



UBC CENTRE FOR
HEALTH SERVICES AND
POLICY RESEARCH



Time trends for asbestosis, silicosis, and coal workers' pneumoconiosis in BC

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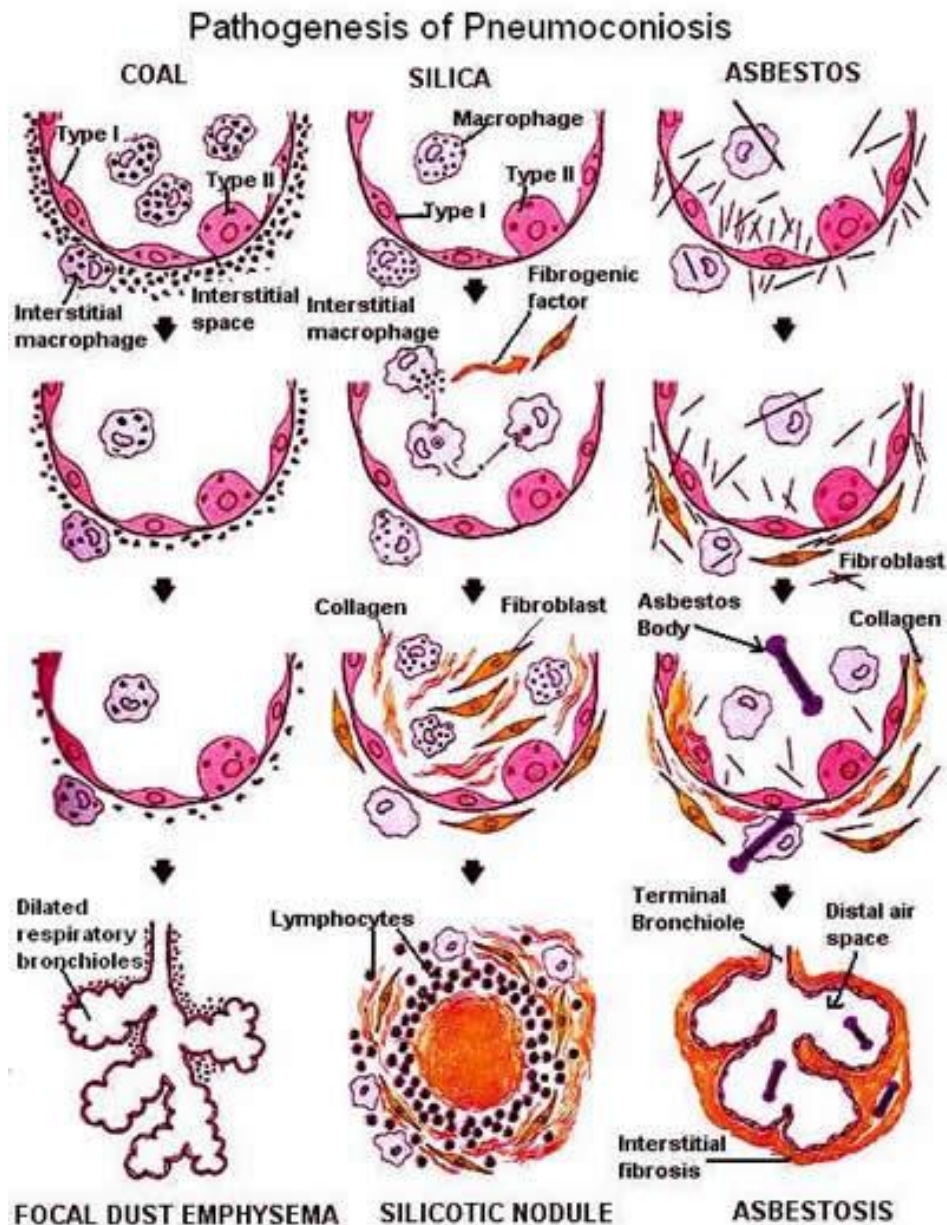
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



WORKING TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Pneumoconioses

- Fibrotic lung diseases typically associated with high levels of respirable dust exposure
- Surveillance efforts for pneumoconiosis have traditionally relied on death certificates or workers' compensation data



