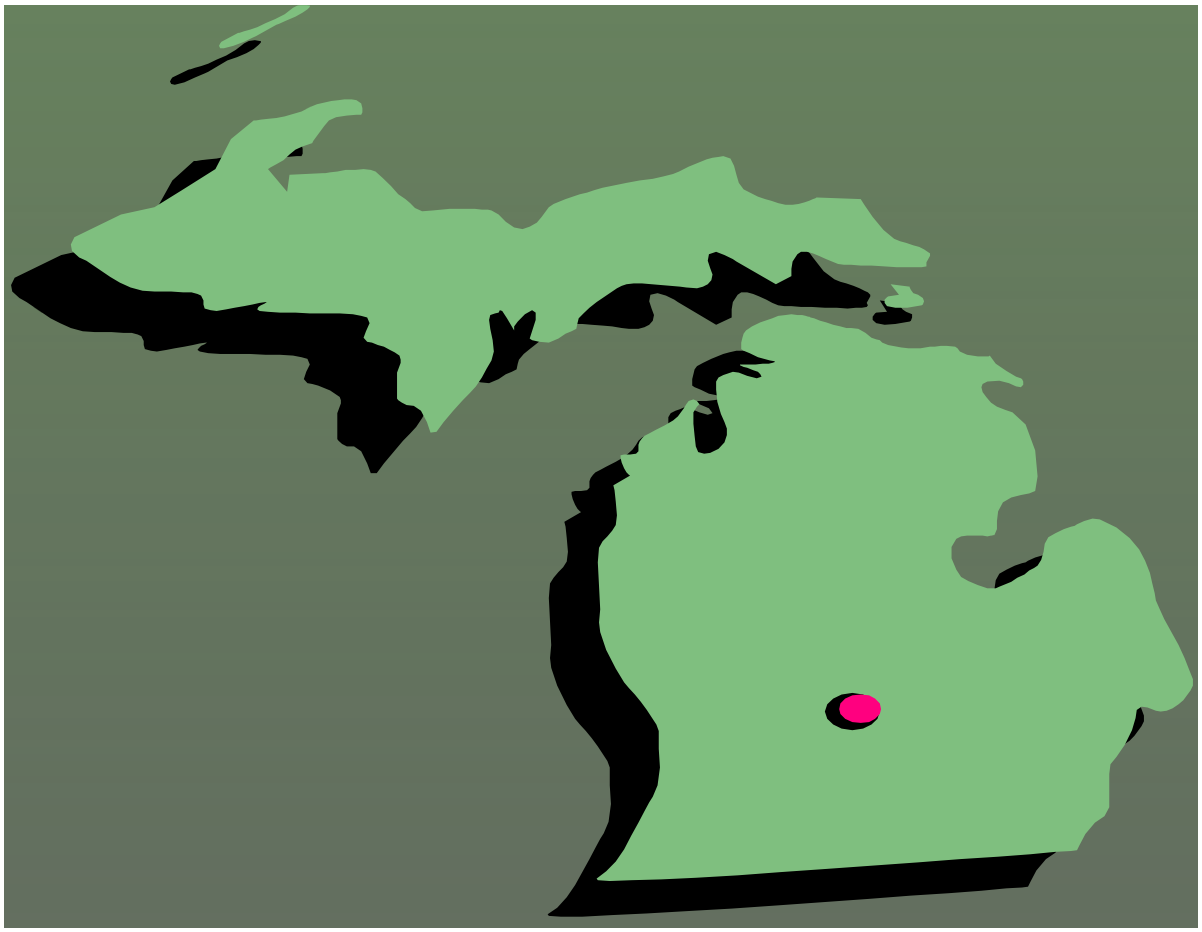
APRIL 27, 2020

2018
ANNUAL REPORT

TRACKING SILICOSIS & OTHER WORK-RELATED LUNG DISEASES IN MICHIGAN



2018 ANNUAL REPORT TRACKING SILICOSIS & OTHER WORK-RELATED LUNG DISEASES IN MICHIGAN

Silicosis & Other Work-Related Lung Disease Surveillance Program

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We sincerely appreciate the commitment of those health care providers who understand the public health significance of diagnosing a patient with an occupational illness, as well as the Michigan employees who took the time to share their experiences about their work and subsequent development of work-related lung disease.

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There are many resources available to help employers, employees, health care professionals and others understand more about work-related lung disease. Links to these resources can be found at: **www.oem.msu.edu**.

Acronyms

AB Asbestosis

COPD Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

ED Emergency Department

LARA MI Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs

LEO MI Department of Labor & Economic Opportunity

MIOSHA Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration

NAICS North American Industrial Classification System

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health

OLDs Other Work-Related Lung Diseases

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

This report was funded by the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, under cooperative agreement U60-OH008466.

Summary

This is the 27th annual report on silicosis in Michigan, and the 8th year of the expanded report to include surveillance data on the magnitude and nature of all work-related lung diseases in Michigan. In 2011, we expanded surveillance of silicosis in Michigan to include other lung disease, including asbestosis, work-related hypersensitivity pneumonitis, hard metal lung disease, minor pneumoconiosis, and emerging work-related lung diseases. Work-related asthma has always been covered under a separate annual report.

The annual average incidence rate of silicosis among African American males is 6.8 cases per 100,000 workers. Among white males the rate is 1.3 cases per 100,000 workers. Within specific counties in Michigan, the annual average incidence rates of silicosis range between two to 366 times higher for African American males than the rates for white males.

Part 56 of the Michigan Public Health Code requires reporting of all known or suspected occupational illnesses or work-aggravated health conditions to the Michigan Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs *within 10 days of discovery*.

♦ From 1985-2018, 1,201 silicosis cases have been identified through the Michigan tracking system. Hospitalizations for silicosis increased in 2018.

♦ On average since 2000, 21 new cases of silicosis were reported to LARA each year.

♦ We estimate there were 67-139 adults in Michigan with silicosis who were not reported in 2018.

♦ Asbestos-related lung changes are the most common work-related lung disease in Michigan; in 2018 there were 396 cases from the hospital discharge data, 96 cases reported by B-Readers, 187 cases from the courts and nine from other sources.

♦272 cases of Other Work Related Lung Disease (OLDs) were identified in 2018; chemical irritation, asbestosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) were among the conditions reported.

♦ Adherence to the new federal silica standard, which, beginning in 2018, requires medical monitoring for construction workers and in 2020 for general industry workers, should result in more timely identification of silicosis and silica overexposures.

Background

In 1988, the State of Michigan instituted a tracking program for silicosis with financial assistance from NIOSH. In 2011, surveillance was expanded to include OLDs. This is a joint project of MIOSHA and Michigan State University, Department of Medicine, Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

The reporting of an index patient is a sentinel health event that may lead to the identification of employees from the same facilities who are also at risk of developing silicosis or OLDs. The goal is to prevent work-related lung disease through the identification and workplace follow-up of these index patients.

Work-Related Lung Disease Tracking Procedures

There are four main activities related to occupational lung disease surveillance in Michigan: identifying patients, interviewing patients and collecting relevant medical records, conducting workplace inspections, and sharing the overall results and lessons learned with industry, employees and other stakeholders.

IDENTIFY PATIENTS

Patients are identified through mandatory reporting of any known *or suspected* occupational illnesses, including silicosis and other work-related lung diseases.

SOURCES TO IDENTIFY PATIENTS IN MICHIGAN

♦ **Health Care Providers** Private practice, working for industry, NIOSH-certified "B" readers

♦ **Hospitals** International Classification of Disease 10th Revision **(**ICD-10) Silicosis (J62, J65), Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis (J67), Other Pneumoconioses (J63, J64), Other Respiratory Conditions (J66, J68, Z57.2, Z57.3, Z57.5)

♦ **Workers' Compensation Agency**

♦ **Poison Control Center**

♦ **Reports from Co-Workers or MIOSHA Field Staff** confirmed by a health care provider

♦ **Death Certificates**

♦ **Michigan 3rd Judicial Court** for asbestos-related disease

♦ **Mine Safety and Health Administration**

♦ **Michigan Cancer Registry** for mesothelioma

♦ **Clinical Laboratories** for specific IgE allergy testing

INTERVIEW PATIENTS

Once patients are identified, a letter is sent asking them to participate in a telephone interview. Afterwards, medical records are requested, including chest x-rays and pulmonary function test results.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK-RELATED LUNG DISEASE

A physician who is board-certified in internal and occupational/environmental medicine and also is a NIOSH certified B-reader reviews medical evidence which may include interview, medical records, breathing tests and chest x-rays. In addition, for silicosis and asbestosis the following criteria are applied:

SILICOSIS

1) History of silica exposure.
and
2a) Chest x-ray interpretation with rounded opacities of 1/0 or greater profusion in the upper lobes.
or
2b) A biopsy report of lung tissue showing the characteristic silicotic nodule.

ASBESTOSIS

1) History of asbestos exposure.
and
2) Chest x-ray interpretation showing linear changes in the lower lobes and/or pleural thickening.

WORKPLACE INSPECTION

After the patient interview is completed, MIOSHA determines whether a workplace enforcement inspection will be conducted. During an inspection, co-workers are interviewed to determine if other individuals are experiencing similar breathing problems from exposure to the agent. Any workers reporting breathing problems are sent a letter advising them to see their doctor. Chest x-rays may be reviewed if the company performs periodic chest x-ray surveillance. Air monitoring for any suspected agent is conducted. The company's health and safety program and its Injury and Illness Log are reviewed. After the investigation is complete, a report of air sampling results and any recommendations is sent to the company and made available to workers. A copy of the report is also sent to the reporting physician.

OTHER FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

Outreach, educational activities, and recommendations may be developed. An annual report summarizing the activity is completed. Brochures or other materials may be developed to address specific emergent issues identified.

Results

The following sections report results in this order: **silicosis** surveillance in Michigan from 1985-2018, **asbestos-related lung disease and mesothelioma**, and **all other OLDs surveillance** for calendar year 2018.

REPORTS OF SILICOSIS

Table 1 shows that 1,201 people were confirmed with silicosis from 1985 - 2018. Figure 1 shows the number of confirmed silicosis cases by year, for 1987 - 2018. Figure 2 shows the overlap of reporting sources. There were 12 hospitalizations where silicosis was the primary or one of six secondary diagnoses and 26 hospitalizations where silicosis was the primary or one of 29 secondary diagnoses (Figure 7). This compares to five and 30, respectively in 2017.

