

Citation	Key Results
Chen M, Tse LA, Au RK, et al. Mesothelioma and lung cancer mortality: A historical cohort study among asbestosis workers in hong kong. <i>Lung Cancer</i> . 2012;76(2):165-170.	This historical cohort study among asbestosis workers revealed a strong association with the risk of deaths from lung cancer and mesothelioma. This study preliminarily offered a support for a possible link between asbestosis and the mortality from heart disease, but power is limited.
Goswami E, Craven V, Dahlstrom DL, Alexander D, Mowat F. Domestic asbestos exposure: A review of epidemiologic and exposure data. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research & Public Health</i> [Electronic Resource]. 2013;10(11):5629-5670	Domestic exposure of asbestos was associated with a summary relative risk estimate of 5.02 (CI 2.48-10.13).
Lotti M, Bergamo L, Murer B. Occupational toxicology of asbestos-related malignancies. <i>Clinical Toxicology: The Official Journal of the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology & European Association of Poisons Centres & Clinical Toxicologists</i> . 2010;48(6):485-496.	The attribution of lung cancer to asbestos exposure is difficult in a clinical setting because of the need to assess asbestos body burden and the fact that virtually all these patients are also tobacco smokers or former smokers
Park EK, Takahashi K, Jiang Y, Movahed M, Kameda T. Elimination of asbestos use and asbestos-related diseases: An unfinished story. <i>Cancer Science</i> . 2012;103(10):1751-1755.	International organizations, notably the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization, have repeatedly declared the need to eliminate ARDs, and have called on countries to stop using asbestos. However, the relevant national-level indicators (e.g., incidence/mortality rates and per capita asbestos use, as well as their interrelationships) indicate that ARDs are increasing and asbestos use is continuing in the world
Tse LA, Yu IT, Goggins W, et al. Are current or future mesothelioma epidemics in hong kong the tragic legacy of uncontrolled use of asbestos in the past? <i>Environ Health Perspect</i> . 2010;118(3):382-386	Hong Kong experienced an epidemic of mesothelioma from 2000 to 2006 that corresponded with the peak of local asbestos consumption in the early 1960s assuming an average latent period of 42 years. The incidence is anticipated to decline in the coming decades
Nielsen, Lene Snabe; Baelum, Jesper; Rasmussen, Jesper; et al. Occupational asbestos exposure and lung cancer - a systematic review of the literature . <i>Archives of Environmental and Occupational Health</i> . 2014; 69(4): 191-206.	This article is an overview of workers exposure to asbestos and its relations to lung cancer. It reviews a literature from different disciplines and gives a concise idea of the relationship.
Mossman, BT; Bignon, J; Corn, M; et al. Asbestos – scientific developments and implications for public policy. <i>Science</i> . 1990; 247(4940): 294-301.	This article is about the scientific developments surrounding asbestos and how they relate to making public policy.

<p>Wu, Wei-Te; Lin, Yu-Jen; Shiue, Huei-Sheng; Li, Chung-Yi; Tsai, Perng-Jy; Yang, Chun-Yuh; Liou, Saou-Hsing; Wu, Trong-Neng. Cancer incidence of Taiwanese shipbreaking workers who have been potentially exposed to asbestos. <i>Environmental Research</i>. 2014; 132: 370-378.</p>	<p>This article is about workers in Taiwan who have possibly been exposed to asbestos in a ship yard and the incidences of cancer that the workers have.</p>
<p>Cline, Rebecca J. W.; Orom, Heather; Chung, Jae Eun; et al. The role of social toxicity in responses to a slowly-evolving environmental disaster: the case of amphibole asbestos exposure in Libby, Montana, USA. <i>American Journal of Communal Psychology</i>. 2014; 54(1): 12-27.</p>	<p>This article is about how society is responding to a currently evolving environmental disaster involving asbestos, in this case the city of Libby, Montana is the focal point.</p>
<p>Polivka, Barbara J.; Wills, Celia. Student nurses' risk perceptions of home environmental hazards. <i>Public Health Nursing</i>. 2014; 31(4): 298-308.</p>	<p>This article is about how people involved in the public health field perceive hazards in their own homes, in this case they looked at student nurses.</p>
<p>Mastrangelo, G.; Fadda, Emanuela; Comiati, Vera; et al. A rare occupation causing mesothelioma: mechanisms and different etiology. <i>Medicina del Lavoro</i>. 2014; 105(5): 337-345.</p>	<p>This article discusses the different ways workers can get mesothelioma and how much is their job to blame for the disease.</p>
<p>Offermans N, Vermeulen R, van den Brandt P, et al. Occupational asbestos exposure and risk of esophageal, gastric and colorectal cancer in the prospective Netherlands Cohort Study. <i>International Journal Of Cancer. Journal International Du Cancer</i> [serial online]. October 15, 2014;135(8):1970-1977.</p>	<p>Asbestos exposure was significantly associated with risk for esophageal, colon, and rectal cancer.</p>
<p>Bang K, Mazurek J, Wood J, Hendricks S. Diseases attributable to asbestos exposure: years of potential life lost, United States, 1999-2010. <i>American Journal Of Industrial Medicine</i> [serial online]. January 2014;57(1):38-48.</p>	<p>Years of life lost due to asbestos between 1999 and 2010 was approximately 427,000. This mortality rate did not decrease from 1999 to 2010 which indicates that asbestos related deaths will continue to occur as previously exposed individuals age.</p>
<p>Hubaux R, Becker-Santos DD, Enfield KSS, Lam S, Lam WL, Martinez, VD. Arsenic, asbestos and radon: emerging players in lung tumorigenesis. <i>Environmental Health</i>. 2012, 11:89</p>	<p>A survey of the new data on the genetic and epigenetic factors and mechanism in lung tumorigenesis to further understand the occurrence of lung cancer especially in those who have never smoked.</p>