

PubMed ☐

Format: Abstract

Full text links



J Occup Environ Med. 2019 Nov;61(11):916-923. doi: 10.1097/JOM.0000000000001700.

A 37-year Update on Mortality Patterns in an Expanded Cohort of Vermont Talc Miners and Millers.

Fordyce TA¹, Leonhard MJ, Mowat FS, Moolgavkar SH.

Author information

- 1 Exponent, Inc., Menlo Park, California (Dr Fordyce and Dr Mowat); Exponent, Inc., Bellevue, Washington (Dr Leonhard and Dr Moolgavkar).

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to update a cohort of Vermont talc workers to include 37 additional years of follow-up time.

METHODS: Standardized mortality ratios (SMR) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for 70+ causes of death. US population mortality rates were used as reference.


RESULTS: All-cause mortality was 30% higher than the US population (SMR 133.4, 95% CI, 119.7 to 148.3). Significant elevations occurred in nonmalignant respiratory disease (NMRD) (SMR 273.0, 95% CI, 210.2 to 348.6) and other nonmalignant respiratory disease (ONMRD) (SMR 413.1, 95% CI, 287.7 to 574.5). ONMRD was elevated across all length of employment categories and a test for linear trend was significant ($P=0.007$).

CONCLUSIONS: This study provides further evidence that excess deaths among Vermont talc workers are due largely to excess mortality from NMRD; there is no evidence of increased risk of respiratory cancer.

PMID: 31490895 DOI: [10.1097/JOM.0000000000001700](https://doi.org/10.1097/JOM.0000000000001700)

LinkOut - more resources



PubMed **Format:** Abstract**Full text links**

J Occup Environ Med. 2019 Oct 10. doi: 10.1097/JOM.0000000000001723. [Epub ahead of print]

Mesothelioma Associated with the Use of Cosmetic Talc.

Moline J¹, Bevilacqua K, Alexandri M, Gordon RE.

Author information

- 1 Northwell Health Department of Occupational Medicine Epidemiology and Prevention, Donald and Barbara Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell; 175 Community Drive, Great Neck, NY 11021 (Moline), Northwell Health Department of Occupational Medicine Epidemiology and Prevention; 175 Community Drive, Great Neck, NY 11021 (Bevilacqua), Donald and Barbara Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell; 500 Hofstra Blvd, Hempstead, NY 11549 (Alexandri), The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Department of Pathology; One Gustave L Levy Pl, New York, NY 10029 (Gordon).

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To describe exposures to talcum powder leading to mesothelioma among 33 individuals as a non-occupational asbestos exposure.

METHODS: Cases were referred for medico-legal evaluation, and tissue digestions were performed in some cases. Tissue digestion for the six cases described was done according to standard methodology **RESULTS::** Asbestos of the type found in talcum powder was found in all six cases evaluated.. Talcum powder usage was the only source of asbestos for all 33 cases.

CONCLUSIONS: Exposure to asbestos-contaminated talcum powders can cause mesothelioma. Clinicians should elicit a history of talcum powder usage in all patients presenting with mesothelioma.

PMID: 31609780 DOI: [10.1097/JOM.0000000000001723](https://doi.org/10.1097/JOM.0000000000001723)

LinkOut - more resources

