart. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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FORM 77 10M 7-55

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
377 3/36			NFC	753

AUTHOR: G. Jacob and H. Bohlig.

TITLE: Incidence and characteristics of lung cancer in asbestos workers.

ORIG. REFR.: German.	VOL	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFR.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. Gewerbepath. Gewerbehyg.	14	10-28	(1955)	Bull. Hyg.	30	1080	12/55

This is a study of the incidence of lung cancer among asbestos workers in Dresden. The international literature is based exclusively on the results of autopsies; the incidence among asbestos workers appears to vary between 12 and 17%. In Dresden, however, from research into cases at the clinic and among asbestos workers, it appears to be rare, it being estimated that only about one-fourth of these workers have an effective exposure to the dust. In cooperation with the radiological and radium institutes the authors reviewed the cases of asbestosis reported since the middle of the 1930s. These numbered 339 in all stages; they are classified according to stage and sex. Silicosis was found in eight males. In five females and ten males (4.4% of the total) active open tuberculosis was found. Four fatal cases of lung cancer in asbestos workers, which occurred in Dresden up to 1954, are described. A long discussion of the literature on cancer among asbestos workers includes an examination of the characteristics of the disease; these are no longer convincing evidence of a high incidence of cancer in asbestosis. In the future, cases of cancer of the lung in asbestosis should not be published individually but should always be considered in the framework of the whole asbestos industry in the region. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

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FORM 77 10M 6-8

CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: Abst. 160 June'40 | 75 | | NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: E. C. Vigliani

TITLE: Two fatal cases of pulmonary asbestosis.

ORIG. REPS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REPS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Rass.med.indust.	11	26-52	'40	J.I.H.	22	128	June'40

ABSTRACT: The first of these cases concerned a woman who worked for thirty years in a factory using asbestos in the manufacture of cord. The second woman worked for seven years in an asbestos factory. Her susceptibility to colds increased while she was working and she suffered all her life from bronchitis and asthma. She died at the age of fifty, with symptoms of a lung disease, nearly thirty years after having stopped work. The autopay showed interstitial sclerosis of the lungs and asbestosis bodies.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
Abst. 308 July'40	752			752

AUTHOR: L. Roemheld, H. Kempf and H. W. Wedler

TITLE: Investigations on pulmonary function in asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Deut.Arch.f.klin.Med.	186	53	3/7'40	J A M A	114	2513	6/22'40

ABSTRACT: According to these authors, the relatively slight clinical symptoms of asbestosis are frequently in contrast to serious impairment of function. A difference between the x-ray appearance and the clinical picture is also not uncommon. It is difficult to determine the degree of functional impairment. The authors studied the oxygen consumption in nineteen cases of asbestosis. They found considerable conformity between the spirographic data and the severity of the clinical symptoms. This method permits an estimation of the pathologic changes and discloses the extent of pulmonary insufficiency.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
July 41, Abs # 567	752	135		752

AUTHOR: T. Ehrhardt

TITLE: The Dust Retaining Ability of the Nose in Asbestosis

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. f. Gewerbepath	10	309-25	1940				

ABSTRACT: The author examined the dust-retaining ability of the nose in 238 asbestos workers, using Lehmann's method. No constant relation between this ability and tendency to asbestosis could be discovered. The dust-retention capacity was below 40% in several men who showed asbestotic lung changes, but many others remained healthy in spite of a similar low capacity. The two men with severe asbestosis had a good dust retaining capacity. The author concludes that this test has no essential value and may be abandoned in pre-employment examinations of asbestos workers.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: Apr '41, Abs. #261 | 752 | FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: | FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: Ehrhardt

TITLE: The Struggle Against Asbestosis Today

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arbeitsschutz		191-3	1940				

ABSTRACT: The paper is a brief description of asbestosis, rather than an account of the struggle against it. The author states that no relationship was ounfd between nasal dust filtering ability and degree of asbestosis.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: Abs. 722,10/40 / 752 ✓ | FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: | FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: G. Mottura and E. Fagiano

TITLE: Anatomy, Pathology and Pathogenesis of Pulmonary Asbestosis

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Rass. med. indust.	11	233-284	1940				

ABSTRACT: These are the histopathological findings in two cases of asbestosis, both in women. There is also a discussion of the subject of asbestosis bodies.