TABLE 1
Year and Reporting Source for 1,201 Confirmed Silicosis Cases: 1985-2018

Initial Reporting Source*

YEAR	PR	HDC	DC	WC	ICFU
85-87	0	67	35	42	0
1988	0	56	6	7	0
1989	7	40	9	4	3
1990	5	44	0	6	1
1991	5	37	1	6	0
1992	16	54	6	2	0
1993	6	31	1	4	0
1994	7	36	1	28	0
1995	26	35	3	2	0
1996	28	35	0	0	0
1997	13	48	1	0	0
1998	10	28	1	0	0
1999	5	25	1	1	0
2000	4	32	0	0	0
2001	8	11	1	0	0
2002	1	32	1	0	0
2003	8	26	0	0	0
2004	2	24	0	0	0
2005	4	26	0	0	0
2006	1	17	1	0	0
2007	2	19	0	1	0
2008	4	18	0	1	0
2009	1	12	1	0	0
2010	2	19	0	0	0
2011	0	11	0	0	0
2012	0	11	0	0	0
2013	0	17	1	0	0
2014	1	17	0	0	0
2015	2	11	0	0	0
2016	0	7	0	0	0
2017**	1	4	0	0	0
2018**	0	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	169	854	70	104	4

*PR– Physician Referral; HDC-Hospital Discharge; DC-Death Certificate; WC-Workers' Compensation; ICFU-Index Case Follow-Up.

**Reports are still being processed for calendar years 2017 and 2018.

FIGURE 1
Confirmed Silicosis Cases by Year Reported

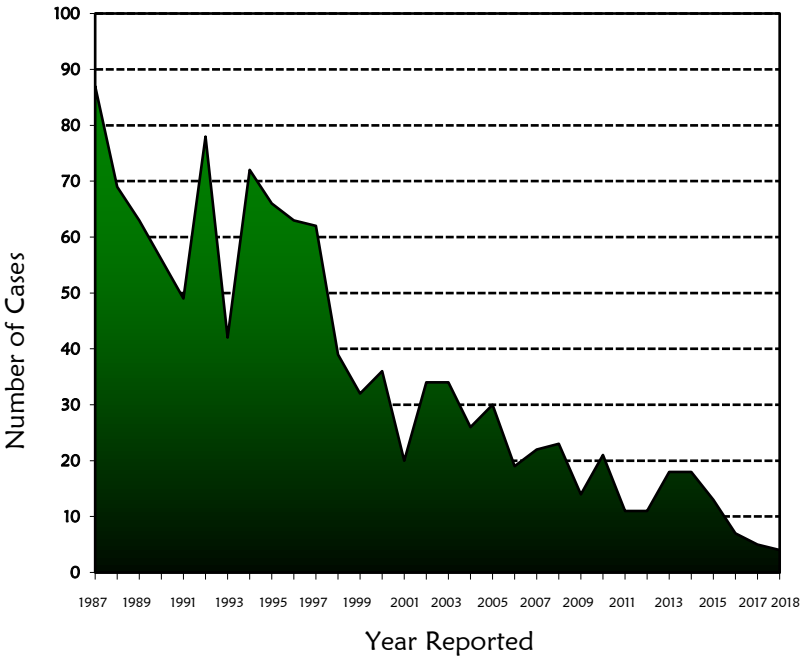
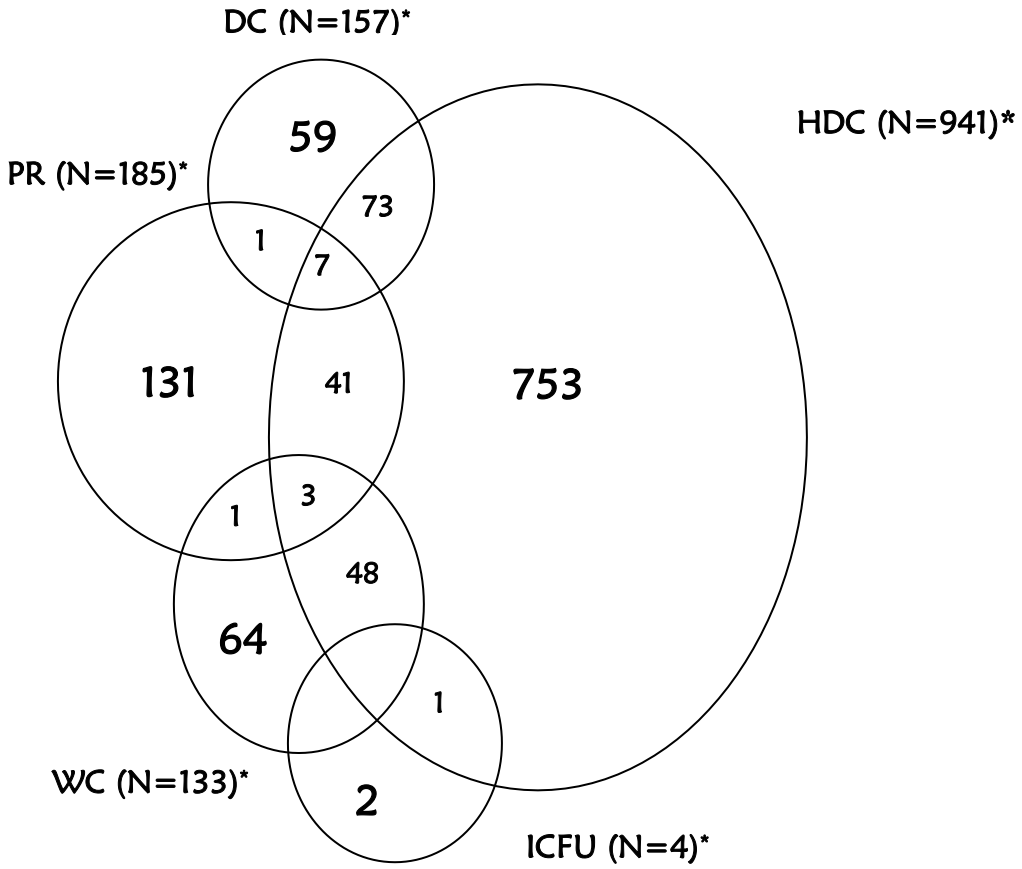


FIGURE 2
Overlap of Reporting Sources for 1,201 Confirmed Silicosis Patients: 1985-2018



*N's represent the total number reported at any time by that source.
Reporting Source Codes: HDC=Hospital Discharge Data; PR=Physician Referral; DC=Death Certificate; WC=Workers' Compensation; ICFU=Index Case Follow Up.
There was also an overlap of HDC-DC-WC for 13 individuals; an overlap of HDC-PR-WC-DC for one individual; an overlap of WC-DC for two individuals; and an overlap of HDC-DC-IFCU for one individual.

Based on capture-recapture analysis we estimate that although on average we receive 21 reports of silicosis a year, there are an additional 67-139 cases that are diagnosed each year but are not reported. [2]

Demographics – Silicosis

GENDER
- Women 29 (2%)
- Men 1,172 (98%)

YEAR OF BIRTH
- Range 1888 - 1971
- Average 1924

RACE
- White 704 (59%)
- African American 453 (38%)
- Alaskan/American Ind. 1 (<1%)
- Asian 2 (<1%)
- Other 30 (2%)
- Unknown 11 (1%)

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE

- African American 6.8 per 100,000
- White 1.3 per 100,000

The average annual incidence rate for African Americans is 5.3X greater than that of whites.

Numerator is the average number of silicosis cases by race for 1987-2015. Denominator Source: 2000 Census population data by race, age 40 and older.

Medical Results – Silicosis

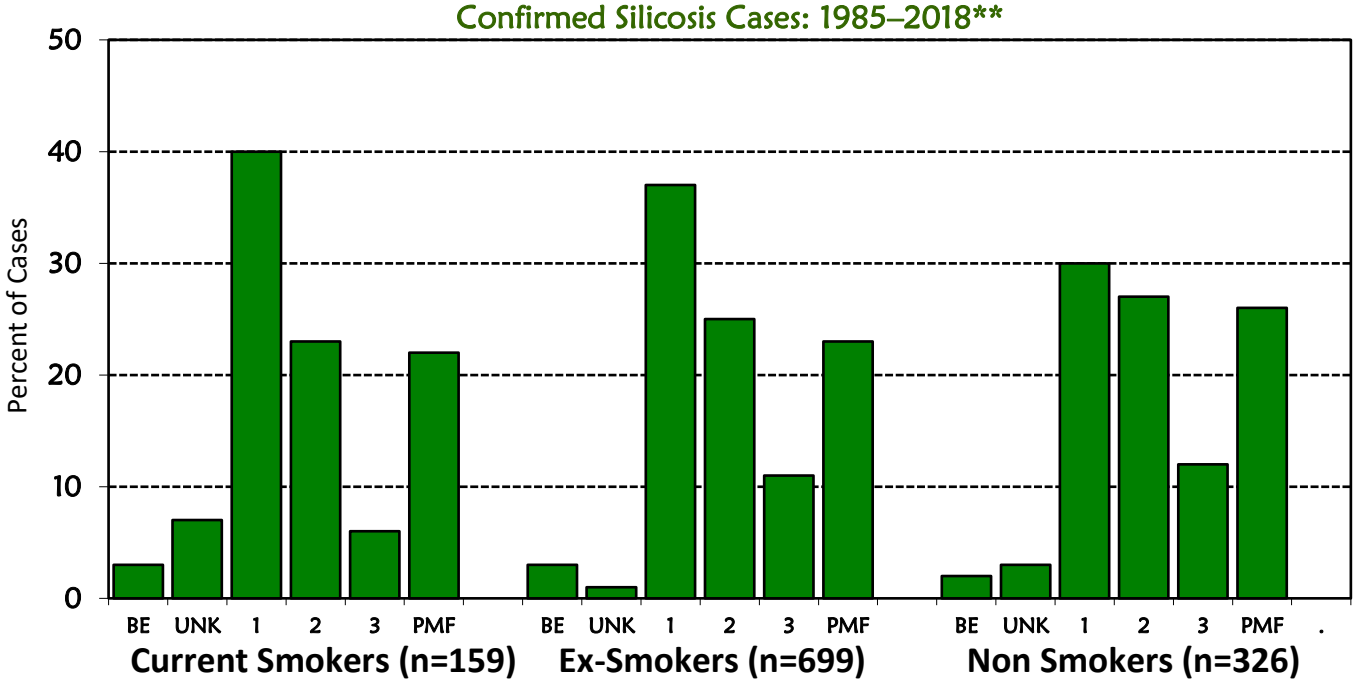
Overall, 851 (70.9%) of the people with silicosis had simple silicosis and 282 (23.5%) had progressive massive fibrosis. Thirty-six (3.0%) silicotics had normal x-rays with lung biopsy evidence. Thirty-two (2.7%) individuals had x-ray reports which were consistent with silicosis, but the actual radiograph could not be obtained to classify.

