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Boletín Bibliográfico Temático Nº2 /Marzo 2013

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SILICOSIS

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The Experience of Miners Relocated to Alternative Positions due to Silicosis in the Andean of CODELCO, Chile, 2010.

Autor(es): Delgado D; Aguilera Mde L; Delgado F; Rug A
Saf Health Work; 3(2): 140, Jun. 2012.

To understand the personal experiences of mine workers that have experienced job relocation due to silicosis at the Andina Division of Corporación Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO), Chile. The purpose of the study was to provide useful information for the development of new local, business and public policies for the care of workers with silicosis. METHODS: A qualitative study based on a practical case study of 5 workers. The information was collected by means of structured individual interviews. The method of analysis was phenomenology. RESULTS: The corporal axis was the most commented upon. It included awareness of the illness, body pains, fatigue, and antagonistic mood disorders (sadness, or the difficulty in finding meaning in life). As far as personal ...

Efectos en el tiempo de la reubicación laboral y la calidad de vida en trabajadores mineros con silicosis de la División Andina-Codelco, Chile/ The over time effects of work relocation on the quality of life in mine workers with silicosis in the Andean division of Codelco, Chile

Autor (es): Delgado García, Diemen; Salazar Estrada, José; Aguilera, María de los Ángeles; González Baltazar, Raquel; Delgado García, Fabián; Parra Osorio, Liliana; Ramírez Yerba, Óscar

Med. segur. trab; 57(225): 339-347, oct.-dic. 2011

Introducción: Los países industrializados están sufriendo importantes transformaciones en su evolución demográfica, caracterizado por el envejecimiento de la población (disminución de la tasa de natalidad, incremento de la población adulta y aumento de la esperanza de vida). En España el decremento de la tasa pensionista/cotizante conlleva a que en la actualidad se esté discutiendo en el gobierno el retraso en la edad de jubilación. Objetivo: Determinar los efectos en el tiempo de la reubicación laboral y la calidad de vida de los trabajadores mineros con diagnóstico de silicosis de la División Andina, Codelco Chile. Materiales y Método: Estudio cuantitativo de series temporales en un solo grupo, se aplicó el cuestionario SF 36 a cinco trabajadores ...

Experiencias de la reubicación laboral en trabajadores con silicosis en una empresa minera/ Experiences of relocation work in workers with silicosis in a mining company

Autor (es): Delgado García, Diemen Darwin; Aguilera Velasco, María de Los Ángeles; Contreras Tudela, Gustavo Reinaldo; González Baltazar, Raquel
Cienc. Trab; 12(37): 386-390, jul.-sept. 2010.

Se realizó un estudio cualitativo para conocer las experiencias de la reubicación laboral en trabajadores con silicosis a través de describir, tematizar e interpretar las vivencias, en el periodo de octubre a diciembre de 2009 en una empresa minera en Chile. A través de tres estudios de caso, donde el criterio de inclusión más importante fue el diagnóstico de silicosis categoría 1. Se aplicaron entrevistas en profundidad basadas en una guía de entrevista. El análisis se enfocó en los cuatro existenciales fenomenológicos. En los resultados se encontró que los trabajadores describieron de forma profunda sus relaciones familiares, sociales y laborales (ôde mi familia recibí todo el apoyo en cuanto se supo de mi enfermedadö). Percibieron el apoyo de su jefa ...

Silicosis y trasplante pulmonar/ Lung transplantation in silicosis

Autor (es): Parada C., María Teresa; Aliste C., Víctor; Gil D., Rodrigo; Rodríguez D., Patricio; Fica D., Mauricio; Herzog O., Cristina; Calabran R., Lorena; Undurraga P., Alvaro
Rev. chil. enferm. respir; 23(2): 99-105, Jun. 2007.

Silicosis is a prevalent disease in Chile, a developing miner country. Scarce information about lung transplantation as an alternative for treating severe silicosis is available. Objective: To describe the time and way of exposure to silica and the clinical characteristics of silicotic patients subjected to lung transplantation at Clinica Las Condes, Santiago. Patients and Methods: From 38 patients subjected to lung transplantation

between 1999 and 2006, four of them were transplanted because of severe silicosis. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis was the predominant underlying disease (55 percent) of these 38 patients. Results: The four silicotic patients were transplanted at an age ranging from 34 to 65 years old. Their period of exposure ranged between 5 and 30 years ...