From <http://www.smianalytical.com/>

Methods

- **Case Identification:**

- Workers' compensation data

- *accepted claims*

- Hospital discharge records

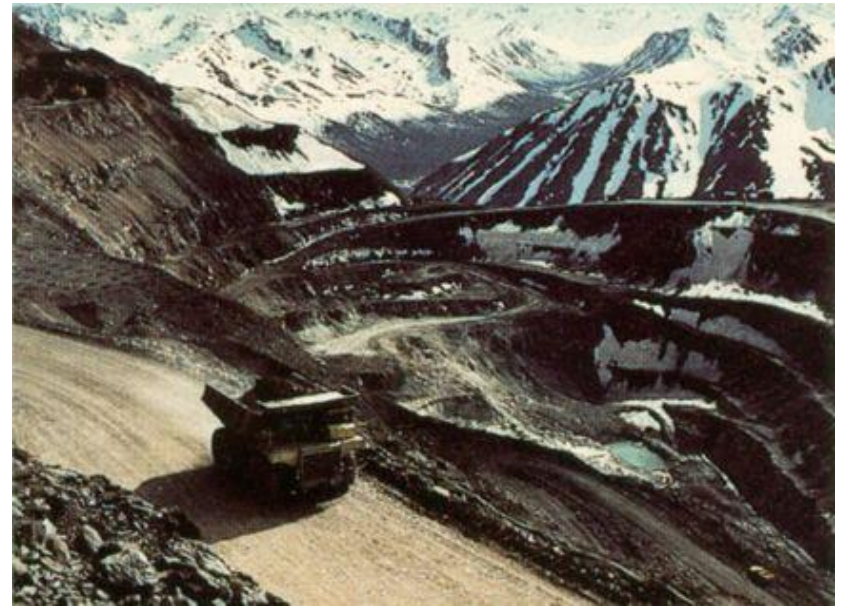
- *any diagnosis*

- Medical services data

- *at least 2 outpatient visits*

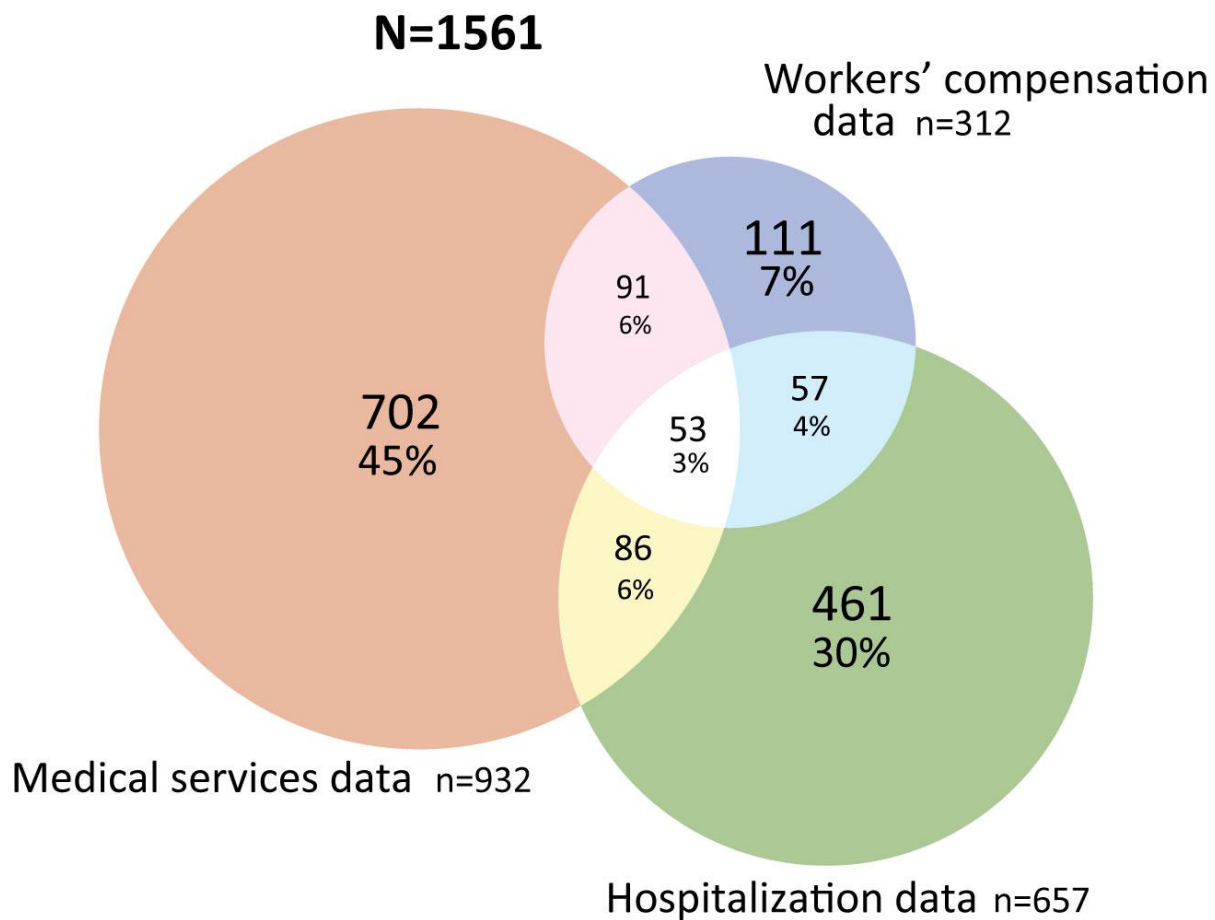
- **Trends assessed for men and women between 1992-2006**