For the 1,184 silicosis cases with known history, 326 (27.5%) of the people with silicosis never smoked cigarettes, 699 (59.0%) had quit, and 159 (13.4%) were still smoking. No information was available on 17 individuals. Figure 3 shows the distribution of x-ray results according to the International Labor Organization (ILO) classification and smoking status. Non-smokers tended to have more severe silicosis. This latter finding may be an artifact of our reporting system, which is mainly based on reports of hospitalized individuals. Non-smoking individuals with simple silicosis are less likely to be symptomatic and hospitalized and therefore less likely to have been reported to the surveillance system.

Tables 2 and 3 show the distribution of percent predicted forced vital capacity (FVC) and the ratio of forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV_1) to FVC by x-ray and cigarette smoking status. Approximately 60% of people with silicosis had reduced breathing function, either restrictive or obstructive. Obstructive changes (Table 3) were found in two-thirds of the individuals who had ever smoked cigarettes and among half of the individuals who had never smoked cigarettes. A more comprehensive analysis of spirometry results was published in 2010. [3]

Of the 829 cases with information on whether a TB skin test was performed, 675 (81%) indicated that they had ever had a skin test for TB; 104 (15%) had a positive result. The percentage with a positive TB skin test did not change over time. One hundred sixty-nine (17%) of 1,007 reported that they had ever had active TB, regardless of whether a skin test had ever been done. In comparison, the annual percentage of subjects with active TB in the United States from 1988 to 2016 was 0.003–0.010% and in Michigan from 2013 to 2017 was 0.001% [4].

FIGURE 3
Severity of X-Ray Results* by Smoking Status for Confirmed Silicosis Cases: 1985–2018**



*BE = Biopsy Evidence; UNK = Unknown; 1-3 = International Labor Organization categorization system for grading pneumoconises; Category 1 = 1/0, 1/1, 1/2; Category 2 = 2/1, 2/2, 2/3; Category 3 = 3/2, 3/3, 3/+; PMF = Progressive Massive Fibrosis.

**Total number of individuals: 1,184. Unknown smoking status for 17 individuals.

TABLE 2 – Percent Predicted Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) by X-Ray Results and Cigarette Smoking Status for Confirmed Silicosis Cases: 1985-2018

	Percent Predicted FVC***					
	<60%		60-79%		>=80%	
X-Ray Results*	Ever Smoked	Never Smoked	Ever Smoked	Never Smoked	Ever Smoked	Never Smoked
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Biopsy Evidence	20	--	40	40	40	60
Unk Severity	38	50	38	25	25	25
Category 1	24	30	35	28	42	42
Category 2	29	38	37	33	34	29
Category 3	33	63	40	21	27	17
PMF	38	41	33	30	29	29
Total**	29	39	35	29	35	32

*Biopsy Evidence if no x-ray available; International Labor Organization categorization system for grading pneumoconioses: Cat 1= 1/0, 1/1, 1/2; Cat 2= 2/1, 2/2, 2/3; Cat 3= 3/2, 3/3, 3+; PMF=Progressive Massive Fibrosis.
**Total number of individuals: 759. Information was missing for 442 individuals.
***Percentages represent the proportion of individuals in each x-ray result category, within smoking status category.

TABLE 3 – Ratio of Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second (FEV_1) to Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) by X-Ray Results and Cigarette Smoking Status for Confirmed Silicosis Cases: 1985-2018

	<=40%		41-59%		60-74%		>=75%	
X-Ray Results*	Ever Smoked	Never Smoked	Ever Smoked	Never Smoked	Ever Smoked	Never Smoked	Ever Smoked	Never Smoked
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Biopsy Evidence	5	25	15	--	40	50	40	25
Unk Severity	8	--	8	--	25	75	58	25
Category 1	9	2	22	8	37	30	33	60
Category 2	4	5	22	14	42	29	32	52
Category 3	7	4	15	--	11	30	67	65
PMF	18	7	33	26	29	31	21	35
Total**	9	5	23	13	34	31	34	50

*Biopsy Evidence if no x-ray available; International Labor Organization categorization system for grading pneumoconioses: Cat 1= 1/0, 1/1, 1/2; Cat 2= 2/1, 2/2, 2/3; Cat 3= 3/2, 3/3, 3+; PMF= Progressive Massive Fibrosis.
**Total number of individuals: 732. Information was missing for 469 individuals.
***Percentages represent the proportion of individuals in each x-ray result category, within smoking status category.

Location

Table 4 shows the annual average incidence rates of silicosis among the working population, by race and county where there was at least one case in that county. Yellow-highlighted rates are for counties where both white and African American cases were reported. The highest rates were among African American males in Shiawassee (256 cases per 100,000), Muskegon (128 cases per 100,000), Saginaw (39 cases per 100,000), and Monroe (20 cases per 100,000). The incidence of African American silicosis cases was 5 times greater than white males. More information about health disparities and occupational lung disease, particularly silicosis, can be found in our Fall 2014 PS News newsletter (V25N4), at: www.oem.msu.edu. Figure 4 shows the counties of the companies at which the patients' silica exposure occurred; Muskegon, Wayne and Saginaw were the main counties.

TABLE 4
Average Annual Incidence Rate of Silicosis
Among Michigan Workers by Race and County of Exposure: 1987-2016

	White* Males			African American** Males				White* Males			African American** Males		
County	County Pop'n	#	Rate	County Pop'n	#	Rate	County	County Pop'n	#	Rate	County Pop'n	#	Rate
Allegan	20850	2	0.3	275		—	Lapeer	18176	1	0.2	226		—
Alpena	7388	25	11.3	8		—	Lenawee	20192	4	0.7	573		—
Arenac	4168	1	0.8	62		—	Livingston	32610	3	0.3	111		—
Baraga	1815	1	1.8	78		—	Mackinac	2761	1	1.2	6		—
Barry	12360	4	1.1	34		—	**Macomb**	**156926**	**27**	**0.6**	**3233**	**7**	**7.2**
Bay	23674	7	1.0	226		—	Manistee	5999	3	1.7	67		—
Benzie	3898	1	0.9	9		—	Marquette	14199	17	4.0	224		—
Berrien	**30479**	**8**	**0.9**	**3594**	**4**	**3.7**	Mason	6683	1	0.5	41		—
Branch	9525	4	1.4	288		—	Menominee	6054	12	6.6	2		—
Calhoun	**25345**	**26**	**3.4**	**2650**	**14**	**17.6**	Midland	16605	2	0.4	128		—
Charlevoix	5942	3	1.7	5		—	**Monroe**	**29452**	**8**	**0.9**	**497**	**3**	**20.1**
Chippewa	7286	2	0.9	616		—	Montcalm	12433	3	0.8	335		—
Delta	9045	3	1.1	5		—	Montmorency	2957	1	1.1	3		—
Dickinson	6419	1	0.5	5		—	**Muskegon**	**30132**	**125**	**13.8**	**3564**	**137**	**128.1**
Eaton	20377	3	0.5	781		—	**Oakland**	**216359**	**17**	**0.3**	**20085**	**7**	**1.2**
Genesee	**69596**	**12**	**0.6**	**13423**	**6**	**1.3**	Ontonagon	2295	2	2.9	1		
Gladwin	6615	1	0.5	8		—	**Ottawa**	**41916**	**4**	**0.3**	**270**	**1**	**12.3**
Gogebic	4353	3	2.3	22		—	Roscommon	7325	1	0.5	9		
Gd Traverse	16451	1	0.2	57		—	**Saginaw**	**36097**	**64**	**5.9**	**5936**	**70**	**39.3**
Gratiot	8356	2	0.8	371		—	**St. Clair**	**33209**	**6**	**0.6**	**623**	**1**	**5.4**
Hillsdale	9857	9	3.0	36		—	**St. Joseph**	**12266**	**4**	**1.1**	**251**	**1**	**13.3**
Ingham	41166	11	0.9	3987		—	Sanilac	9753	3	1.0	23		—
Iosco	7280	1	0.5	30		—	Schoolcraft	2121	1	1.6	18		—
Iron	3531	3	2.8	28		—	**Shiawassee**	**14737**	**3**	**0.7**	**26**	**2**	**256.4**
Isabella	9294	1	0.4	77		—	Tuscola	12334	1	0.3	108		—
Jackson	**31380**	**3**	**0.3**	**2685**	**2**	**2.5**	Van Buren	15129	2	0.4	808		—
Kalamazoo	39985	4	0.3	3004		—	Washtenaw	47535	8	0.6	5758		—
Kent	**93136**	**16**	**0.6**	**6768**	**3**	**1.5**	**Wayne**	**236472**	**138**	**1.9**	**134974**	**169**	**4.2**
Keweenaw	639	1	5.2	1		—	Wexford	6478	4	2.1	6		—
Lake	2817	2	2.4	251		—							

*Rate per 100,000 among white men age 40+. Numerator: average number of white males with silicosis for the years 1987 – 2016; denominator: 2000 Census population data for white men age 40 and older, by county. In 2000, there were 1,730,017 white males 40 years and older living in Michigan.

**Rate per 100,000 among African American men age 40+. Numerator: average number of African American males with silicosis for the years 1987 – 2016; denominator: 2000 Census population data for African American men age 40 and older, by county. In 2000, there were 219,076 African American males 40 years and older living in Michigan.

Type of Industry – Silicosis

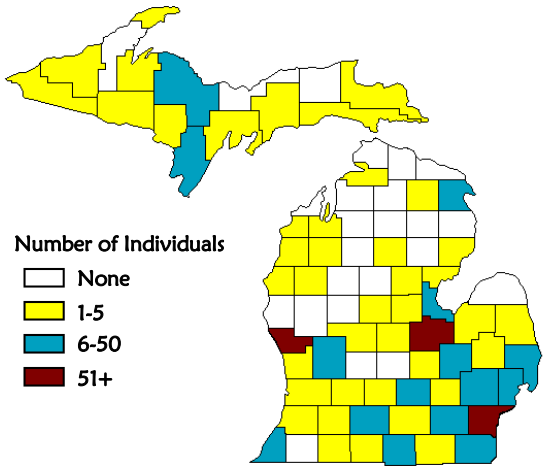
Table 5 shows the Michigan industries by NAICS codes, where exposure to silica occurred from 1985 to 2018. The predominant industries were in manufacturing (84%), construction (9%) and mining (4%). Most of the manufacturing jobs were in iron foundries. Exposure to silica is still occurring in foundries (Figures 5 and 6). In 2007, MIOSHA inspected all silica-using foundries in the state. Forty-seven foundries were inspected. Personal air monitoring for silica was conducted in 43 of the 47 facilities; 28 companies had silica levels below the MIOSHA PEL and 15 were above the PEL.

Although silicosis typically occurs after a long duration of exposure to silica, some patients develop silicosis after a relatively short period of time because of the severity of that exposure. The average year of hire is 1950, ranging from 1910 to 2007. Three individuals began working in the 2000s, six began working in the 1990s, 23 in the 1980s, 87 in the 1970s and 185 in the 1960s. The average number of years worked at a silica-exposed job was 27.3 years.