Silicosis en Chile/ Silicosis in Chile

Autor: Contreras Tudela, Gustavo

Cienc. Trab; 6(11): 14-18, ene. -mar. 2004

Hace medio siglo, la silicosis era la enfermedad ocupacional más importante en Chile. Este hecho le brindó el dudoso honor de ser mencionado directamente en la Ley 16.744, que generó el actual seguro de salud ocupacional vigente en nuestro país. En el presente artículo se plantea que el problema de la magnitud de la silicosis permanece desconocido, se analizan aspectos relevantes de la legislación nacional que atentan contra un adecuado manejo de la enfermedad y se proponen algunas vías de solución a dichos problemas.

Situación de exposición laboral a sílice en Chile/ Situation of occupational exposure to silica in Chile

Autor (es): Bernales C., Bélgica; Alcaíno L., Juan; Solís V., Rodrigo

Cienc. Trab; 10(27): 1-6, ene. -mar. 2008.

La exposición a sílice se asocia a trabajos que alteran la corteza terrestre, procesan rocas, usan arena con sílice; esta sustancia es cancerígena en humanos y produce silicosis, patología grave, irreversible y potencialmente mortal, prevenible y cuya prevalencia se desconoce en Chile. Para aproximarse a esta problemática el Instituto de Salud Pública de Chile realizó, entre los años 2004-2005, un estudio sobre los niveles de sílice a que están expuestos los trabajadores en Chile. Se evaluaron 132 empresas de 31 rubros; se tomaron 364 muestras de aire. Se encontró que en el 35 por ciento de los rubros se sobrepasó el Límite Ponderado Permisible de sílice definido en D.S. 594 y que el 33 por ciento de las muestras lo superaba. Posteriormente se estimó ...

Concurrent silicosis and pulmonary mycosis at death.

Autor(es): Iossifova Y; Bailey R; Wood J; Kreiss K

Emerg Infect Dis; 16(2): 318-20, Feb. 2010.

To examine risk for mycosis among persons with silicosis, we examined US mortality data for 1979-2004. Persons with silicosis were more likely to die with pulmonary mycosis than were those without pneumoconiosis or those with more common pneumoconioses. Health professionals should consider enhanced risk for mycosis for silica-exposed patients.

Excess lung function decline in gold miners following pulmonary tuberculosis.

Autor (es): Ross J; Ehrlich RI; Hnizdo E; White N; Churchyard GJ

Thorax; 65(11): 1010-5, 2010 Nov.

Few if any studies of the association between pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) and lung function loss have had access to premorbid lung function values. METHODS: Using a retrospective cohort design, the study recruited employed South African gold miners who had undergone a pulmonary function test (PFT) between January 1995 and August 1996. The 'exposed' group comprised 185 miners treated for pulmonary TB after the initial PFT and the 'unexposed' group comprised 185 age-matched miners without TB. All participants had a follow-up PFT between April and June 2000. The outcome of interest was decline in lung function during the follow-up period as measured by forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV(1)). RESULTS: After controlling for ...

Pneumoconiosis among underground bituminous coal miners in the United States: is silicosis becoming more frequent?

Autor (es): Laney AS; Petsonk EL; Attfield MD
Occup Environ Med; 67(10): 652-6, Oct. 2010..

Epidemiological reports since 2000 have documented increased prevalence and rapid progression of pneumoconiosis among underground coal miners in the United States. To investigate a possible role of silica exposure in the increase, we examined chest x-rays (CXR) for specific abnormalities (r-type small opacities) known to be associated with silicosis lung pathology. METHODS: Underground coal miners are offered CXRs every 5 years. Abnormalities consistent with pneumoconiosis are recorded by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) B Readers using the International Labour Organization Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses. CXRs from 1980 to 2008 of 90 973 participating miners were studied, focussing on reporting of ...

Autoantibodies in silicosis patients and in silica-exposed individuals.

Autor (es): Zaghi G; Koga F; Nisihara RM; Skare TL; Handar A; Rosa Utiyama SR; Silva MB
Rheumatol Int; 30(8): 1071-5, Jun. 2010.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of autoantibodies in silica-exposed patients with and without silicosis and without any known rheumatic disease. We studied 61 males exposed to silica for a mean time of 12.2 +/- 10.2 years of exposure. A total of 72.1% (44/61) of them presented with pulmonary silicosis. As control group we included 62 healthy males. In all samples we screened for rheumatoid factor (latex agglutination), antinuclear antibodies (indirect immunofluorescence), anti Scl-70 (ELISA) and ANCA (indirect immunofluorescence technique). One patient (1.6%) of the silica group had weakly positive ANA (titer 1:80, centromeric pattern); one (1.6%) had atypical ANCA and seven patients (11.4%) presented positive rheumatoid factor (values range ...

