

Organising pneumonia and other uncommon interstitial disorders

Carl J. Reynolds and Paul D. Blanc

April 24, 2016

1 Introduction

1.1

Attributing a disease process to a specific exposure can be difficult. Establishing causation is often complex, all the more so given the multi-factorial nature of many chronic conditions. Well-studied and relatively frequent entities such as COPD, ischaemic heart disease, and diabetes lend themselves to epidemiologic investigation that can delineate major risk factors and their relative contributions to risk at the population level. Uncommon diseases present added challenges to attribution, especially those for which the underlying pathological processes are poorly elucidated and the condition typically considered idiopathic.

Due to their infrequency, very uncommon processes are difficult to study using standard epidemiologic techniques, even using case-referent approaches. Only infrequently are potential associations for such diseases amenable to assessments that conform to Bradford-Hill criteria or other rigorous standards of causation. In particular, the links between occupational factors and uncommon respiratory conditions are often first described in isolated case reports or limited case series. These accounts, even with their acknowledged limitations, serve to document the potential association between a disease and an exposure scenario, disseminating that information to a wider clinical and academic community.

As additional case reports appear with a similar occupational association, the initial suspicion of cause and effect can be strengthened, although this may be counter-balanced by a publication bias against the appearance of further similar case reports due to a perceived lack of novelty. Systematic literature reviews of multiple cases or case series and, where feasible, case-referent investigations can serve to further support the validity of perceived causality. Animal data also can be critical, presuming that an experimental model exists for the disease process in question. The goal of this chapter is to consider relatively uncommon, generally idiopathic interstitial respiratory tract conditions in relation to potentially causative occupational exposures. In particular, we will address idiopathic pneumonias as well as certain other interstitial disease processes not typically considered as falling within the accepted canon of standard occupational lung diseases. These conditions are all related to chronic or sub-acute exposures that often occurred over a number of years, although sometimes the duration of exposure has been only weeks or months. We will not consider here acute lung injury patterns, for example toxic chemical-caused acute interstitial pneumonia nor chronic interstitial lung processes covered elsewhere in this text, such as the classic pneumoconiosis.

2 Organising pneumonia with a COP-like pattern

Organizing pneumonia is defined pathologically by the presence of intra-alveolar buds of granulation tissue, consisting of intermixed myofibroblasts and connective tissue (Cordier, 2000). Formerly, the term bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia

(BOOP) was also applied to this entity, but has fallen out of favor. Cryptogenic organising pneumonia (COP) is a clinicopathological entity in which organising pneumonia occurs due to an unknown cause, thus idiopathic by definition (Bradley et al., 2008). Nonetheless, there are known or suspected occupational causes of a COP-like pathological response.

The most well-established occupational cause of interstitial lung disease with a COP-like response is the chemical acramin, also known by the trade name Ardystyl. In April 1992 two young women who worked at a textile factory were treated for interstitial lung disease and severe pulmonary insufficiency at the hospital of Alcoi in the Autonomous Community of Valencia, Spain (Moya et al., 1994). Their work had involved the spraying of a reactive textile dye. The illnesses were notified to the local authority who linked them to another case involving a young woman who had worked at the same factory and who had succumbed to respiratory failure a few months before. This prompted an investigation of all printing textile factories that used similar spraying techniques in the area of Alcoi. Eight factories with a total of 257 employees were identified. Workers were interviewed with a standardised questionnaire covering respiratory symptoms and details of employment and each underwent a physical examination, chest radiograph, spirometry and a CT chest scan. Clinical and radiological data, together with biopsy samples from 71 employees, indicated the occurrence of an outbreak of organising pneumonia. Altogether there were six fatal cases. Epidemiological analysis of 22 cases who met radiological and biopsy criteria for organising pneumonia revealed that those who had worked at Factory A had the highest risk of being a case (RR=24.3; 95% CI=5.7-104.4), followed by Factory B (RR=11, 95% CI=11.9- 62.9) and only two out of 22 cases had never worked in factories A or B. Airborne aerosol in the two factories were compared. The concentration ranged from 5 to 16 mg/m³ (mean 10 mg/m³) in factory A and 1 to 3 mg/m³ (mean 2 mg/m³) in factory B. It was found that only in factories A and B had the presence of an airborne chemical by the trade name Acramin FWR that recently been substituted with another related compound Acramin FWN. Subsequently, a similar outbreak was identified in Algeria (Ould Kadi et al., 1994). Unfortunately, earlier toxicology studies of Acramin FWN and FWR had been limited to ingestion and dermal application, not studying the effects of inhalation. Subsequent experimental studies of Acramin FWN and FWR by inhalation confirmed its respiratory tract toxicity. Although the precise mechanism remains unclear, it is suspected that the highly negatively charged long chain molecular structure of Acramin FWN contributes to toxicity (Hoet et al., 1999).

