

there was one case in a female with 'definite' home exposure and one male in control group B with 'probable' home exposure. In addition there were 26 persons with a 'possible' home exposure: 10 cases, 9 in control group A and 7 in control group B.

An analysis of cigarette smoking habits is shown in Table 6. In both males and females, persons in the primary lung cancer group had smoked considerably more than those in either the case or secondary lung cancer groups. The latter 2 groups had almost an identical distribution of smoking habits. The 19 men with definite or probable occupational exposure to asbestos showed no great difference in smoking habits from those with no occupational exposure.

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#### CONCLUSIONS

The findings from this study indicate that primary lung cancers are very rare in the community. It is somewhat doubtful whether there is a true increase in incidence of lung cancer associated with the definite or probable occupational exposure to asbestos was clearly demonstrated in a minority of male cases. It is doubtful if any such exposure had any such effect on occupational exposure.