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CLASSIFICATION SUBJECT: Apr '41, Abs. # 262 | 752 | FELLOWSHIP NUMBER: | FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: Anonymous

TITLE: Methods of Avoiding the Dust Danger in Asbestos Plants, Valid from August 1, 1940.

ORIG. REPS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REPS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arbeitsschutz		263-5	1940				

ABSTRACT: The new regulations concerning exhaust systems, established by the manufacturers, insurance association and German factory inspectors, are described. The efficiency of the systems must be tested by a representative of the insurance association.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT

Apr '41, abs # 26 | 752 | 752

AUTHOR: Brachmann

TITLE: Asbestosis in Grinders and Drillers of Brake Bands.

ORIG. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.:	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arbeitsschutz		172-4	1940				

ABSTRACT: Brake bands are made of sheets of asbestos, or are pressed out of asbestos waste products and a filler, impregnated with artificial resin. Afterwards the bands and plates are gound and drilled. In Saxony all workers in asbestos plants must be examined annually. Clinical and x-ray examination of the grinders, drillers and men who file individual pieces has shown a few light cases of asbestosis after 2 years' work, and in nearly all such workers after 5 years employment.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT		FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
June '41, Abs. #430	752		752

AUTHOR: A. Wolff

TITLE: Asbestosis.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Nord.Hyg.Tid.	21	1-33	1940	C. A.	35	3357	5/20/41
Z.G.U.	27	193-4	1940				

ABSTRACT: The author describes three cases of asbestosis which occurred in Norway in factories where asbestosix was used as packing material for acid containers. In one case asbestos particles were present in the expectoration. The disease has not hitherto been observed in Scandinavia.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT: Feb'42 Abs#182 / 752

FELLOWSHIP NUMBER:

FILE NUMBER: 752

AUTHOR: A. J. Lanzbach and H. K. Hedler

TITLE: Occupational Cancer Among Asbestos Workers.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Virchows Arch. f. path. Anat.	307	387-409	1941				

ABSTRACT: A 61 year old worker who spent 18 yedrs in an asbestos plant contracted asbestosis in the earlier years of occupation there. Two years after third stage asbestosis had been recognized radiologically, a sharply defined, intensive, nearly homogeneous shadow about two inches in diameter appeared above the right diaphragm. Development of a large cavity three months later led to the diagnosis of cancer, which was confirmed on post mortem examination, which also disclosed asbestosis bodies scattered irregularly throughout the lungs. The cancer was a squamous cell carcinoma. From this case and a study of the literature the author concludes that asbestosis creates a local disposition to cancer, one factor of which is mechanical irritation from hornblende asbestos and the other chemical irritation from silicic acid derived from the easily soluble serpentine asbestos.

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AUTHOR: J. Kühn

TITLE: Ultramicroscopic Examination of Asbestos Dust and Asbestotic Lungs.

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Arch. f. Gewerbe-path.	10	473-485	1941				

ABSTRACT: Interesting pictures of different kinds of asbestos and asbestos dust from lung tissue are presented. Magnifications are from 10,800 to 29,000 times. Very small needle-shaped particles up to 6 millimicrons in diameter and 400 millimicrons in length have been found in the lungs. These particles seem to be hornblende -- serpentine seems to be dissolved. Filters of respirators do not exclude particles less than 0.2 micron and hence cannot prevent these tiny particles from reaching the lungs.

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CLASSIFIED SUBJECT			FELLOWSHIP NUMBER	FILE NUMBER
Oct '41, abs #824	752			752

AUTHOR: P. Ellman

TITLE: Pulmonary Asbestosis

ORIG. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE	ABSTR. REFS.	VOL.	PP.	DATE
Proc. Roy. Soc. Med	34	557	July, 1941				

ABSTRACT: This woman worked for a period of one year, thirty-one years ago sewing asbestos mattresses. Her sputum still contains asbestosis bodies. She has had dyspnoea, lassitude, cough and loss of weight. There is impairment at the base of both lungs, crackling rales and diffuse basal fibrosis, with some mid-zone involvement.

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