The Ardystyl story is exceptional because the magnitude of the initial outbreak did allow for classic epidemiologic study and, unfortunately, a further outbreak under similar conditions confirmed the initial observations. Finally, experimental data later gave additional support in establishing causality. In addition to Ardystyl lung, however, there also have been other reports of COP-like pathology occurring in association with various occupational exposure scenarios. Each of these associations has been reported in an isolated case and in several of these the purported exposure was not well characterized.

A case of BOOP (the terminology used) was reported in a spice processing worker (Alleman and Darcey, 2002) whose primary responsibility was filling and operating the hopper of a misting device that sprayed spices onto potato chips. He manually transferred spice mix from sacks into the hopper and generated significant dust in the process. Unfortunately, the precise ingredients of the spice mix were unavailable to the authors and they also were not permitted access to the workplace such that the nature of the exposure could not be further characterized. In another case report, a cleaner was reported to have developed severe dyspnoea, cough, and fever, requiring hospitalisation, two weeks after a cleaning agent spill at work that resulted in benzalkonium compound vapour inhalation. In addition to BOOP (and of unknown significance) the cleaner was also diagnosed with myeloperoxidase deficiency (Stefano et al., 2003). Massive exposure to acetic acid steam resulting from an explosion in a chemical factory was described as resulting in delayed-onset BOOP in a 34-year old chemical worker (Sheu et al., 2008). In another irritant-related case, accidental exposure to hydrogen sulphide fume in an oil refinery worker resulted in a chemical pneumonitis with persistent right lower lobe consolidation; a lung biopsy was reported to show diffuse alveolar damage with organising pneumonia (Doujaiji and Al-Tawfiq, 2010). A case of COP developing following exposure to ortho-phenylenediamine was described in a 29-year old lab worker. The patient worked with ortho-phenylenediamine for six months before developing episodes of fever, productive cough, dyspnoea, and radiographic pulmonary infiltrates. A specific inhalation challenge with ortho-phenylenediamine with pre- and post-CT imaging supported the diagnosis (Sanchez-Ortiz et al., 2011). In another case report, a 58-year old man was reported to have developed BOOP after three months of exposure to heated electrostatic polyester powder paint. Mineralogical analysis indicated the presence of titanium dioxide nanoparticles in both the paint and in a lung biopsy and this was posited to be the causal agent, (Cheng et al., 2012). Finally, organising pneumonia temporally associated with gold dust inhalation was reported in a 47 year old restorer of religious art. He presented with a three week history of asthenia, myalgia, dry cough and fever which responded to systemic corticosteroids (Ribeiro et al., 2011).

This heterogeneous series underscores the challenges in interpreting the case-report literature as it pertains to an idiopathic parenchymal lung disease such as COP. Some of the cases (e.g., following irritant inhalation) seem more consistent with a bronchiolitis obliterans response similar to the well-established pattern following nitrogen dioxide inhalation, rather than a COP-like pattern. Other cases seem consistent with a chemically-caused extrinsic alveolitis. Because the medicinal use of gold is associated with pneumonitis (Tomioka and King, 1997), the case of organizing pneumonia linked with gold dust inhalation (like a rare exposure scenario) may have the greatest biologic plausibility among this group of individual reports. Nonetheless, the precedent of the Ardystil lung syndrome argues for continued vigilance for occupational exposures that may induce a COP-like pathological response. Further, it has been argued that polymers with natively charged functionality may be particularly suspect and that this structure-function relationship may explain the

recent outbreak of chemically associated severe lung injury to a disinfectant used in humidifiers in Korea (although that episode was not characterized by a COP-like pattern)(Nemery and Hoet, 2015).

3 Otherwise idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

3.1

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a diagnosis of exclusion. It is made in the presence of a usual interstitial pneumonitis (UIP) pattern on high resolution CT scan or biopsy. The diagnosis requires that known causes of interstitial lung disease (such as drug toxicity, connective tissue disease, domestic, and occupational or environmental exposures) be excluded (Travis et al., 2013).

In practice, a known cause of fibrosis that would exclude IPF may be missed. For example, Monsó et al. (1991) studied the lung dust content in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis with scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive x-ray analysis in 25 patients with a previous pathological diagnosis of IPF (using optical microscopy) and 25 normal lung controls. They identified a significant asbestos fibre burden in two of the cases (8 percent), leading to an alternative diagnosis of asbestosis. It is known that a variety of exposures can be associated with a UIP pathological pattern of response, including asbestos. Of note, extrinsic alveolitis, which can be occupational or environmental, is also prone to misdiagnosis as IPF (Morell et al., 2013, Kern et al., 2015). Extrinsic alveolitis is covered extensively elsewhere in this text and will not be considered further here.

