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- 1 Anderson HR. Chronic lung disease in the Papua New Guinea Highlands. *Thorax* 1979;34:647-53.
- 2 Green AB, Brown CD. *Textbook of pulmonary disease*. 2nd ed. London: Silver Books, 1982:49.
- 3 Grey EF. Cystic fibrosis. In: Green AB, Brown CD, eds. *Textbook of pulmonary disease*. London: Silver Books, 1982:349-62.

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lung pathology and cultures of respiratory secretions.

Numerous studies have been performed in this area in recent years in an attempt to clarify the diagnostic approach to the so-called "ventilator-associated pneumonia". It would be unfortunate if such efforts were wasted simply because of misinterpretation. The practical issue for physicians who care for patients on mechanical ventilation is to learn how much they can rely on the sampling technique(s) they routinely use when pulmonary infection is suspected. Taken together, the studies by Torres *et al* and others simply suggest that tracheal aspirates are just as good as other more "sophisticated" techniques using quantitative cultures and/or protected specimens, with or without bronchoscopy. I have already mentioned the potential impact of this approach on antibiotic usage in intensive care units and its consequences. But are we 25 years behind with diagnostic techniques of pulmonary infection?

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Silica exposure and risk of lung cancer

The objective review by Weill and McDonald (January 1996;51:97-102) of the role of silica exposure and the risk of lung cancer was long overdue and thoroughly needed. The authors endorse, albeit to a limited extent, the study by Checkoway *et al* of diatomite workers,¹ but in doing so they do not mention a most important observation that casts doubt on the alleged excess risk of lung cancer in the diatomite cohort. Thus, the overall SMR for lung cancer was 1.43, a figure which supports a mildly increased risk. Lacking a smoking history and in an effort to control the con-

founding effects of smoking, the authors calculated the SMRs for other cigarette smoke "induced" cancers - namely, those of the larynx, bladder, kidney, and oesophagus - and found no increase. While all of these cancers are related to cigarette smoking to some extent, the association is much more tenuous than it is for lung cancer. Other factors, in particular alcohol and diet, also have a significant effect. In contrast, the SMR for emphysema for the diatomite workers was 180, indicating a greater risk of dying from emphysema than from lung cancer. The cause and effect relationship between cigarette smoking and emphysema is as compelling, if not more so, than it is between lung cancer and smoking. Moreover, there is virtually no cause of disabling emphysema leading to death other than cigarette smoking.

Weill and McDonald correctly cast doubt on studies that rely on subjects selected from silicosis registries or from registers of those who have been compensated. One of the papers referred to is that of Ng *et al* who studied subjects with silicosis in Singapore.² The paper stated that over 90% of their cohort were smokers, compared with 60% of the general population. It is difficult to understand how so many studies that rely on silicosis registries and their like find their way into print. The question as to whether exposure to silica per se or silicosis is associated with an increased rate of lung cancer cannot be answered by statistical manipulation of defective data; statistics obviously have a role to play but, as Bradford Hill pointed out many years ago, only in conjunction with other criteria, the most important of which is biological plausibility.

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BOOK REVIEW

Tobacco and Health. Scientific editors: Sir Richard Doll and Sir John Crofton. (Pp 227; £45.00). London: Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd, 1996. 1 85315 272 2.

This book, edited by two of the most eminent men in the field, is composed of 17 chapters by current contributors in the area of smoking and health.

The chapters on price and consumption of tobacco by Townsend, on tobacco and the developing world by Mackay and Crofton, and on children and smoking: the family circle by Charlton are particularly pertinent and well written. Epidemiology and mortality are presented in two clear, easily digested chapters by Wald, Peto and co-authors. Sir

Richard Doll deals with cancers weakly related to smoking. Authors from the Bart's group spell out the harm from passive smoking and evidence of its effects on the respiratory and cardiovascular systems as well as during pregnancy.

The chapters by Reid on tobacco control, Chapman on advertising, and Pollock on the tobacco industry make stimulating, informative reading and are complemented by accounts of the current legal position of tobacco and of the industry's tactics.

There are informative chapters on smokeless tobacco, the history of tobacco substitutes, and the moves to reduce tar and nicotine levels. Baron provides a balanced discussion of the putative beneficial effects of nicotine and cigarette smoking, and a chapter is devoted to women as a vulnerable target group. The overview of cessation by Foulds is a competent account delivered from the viewpoint of a psychologist in the field, but perhaps more space could have been given to work and progress with patients.

This readable book is up to date, comprehensive, and well referenced. It is likely to be of interest to a wider audience than just medics, paramedics, public health experts, psychologists, and students who wish to be well informed. I recommend it not just to interested individuals, hospital and university libraries, but also to the general public. - IAC

NOTICES

International Lung Sounds Association

The 21st International Conference on Lung Sounds will be held in Chester, UK on 4-6 September 1996. For further information please contact Raymond L H Murphy Jr, Faulkner Hospital, 1153 Centre Street, Boston, MA 02130, USA (Telephone: 617 522-5800, x 1968; Fax: 617 522-4156) or John Earis, Liverpool Medical Institution, 114 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 5SR, UK (Telephone: 151 709 9125; Fax: 151 707 2810). Internet address: HTTP://WWW.UMANITOBA.CA/FACULTIES/MEDICINE/PEDIATRICS AND CHILD HEALTH/ILSA/

4th International Congress on the Immune Consequences of Trauma, Shock and Sepsis

The 4th International Congress on the Immune Consequences of Trauma, Shock and Sepsis - Mechanisms and Therapeutic Approaches will be held in Munich on 4-8 March 1997. The deadline for abstracts is 30 October 1996. For further information contact Prof Dr med E Faist, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Klinikum Grosshadern, Dept. of Surgery, Marchioninistrasse 15, 81377 Munich, Germany. Phone: 49-89-7095-3441/2461. Fax: 49-89-7095-2460. E-mail: faist@gch.med.uni-muenchen.de.