minerals are known to modify the fibrogenic effects of crystalline silica.\textsuperscript{13} Our finding of exposure to mixed mineral dust (eg, free crystalline silica and non-fibrous silicates such as mica and kaolin) and mineralogical analysis findings similar to those of Kampalath\textsuperscript{et al}\textsuperscript{12} and Mulliez\textsuperscript{et al}\textsuperscript{13} tend to support their aetiological contribution.

In conclusion, mixed mineral dust toxicity should be considered in the aetiological diagnosis of anthracofibrosis. Repeated bronchial biopsies, sputum and bronchial fluid analyses for acid-fast bacilli enable exclusion of cancer and tuberculosis. Detailed history taking of potential exposure and/or mineralogical analyses can identify causative mineral dusts.

Competing interests: None.

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OSA and survival after stroke

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