Individual case assessment can identify misdiagnosed IPF, but beyond that clinical approach, there have also been a series of epidemiologic investigations addressing the question of a broader association between occupational factors and otherwise idiopathic fibrotic lung disease (Taskar and Coultas, 2006). To date, there have been 13 case-referent studies yielding a substantial body of literature on this topic (Scott et al., 1990, Iwai et al., 1994, Hubbard et al., 1996, Mullen et al., 1998, Hubbard et al., 1996, 2000, Baumgartner et al., 2000, Miyake et al., 2005, Gustafson et al., 2007, Pinheiro et al., 2008, García-Sancho Figueroa et al., 2010, Awadalla et al., 2012, Ekström et al., 2014). Eight have reported significant associations with metal dust exposure (Scott et al., 1990, Iwai et al., 1994, Hubbard et al., 1996, 2000, Miyake et al., 2005, Pinheiro et al., 2008), four with wood dust (Hubbard et al., 1996, Gustafson et al., 2007, Pinheiro et al., 2008, Awadalla et al., 2012) and two with stone dust (Baumgartner et al., 2000, Mullen et al., 1998). Collectively these studies are limited by the use of self-reported workplace exposure information, which is vulnerable to recall bias and confounding, and a failure to collect cumulative exposure data, a data gap that precludes investigation of dose-response relationships. Nonetheless, these studies, taken together, do provide strong evidence for an association between IPF and occupational exposures to metal, wood, and stone dust.

3.2 Other Fibrotic Parenchymal Lung Responses to Inorganic Inhalants

There are several unusual fibrotic lung conditions associated with inorganic inhalants. These can be characterized by pathological abnormalities difficult to distinguish from the UIP pattern of IPF, although the same exposures can also be manifested by with other lung pathological patterns of response. These inhalants include: rare earth pneumoconiosis, plutonium-associated fibrosis, and indium tin oxide-associated fibrosis.

Rare-earth pneumoconiosis is a term applied to a homogenous category of exposure (rare earth elements) but subsumes a heterogeneous group of parenchymal pulmonary pathologies, including diffuse fibrosis.

Exposure of photoengravers to carbon arc lamp fume features prominently in the early rare earth pneumoconiosis case report literature. The earliest report described a case in which infiltrates documented by chest radiograph developed in a worker in the photographic department of a German printing plant. The worker was known to have been exposed to carbon arc lamp fume for several years, which prompted analysis of work room flue dust. This dust was found to contain large amounts of rare earth elements. Examination of 67 men working under similar conditions demonstrated that radiographic changes correlated with years of exposure to carbon dusts (Heuck and Hoschek, 1968).

Interstitial lung fibrosis and restrictive lung function were reported in five reproduction photographers with more than a decade each of exposure to carbon arc lamp fume. X-ray microanalysis and electron diffraction revealed the presence of rare earth minerals (mainly cerium compounds) and the authors diagnosed cerium pneumoconiosis (Vogt et al., 1986). A 58 year old man who worked for 46 years in a photoengraving laboratory and was exposed to smoke emitted from carbon arc lamps presented with a two year history of progressive dyspnoea and minimally productive cough, a single case that was described in two separate publications (Vocaturro et al., 1983, Sabbioni et al., 1982). Chest radiography showed reticulo-nodular shadowing and cardiomegaly. An ECG showed signs of right ventricular hypertrophy and cardiac catheterisation revealed pulmonary hypertension. Pulmonary function testing revealed obstruction and a reduced diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide (DLco). Lung biopsy showed peri-bronchiolar infiltrates and foci of sclerotic thickening of the connective septal tissues. The weight in ng/g of rare earth elements and thorium was determined using neutron activation analysis for the patient and for 11 controls who lived in the same district of North Italy but did not have occupational exposure: the patient had elevated levels of rare earth elements (RE) in the tissue compared to regional controls. Although thorium (a RE co-contaminant) was also elevated, its concentration was two orders of magnitude lower than the maximal permissible concentration for occupational exposure to natural ²³²thorium, suggesting that the rare earths but not thorium was related to the pulmonary fibrosis observed. A case of pulmonary fibrosis has also been described in another photoengraver with 13 years exposure who presented 17 years after his exposure ended (Sulotto et al., 1986).

A 60 year-old man was described as having diffuse interstitial lung fibrosis

secondary to a distant 12 year exposure to rare earth dusts that occurred during work as a movie projectionist with arc lamp fume exposure. Rare earths were present in significantly higher concentrations in the lung biopsy of the patient when compared to controls; there was an absence of any other identifiable cause for lung fibrosis (Porru et al., 2001). Waring and Watling (1990) describes abnormally high tissue concentrations of rare earth elements in another movie projectionist with 25 years occupational exposure to carbon arc lamp fumes without the occurrence of respiratory disease but also enumerate 21 cases of RE pneumoconiosis. McDonald et al. (1995) describe a patient with 35 years exposure to rare earth materials in the course of his work as an optical lens grinder who presented with progressive dyspnoea with an interstitial pattern on chest radiograph. On biopsy, rare earth elements were documented to have accumulated and the histological pattern was indistinguishable from UIP on lung biopsy.