TABLE 5
Primary Industrial Exposure for Confirmed Silicosis Patients: 1985-2018

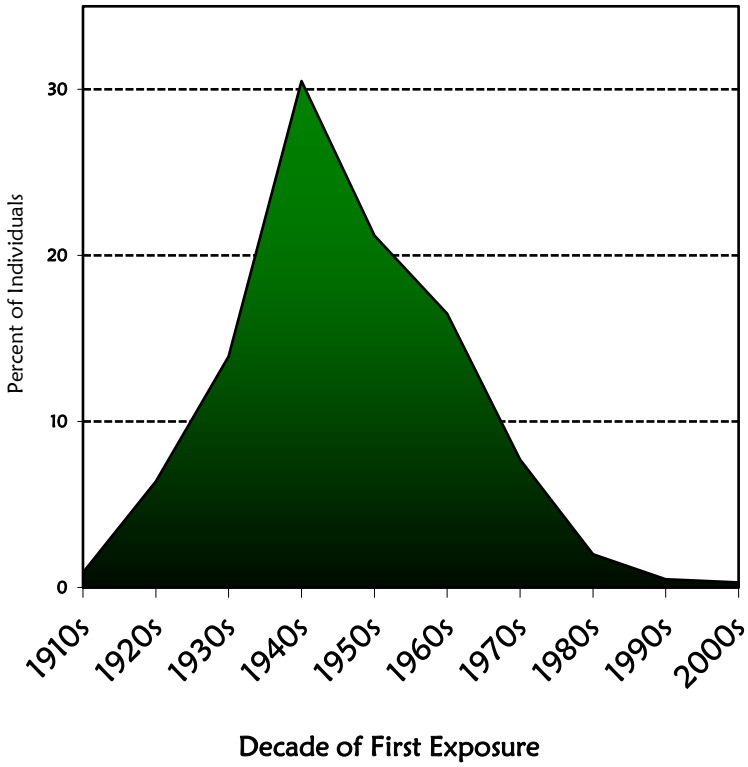
	INDUSTRY (2002 NAICS)	#	%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	2	0.2
21	Mining	52	4.3
22	Utilities	1	0.1
23	Construction	105	8.7
31-33	Manufacturing	1,012	84.3
42	Wholesale Trade	2	0.2
44-45	Retail Trade	3	0.2
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	7	0.6
56	Administrative & Support & Waste Management	1	0.1
62, 81	Health Care & Social Assistance	7	0.6
92	Public Administration	4	0.3
00	Unknown	5	0.4
Total		1,201	

FIGURE 4
Distribution of Confirmed Silicosis Cases by County of Exposure: 1985-2018



*Seventy-seven individuals were exposed to silica out-of-state, and 32 individuals had an unknown county of exposure.

FIGURE 5
Distribution of Decade when Silica Exposure Began for Confirmed Silicosis Cases: 1985-2018*



*Decade of first exposure was unknown for 78 individuals with silicosis.

Industrial Hygiene Results – Silicosis

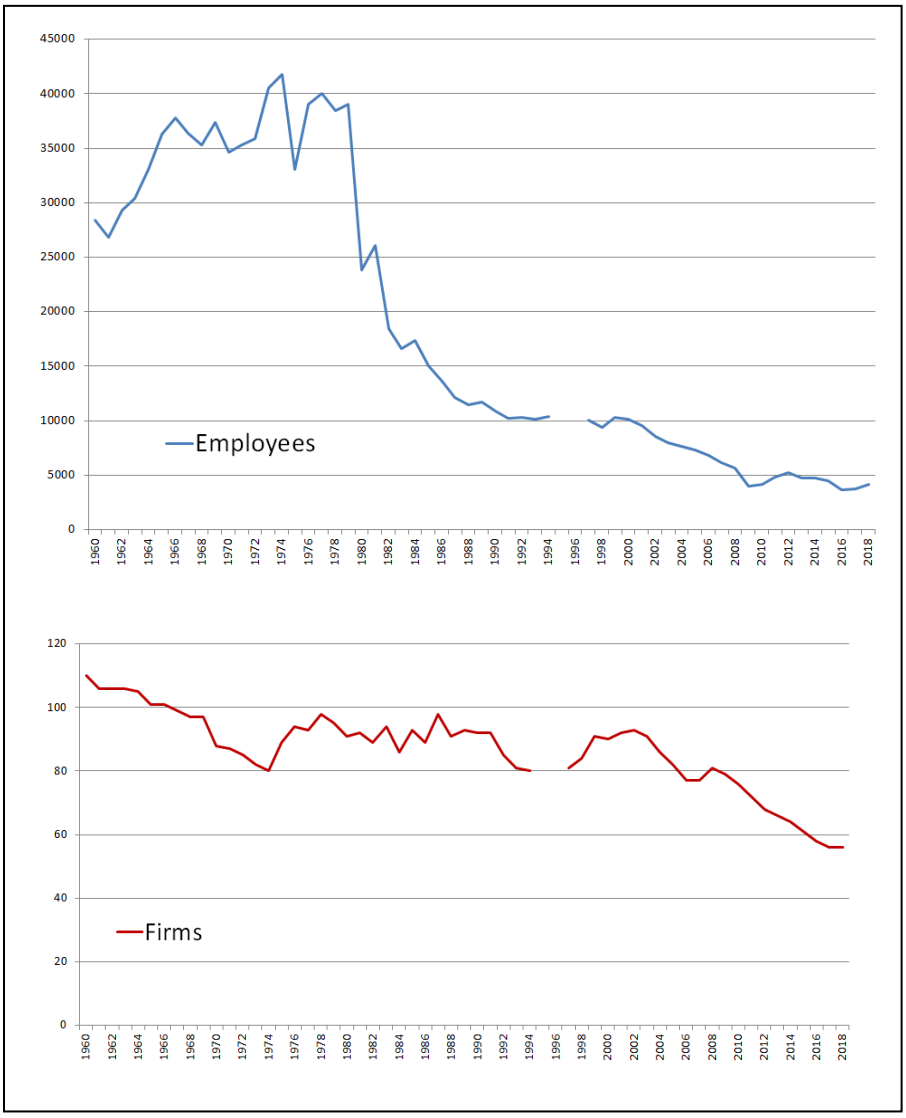
The 1,201 individuals with silicosis were exposed to silica in 499 facilities (Table 6). There were no silica-related inspections conducted in 2018. Since 1988, inspections were performed by MIOSHA at 91 (18.2%) of the 499 facilities associated with silicosis cases. One hundred fifty-eight (31.7%) facilities were no longer in operation, 70 (14.0%) were located out of state, 27 (5.4%) facilities no longer used silica, 76 (15.2%) workplaces were in the construction industry, eight (1.6%) were covered by the Mine Safety and Health Administration jurisdiction, and for 69 (13.8%), the specific location where the silica exposure occurred was unknown.

Air sampling for silica was conducted in 65 of the 91 facilities inspected (Table 7). MIOSHA adopted a new enforceable permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 50 µg/m^3, on June 23, 2018. This new enforceable limit is the same as the NIOSH recommended exposure level (REL). The previous MIOSHA PEL was 100 µg/m^3. Thirty-nine of 65 (60.0%) facilities were above the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommended exposure limit for silica.

Twenty-three of the 65 (35.4%) were above the old enforceable MIOSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 100 µg/m^3 for silica. The two (3.1%) most recent inspections were above the new MIOSHA PEL of 50 µg/m^3. Another two (3.1%) companies were above the MIOSHA standard for beryllium and one company was above the MIOSHA standard for silica and silver.

Only eight of the 73 (11.0%) facilities where the medical surveillance program was evaluated provided medical screening for silicosis for its workers that included a periodic chest x-ray interpreted by a certified B-reader. Three (4.1%) companies provided periodic chest x-rays that were not interpreted by a certified B-reader. Twenty-two (30.1%) only performed pre-employment testing, 28 (38.4%) provided no medical surveillance, and 18 (24.7%) performed annual or biennial pulmonary function testing without chest x-rays.

FIGURE 6
Michigan Ferrous Foundries 1960-2018:
Number of Employees and Number of Firms



Source: www.bls.gov data extract from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Michigan, NAICS 33151 Ferrous Metal Foundries, Private ownership, all establishment sizes.

TABLE 6
Status of Facilities Where 1,201 Confirmed Silicosis Cases were Exposed to Silica: 1985-2018

	Cases	Facilities	
Inspection Status	#	#	%
Inspection Completed	494	91	18.2
Scheduled for Inspection	0	0	—
MSHA* Jurisdiction	21	8	1.6
Facility Out-of-Business	434	158	31.7
Facility Out-of-State	75	70	14.0
Facility No Longer Uses Silica	32	27	5.4
Building Trade: No Inspection	76	76	15.2
Unknown	69	69	13.8
Total	1,201	499**	

*MSHA= Mine Safety and Health Administration.
**Four facilities are related to one silicosis case's work history, and two facilities are related to another silicosis case's work history.

TABLE 7
MIOSHA Inspections of 91 Facilities of Silicosis Cases Exposed to Silica: 1985-2018

	Companies	
	#	%
Air Sampling Performed	**65**	
Above NIOSH* Rec Std for Silica	39	60.0
Above MIOSHA Enforceable Std for Silica	25	38.5
Medical Surveillance Evaluated	**73**	
Periodic Chest X-Rays with a B-reader	8	11.0
Periodic Chest X-Rays without a B-reader	3	4.1
Pre-employment Testing Only	22	30.1
No Medical Surveillance	28	38.4
Periodic Pulmonary Function Testing	18	24.7

*NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.

Sandblasting – Silicosis

Three hundred twenty-three of the 893 individuals for whom sandblasting history was known (36.2%) stated they had done sandblasting as part of their work.

New Silica Standard

The new silica standard was promulgated in Michigan on February 22, 2017

Key Provisions of the new OSHA Silica standard
https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3683.pdf

- Reduces the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for respirable crystalline silica to 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over an 8-hour shift.
- Requires employers to: use engineering controls (such as water or ventilation) to limit worker exposure to the PEL; provide respirators when engineering controls cannot adequately limit exposure; limit worker access to high exposure areas; develop a written exposure control plan, offer medical exams to highly exposed workers, and train workers on silica risks and how to limit exposures.
- Provides medical exams to monitor highly exposed workers and gives them information about their lung health.

Compliance Schedule
Construction -
Fact sheet
http://www.michigan.gov/documents/lara/lara_miosha_part690_553349_7.pdf

- Employers are required to comply with all obligations of the standard including medical examinations (except methods of sample analysis) by June 23, 2017.