Oscillating migration and the epidemics of silicosis, tuberculosis, and HIV infection in South African gold miners.

Autor (es): Rees D; Murray J; Nelson G; Sonnenberg P

Am J Ind Med; 53(4): 398-404 ,Apr. 2010.

Hundreds of thousands of men from rural areas of South Africa and neighboring countries have come to seek work in the gold mines. They are not immigrants in the usual sense as they work for periods in the mines, go home, and then return. This is termed oscillating or circular migration. Today we have serious interrelated epidemics of silicosis, tuberculosis, and HIV infection in the gold mining industry. METHODS: This article discusses the role of oscillating migration in fuelling these epidemics, by examining the historical, political, social, and economic contexts of these diseases. RESULTS: The impact of silicosis, tuberculosis, and HIV infection extends beyond individual miners to their families and communities. CONCLUSION: Failure to control dust ...

Silicosis in automobile foundry workers: a 29-year cohort study.

Autor (es): Zhang M; Zheng YD; Du XY; Lu Y; Li WJ; Qi C; Wu ZL

Biomed Environ Sci; 23(2): 121-9, Apr. 2010.

The purposes were to determine the relationship between silicosis among foundry workers and their cumulative exposure to silica dust, and to establish a regression model to predict the risk for developing silicosis by a given length of employment and air concentrations of silica at worksites. METHODS: A 29-year cohort study was conducted, including all those employed for more than one year during January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1996 and all members of the cohort were followed-up to December 31, 2008. In total, 2009 workers of an automobile foundry in Shiyan, Hubei province were recruited in the study, 1300 at eight worksites including sand preparation, cast shakeout, and finishing, melting, moulding, core-making, overhead crane operation and pouring a ...

Quantitative crystalline silica exposure assessment for a historical cohort epidemiologic study in the German porcelain industry.

Autor (es): Birk T; Guldner K; Mundt KA; Dahmann D; Adams RC; Parsons W

J Occup Environ Hyg; 7(9): 516-28, Sept. 2010.

A time-dependent quantitative exposure assessment of silica exposure among nearly 18,000 German porcelain workers was conducted. Results will be used to evaluate exposure-response disease risks. Over 8000 historical industrial hygiene (IH) measurements with original sampling and analysis protocols from 1954-2006 were obtained from the German Berufs- genossenschaft der keramischen-und Glas-Industrie (BGGK) and used to construct a job exposure matrix (JEM). Early measurements from different devices were converted to modern gravimetric equivalent values. Conversion factors were derived from parallel historical measurements and new side-by-side measurements using historical and modern devices in laboratory dust tunnels and active workplace locations. Exposure value ...

Three decades of silicosis: disease trends at autopsy in South African gold miners.

Autor (es): Nelson G; Girdler-Brown B; Ndlovu N; Murray J

Environ Health Perspect; 118(3): 421-6, Mar. 2010.

Eliminating silicosis is a priority of the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization. Prevalence is particularly high in developing countries. OBJECTIVES: We describe trends in silicosis among South African gold miners who had had an autopsy between 1975 and 2007 and quantify the contributions of age at autopsy and employment duration to these trends. METHODS: South African miners and ex-miners are eligible for autopsy examination for occupational lung disease, regardless of the clinical cause of death, and the families of deceased mine workers may receive compensation from the government of South Africa. Miners who died from external causes and who had been employed in the gold mines for > 1 year were stratified by population ...

A brief review of silicosis in the United States.

Autor (es): Thomas CR; Kelley TR

Environ Health Insights; 4: 21-6, 2010.

Silicosis may be defined as the disease resulting from chronic occupational exposure to silica dust. Silica is primarily composed of quartz dust and has been classified since 2000 as a known human carcinogen by the U.S. government. Silicosis may lead to impairment of lung function resulting from fibrosis of the lungs. This may in turn lead to an increased susceptibility to the development of tuberculosis. Respirable particles are in the size range of less than one micrometer to as large as 30 micrometers. Silicosis is an untreatable, but preventable disease. This review explores the history of silicosis in the U.S. mining industry, including case studies of occupational silicosis.