Asbestosis



Asbestosis

1992-2007

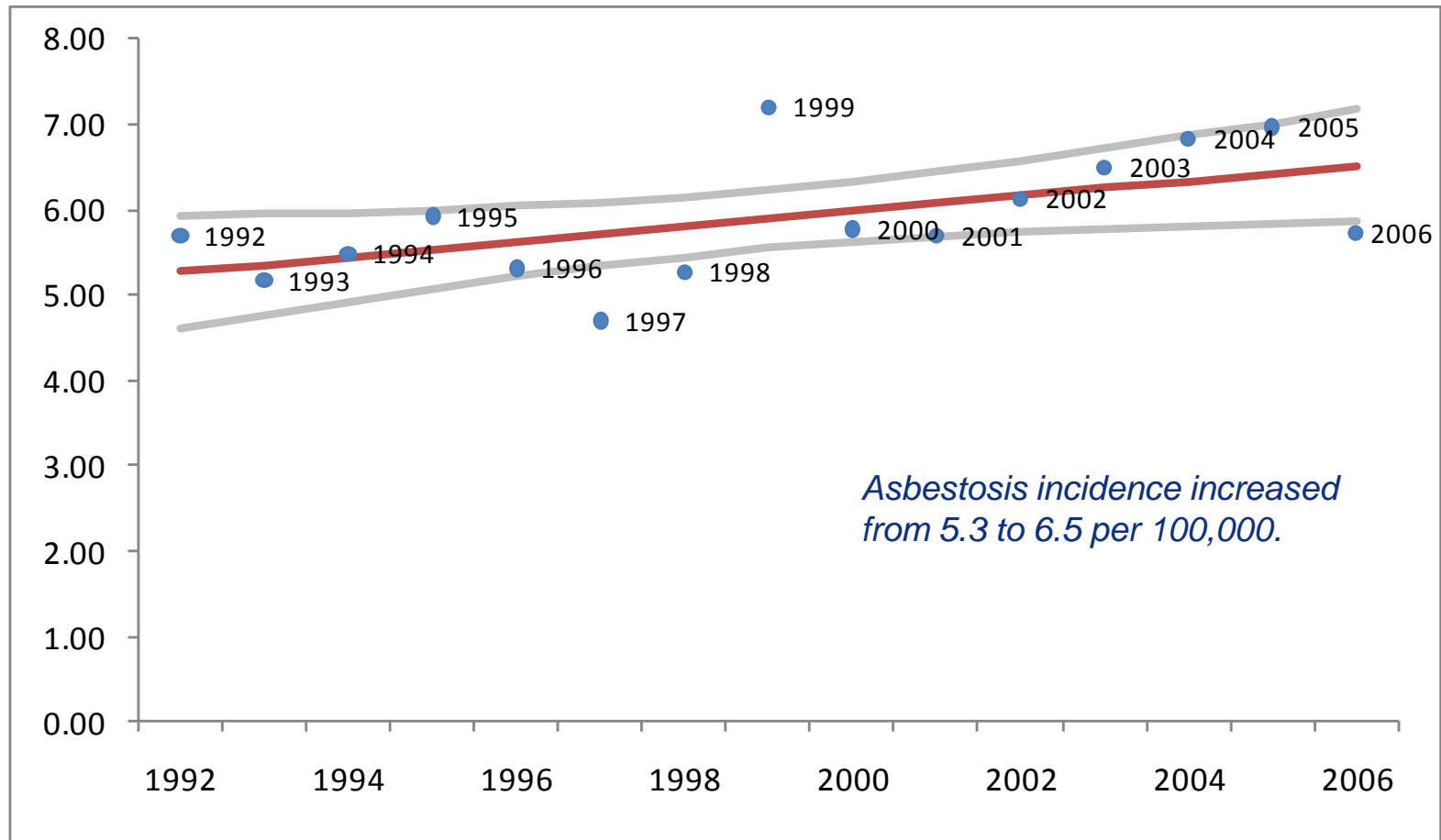


Asbestosis Incidence

Men, 1992-2006

— Trend

— 95% Confidence Interval



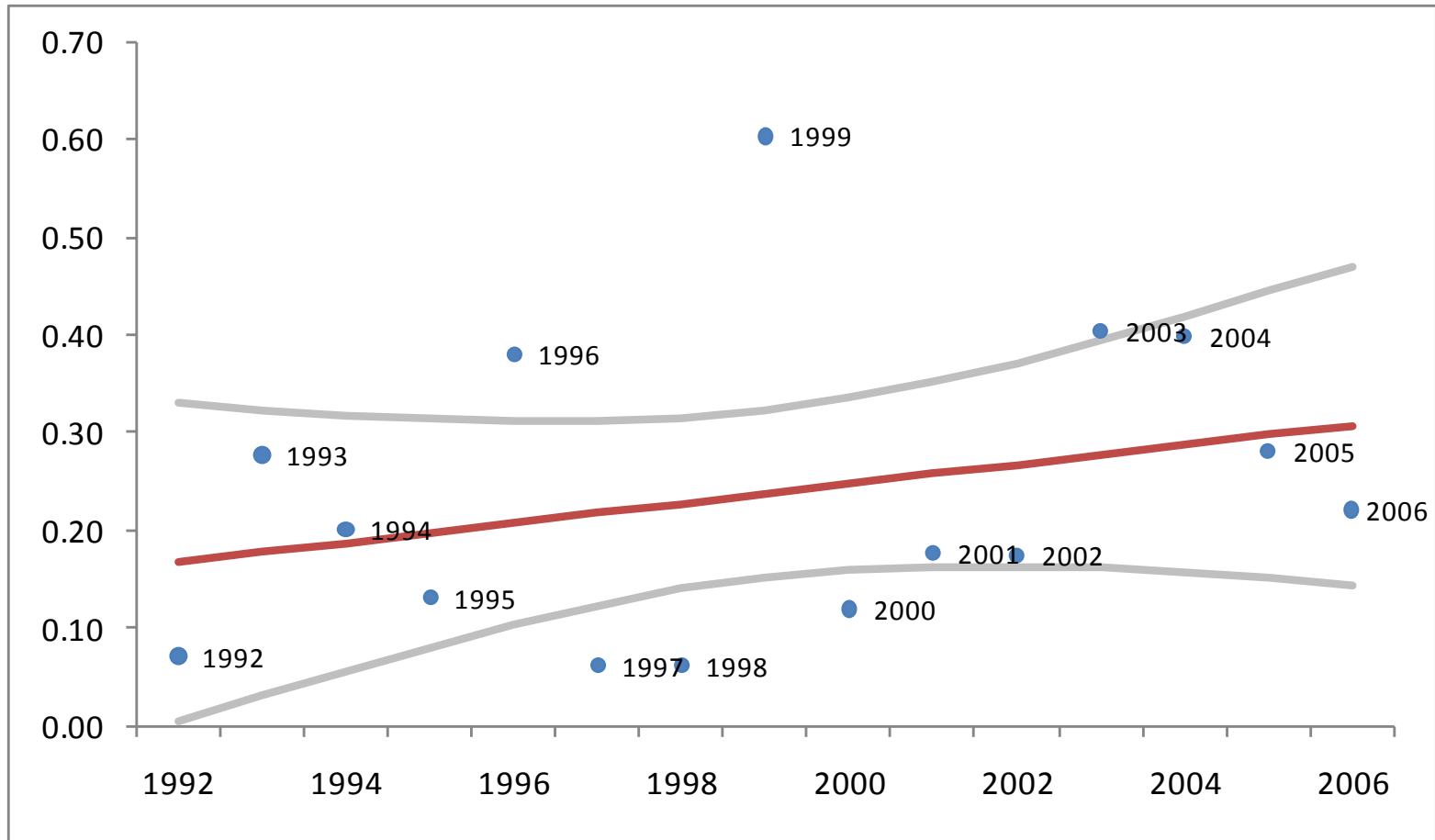
*rate per 100,000

Asbestosis Incidence

Women, 1992-2006

— Trend

— 95% Confidence Interval



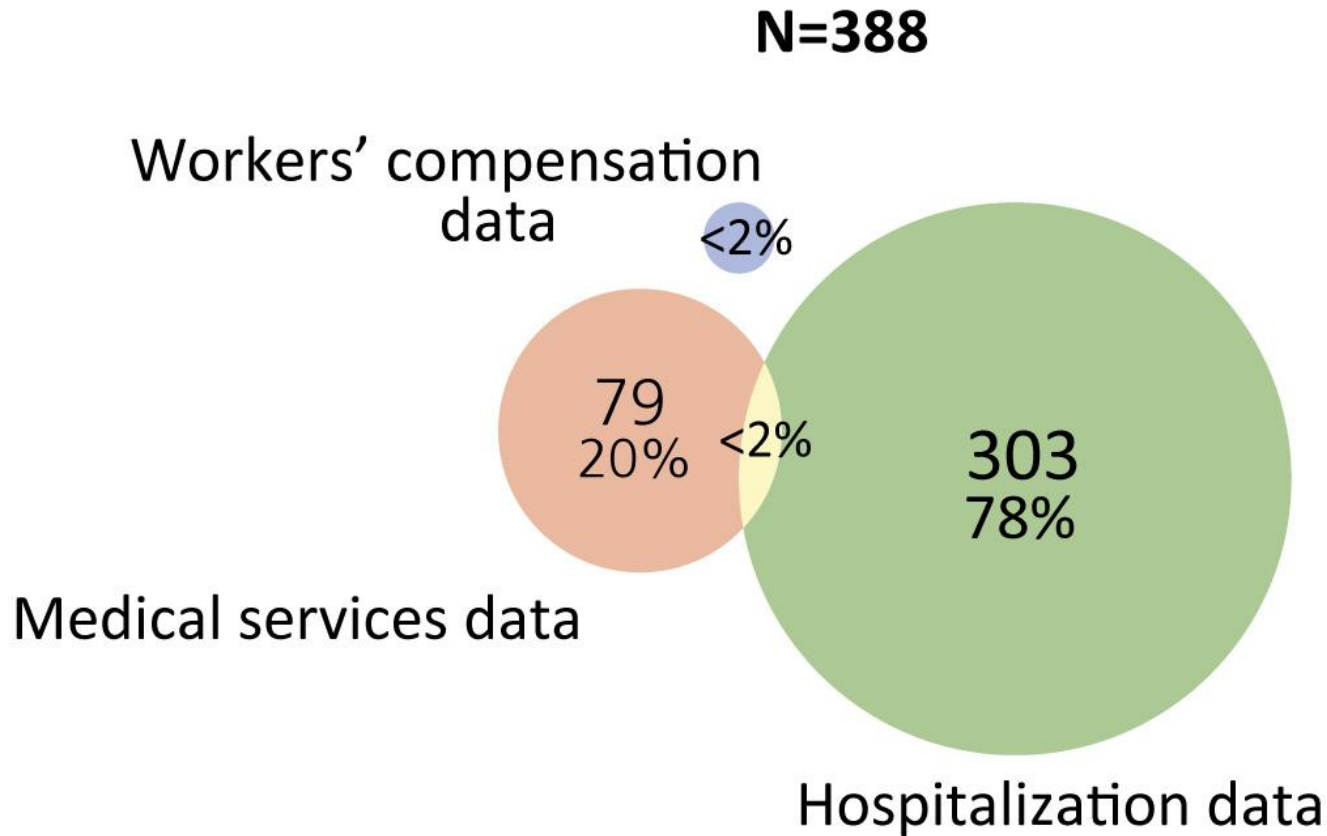
*rate per 100,000

Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis (CWP)



Coal Workers'

