

The microscopical examination of the cancer-free segments of the lung showed an asbestosis which could well be compared, where degree and extent are concerned, with the uncomplicated death cases. In the left lower lobe a strongly decaying calcifying squamous epithelium carcinoma, which contained asbestos needles and asbestos particles. In the lower left lobe there was another segment which attracted attention because of its hardness (ill. 5). The microscopic examination showed here a pronounced wild growth of the bronchial epithelium, which was spreading in limited areas as a true carcinoma. The lungs were, in the areas of callouses and alveolar caverns, as rich in macrophagi and giant cells as was case 5.

We summarize the quoted cases and those of our own observation of asbestosis and carcinoma in a chart:

Chart 1. The Occupation-related Cancer of the Asbestos Workers

nr.	author	age/sex	begin of asbestos work	length of time in asbestos	path. anat. find.
1	1935 Lynch Smith US	57 yrs. male	21 years ago	21 years	squamous epith. ca. right lower lobe
2	1935 Gloyne England	35 years, female	17 yrs. ago	8 years	sm. squamous epi. ca. right u. l.
3	/illegible/ "	71 yrs. female	15 yrs ago	1 year, 7ms.	squamous epi. ca. right l.l. like case 1
4	1936 Egbert Geiger US	41 yrs, male	18 yrs ago	18 yrs	adenoca. bronchus left lower lobe with num metas.
5	1938 Nordmann (Hornig)	35 yrs female	18 yrs ago	7 years	squam.epi. ca. left, l lobe, like case 1, met in liver, k
6	1938 Nordmann	55 yrs male	18 yrs ago	7 years	squam. epi. ca. like ca 1, spreadin to heart m

Germany: 12 dissections, of which 2 ca. about 17%

England Wood) 12 cases of death, of which 2 (3?) ca. about 20%

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