Importance of past occupational exposures in the rising incidence of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis in the UK

We read with interest the recent article by Navaratnam et al highlighting the unexplained rising incidence of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) in the UK. While we agree that this area is of great clinical interest, we feel that the rapidly rising incidence, linked with the gender, age, geographical and socioeconomic risk factors for this disease, is strongly suggestive that the cause is not wholly idiopathic. Previous work by the same group found that 20% of IPF could be explained epidemiologically by occupational exposures to metals or wood dust, yet there is no discussion relating to how these or other exposures may have changed over the time period studied.

Mortality due to asbestosis is also likely to be highly relevant here, and in a separate paper published recently, the same research group has reported a 10-fold rise in asbestosis mortality from death certificate data (13 in 1968 to 129 in 2006). The authors went on to note that the rising asbestosis mortality mirrors the rising trend in mesothelioma mortality, where over a similar period deaths rose from 135 to 2058.

Given that the mortality from IPF clinical syndrome seems to be rising in parallel to that of mesothelioma, and that these diseases have similar demographic risk factors, the obvious question that arises is how much IPF is actually due to asbestos exposure that has not been recognised in life, or not recorded on the death certificate? Asbestos usage in UK industry was widespread up to the 1980s, as demonstrated by a recent mesothelioma study where two-thirds of the randomly selected male controls born in the 1940s were found to have worked in at least one high or medium risk job for asbestos exposure. These data suggest that it is likely that a large proportion of UK males presenting with pulmonary fibrosis aged 60–70 years will have previously been occupationally exposed to asbestos in the 1950s–1980s, whether or not they report it when questioned 40–50 years later. This is compounded by the similar radiological features shared by asbestosis and usual interstitial pneumonitis, as well as the problems of interpreting asbestos fibre counts if available. These diagnostic difficulties, linked with the known inaccuracies of death certificate data, and no understanding of individual susceptibility are likely to make establishing a clear epidemiological link between IPF and asbestos challenging.

While we agree with the authors that more research is required in this fascinating area, we believe the term ‘idiopathic’ may be misleading, and that a significant proportion of UK IPF is likely to relate to past occupational exposures. Given that UK peak asbestos usage was in the late 1960s, and with reference to a US model, mortality from asbestosis should peak around the same time as that of mesothelioma, sometime between now and 2020. The relative change in mortality from mesothelioma, asbestosis and IPF over the next decade will therefore be of great interest, and may give us a valuable insight into the true relationship between asbestos exposure and pulmonary fibrosis.

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Competing interests None.
Contributors This letter is co-written by both authors.
Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.
Accepted 9 August 2011

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Importance of past occupational exposures in the rising incidence of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis in the UK
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Thorax published online September 7, 2011

Updated information and services can be found at: http://thorax.bmj.com/content/early/2011/09/07/thoraxjnl-2011-200836

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