General Industry and Maritime -
Fact sheet
http://www.michigan.gov/documents/lara/lara_miosha_part590_553335_7.pdf

- Employers are required to comply with all obligations of the standard by June 23, 2018, with the exception of engineering controls and the action level trigger for medical surveillance which are delayed until June 23, 2021 .
- Employers are required to offer medical examinations to employees exposed above the PEL for 30 or more days a year beginning on

Brief history of three individuals first exposed to silica in the 2000s

Case 1. A male in his 50s worked one year at a company that made sandpaper. He had never performed sandblasting. He formerly smoked cigarettes from his teens to his mid50s. He had advanced simple silicosis per x-ray ILO B-reader interpretation. He died in his 60s.

Case 2. A male in his 50s worked two years sandblasting metal parts. He was a lifelong non-smoker. He had progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) per x-ray ILO B-reader interpretation. He died in his 60s.

Case 3. A male in his 60s worked 13 years as a grinder at a foundry. He also performed sandblasting. He was a lifelong non-smoker. He had progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) per x-ray ILO B-reader interpretation.

June 23, 2018.

- Employers are required to offer medical examinations to employees exposed at or above the action level for 30 or more days a year beginning June 23, 2020.

Hydraulic Fracturing -

- Employers are required to comply with all obligations of the standard, except for engineering controls and the action level trigger for medical surveillance, by June 23, 2018, except Engineering Controls, which have a compliance date of June 23, 2021.
- Employers are required to comply with requirements for engineering controls to limit exposures to the new PEL by June 23, 2021. From June 23, 2018 to June 23, 2021, employers can continue to have employees wear respirators if their exposures exceed the PEL.
- Employers are required to offer medical examinations to employees exposed above the PEL for 30 or more days beginning June 23, 2018.
- Employers are required to offer medical examinations to employees exposed at or above the action level for 30 or more days a year beginning June 23, 2020.

Content of Medical Examination - Appendix B – Medical Surveillance Guidelines
http://www.michigan.gov/documents/lara/lara_miosha_part690_553349_7.pdf

- Medical and work history, with emphasis on: past, present, and anticipated exposure to respirable crystalline silica, dust, and other agents affecting the respiratory system; any history of respiratory system dysfunction, including signs and symptoms of respiratory disease (e.g., shortness of breath, cough, wheezing); history of TB; and smoking status and history.
- Physical examination, with special emphasis on the respiratory system - Initial examination and every three years.
- TB testing - Initial examination.
- Spirometry - Initial examination and every three years. Must be administered by a spirometry technician with a current certificate from a NIOSH approved course.
- PA radiograph of the chest at full inspiration - Initial examination and every three years. Must be interpreted and classified according to the ILO International Classification of Radiographs by a NIOSH-certified B Reader.
- Additional testing the provider deems appropriate.

Requirements on Reporting Results of Medical Examination
Written medical report to employee within 30 days must include:

- The results of the medical examination, including any medical condition(s) that would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to respirable crystalline silica and any medical conditions that require further evaluation or treatment;
- Any recommended limitations upon the use of a respirator;
- Any recommended limitations on exposure to respirable crystalline silica;
- A statement that the employee should be examined by a Board Certified Specialist in Pulmonary Disease or Occupational Medicine, where the B reading is 1/0 or higher for rounded opacities or where the PLHCP has determined such a referral is necessary.

Written medical report to employer within 30 days must include:

- Date of the examination;
- A statement that the examination has met the requirements of this section; and
- Any recommended limitations on the employee's use of a respirator.

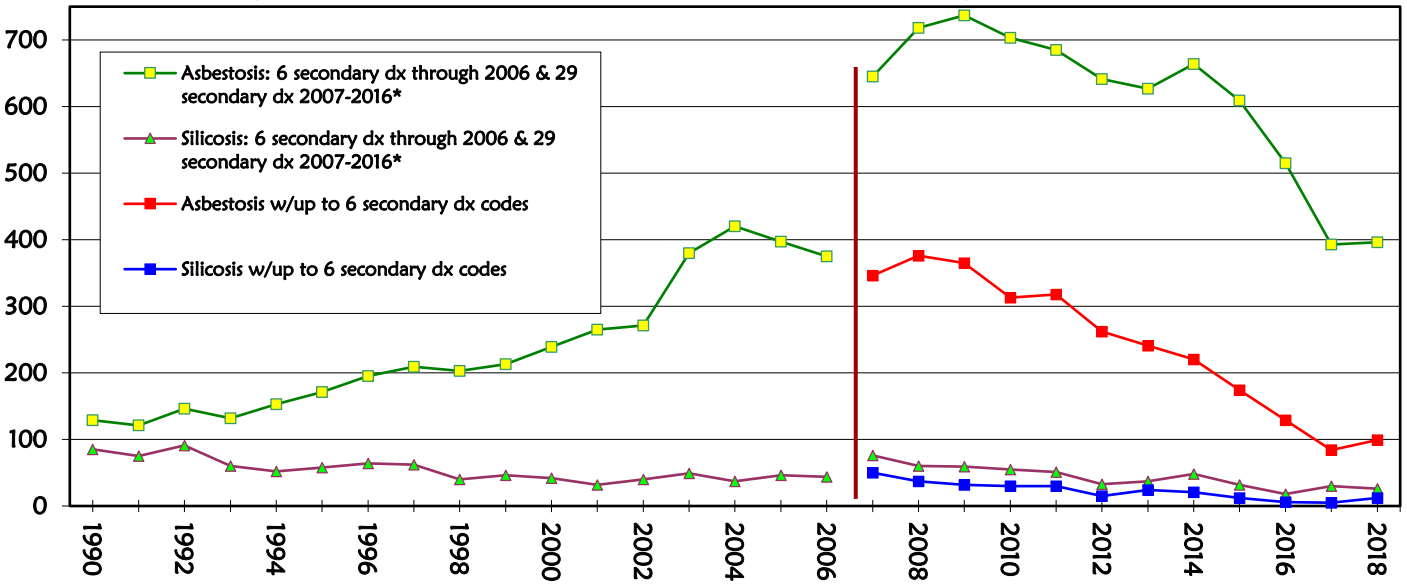
Asbestos-Related Lung Disease and Mesothelioma

The following section reports the results of **asbestos-related lung disease and mesothelioma**.

Figure 7 shows the number of individuals hospitalized in Michigan with asbestosis and silicosis from 1990 to 2018. Repeat admissions of the same individual within each calendar year are excluded from these counts of inpatient Hospital Discharge Data (HDC). For most patients, pneumoconiosis was not the primary discharge diagnosis listed on the discharge record. From 1993 to 2006, there has been a steady increase in the number of hospitalizations for asbestosis; from 2007-2016 the large increase in reports is due to the availability of additional secondary discharge diagnosis codes from up to six secondary codes through 2006 to up to 29 secondary diagnosis codes beginning in 2007 (Figure 7). There was a slight increase in the number of asbestosis –related hospitalizations in 2018, and a slight decrease in the number of silicosis-related hospitalizations in 2018. The horizontal red line in Figure 7 for 2007 - 2018 shows

FIGURE 7

Hospital Discharges of Inpatients with Asbestosis & Silicosis in Michigan: 1990 - 2006 & 2007 - 2018



that the number of asbestosis cases would have been significantly lower if only up to six secondary discharge diagnoses had continued to be used.

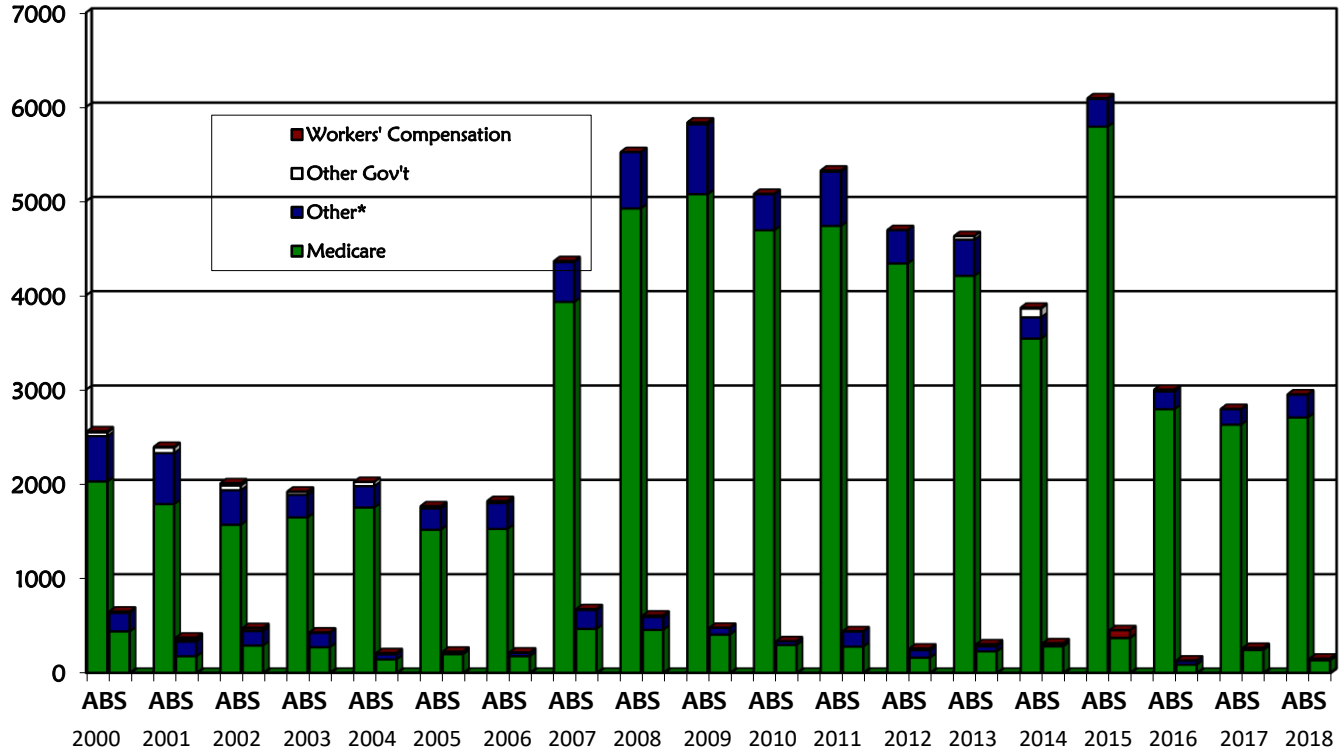
Regulations to control asbestos exposure were not promulgated until the early 1970s and were not widely implemented until the 1980s.