Dendriiform pulmonary ossification has been described in association with rare earth pneumoconiosis (Yoon et al., 2005). A 38 year old man presented with a non-productive cough of several months duration. He had a history of working for three years as a polisher at a crystal factory 20 years previously. He recalled that his workplace had been poorly ventilated and heavily contaminated with greenish polishing powder. A chest radiograph showed reticulonodular shadowing. A CT chest showed diffuse, tiny, circular or bead-like densities with branching structures in the interlobular septum, including the subpleural region. There were also emphysematous changes and bone windows showed a branching twig-like ossified mass in the right lower lobe and a few dot-like ossifications in both lower lobes. An open lung biopsy showed organizing pneumonia, interstitial fibrosis, peripheral emphysema, dendriiform pulmonary ossification, and the presence of particulate matter. Analytic transmission electron microscopy with energy dispersive x-ray analysis demonstrated the presence of cerium oxide and lanthanum, both rare earth elements. Particles other than rare earth metals such as quartz, feldspar, mica, kaolinite, halloysite, talc and TiO₂ were also present but were detected only infrequently. Other cases of rare earth pneumoconiosis have been reported among cerium rare earth processors ((Husain et al., 1980, Nappée et al., 1972) and in glass polishers who use cerium containing rouge (Le Magrex, 1979).

In addition to the literature summarized above, there has also been an additional study based on bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) analytes from a referral laboratory in France. That study found that seven of 416 otherwise non-characterized cases of occupational interstitial disease manifested elevated BAL cerium (Pairon et al., 1994). Among these, two were photo-engravers, and three glass or metal polishers. Further details for one of these, who also had worked as a part-time projectionist, were provided in a separate case report (Pairon et al., 1995, Husain et al., 1980).

As noted earlier, thorium does not appear to be a confounder explaining rare earth pneumoconiosis, but inhaled radionuclides have otherwise been implicated in occupational pulmonary fibrosis as well. This has been shown best by Newman et. al. in a retrospective study of nuclear weapons workers that estimated the absorbed radioactive dose to the lung with an internal dosimetry model (Newman

et al., 2005). The study population comprised 326 plutonium-exposed workers and 194 unexposed referents. The severity of chest radiograph interstitial abnormalities between the two groups was compared using the profusion scoring system. There was a significantly higher proportion of abnormal chest radiographic profusion scores (by International Labour Organization scoring) among plutonium-exposed workers (17.5%) than among the referent population (7.2%). In that study, lung doses of 10 Severts (Sv) or greater conferred a 5.3-fold risk (95% CI 1.22-3.4) of having an abnormal radiograph consistent with pulmonary fibrosis (controlling for the potentially confounding effects of age, smoking and asbestos exposure).

An emerging disease process in this group is interstitial pneumonia from exposure to indium-tin oxide (ITO) (Cummings et al., 2010, 2012, 2013, Homma et al., 2003, 2005, Lison and Delos, 2010, Lison et al., 2009, Omae et al., 2011, Tanaka et al., 2010, long Xiao et al., 2010). ITO is a sintered material composed of indium oxide and tin oxide and used in the making of thin-film transistor liquid crystal displays for televisions and computers. An early report (Homma et al., 2003) described a prototypical case: a 27 year-old man who worked for three years in a Japanese metal processing factory as an operator of a wet surface grinder. He presented with 10 months of increasing dry cough, night sweats, progressive breathlessness, anorexia, and weight loss. He had digital clubbing and was hypoxaemic on room air. Chest CT demonstrated sub-pleural honeycombing and diffuse ground-glass opacities; lung biopsy found interstitial pneumonia and numerous fine particles within the alveolar macrophages and the alveolar spaces. The co-locating presence of indium and tin was demonstrated with X-ray energy spectrometry. In addition, the patient was found to have a high serum indium level ($290\mu\text{l}$), approximately 3000-fold above a referent value ($0.1\mu\text{l}$). Treatment with prednisolone was initiated but the patient succumbed to his illness. The same group described a similar, though less severe, case two years later (Homma et al., 2005) in a 30 year old engineer from the same metal plant. A follow-up study of 115 workers at the same manufacturing plant identified 14 individuals with features of interstitial fibrosis on chest CT (Chonan and Taguchi, 2004). Experimental studies using rodent studies confirmed the pulmonary toxicity of ITO as well as its constituent metallurgic components (Tanaka et al., 2010, Lison and Delos, 2010).

Since these initial reports of an IPF-like response, cases of pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP), including one fatality, have been reported among workers at a US facility producing ITO ((Cummings et al., 2010). The first patient described, a 49 year old non-smoker, noted the onset of dyspnoea after working nine months as a hydrogen furnace operator in a poorly ventilated room where he was exposed to ITO fumes. A high resolution CT scan demonstrated extensive ground-glass opacities, centrilobular nodules, and intralobular and inter-lobular septal thickening. The DLco was markedly reduced (37% predicted) and the PaO₂ was 59mmHg. Bronchoalveolar lavage demonstrated predominance of vacuolated macrophages and lymphocytes. Subsequent lung biopsy revealed proteinaceous material and globules positive with periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stain consistent with PAP. Scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive xray analysis identified the particles

within the proteinaceous material as primarily indium. The patient was treated with oral steroids and segmental then whole lung lavage but succumbed to respiratory failure six years after presentation. A second patient, a 39 year old smoker, had a similar presentation and also had biopsy-proven pulmonary alveolar proteinosis with inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry confirmed indium (29.3/g per gram) in his lung tissue.