1992-2007

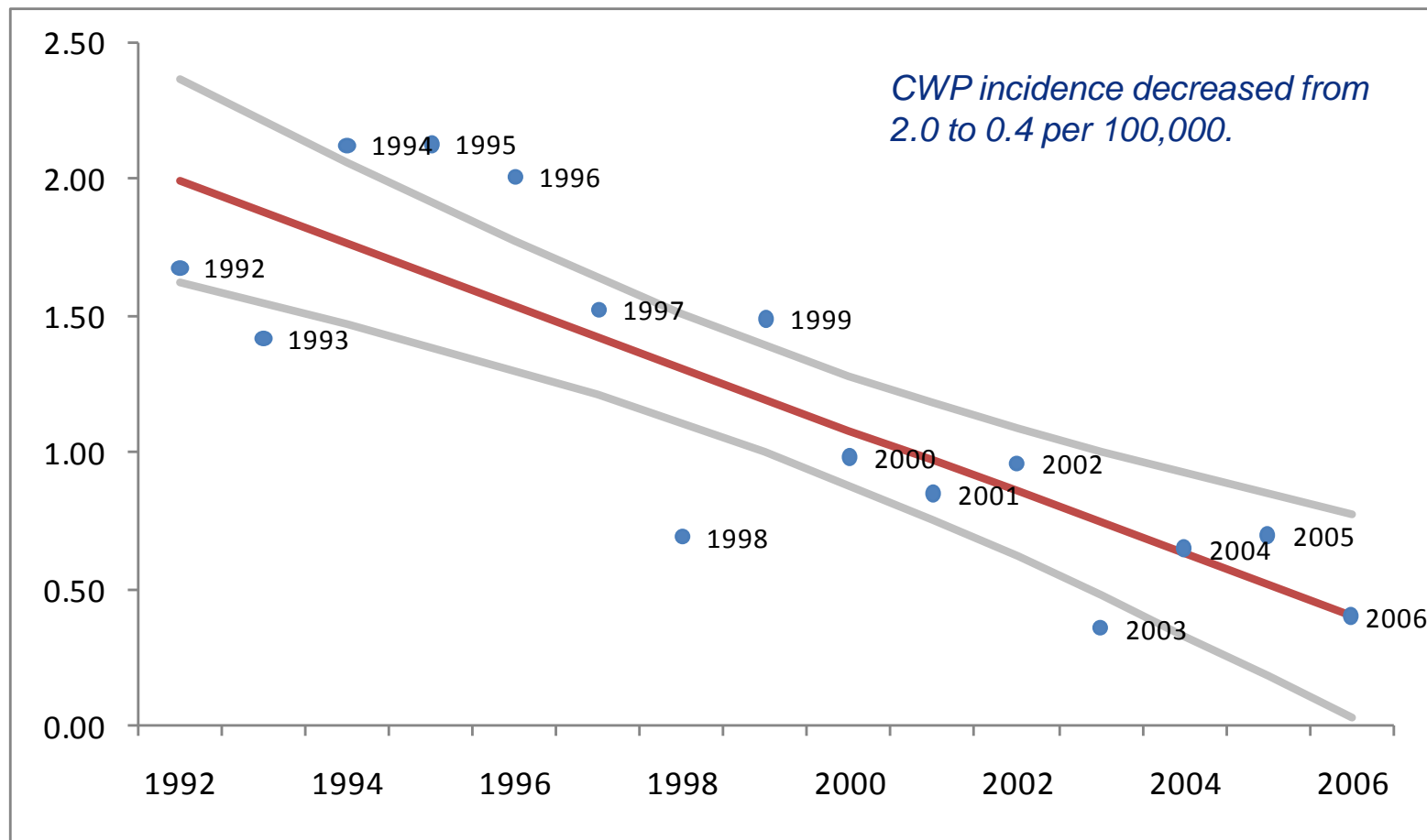


Coal Workers' Incidence

Men, 1992-2006

— Trend

— 95% Confidence Interval



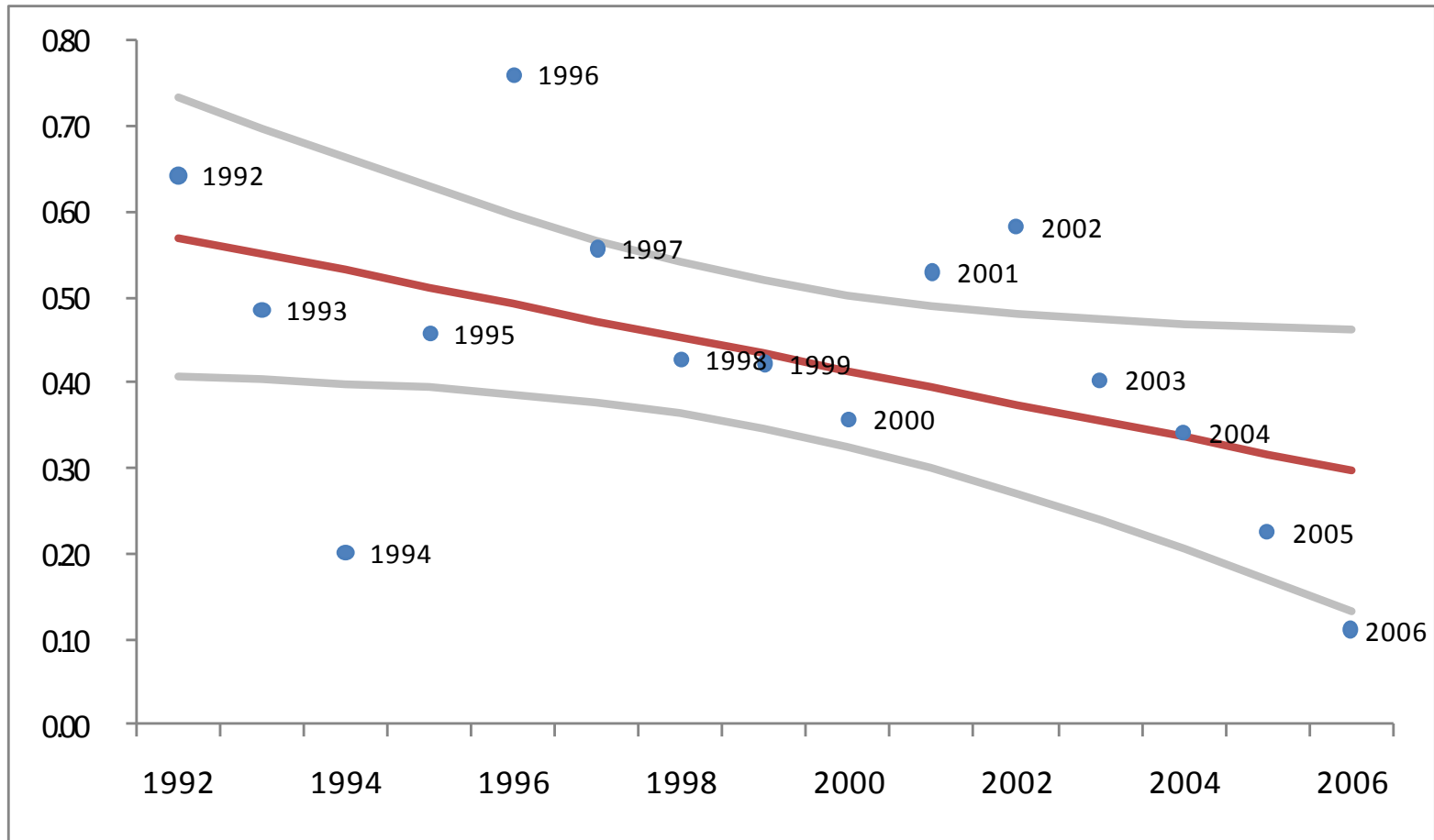
*rate per 100,000

Coal Workers' Incidence

Women, 1992-2006

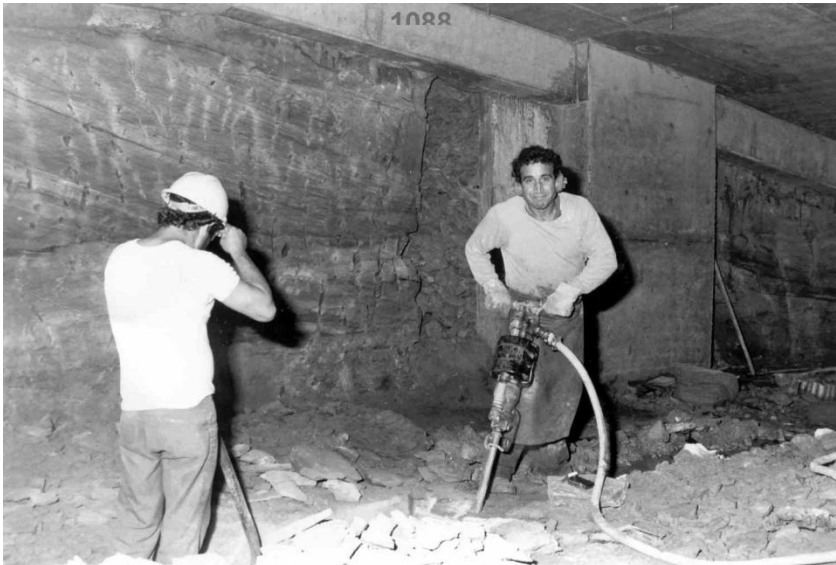
— Trend

— 95% Confidence Interval



*rate per 100,000