Given the 25-year or greater latency period from the time of first exposure to the development of asbestos-related radiographic changes, the cases being identified now represent exposures from these earlier less-regulated years. The trend we are seeing in Michigan is consistent with national data published by NIOSH through 2014. [5]

Payment source from the Michigan Health and Hospital Association (MHA) is the source of data displayed in Figure 8. Medicare is the primary payment source for hospitalizations for these dust diseases of the lung. WC insurance is very rarely the source of payment, which is consistent with previous reports in both Michigan and New Jersey that the majority of patients with pneumoconiosis never apply for WC insurance. [1,6] It should be noted that if the anticipated payment source was initially Workers' Compensation but then changed to a non-work-related payment source, the record in the MHA file would still indicate the initial source after the patient was discharged, or vice-versa. Again, for this discharge data of payment source, there is increased availability of secondary discharge diagnosis codes since 2007.

In addition to identifying asbestos-related disease from HDC inpatient data, occupational disease reports submitted to LARA constitute another large source of reports. In fact, asbestos-related lung disease is the most common dust disease reported to LARA (Figure 9), through individual physicians certified as B-Readers, death certificates and the Michigan Courts. The newer OLDs surveillance initiative is yet another source of reports on patients with asbestos-related lung disease (see page 17). In 2018, for example, 187 cases of asbestos-related lung disease were identified through physician review of medical records, death certificates or hospital records. Some of these patients reported may overlap with those reported in the HDC data (Figure 7). The total number of asbestos-related cases would therefore be less than the combined total of HDC cases (Figure 7) along with the cases reported directly to LARA (Figure 9 and Table 8) as this may or may not overlap as they each represent a different way to obtain a count of asbestos-related disease from these three different sources.

FIGURE 8
Days Hospitalized by Payment Source at Discharge for Asbestosis & Silicosis in Michigan: 2000-2006 & 2007-2018



*Other includes: Medicaid, HMOs, PPOs, Other Insurance, Self-Pay and No-Charge payment sources. AB=Asbestosis, S=Silicosis.

B-READER SURVEY

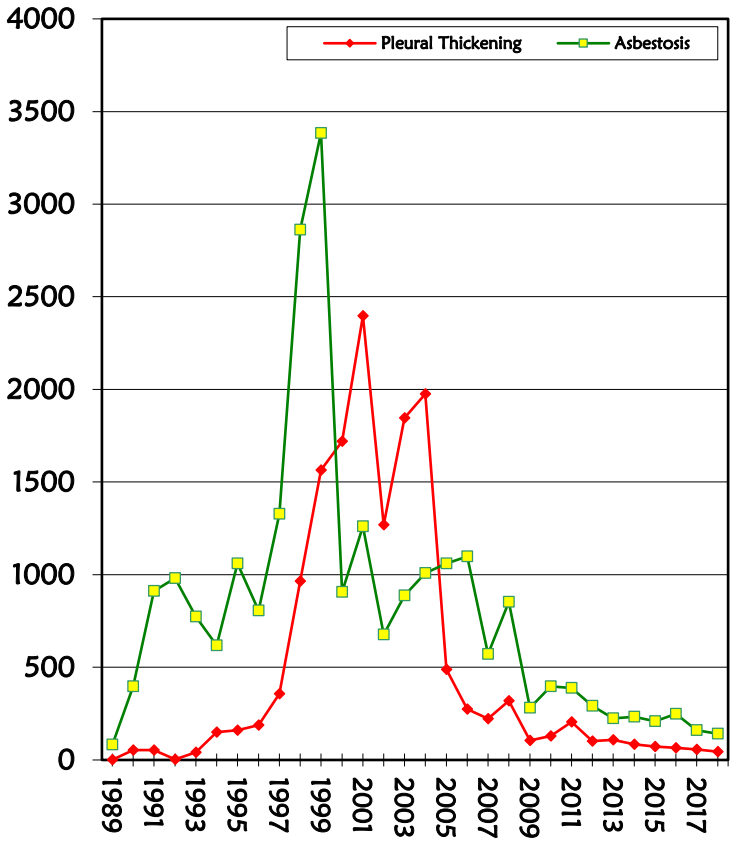
In 1995, there were 16 B-readers in Michigan. Since 2016, there are only five physicians in Michigan who were certified as B-readers. Table 8 shows the number of B-readers, chest x-rays that were reviewed, and x-rays that showed evidence of asbestos-related lung disease, with pleural and parenchymal changes separately and combined. Since 1995, about 20% of the x-rays reviewed showed evidence of occupational disease, ranging from a low of 96 (3%) of 3,841 x-rays reviewed in calendar year 2018, to a high of 3,640 (34%) of 10,575 x-rays reviewed in calendar year 1999. The downward change in percentages over time may represent a decreased incidence of radiographic changes and/or a change in the source of reports (more radiographs being interpreted from current rather than retired workers). Table 8 is based on an annual survey that the B-readers in Michigan complete. The numbers of reports listed in the survey are greater than the number of occupational disease reports received from B-readers.

Mesothelioma

The association between exposure to asbestos and the risk of developing mesothelioma was first reported in the medical literature in 1943. [7] The only other exposure associated with the risk of developing mesothelioma has been the therapeutic, not diagnostic, use of x-rays. The percentage of patients with mesothelioma who have a history of occupational asbestos exposure is lower in studies that are based on review of medical records compared to studies based on a complete work history where 90% of mesothelioma has been attributed to asbestos exposure. [8] Among cohorts of asbestos-exposed workers, up to 10% of deaths have been attributed to mesothelioma.

The Michigan Cancer Registry collects data on the demographics of mesothelioma in Michigan. From 2001 through 2016, there were 1,874 Michigan residents reported to the Michigan Cancer Registry with invasive

FIGURE 9
Asbestos-Related Cases Reported from B-Readers, Death Certificates and the 3rd Judicial Court: 1989-2018



mesothelioma.

Figure 10 shows the number of men and women diagnosed with mesothelioma by year, from 1985 to 2016. Overall, approximately one quarter of the reports of mesothelioma occurred in women. In 2016, 23% of the 102 cases were women. Mesothelioma occurred predominantly among Caucasians (93.5%) compared to African Americans (5.6%). Approximately 1% were classified as "other" ancestry. In 2016, of the 102 new cases where race was known, 96% were Caucasian and 4% were African American.

Figure 11 shows the age at diagnosis separately for men and women. The peak age of occurrence of mesothelioma was for individuals 65 years and older for both men and women.

TABLE 8
Results of Annual Survey* of B-Readers in Michigan: 1995-2018

YEAR	# B- Readers	Pleural Changes Only	Parenchymal Changes- W/ & W/out Pleural Changes	Pleural or Parenchymal Changes	Total X-Rays Reviewed	% of Total w/ any Changes
1995	16	--	--	1,406	8,165	17
1996	16	--	--	837	4,825	17
1997	16	446	522	968	6,652	15
1998	16	--	--	3,111	--	--
1999	18	1,045	2,595	3,640	10,575	34
2000	16	532	297	829	10,591	8
2001	17	1,211	1,316	2,527	11,149	23
2002	16	683	905	1.588	7,189	22
2003	11	1,440	1,289	2,729	10,589	26
2004	--	--	--	--	--	--
2005	9	502	343	845	3,060	28
2006	10	391	127	518	5,382	10
2007	9	201	130	331	3,661	9
2008	10	337	320	657	4,757	14
2009	9	247	66	313	4,170	8
2010	6	202	45	247	2,804	9
2011	6	183	46	229	2,862	8
2012	6	139	52	191	4,419	4
2013	6	130	46	176	2,802	6
2014	6	127	56	183	3,765	5
2015	6	67	43	110	3,572	3
2016	5	112	39	151	2,247	7
2017	5	75	28	103	2,600	4
2018	5	65	31	96	3,841	3

*Actual chest radiograph interpretations were not submitted with the surveys.

FIGURE 10
Number of Men and Women in Michigan Diagnosed with Mesothelioma: 1985-2016

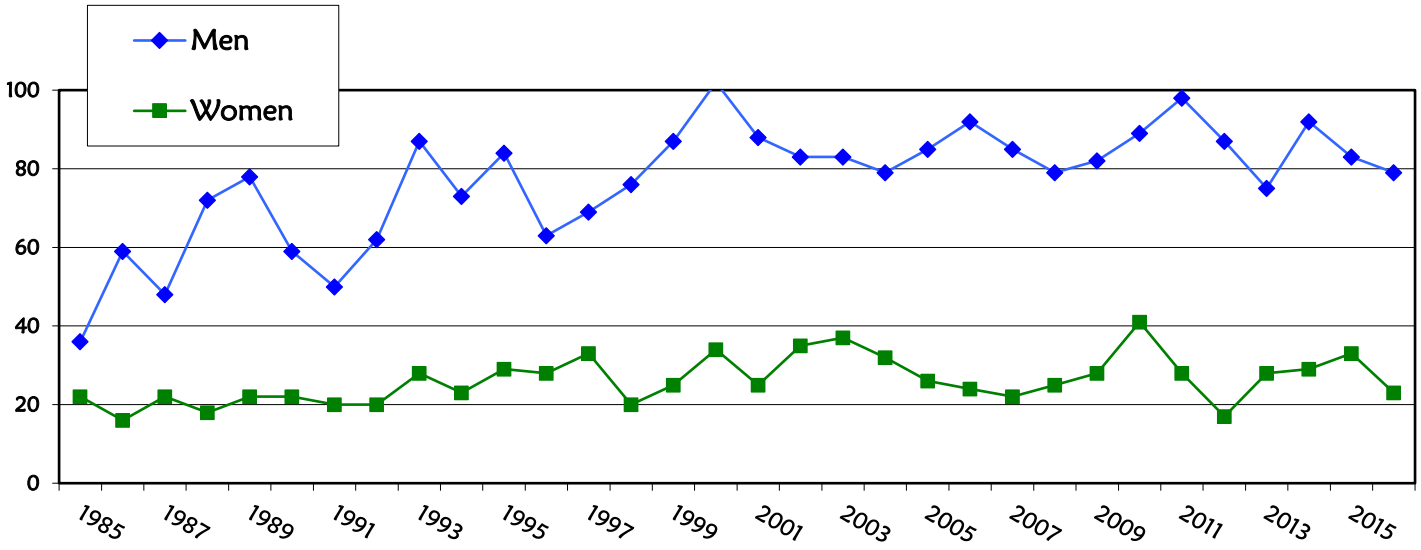


FIGURE 11
Cases of Mesothelioma in Michigan by Gender and Age at Diagnosis: 1985-2016