Since these initial reports of an IPF-like response, cases of pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP), including one fatality, have been reported among workers at a US facility producing ITO (Cummings et al., 2010). The first patient described, a 49 year old non-smoker, noted exertional dyspnoea paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea after working nine months as a hydrogen furnace operator in a poorly ventilated room where he was exposed to ITO fumes. A high resolution CT scan demonstrated extensive ground-glass opacities, centrilobular nodules, and intralobular and interlobular septal thickening. The DLco was markedly reduced (37% predicted) and the PaO₂ was 59mmHg. Bronchoalveolar lavage demonstrated predominance of vacuolated macrophages and lymphocytes. Subsequent lung biopsy revealed proteinaceous material and globules positive with periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) stain consistent with PAP. Scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive xray analysis identified the particles within the proteinaceous material as primarily indium. The patient was treated with oral steroids and segmental then whole lung lavage but succumbed to respiratory failure six years after presentation. A second patient, a 39 year old smoker, had a similar presentation and also had biopsy-proven pulmonary alveolar proteinosis with inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry confirmed indium (29.3 μ /g) in his lung tissue.

A subsequent review of ten cases from three countries (Japan, US, China) of indium lung disease of whom seven were categorized as having ILD and three PAP reported common pulmonary histological features of intra-alveolar exudate typical of alveolar proteinosis (n=9), cholesterol clefts and granulomas (n=10), and fibrosis (n=9) (Cummings et al., 2012). The PAP-classified cases had presented with a shorter latency from first exposure (1-2 years) compared to those diagnosed as having ILD cases (4-13 years), suggesting a time-related spectrum of response and disease progression. Workplace surveillance in a US ITO production facility found that spirometric abnormalities frequent even in asymptomatic workers (14 of 45 screened; 31%) (Cummings et al., 2013). The experience with rare earth pneumoncosis, radionuclides, and ITO-induced lung disease underscores the point that unusual interstitial disease even if attributed to a discrete cause, there can be multiple pathological manifestations. Further, such exposures may also contribute to disease misidentified as due to other causes or simply labeled as idiopathic.

3.3 Parenchymal Lung Responses to Synthetic Fibers

As opposed to the fibrotic lung responses to the inorganic dusts and fumes summarized in the preceding sections, other patterns of idiopathic pneumonia can be associated with the inhalation of synthetic fibers, in particular those categorized generically as

flock. Flock is a powder-like material comprised of very short fibres (0.2-5mm) used in various industrial applications, including as covering on adhesive-coated fabrics in a way that produces a velvety surface. Flock is manufactured by cutting nylon, rayon, polyester, and other synthetic fibres and filaments. There are two main flock cutting means employed. One is guillotine cutting which produces fibres of a precisely defined length and is the most common method used industrially. The second is rotary cutting, which generates fibres of less-precisely defined length and may be more prone to the production of particles with adverse respiratory effects (Kern et al., 1998).

In retrospect, the initial case series of what was later recognized to be nylon flock workers lung originated in a manufacturing plant in Ontario, Canada where flock was produced using rotary cutters (Lougheed et al., 1995). That outbreak, however, was misattributed to mold exposure and pathologically classified as another idiopathic interstitial disease, desquamative interstitial pneumonia (DIP). Subsequent follow up of this cohort to study the natural history of flock workers lung (Turcotte et al., 2013) found three main patterns after exposure cessation: complete resolution (of symptoms and radiographic and pulmonary function test abnormalities); stable persistence of symptoms, radiographic and pulmonary function test abnormalities; and a progressive decline in pulmonary function causing death from respiratory failure and secondary pulmonary hypertension. Low baseline diffusing capacity (DLco), a marker of interstitial disease, was associated with the persistence and progression of disease.

Kern et al. (1998) described two cases of interstitial lung disease in a nylon flocking plant (Microfibres in Rhode Island) which prompted a case-finding survey and retrospective cohort study. The index case, a 34 year old previously asymptomatic textile worker developed work-related dyspnoea that initially resolved on holidays then progressed over time to fixed exertional dyspnoea and chronic dry cough. Pulmonary function testing showed a moderate restrictive deficit and a reduced DLco (29% of predicted). Chest CT imaging showed diffuse, striking ground glass opacities and patchy areas of consolidation, predominantly in the lower lobes. The patient was presumptively diagnosed with extrinsic alveolitis, removed from the work, and treated with glucocorticosteroids to good effect. A second case, aged 28, who had worked at the same manufacturing plant presented with chronic cough, dyspnea, and pleuritic chest pain. He also manifested a restrictive lung function and a reduced DLco, with a chest CT demonstrating diffuse micronodular densities and patchy mild ground glass opacities. Transbronchial biopsy revealed a dense lymphocytic infiltrate and a subsequent open lung biopsy found diffuse interstitial lung disease characterized by bronchiolocentric nodular and diffuse interstitial fibrosis without granulomas. In this case too, a presumptive diagnosis of extrinsic alveolitis initially was made.

