

A new assay procedure was developed for the detection of methylthio compounds in urine. The method is based on alkaline hydrolysis of urine samples and subsequent gas chromatographic determination of methyl mercaptan in the headspace of acidified hydrolysates. By application of this method a greatly increased excretion of a methylthio compound in the urine of CH₃Cl-exposed workers was shown. The compound was identified as S-methylcysteine. A study of the urinary S-methylcysteine excretion in a group of workers during a seven-day shift revealed that 2 of 6 workers hardly excreted any S-methylcysteine after exposure to methyl chloride.

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'Plastic lung'. Broncho-pulmonary pathology related to plastics. / 'Le poumon plastique'. Pathologie broncho-pulmonaire liée aux matières plastiques. / [43 refs.].

Anthoine, D. ; Martinet, Y. ; Zuck, P. ; Peiffer, G. ; Dangelzer, J. ; Lamy, P. # (Clin. Pneumo-Phthisiol., Hôp. Villemin, CHU de Nancy, 47, Rue de Nabacor, 54037 Nancy, France)
Poumon et Cœur, 36(2), 135-146 (1980)
Frien, fr.

Plastics can cause 3 types of respiratory accidents: (1) Acute and subacute intoxications due to inhalation of volatile substances released from decomposing plastics or during synthesis - acute tracheo-bronchitis and pulmonary edema. (2) Chronic broncho-pneumopathies following repeated inhalation of dusts or suspension of plastics - pneumoconioses and thesaurismoses leading to pulmonary fibrosis. (3) Broncho-pneumopathies related to the irritant and sensitizing action of some components of plastics - occupational asthma and sensitization pneumopathies.

Legislative control of toxic hazards. I. The approach in the U.S.A.
Bingham, E. # (Address not stated)
Ann. Occup. Hyg., 23(1), 79-83 (1980)
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Legislative control of toxic hazards. II. The approach in the U.K.
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Clinical and experimental studies of the effects of pulverized fuel ash - a review. / [9 refs.].
Bonnell, J.A. ; Schilling, C.J. # (Cent. Electricity Generating Board, Health and Saf. Dep., London, UK)
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En; en.
Modern coal fired power stations burn pulverized coal and produce pulverized fuel ash (PFA). Radiological studies of workers exposed to

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