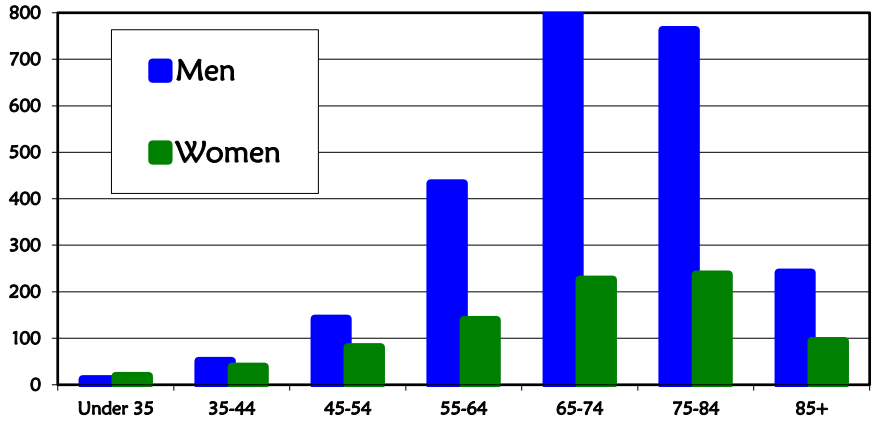
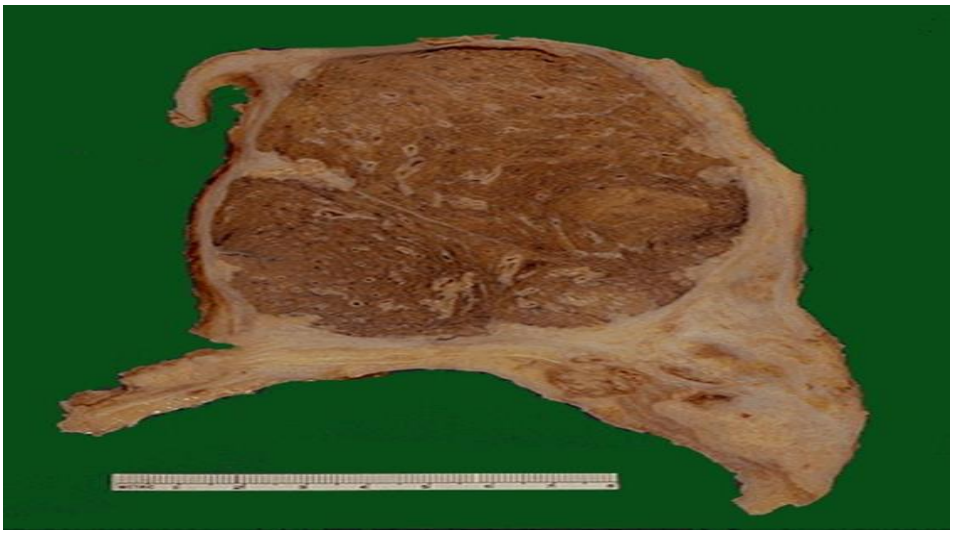


Figure 12 shows the distribution of the number of cases of mesothelioma among Michigan residents by county. The southeast and central region of Michigan has the highest number of cases of mesothelioma. Figure 13 shows the average annual incidence rates of mesothelioma among Michigan residents by county. The counties with the highest rates are: Marquette (2.2 per 100,000); Bay (2.0 per 100,000); Midland (1.9 per 100,000); St. Clair (1.6 per 100,000); and Muskegon (1.4 per 100,000). The



Mesothelioma Encasing Lung on Autopsy Specimen

annual average mesothelioma incidence rate for 2002-2016 in Michigan was 1.1 cases per 100,000.

FIGURE 12
Distribution of MI Residents Diagnosed with Mesothelioma by County: 2002-2016

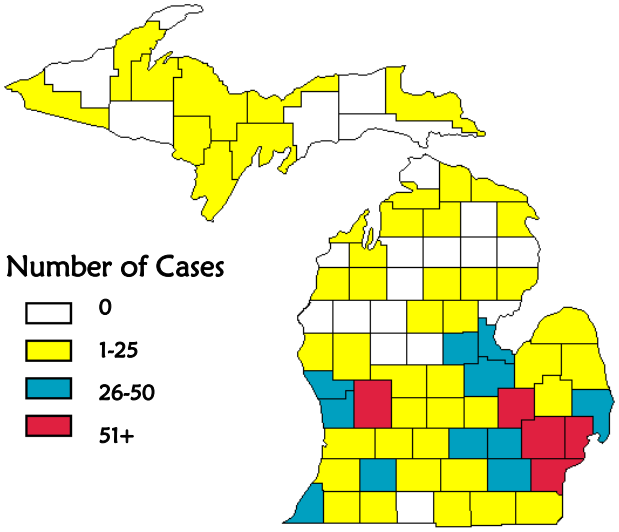
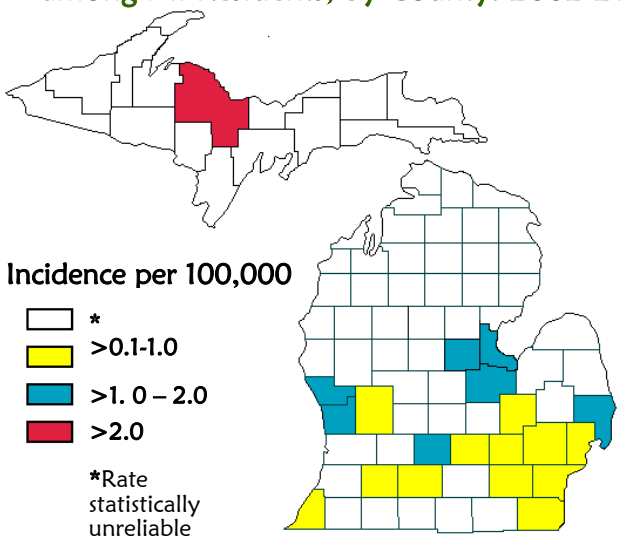


FIGURE 13
Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates of Mesothelioma among MI Residents, by County: 2002-2016



Other Work-Related Lung Diseases (OLDs)

2011 was the first year of data collection for other work-related lung diseases (OLDs). Other lung diseases from exposures in the workplace include breathing problems that are not necessarily chronic in nature, in addition to those that are chronic. Conditions that we have identified since beginning OLDs surveillance include acute conditions such as chemical irritation/irritative bronchitis where an acute exposure results in a health provider visit and limited treatment, with resolution of symptoms. Other conditions covered include smoke inhalation from fires or burning material, infectious agents from exposures at work, and chemical pneumonitis. Chronic conditions are also included in this grouping, with other pneumoconioses, hard metal lung disease and coal workers' pneumoconiosis. A physician board-certified in internal and occupational medicine reviews all medical records to determine first, whether the condition is work-related and secondly, the nature of the illness and classification into general categories of disease. In cases where the work-relatedness of the exposure is unclear, additional medical records may be obtained and/or a patient interview completed.

Table 9 shows the distribution of diseases reported by year, from 2013-2018. 2011-2012 data can be found in prior annual reports. Over all the years, chemical irritation/irritative bronchitis and chemical pneumonitis were the most common conditions.

Each year varies slightly in the types of conditions reported, in part related to the reporting sources within a given year. In 2011 and 2012, hospitals and Workers' Compensation reported 72% of the 139 cases, and 68% of the 191 cases, respectively. In 2013 and 2014, the Poison Control Center and hospitals reported 69% of the 162 cases, and 63% of the 150 cases, respectively. In 2015, hospitals reported 59% of the 167 cases, followed by Workers' Compensation reporting 16% of the cases.

The following statistics are based on the 272 cases of other lung diseases confirmed from 2018.

Similar to delays in reporting cases of silicosis, OLDs reports are incomplete from delays in hospital reporting. Table 10 shows the primary reporting source of the 272 persons confirmed with OLDs in 2018. In 2018, the Poison Control Center reported 47% of the 272 cases, hospitals reported 38% of the cases, Workers' Compensation

reported 13% of the cases, and physicians reported 1% of the cases. In 2018, there were no reports from death certificates or laboratories.

TABLE 9
Other Work-Related Lung Diseases Reported 2013-2018

	YEAR REPORTED											
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
DISEASE	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Chemical Irritation/Irritative Bronchitis	104	64	84	56	94	56	166	53	391	71	187	69
Chemical Pneumonitis	19	12	11	7	10	6	9	3	40	7	13	5
Asbestos-Related	2	1	8	5	9	5	75	24	18	3	9	3
Smoke Inhalation	3	2	7	5	5	3	3	1	13	2	6	2
COPD	1	<1	3	2	14	8	13	4	12	2	11	4
Silo-Related Disease	1	<1	2	1	0	--	0	--	1	<1	0	--
Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	0	--	1	<1	0	--	0	--	1	<1	1	<1
Allergies/Allergic Rhinitis	2	1	1	<1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	<1
Hard Metal Lung Disease	3	2	1	<1	2	1	2	1	1	<1	2	1
Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis	2	1	1	<1	7	4	7	2	23	4	4	1
Infectious Agent	3	2	1	<1	2	1	2	1	4	1	6	2
Metal Fume Fever	0	--	1	<1	0	--	1	<1	8	1	3	1
Sinus– related	0	--	1	<1	0	--	1	<1	0	--	0	--
Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Pneumoconiosis	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	<1	2	<1	0	--
Lung Trauma	0	--	0	--	1	1	3	1	0	--	1	<1
Respiratory Bronchiolitis	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Lung Cancer	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Pneumothorax	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	<1	0	--	0	--
Pulmonary Embolism	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	<1
Beryllium Lung Disease	0	--	0	--	3	2	1	<1	0	--	0	--
Vocal Cord Dysfunction	0	--	0	--	1	1	0	--	0	--	0	--
Siderosis	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	1
Respiratory Illness NOS	22	14	28	19	18	11	28	9	34	6	25	9
TOTAL	162		150		167		316		552		272	

Other Work-Related Lung Disease Categories Reported in 2018

One hundred eighty-seven of the OLDs cases were classified as chemical irritation/irritative bronchitis, 13 had chemical pneumonitis, 11 had COPD, nine had smoke inhalation, there were six cases each of smoke inhalation and infectious agent, four of hypersensitivity pneumonitis, three with metal fume fever, two each with hard metal lung disease and siderosis, and one each with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, allergic rhinitis, lung trauma, and pulmonary embolism. An additional 25 had a definite work-related respiratory illness that could not be classified more specifically (Table 9).

The following case narratives describe some exposures and symptoms related to the OLDs cases reported in 2018:

TABLE 10
Reporting Source for OLDS Cases: 2018

REPORTING SOURCE	#	%
Poison Control Ctr	129	47
Hospital	104	38
Workers' Comp	36	13
Physician Report	3	1
Laboratory	0	—
Death Certificate	0	—
TOTAL	272	

Chemical Irritation: (1) A janitor for a building maintenance service was exposed to cleaning chemicals. She developed a cough and chest tightness. She was prescribed steroids and an inhaler in the Emergency Department. She smoked a half a pack of cigarettes per day since her 30s. (2) A car wash attendant in his late teens developed a cough and shortness of breath when the soap used at the car wash to pretreat cars was changed to a new soap. He was a lifelong non-smoker. **Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis:** (1) A female in her 30s was exposed to insecticides and mold at a farm. She was prescribed an inhaler. She was hospitalized one time. She smoked a half a pack of cigarettes per day. **COPD:** A male in his 50s developed COPD from his work as an auto mechanic. He formerly smoked cigarettes.