These diagnoses were later revised in favor of a new entity, flock-related interstitial lung disease (flock workers lung). When a case definition of abnormal bronchoalveolar lavage cellularity, restrictive lung function, and chest CT showing diffuse ground glass opacity or micronodularity was applied to current and former workers from

the same plant, eight additional cases of flock workers lung were identified. All improved with removal from further exposure. A further five cases, bring the total to 19 were eventually reported (Kern et al., 2000). In a field investigation, the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) identified the presence of respirable-sized nylon particulates in bulk samples of rotary-cut flock and in workroom air in this manufacturing process, consistent with inhalation of these fibers being causally related to the observed respiratory syndrome (Burkhart et al., 1999).

In addition to nylon-associated flock-workers lung, other similar outbreaks of disease have been linked to inhalation exposure to rayon and polyethylene textile fibers similarly cut into very fine particles using rotary cutters. This lends support to the presumption that the physical characteristics of synthetic fiber flock, rather than its chemical make-up, drive the pathophysiology of this condition.

Atis et al. (2005) carried out a cross-sectional study at a plant in Turkey comparing 50 polypropylene flock workers with 45 controls. Flock workers worked amidst visible clouds of dust for 8h per day six days a week using rotary cutters in two small rooms with inadequate ventilation and they did not use respiratory protective equipment. All workers with direct exposure to polypropylene flock (N=58) were invited to participate and 50 agreed forming the study group. Control group members were randomly sampled from workers at the plant who did not have direct exposure to polypropylene flock. Eligibility criteria required that participants had worked in the same part of the factory for at least three years. All subjects completed a respiratory questionnaire and underwent a range of tests. Work-related respiratory symptoms were reported in 26% of the exposed subjects and in 13.3% of the controls, a difference which was not statistically significant. Logistic regression analysis showed that the risk of respiratory symptoms increased 3.6 fold in polypropylene flocking workers when compared to controls (odds ratio: 3.6; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.0712.02). Multivariate analyses controlling for age, sex, and tobacco use showed that being a worker in the polypropylene flock industry ($p = 0.001$) and the duration of work in years ($p = 0.03$) were predictive factors for impairment of pulmonary function. HRCTs (done in only 10 participants) revealed diffuse ground glass attenuation in two subjects, focal ground glass appearance in one subject, and bronchial thickening in four subjects. In addition to this cohort from Turkey, there has also been a separately reported case series from Spain of lung disease among polyethylene (as opposed to polypropylene) flock workers showing CT abnormalities in 3 of 15 and in the patient most affected follicular bronchiolitis on lung biopsy (Barroso et al., 2002).

Employee concern at a US plant with a greeting card manufacture process in which rayon flock was used prompted a cross-sectional survey which included an environmental evaluation, standardized questionnaire, spirometry, DLco testing, and methacholine challenge testing (Antao et al., 2007). Of 239 completing questionnaires, 146 47 reported cleaning flocking equipment with compressed air (35 of these were also flock workers). UDust and fiber samples were largely below detection limits, but peaks were observed when cleaning with compressed air was carried out. Workers

who cleaned for 1h per week or more using compressed air had a higher symptom prevalence of eye, nasal, and throat irritation, sinus symptoms, chronic cough, and medically diagnosed asthma. Although no statistically significant relationship was observed between flock exposure and spirometry results or methacholine challenge testing, the number of years of exposure to flock was significantly associated with abnormally low VA.

3.4 Desquamative Interstitial Pneumonia

Desquamative interstitial pneumonia (DIP) is characterized by the accumulation of numerous pigmented macrophages within the most distal air-spaces of the lung and, sometimes, the presence of giant cells. DIP is usually associated with smoking, but is also recognized to occur in non-smokers, prompting further investigations into its causes (Godbert et al., 2013). Scanning electron microscopy and energy-dispersive xray analysis of 62 cases of biopsy proven cases of DIP found tissue levels of inorganic particles were markedly higher than controls (Abraham and Hertzberg, 1981).