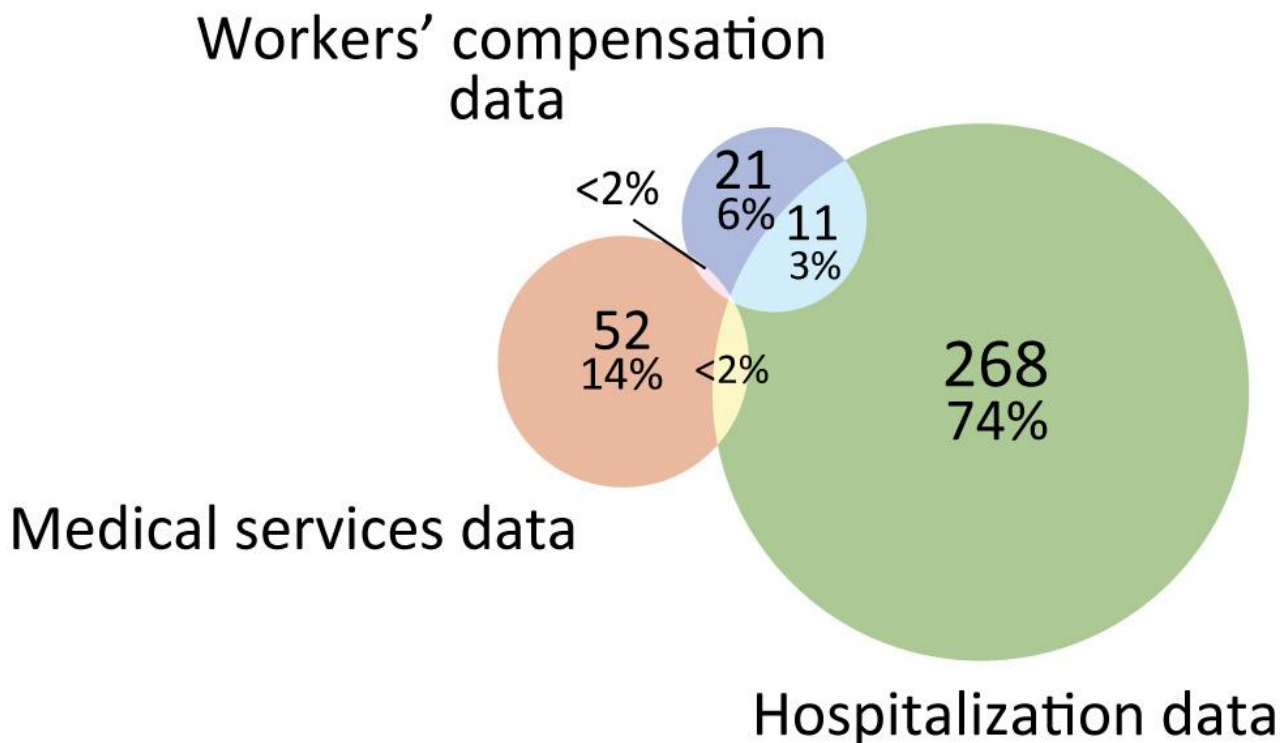
Silicosis



Silicosis

1992-2007

N=363

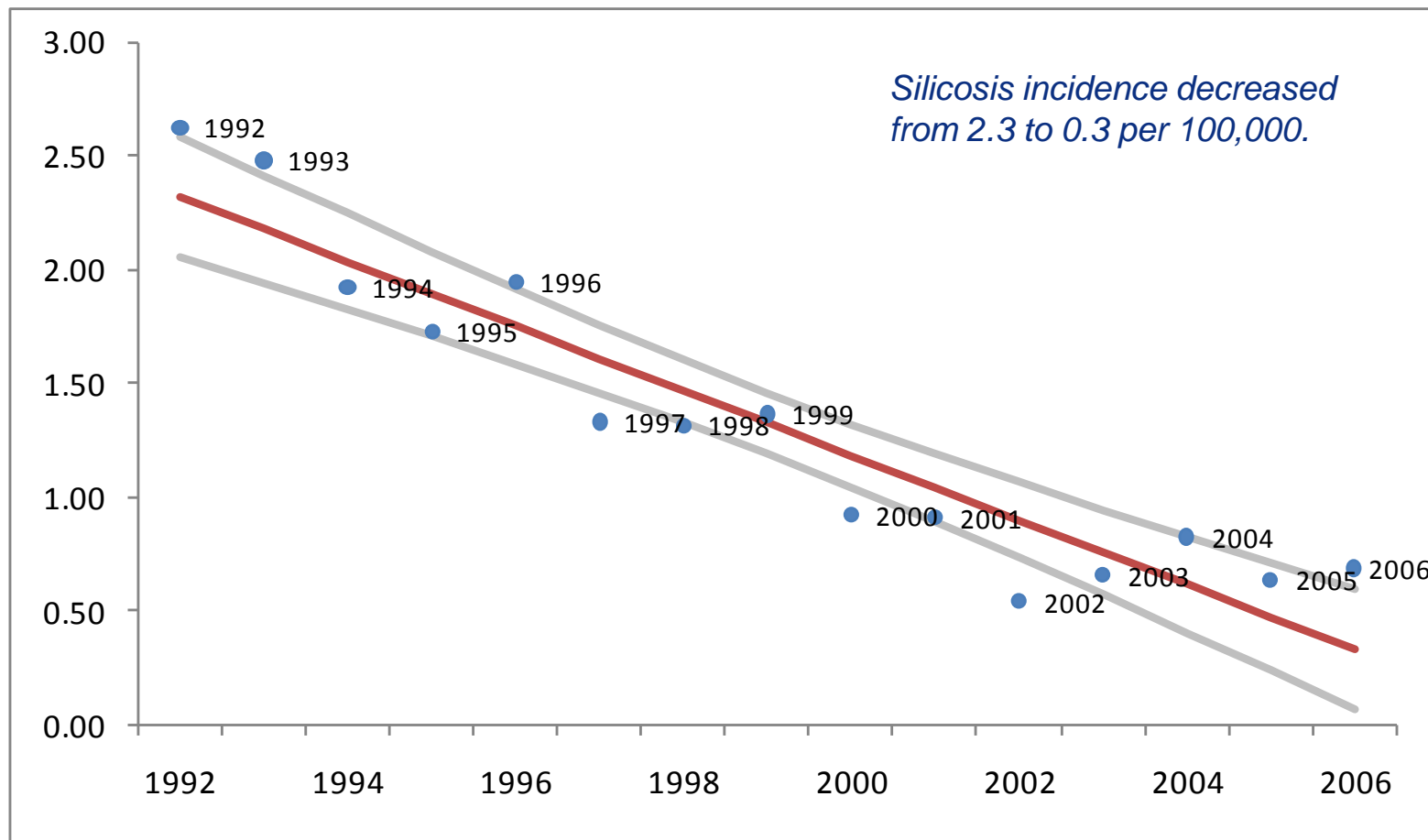


Silicosis Incidence

Men, 1992-2006

— Trend

— 95% Confidence Interval



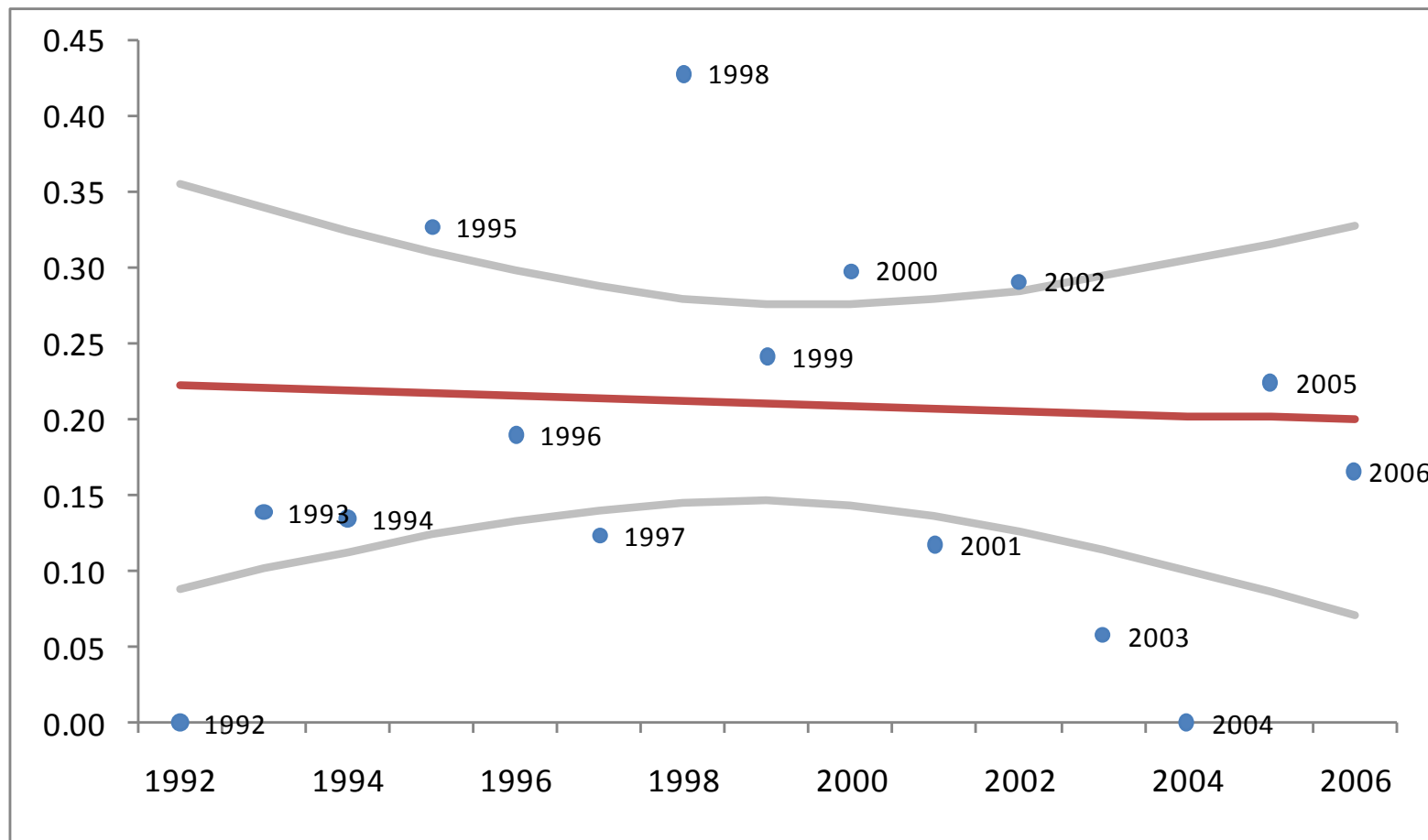
*rate per 100,000

Silicosis Incidence

Women, 1992-2006

— Trend

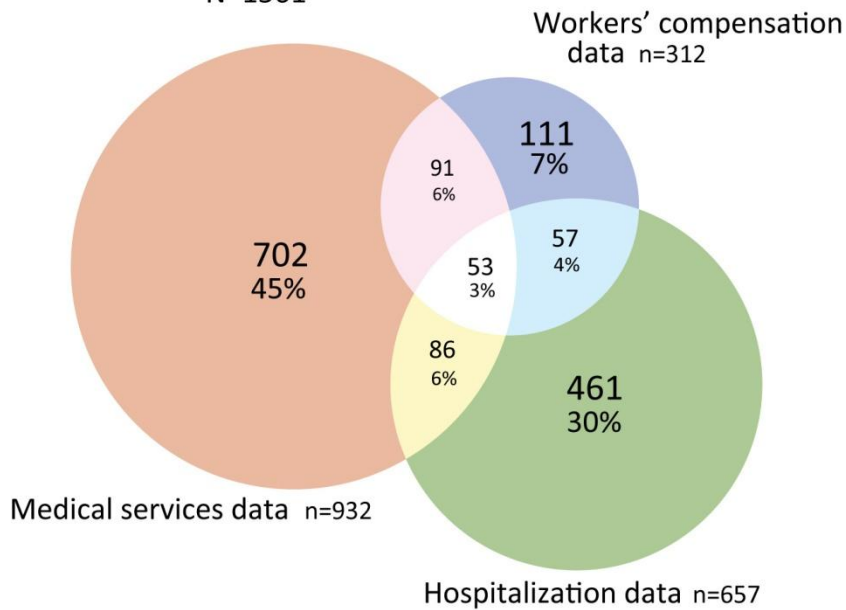
