663

DATE | INDEXED BY | EDITED BY | PAGE OF | DOCUMENT NO 3864

DOCUMENT TITLE

Ghezzi, I., Aresini, G. & Vigliani, E.C.:

LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
10	The risk of asbestosis in a mine of	
11	chrysotile asbestos (It)	
12	(Il rischio di asbestosi in una miniera di	
13	amianto crisotilo)	
14	La Medicina del Lavoro, 63 (5-6): 189-212, 1972	
36	*tile asbestos.*	
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A-I		

The Authors have carried out a study of the causes of death and a study of clinical epidemiology on the working population of a mine of chrysotile asbestos in Balangero. In this mine, between 1932 and 1970, 1098 workers have worked for at least one month; of these, 242 were at work on March 31st, 1970. Informations could be obtained in 998 workers, that is 90.8 % of the total population. 270 subjects have died: 6 of these (2.2 %) died from lung cancer. No case of serosal mesothelioma was ascertained. The percentage of lung cancers was not significantly different from that observed in male subjects of the same age, who died in the same period in two towns of the area, where the mine is situated. A clinico-radiological examination and a study of the respiratory function have been carried out in workers at work since more than one year: 29.8 % of 474 subjects showed an X-ray pattern classifiable in categories 1, 2, and 3 of the CINCINNATI classification; the highest percentage of subjects (48.6 %) with abnormal X-ray pattern was observed in the groups at highest risk. 51 subjects showed fibrotic changes of the pleura, 10 of which with calcific opacity. The respiratory function test performed were the vital capacity, the maximum expiration volume in one second (VEMS), the alveolo-capillary diffusion at rest and at work (steady state method); half subjects with abnormal X-ray pattern showed a ventilatory insufficiency restrictive in type, while approximately one third showed a damage of alveolo-capillary diffusion. In 14 workers with a completely normal X-ray pattern, an impairment of alveolar-capillary gas diffusion was demonstrated; in at least 5 of these cases, all at high risk, the existence of any other possible pathologic cause, except asbestos exposure, could be ruled out. 25 % of the workers who received physical examination, was found to have chronic bronchitis; no correlation was demonstrated between chronic bronchitis and asbestos exposure. The physical examination showed the existence of fine crepitant rales at the thorax bases in 27 % subjects with abnormal X-ray pattern; the highest percentage of subjects with fine crepitant rales was detected in the group with the highest risk. The finding was present also in 7.5 % of the radiologically normal subjects. On the basis of the clinical and functional data, it seems possible to confirm that an impairment of alveolo-capillary diffusion of gases and the appearance of bibasilar fine crepitant rales can constitute one of the early consequences of exposure to asbestos, even in the absence of pleuro-pulmonary changes radiologically evident.

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DOCUMENT TITLE

Ghezzi, I., Maranzana, P. & Zannini, D.:

LOCATION

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
3	Considerations on asbestosis in Piedmont,	
10	Liguria and Lombardy. (It)	
36	(Considerazioni sull'asbestosi in	
38	Piemonte, Liguria e Lombardia).	
60	Medicina del Lavoro, 62 (2-3):111-119, 1971.	
61		
62	Liguria and Lombardy.	
63	Since 1943, when the compulsory insurance against asbestosis was started in Italy, 1530 workers were compensated by I.N.A.I.L. for asbestos pneumoconiosis in Piedmont and in the provinces of Milan, Bergamo and Genoa; out of these, 1205 were still living on March 31 st, 1970. The asbestoses of moderate or advanced degree constituted	
43	32 % of the cases; such percentage was higher than 50, if one considered only the	
31	workers who had been employed in the textile industry and in dock-yards. Pleural	
30	changes, both calcific and not, were radiologically demonstrated in 52 % of asbestotic	
42	subjects who had worked in textile mills, while among the former chrysotile miners	
70	such changes resulted to be present only in 14 % of the subjects. Out of the 325 dead	
85	workers compensated for asbestosis, 165 (57 %) died due to causes directly related to asbestosis (cardio-respiratory insufficiency, tuberculosis, pleural and lung tumours). Pleural and lung tumours were found in 34 subjects, that is 10.5 % of the dead cases; such percentage rose to 26.3 %, if one considered only the 61 autopsied cases, in 16 of whom the presence of a pleural or lung neoplasia was found. The incidence of pleural and lung tumours was maximal (19.5 %) among the former insulation workers, and minimal (2.6 %) among the ex-miners, who had been exposed only to chrysotile; in this last group no pleural mesothelioma was found.	
	Besides the epidemiologic data, the results are reported of 466 measurements of air dustiness, carried out in as many work places: in 36.3 % of the counts, the asbestos concentration was higher than 12 fibers/ml. The maximal concentration of asbestos was observed in the atmosphere of a textile department (carding).	
	Ref. Book A I, II, III.	