Of note, a DIP-like pattern has been reported in association with several occupational exposures, all at the case report level. Two cases have been reported in aluminum welders. One was a case of DIP in a 35-year old (Herbert et al., 1982) who presented with a two month history of exertional dyspnoea and a slight cough, having worked as an electric arc welder for 16 years with exposed to aluminum, magnesium and other metal fumes. He manifested a restrictive pulmonary deficit a reduced DLco on lung function testing. Initially diagnosed with a pulmonary embolism, a subsequent lung biopsy showed diffuse chronic interstitial fibrosis which was predominantly desquamative but also had areas of patchy mural fibrosis. There were numerous intra-alveolar cells with abundant cytoplasm and vesicular nuclei containing refractive, but not birefringent brown particles that stained positive with Prussian blue positive. Transmission electron microscopy and energy dispersive x-ray analysis showed substantial aluminum dust tissue burden. A second case was reported in a 57 year old aluminum welder with a two month history of progressive dyspnoea, dry cough, decreased exercise tolerance and hypoxia. For five years prior to presentation he had worked as an aluminum welder which involved grinding aluminum. A CT chest revealed bilateral ground glass opacities in the upper and mid lung zones. Pulmonary function testing demonstrated a moderate restrictive ventilatory deficit with a severe impairment in gas transfer capacity. Predominant macrophages were seen on bronchoalveolar lavage. The diagnosis of DIP was made on the basis of open lung biopsy (Chelvanathan et al., 2011). An association between occupational dust exposure and DIP has been also been observed in a drywall construction worker exposed to crysotile asbestos fibers (Freed et al., 1991), and single cases have been reported following exposure to fire-extinguisher powder, diesel fumes, beryllium and copper dust (Craig et al., 2004), and solder fume exposure (Moon et al., 1999). A further single case has been described in a 28 year old never-smoker who served in US Navy in Gulf War and was involved in

sanding ships for 18 months, but the specific exposure was not elucidated (Safdar M, 2011). Although hard metal lung disease, due to tungsten carbide-cobalt, can have elements of desquamation, the hallmark of its pathology is the presence of giant cells. Because giant cell pneumonia is considered to be due to hard metal until proven otherwise, newer guidelines have removed this condition from consideration among otherwise idiopathic pneumonias, despite the fact that cases without apparent exposure to this causal agent have been reported (Blanc, 2007). Hard metal lung disease is discussed in greater depth elsewhere in this text.

As noted, DIP is usually associated with cigarette smoke exposure and is along a histologic spectrum of responses that also includes respiratory bronchiolitis interstitial lung disease (RB-ILD). Both RB-ILD and DIP are characterized by macrophage accumulation with the distinction between them dependent on the extent and distribution of this process (and also reflected by the pattern of disease on HRCT). In recent guidelines the term smoking-related interstitial lung disease has been used to refer to both of these conditions (Travis et al., 2013).

Despite the dominance of smoking for RV-ILD, like a small number of cases due to occupational exposures, predominantly work-related second hand smoking, have been reported. A clinicopathological review of 10 specimens identified as having a histopathological pattern of RBILD (Moon et al., 1999) identified one case who was a never smoker but who had occupational exposure to solder fume. This patient was a 35 year old female who had a HRCT scan that favored the diagnosis of DIP, a restrictive ventilatory defect, and a reduced DLco (59% of predicted). A larger clinicopathological review of 109 specimens with a histopathological pattern of RBILD found two cases among apparent never-smokers (Fraig et al., 2002). One had substantial non-occupational second hand smoke exposure while the other (a 77 year-old male who reported minimal exposure to smoking, having had only a three year history of intermittent smoking 54 years previously) he reported a potentially significant occupational history, having worked as a mechanic in an environment with diesel fume and fiberglass dust. Another case of RBILD was reported in a 52 year-old man with a 30 pack-year smoking history and a 40 year history of work repairing diesel engines is reported (Canessa et al., 2004). The authors suggest that the patient's RBILD was due to both smoking and occupational exposure but do not describe the occupational exposures in detail or provide evidence for such exposures being causal. Another case describes a 54 year old non-smoker with an 8 year history of heavy occupational exposure to secondhand cigarette smoke during her work as a waitress (Woo et al., 2007). A chest radiograph showed diffusely scattered small micronodules bilaterally and high-resolution CT scan showed evenly distributed ill-defined centrilobular nodules and ground-glass throughout both lung fields. A lung biopsy was obtained showed a respiratory bronchiolitis pattern with the accumulation of pigment-laden macrophages within the alveolar spaces consistent with RB-ILD.

These case reports do not take away from the dominance of direct cigarette smoking in the etiology of both DIP and RB-ILD. Nonetheless, they do raise the possibility that occupational factors can come into play and should be considered

for both conditions.

3.5 Other Unusual Occupational Interstitial Lung Diseases

3.5.1 Lipid pneumonia

Mineral oils are used as coolants, cutting oils, or lubricants in several industrial processes and often give rise to respirable aerosolized mists. Although lipid pneumonia is generally approached as a self-medication related misadventure, work-related lipid pneumonia due to mineral oil aerosols and related inhalation exposures is a well-established phenomenon.