— 95% Confidence Interval



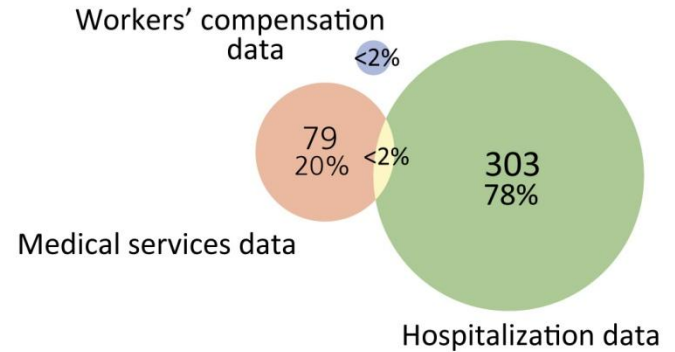
*rate per 100,000

Burden of Pneumoconioses in BC 1992-2007

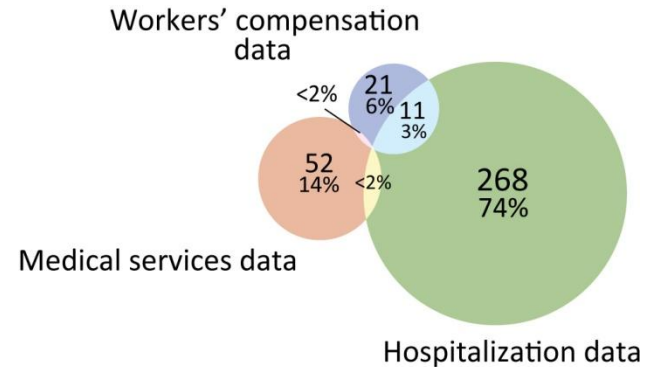
Asbestosis N=1561



Coal Workers' N=388

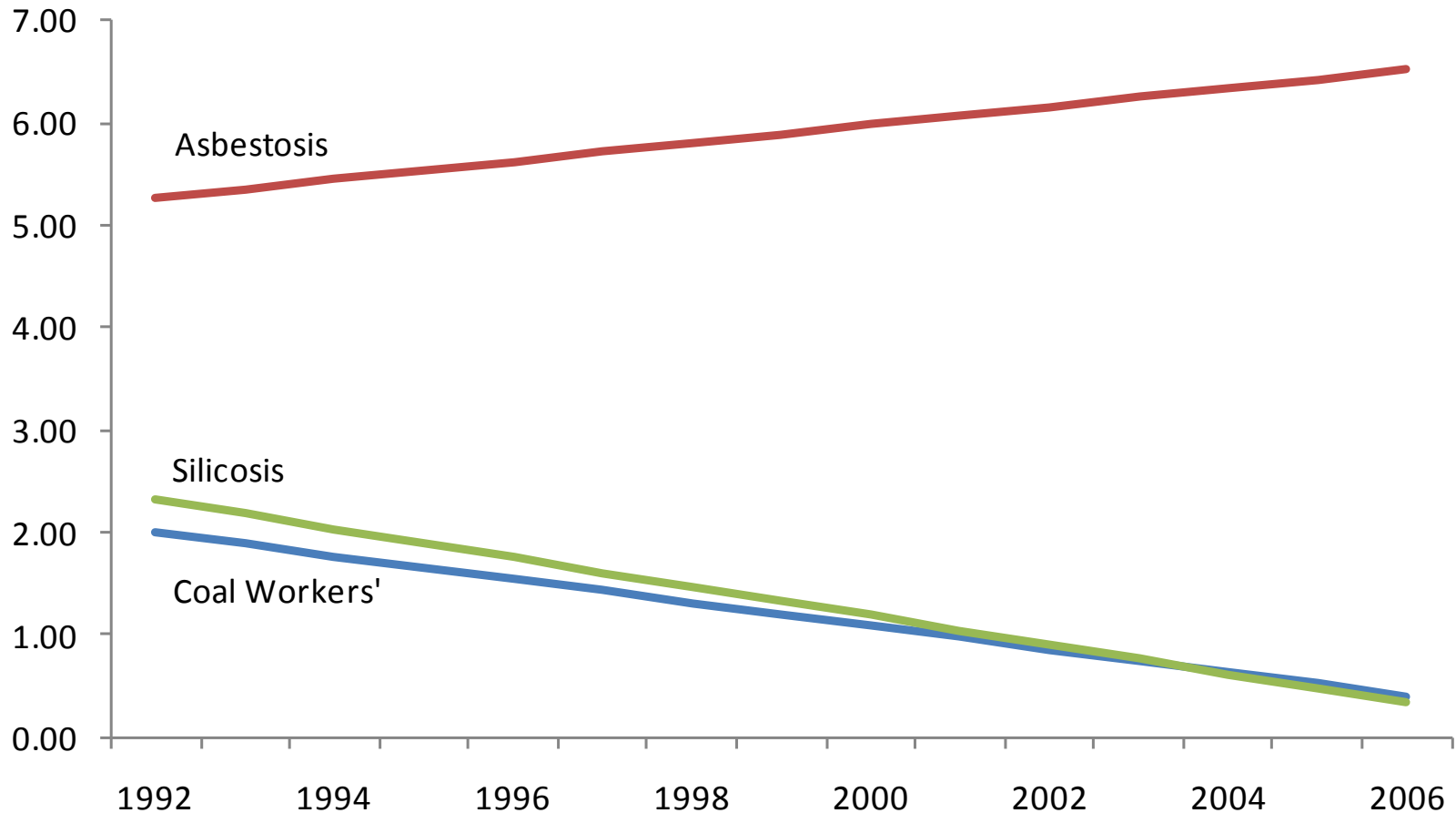


Silicosis N=363



Incidence of Asbestos, CWP, and Silicosis

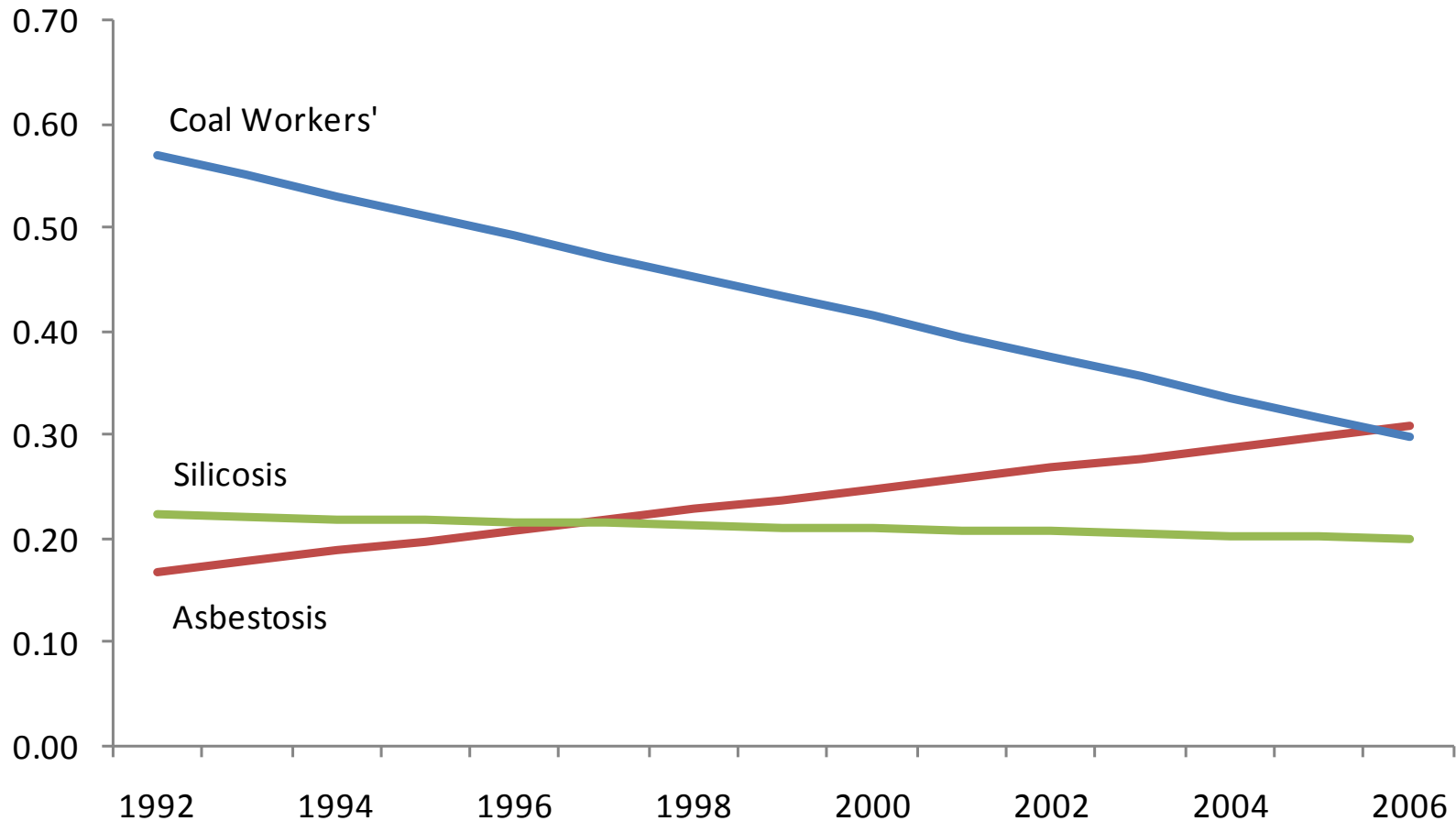
Men, 1992-2006



*predicted rate; per 100,000

Incidence of Asbestos, CWP, and Silicosis

Women, 1992-2006



*predicted rate; per 100,000

Conclusions

- Decreasing rates of silicosis and CWP are consistent with the decreasing prevalence of high exposures over time
- Increasing rates of asbestosis are similar to mesothelioma, but it is difficult to explain why it is still increasing decades after many high exposures have been eliminated
- Using data from a combination of sources is useful for surveillance of pneumoconiosis

Thank you!



Michael Smith Foundation for
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More Information:

www.chspr.ubc.ca/research/worksafebc