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Sartorelli, E., Zedda, S., Aresini, G. & Ghezzi, I.:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
12	Respiratory physiopathology of asbestosis (Italian)	
13	(Fisiopatologia respiratoria dell'asbestosi).	
60	La Medicina del Lavoro, 63 (7-8): 269-281, July-Aug. 1972.	
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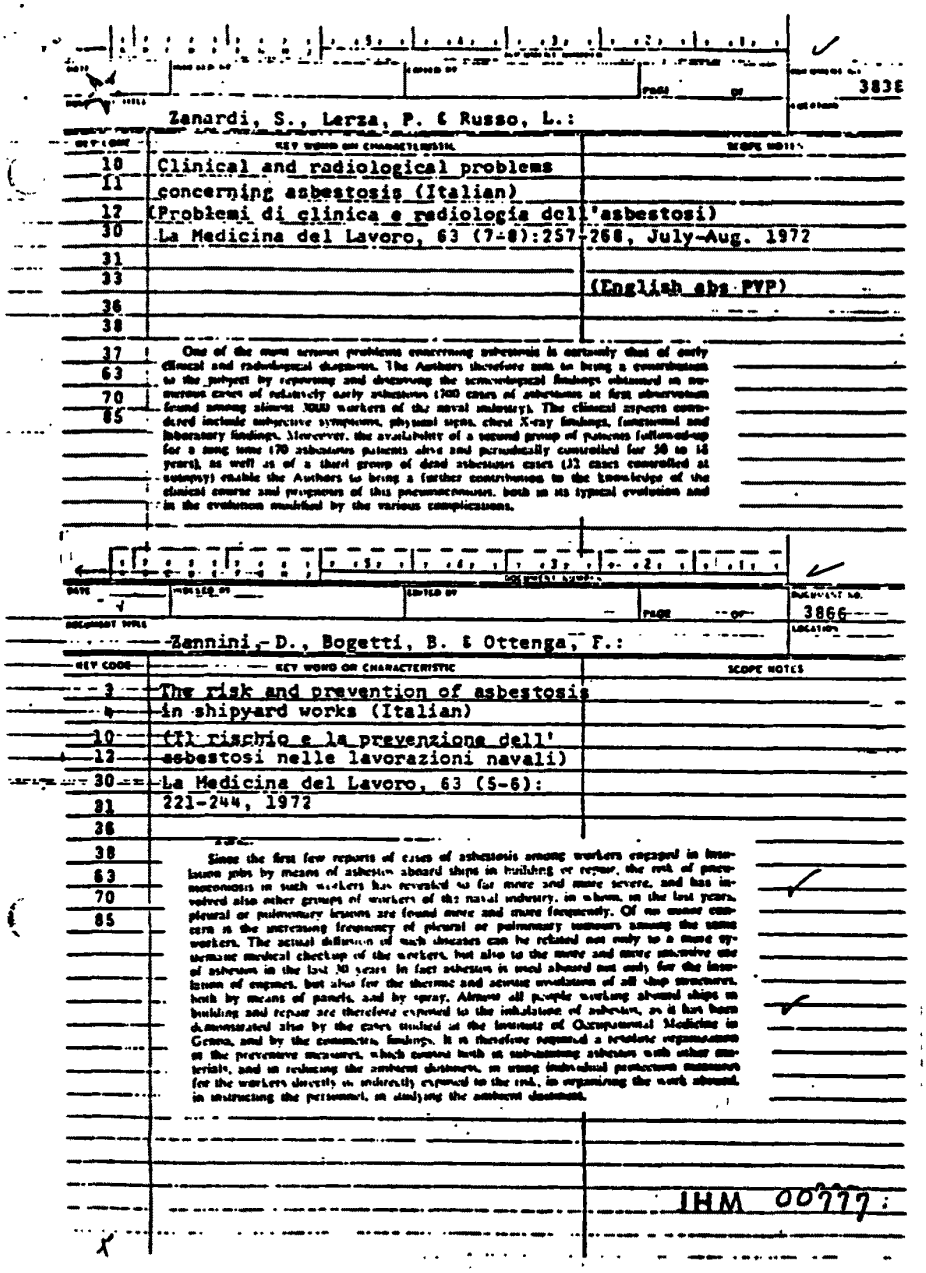
Vigliani, Enrico:

