

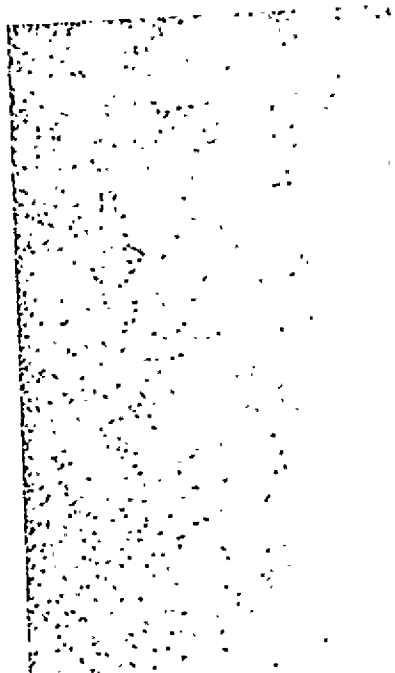
account of the investigation of this case (Figs. 1, 2).

This was a man who had an open biopsy for a markedly thickened pleura, the features of which were considered to be suggestive of malignancy. He died a few weeks after discharge from hospital; a coroner's post-mortem was done.

TABLE 13: 'CAUSE OF DEATH' OF 7 PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMATA

Endothelioma of Pleura . . . . .	1
Cancer of Lung . . . . .	5
Asbestosis . . . . .	1

The hospital pathologists decided that the material showed evidence of metastatic disease.



pleural tissue but decided that the most suspicious nodules on the posterior surface of the lung were malignant.

The coroner's pathologist reported asbestosis, cor pulmonale and thickening of the pleura.

The consultant pathologist of the British Mesothelioma Panel reported similarly on the sections that were submitted to him. Review of these histological preparations confirmed their findings.

However, re-examination of the biopsy material showed the presence of highly suspicious tissue which was suggestive of a mesothelioma. These sections were submitted to 4 members of the British Mesothelioma Panel: 2 diagnosed a mesothelioma; 2 hyperplastic fibrous tissue, but not malignant. A further 2 British pathologists had equally divided opinions. Finally, the sections were shown to a member of the South African and a

member of the American Mesothelioma Panel. The opinion was divided: 3 members were in favour and one undecided.

Other Malignant histology confirmed subjects who had endothelioma or carcinoma of the lung (Table 14) were certified as such. In the intestinal tract, a tumour was mentioned as the cause of death.

Endothelioma  
Carcinoma of Lung  
Carcinoma of Lung  
Carcinoma of Lung  
Carcinoma of Lung

by the pathologist and other pathologists.