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INDUSTRIAL HEALTH NEWS

LITERATURE ABSTRACTS

MEDICAL

ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

TOXICOLOGICAL

LEGAL - - - decisions and trends

JUNE, 1953
(Vol. 17, No. 6)

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siderosis, berylliosis, asbestosis, and the organic dust diseases are discussed briefly in relation to diagnosis. The importance of personal and occupational history is emphasized. The factors to be considered when deciding whether a man should be taken from his job are discussed.

604 The Clinical Picture and Pathology of Asbestosis. W. Behrens, Jr. Z. Unfallmed. u. Berufkrankh. 45, 129-140 (June 15, 1952); 179-189 (Sept. 15, 1952). German.

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.

605 Lung Carcinoma Caused by Asbestos Inhalation. F. Boemke. Med. Mönatsschr. 7, 77-81 (1953) German.

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. Absts.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

606 Carbon Dioxide and Respiratory Regulation at Altitude. F. G. Hall. J. Appl. Physiol. 5, 603-606 (April 1953).

Fourteen young men exposed to a simulated altitude of 22,000 feet breathed gas mixtures with varying concentrations of carbon dioxide. The partial pressures of oxygen and carbon dioxide in alveolar air were correlated

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