# Extracted Content from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/silicosis-2010/

Silicosis 2010 Case Definition | CDC  
Skip directly to site content  
Skip directly to search  
An official website of the United States government  
Here's how you know  
Official websites use .gov  
A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States.  
Secure .gov websites use HTTPS  
A  
lock  
(  
) or  
https://  
means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites.  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
Explore Topics  
Search  
Search  
Clear Input  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View all  
Related Topics:  
NDC Application  
View All  
search  
close search  
search  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
Menu  
Close  
search  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Related Topics  
NDC Application  
View All  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
April 16, 2021  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
Silicosis  
2010 Case Definition  
Silicosis  
2010 Case Definition  
NOTE:  
A surveillance case definition is a set of uniform criteria used to define a disease for public health surveillance. Surveillance case definitions enable public health officials to classify and count cases consistently across reporting jurisdictions. Surveillance case definitions are not intended to be used by healthcare providers for making a clinical diagnosis or determining how to meet an individual patient’s health needs.  
CSTE Position Statement(s)  
09-OH-01  
Clinical Description  
Silicosis is an occupational lung disease caused by the inhalation of respirable dust containing crystalline silica. There are two forms of the disease: nodular silicosis and silicoproteinosis (acute silicosis). Nodular silicosis (chronic and accelerated) is slowly progressing and manifests as scarring of the lung tissue. It is typically evident on chest x-ray only after 10 or more years of exposure (chronic silicosis), but may be seen after as little as five years (accelerated silicosis). Nodular silicosis may present without symptoms; shortness of breath and cough typically accompany advanced disease. Silicoproteinosis (acute silicosis), a less common form of silicosis, is an alveolar filling process which becomes evident within weeks to months after a very intense initial exposure; death usually occurs within a few years of onset. Except in acute silicosis, lung biopsy is rarely needed for diagnosis, as the radiologic picture is often sufficiently distinct to permit diagnosis of silicosis in persons with a clear history of exposure. Individuals with silicosis are at increased risk of tuberculosis and lung cancer. Silica exposure and/or silicosis has also been associated with autoimmune diseases such as lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, and with glomerulonephritis. Silicosis is a progressive, incurable, and potentially fatal disease that can be effectively prevented by limiting exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust.  
Case Classification  
Probable  
Death certificate record listing silicosis or pneumoconiosis due to dust containing silica (as underlying or contributing cause of death);  
OR  
Hospital discharge record listing silicosis or pneumoconiosis due to dust containing silica (as primary, secondary, or other diagnosis);  
OR  
Workers’ compensation claim with a diagnosis of silicosis or pneumoconiosis due to dust containing silica;  
OR  
Health care professional’s report of an individual diagnosed with silicosis or pneumoconiosis due to dust containing silica.  
Confirmed  
History of occupational exposure to airborne silica dust and either or both:  
Chest radiograph (or other radiographic image, such as computed tomography) showing abnormalities interpreted as consistent with silicosis;  
OR  
Lung histopathology consistent with silicosis.  
Back to Top  
Sources  
Print  
Share  
Facebook  
LinkedIn  
Twitter  
Syndicate  
Content Source:  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
NNDSS receives and shares case data from state, local, and territorial health departments to help public health monitor, control, and prevent serious diseases.  
View All  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Sign up for Email Updates  
Contact CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
Public Health Publications  
Contact Us  
About CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
Public Health Publications  
HHS.gov  
USA.gov