Demographic Characteristics

One hundred fifty-seven (60%) of the persons with OLDS were men; 103 (40%) were women, and gender was unknown for 12 cases. The average age of the OLDS cases was 39, ranging from 16 to 83 years of age.

Smoking Status

Fourteen (67%) of the 21 OLDS cases with known smoking status were current or ever smokers and 7 (33%) individuals had never smoked cigarettes. There were 251 cases with unknown smoking status.

Type of Industry

Table 11 shows the primary type of industry where exposure occurred among the OLDS cases. The predominant industry where individuals were exposed was manufacturing with 49 cases (18%), followed by 24 cases (9%) in accommodation and food services, 19 (7%) in construction and 11 (4%) in retail trade. The 167 individuals with a known workplace with OLDS worked at 138 different facilities. The workplace was unknown for 105 individuals.

MIOSHA Inspections-Industrial Hygiene Results

There was one inspection for a hypersensitivity case in 2018. During this inspection, two of 18 (11%) coworkers interviewed had respiratory symptoms. Air monitoring for total respirable dust exposure was below the OSHA permissible exposure limit. The company was not cited for any violations.

TABLE 11
Primary Industrial Exposure for OLDS Cases Reported in 2018

2002 North American Industry Classification System		#	%
11	Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1	<1
21	Mining	0	--
22	Utilities	2	1
23	Construction	19	7
31-33	Manufacturing	49	18
44-45	Retail Trade	11	4
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	6	2
51	Information	3	1
52	Finance & Insurance	1	<1
54	Veterinary Services	1	<1
56	Administrative & Support & Waste Mgt & Remediation Svcs	11	4
61	Educational Services	8	3
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	10	4
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Rec	7	3
72	Accommodation & Food Services	24	9
81	Auto Repair, Dry Cleaning, etc	6	2
92	Public Administration	8	3
00	Unknown	105	39
TOTAL		272	

Discussion

We recently published a summary of silicosis surveillance in Michigan from 1988- 2016 [4]. The main characteristics of the individuals reported during Michigan's 29+ years of silicosis surveillance are that they are elderly men who mainly worked in foundries in three counties. The age distribution is similar to that reported in the 1960s. [9] The older age of the patient (average year of birth, 1924) is secondary to the chronic nature of the disease and the typical long exposure to silica required to develop the disease (average 27 years of exposure to silica). However, we continue to receive reports of individuals with short-term exposure, who began work in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and three in the 2000s. Overall, 98 (8.7%) of 1,121 silicosis cases with known duration worked for less than 10 years (data not shown). One hundred nineteen (10.6%) of the 1,123 individuals with known decade of hire began work in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s or 2000s; 30 of them had worked for less than ten years. Individuals with silicosis who

began working since the 1970s were more likely to have done sandblasting than those who began working with silica before 1970 (52% vs. 34%). Of the 32 people who first were exposed to silica since the 1980s, six worked in foundries, four worked in auto manufacturing, three did cement/masonry work, two were buffing and polishing metal, two worked in auto repair, two worked at a tool and die shop, one worked in mineral processing, one worked in a dental laboratory, one was a heavy equipment operator who did excavating, one was a painter, one was a painter/sandblaster, one worked as a miner in gold fields in the Southwest, one welded, one was in construction, one worked in a boiler fabrication shop, one worked for a small sandpaper manufacturing operation, one was an oiler in an iron ore mine, one worked at a bronze foundry, and one was a plumber.
African American men are over-represented (38%), reflecting previous hiring practices in foundries. [10] African American workers consistently had higher incidence rates of silicosis than their white counterparts in the counties where rates were compared between these groups (Table 4). Overall for the state, the average annual incidence of silicosis among African American workers was 6.8 per 100,000 versus 1.3 per 100,000 for white workers (a 5.3-fold greater incidence rate).

The individuals reported generally have advanced disease: 282 (23.5%) with progressive massive fibrosis and another 424 (35.3%) with advanced simple silicosis (category 2 or 3). Only 25% of the reported patients had normal breathing tests [4]. Individuals had both restrictive and obstructive changes. Obstructive changes, although more prevalent among individuals who had smoked cigarettes, were found in half of the individuals who never smoked cigarettes (Table 3). The incidence of TB in the confirmed silicosis cases was 7%; this is 1,000-fold greater than that in the general population in the last decade [4]. Despite the severity of their disease, 62% had not applied for Workers' Compensation.

The reports of Michigan silicotics having obstructive lung changes is consistent with published reports of increased chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among silicotics, as well as among individuals without silicosis who have had silica exposure.[11] Individuals with silicosis are at risk of developing pulmonary hypertension, clinically significant bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.[12]

Hospitals are the primary reporting source of the patients identified through Michigan's surveillance system. Hospital discharge reporting is a more cost-effective method for identifying silica problem worksites than physician reporting, death certificates or Workers' Compensation data.[13] A comprehensive surveillance system for silicosis that combines all four reporting sources is as good, if not better, return for public health dollars invested as most other existing public health programs.[13]

Silicotics have an increased morbidity and mortality for malignant and non-malignant respiratory disease. [1,14] The increased risk for death is found both in patients who ever or never smoked cigarettes.[1] Individuals with silicosis also have an increased risk of developing connective tissue disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis [15,16] as well as an increased risk of developing chronic renal disease, especially anti-neutrophilic cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) positive disease.[17,18,19]

The national employer-based surveillance system was not designed to count chronic diseases such as silicosis. We have previously estimated that there were 3,600 to 7,300 newly diagnosed cases of silicosis each year in the United States from 1987–1996. [2] Using the same methodology for the time period 1997–2003 we estimate there were 5,586–11,674 newly diagnosed cases of silicosis per year in the United States. A recent paper using national Medicare data on hospitalizations estimated 3,260-7,105 cases per year [20]. Using an alternative approach with hospital discharge data, we estimate there were 1,372–2,867 newly diagnosed cases of silicosis per year in the United States. Based on the results of the national Medicare data and our extrapolation from national death certificate data, we believe that the true number of new cases of silicosis is closer to these larger estimates than using the actual number of death certificates that mention silicosis (~150 per year) or the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate based on employer reporting, which in 1999 reported only 2,200 cases for <u>all</u> dust diseases of the lung, including asbestosis and coal worker's pneumoconiosis in addition to silicosis.

Industrial hygiene inspections reveal violations of the exposure standard for silica in 39% of the facilities where

sampling was done. However, follow-up inspections of these same companies have shown a significant decrease in silica exposures. Companies not in compliance with the silica standard are requiring their workers to use powered air-purifying respirators or air-line respirators. However, because of an inadequate or absent medical surveillance program in 89% of the facilities, there is no way to monitor the adequacy of these controls in terms of health outcomes.

Silicosis remains an ongoing problem in Michigan with former foundry workers continuing to develop severe disease. In the last 10 years, the percentage of cases of silicosis from exposure to silica in foundries has decreased to 62% while cases from construction have increased to 22% and cases from mining have increased to 10% [4]. Michigan workers continue to be at risk of developing silicosis because of continued use of silica among abrasive blasters and inadequate controls in the construction industry, at foundries currently in operation, as well as in emerging industries with silica exposure including hydraulic fracturing [21] and engineered stone countertop fabrication. [22] Even without the development of silicosis, silica exposure is a risk factor for the development of lung cancer, connective tissue disease, tuberculosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).[11,14,23] These risks justify tighter workplace controls for silica even if the number of new cases of silicosis continues to decline.

Michigan OSHA has promulgated a new comprehensive standard for silica that includes a lower allowable level of silica in the air, worker education and medical surveillance. The standard is needed despite a decreasing trend of silicosis cases identified in Michigan, since this trend is more likely a product of more automated work practices with a smaller number of workers at risk than safer workplaces. The major decrease in cases of silicosis in Michigan can be attributed to the decrease in the number of foundry workers. There was a 75% decrease of foundry workers from 1973 to 1991 (Figure 6) and an 83% decrease in reported cases of silicosis from 1993 to 2011, factoring in a 20-year latency period for the development of silicosis. Additionally, the number of abrasive blasting companies using silica decreased 71% from 1995 to 2011 (2011 Annual Report—Tracking Silicosis and Other Work-Related Diseases in Michigan).

We are optimistic about the downward trend in reported silicosis cases but remain concerned about ongoing silica exposure and the increased risk of lung cancer, TB, COPD, connective tissue disease, and kidney disease associated with silica exposure. The promulgated comprehensive silica standard will be helpful in the foundry industry as well as for newer exposures in highway reconstruction, engineered stone countertop fabrication and hydraulic fracturing; it is too soon to see any ill health effects of these newer silica exposure sources. The new silica regulations require medical examinations beginning June 23, 2017 in Construction regardless of measured air levels and in 2018 in General Industry if the silica air level is above the permissible exposure limit (PEL) and in 2020 if the silica level is at or above the PEL.

Asbestos-related disease, both malignant and non-malignant, is the single most commonly diagnosed occupational lung disease. Asbestos-related disease is tracked from a variety of reporting sources in Michigan, including hospital inpatient discharge data, the 3rd Judicial Circuit Court, B-readers and other physicians, death certificates, and an annual survey of Michigan B-readers.

Targeting smoking cessation programs to individuals who work or used to work with asbestos should be a high priority. Guidelines for lung cancer screening from the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommend low-dose CT scans for adults 55 to 80 years of age who have a 30-pack-year cigarette smoking history and currently smoke or quit smoking less than 15 years prior. The guidelines do not mention asbestos exposure as a criterion. Given the known synergism between cigarettes and asbestos in increasing the risk of lung cancer for either exposure alone, supports screening individuals 50 to 80 with 20 years of asbestos exposure who ever smoked cigarettes regardless of whether they quit. For more information on the background for including asbestosis and asbestos exposure history in the determination for performing screening for lung cancer, see the PS News Summer 2015 newsletter (V26N3) at: www.oem.msu.edu. Similar data for silicosis and silica exposure is not available, but such screening should also be considered for these individuals.

The eighth year of OLDs surveillance resulted in the identification of a variety of respiratory illnesses from

workplace exposures. Future surveillance of OLDs cases will continue to identify workplaces where MIOSHA inspections are warranted. Other activities will focus on characterizing the nature and extent of the OLDs cases, and the identification of areas where education could benefit individuals who develop OLDs and to help prevent OLDs in others with similar workplaces and exposures.

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