KEY CODE	KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC	SCOPE NOTES
20	Fibrogenesis. The fibrogenic response	
21	to asbestos.	
29	OAMA 2nd Antigua Conference IV:	
43	151-167, Nov. 22, 1967	
44		
45	Medicina del Lavoro 59(6-7):401-	
48	410, 1968	
73		
85		

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3836

Zanardi, S., Lerza, P. & Russo, L.:

10 Clinical and radiological problems
11 concerning asbestosis (Italian)
12 (Problemi di clinica e radiologia dell'asbestosi)
30 La Medicina del Lavoro, 63 (7-8):257-268, July-Aug. 1972
31
33 (English abs PYP)
36
38

37 One of the most serious problems concerning asbestosis is certainly that of early
63 clinical and radiological diagnosis. The Authors therefore aim to bring a contribution
70 to the subject by reporting and discussing the semeiological findings obtained on nu-
85 merous cases of relatively early asbestosis (300 cases of asbestosis at first observation
found among almost 3000 workers of the naval industry). The clinical aspects consi-
dered include subjective symptoms, physical signs, chest X-ray findings, functional and
laboratory findings. Moreover, the availability of a second group of patients followed-up
for a long time (70 asbestosis patients alive and periodically controlled for 10 to 15
years), as well as of a third group of dead asbestosis cases (32 cases controlled at
autopsy) enable the Authors to bring a further contribution to the knowledge of the
clinical course and prognosis of this pneumoconiosis, both as to typical evolution and
as to the evolution modified by the various complications.

3866

Zannini, D., Bogetti, B. & Ottenga, F.:

KEY CODE — KEY WORD OR CHARACTERISTIC — SCOPE NOTES

3 The risk and prevention of asbestosis
6 in shipyard works (Italian)
10 (Il rischio e la prevenzione dell'
12 asbestosi nelle lavorazioni navali)
30 La Medicina del Lavoro, 63 (5-6):
31 221-244, 1972
36
38

63 Since the first few reports of cases of asbestosis among workers engaged in insu-
70 lation jobs by means of asbestos aboard ships in building or repair, the risk of pneu-
85 moconiosis in such workers has revealed to be more and more severe, and has in-
volved also other groups of workers of the naval industry, in whom, in the last years,
pleural or pulmonary lesions are found more and more frequently. Of no minor con-
cern is the increasing frequency of pleural or pulmonary tumours among the same
workers. The actual diffusion of such diseases can be related not only to a more sy-
stematic medical check-up of the workers, but also to the more and more extensive use
of asbestos in the last 30 years: in fact asbestos in naval aboard was not only for the insu-
lation of engines, but also for the thermic and acoustic insulation of all ship structures,
both by means of panels, and by spray. Almost all people working aboard ships in
building and repair are therefore exposed to the inhalation of asbestos, as it has been
demonstrated also by the cases studied at the Institute of Occupational Medicine in
Genoa, and by the comments, findings. It is therefore requested a revision-organization
of the preventive measures, which consist both in substituting asbestos with other ma-
terials, and in reducing the ambient dustiness, in using individual protection measures
for the workers directly or indirectly exposed to the risk, in organizing the work aboard,
in instructing the personnel, in studying the ambient dustiness.

IHM 00777

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