FILE NAME: Texaco (TEX)

DATE: 1955 Sept

DOC#: TEX020

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: Abstract - Industrial Hygiene Digest - Mortality from Lung Cancer



Industrial Hygiene Digest

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH NEWS

LITERATURE ABSTRACTS

MEDICAL

ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

TOXICOLOGICAL

LEGAL ... decisions and trends

SEPTEMBER, 1955
(Vol. 19, No. 9)

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION
MELLON INSTITUTE
4400 FIFTH AVENUE -:- PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

03119992
PLAINTI
EXHIB
IHF-
191

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

FOUNDATION FACTS

Foundation Facts is a monthly news-letter issued to industrial concerns holding membership in Industrial Hygiene Foundation. The Foundation is a nonprofit association of industries for the advancement of healthful working conditions.

Volume 17 | September, 1955 | No. 9

IN THE ARCHIVES
NOW AVAILABLE

DR. WALMER PARTICIPATES IN CONFERENCE

Dr. C. Richard Walmer, Managing Director of the Foundation, presented a paper on "Who Are Mentally and Physically Handicapped Workers?" at a Conference on "Industry's Stake in the Handicapped" on September 8. The conference was part of a course for management offered at the Management Center, School of Business Administration, Marquette University.

NEW REPRINTS AVAILABLE

Two reprints on a broad "Toxicologic Study of Calcium Halophosphate Phosphors and Antimony Trioxide" are available. The first, Part I, takes up Acute and Chronic Toxicity and Some Pharmacologic Aspects; Part II is concerned with Pulmonary Studies. The papers are based on investigations conducted in Industrial Hygiene Foundation's Toxicology Laboratory by Paul Gross, M.D.; J. H. U. Brown, Ph. D.; Marian L. Westrick, Ph. D., Raymond P. Srsic; Nancy L. Butler; and Theodore F. Hatch. The articles were published in the A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Health, June 1955, vol. 11, pp. 473-478.

Reprints of a paper on "Biologic Testing of New Materials of Fine Particle Size", presented by Paul Gross, M.D., Research Pathologist for the Foundation at the IHF's 19th Annual Meeting, may be had on request.

20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF I-H-F

Subsequent pages of this issue of the Digest carry details on the program for the coming Annual Meeting on November 16-17 to be held at Mellon Institute. We are proud to bring together such a distinguished group of speakers to discuss for you major industrial health problems facing management today. Complete preliminary programs will be mailed to representatives of member companies in October, and we hope that each company will designate personnel to attend the management session and the technical conferences, which include Medical, Legal, Engineering, and Chemical-Toxicological sessions. Innovations this year are the Joint Medical and Chemical-Toxicological and the Joint Engineering-Legal sessions.
REMEMBER THE DATES—NOVEMBER 16-17, 1955

03119993

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Program of 20th Annual Meeting of I-H-F	I
News Items	1
Coming Events	3
Occupational Disease Statistics	4
Legal Developments	5
Books, Pamphlets, and Notices	5
Industrial Medical Practice	9
Skin Diseases and Burns	13
Chemical Hazards	14
Industrial Dusts	25
Physical Aspects of the Environment	34
Radioactivity and X-Radiation	39
Environmental Measurements	41
Community Air Hygiene	45
Management Aspects	49
Accidents and Prevention	52
Index	53

03119994

the common aspects of tuberculosis were seen instead of the features characteristic of silicotuberculosis. It is suggested that the term "tuberculosilicosis" be used for such patients. Active tuberculosis was found in eight patients with stage 3 silicosis, but most of the patients in that stage did not show signs of tuberculosis or other infection. The authors conclude that the transition from the nodular to the massive stage can take place without the superimposition of infection. -- Cond. from J. Am. Med. Assn.

113 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 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

114 Primary Lung Cancer in South Wales Coal Workers with Pneumoconiosis. W. R. L. James. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 12, 87-91 (Apr. 1955).

Primary lung cancer was found at necropsy in 3.3% of 1,827 South Wales coal miners and in 5.4% of 1,531 South Wales non-miners. In 12 cases with massive pneumoconiosis the tumor was in the mass, or touching it, in five. In the other seven the tumor was remote. Lung cancer in South Wales miners is similar to that in non-miners with respect to the ages at death, the distribution of the histological variants of the tumor, and the distribution of metastases. The significance of these findings is discussed. Attention is drawn to the difficulty of diagnosing lung cancer in the presence of massive pneumoconiosis. -- Author's summary

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ARCHIVES

03120030

IHF 181