

Well, now, coming on from that -- next slide -- we come to the beginning of what we call progressive, massive fibrosis, PMF, which the ILO calls pneumoconiosis, with coalescent massive shadows where, in addition to the general condition, you have an area with larger opacities, amounting to rather more in diameter than appear, and although, in many films, the radiograph also shows a definite mass. That is the beginning which we call PMF, to distinguish the categories from the numbers we use in simple pneumoconiosis.

The next slide. These cases have the peculiar property that they tend to progress whether or not the man is exposed to further dust inhalation. Our simple pneumoconiosis, we see progression from Category One to Two or Two to Three only under conditions of dust exposure where presumably further coal dusts are being laid down in the lung, but here is a radiograph of a man who leaves with a shadow, leaving the mine in 1941.

Next slide. By 1943, he has now a sizeable mass of it here and another one beginning there -- (next slide) -- and in 1947, he has a very definite mass here. Note the next one. The next one -- may we have the next one -- this is 1947 with now a large mass in both sides of the lung field, and we indicate these decreasing size of masses with the letters B and C, B for shadows that extend only over three anterior rib spaces, C if they extend over more than