Cullen et al. (1981) reported five of nine tandem mill operators exposed being referred for evaluation of respiratory complaints prompting examination. Exercise studies revealed that the workers exercise was limited by ventilation and arterial oxygen desaturation before reaching a submaximal heart rate and bronchoscopy, lavage, and biopsy revealed evidence of lipid pneumonia. Assessment of the mill revealed levels of respirable oil mist measured by personal samplers to be below maximal acceptable levels and the authors speculate that an absence of similar case series may be due to either an unidentified peculiarity of the work process at the particular mill or workers voluntarily removing themselves from the workplace before the development of pronounced radiographic and functional changes.

At the case report level, lipid pneumonia has been described for a variety of occupations where oils are sprayed. A 59 year old workman is reported to have developed lipid pneumonia after five years of massive exposure to aerosolized new car paraffin coating as a result of hot water cleaning using a compressed air jet in small workshop without ventilation or respiratory protective equipment (Pujol et al., 1990). Chest CT showed diffuse interstitial disease; transbronchial biopsy showed mixed alveolitis including alveolar macrophages with abnormal cytoplasmic vacuoles; an open lung biopsy was performed showing interstitial pneumonitis with fibrosis and electron microscopy showed alveolar macrophages with features of paraffin-laden cytoplasmic vacuoles. Cases of occupational lipid pneumonia have been reported in professional painters as a consequence of workplace exposure to paraffins and oily sprays, including oil entrained in an air-supplied respirator (Abad Fernández et al., 2003, Carby and Smith, 2000). Other reports of occupational lipid pneumonia include a cash register repair man with a 17 year history of regularly spraying machines with a naphtha solvent, and later a grade 10 liquid petrolatum, for lubrication (PROUDFIT et al., 1950) and a 30 year old aircraft mechanic developing lipid pneumonia after employing the use of a spray to clean aircraft engines that was comprised of one-half kerosene and one-half cleansing agent which was composed of 50% vegetable oil soap (FOE and BIGHAM, 1954).

Finally, a 24-year old developing lipid pneumonia, not as a result of oil being sprayed, but following inhalation of burning fat fume has been reported (Oldenburger et al., 1972). Another oil combustion product inhalation scenario has been described as a cause of dendriform pulmonary ossification in three patients, two of whom

were exposed occupationally (Martinez and Ramos, 2008). (This rare pathological response was noted earlier in the context of rare earth pneumoconiosis. The first hydrocarbon-exposed patient worked for two years burning hospital waste in an incineration oven where he was exposed to diesel oil fume in an environment with limited ventilation. The patient did not have respiratory symptoms at the time, but 22 years after the end of exposure radiographic changes were detected. The second patient had a history of sleeping four hours every other night inside a turned-off metallurgy oven for eight months. The oven used kerosene combustion fuel. Fifteen years after the end of exposure the patient developed wheezing episodes that initially were treated as asthma until CT findings led to a biopsy and tissue diagnosis.

3.6 Airway centered interstitial fibrosis

Airway centered interstitial fibrosis is a rare histopathological pattern that has been described in small retrospective case series. The initial case series (Yousem and Dacic, 2002) of this entity reported 10 patients with a similar histological appearance to hypersensitivity pneumonitis but without interstitial granulomas who had a striking centrilobular and bronchiolocentric concentration of chronic inflammatory cell infiltrate. No identifiable cause could be found for the cases and, at a mean follow-up of four years, a third had died from their respiratory disease and over half had persistent or progressive disease, suggesting a more aggressive disease process than hypersensitivity pneumonitis. A later series (Churg et al., 2004) described 12 patients with small airway-centered interstitial fibrosis. The histopathology differed from the original series in that fibrosis around large airways and microscopic evidence of fibrosis around the small airways, suggesting interstitial fibrosis, was also present. The patients presented with chronic cough and progressive dyspnoea. Seven of the patients were never-smokers and eight had possible occupational or environmental exposures including to wood smoke, birds, cotton, and chalk dust. Chest radiographs for the patients were always abnormal and the most common pattern seen was diffuse reticulonodular infiltrates with central predominance, thickening of the bronchial walls, and small central ring shadows. CT scans were available in five patients and the main abnormalities seen were peribronchovascular interstitial thickening and traction bronchiectasis with thickened airway walls and surrounding fibrosis. Both cases series showed a female preponderance, evidence of restriction and impaired gas exchange on pulmonary function studies, and an aggressive course in some patients.

A further single case of airway centered interstitial fibrosis in a patient with exposure to cleaning product has been reported (Serrano et al., 2006). A 51 year old cleaner presented to the outpatients department of a Spanish hospital with dry cough and progressive dyspnoea. A chest radiograph showed a basal reticulonodular shadowing pattern. Lung function testing showed a restrictive ventilatory defect and diffusing capacity was reduced (47% predicted). The patient was an ex-smoker with a 10 pack year history, lumbar scoliosis, and a history of acute hepatitis and recurrent renal colic. In her work as cleaner she washed floors in

a poorly ventilated area using cleaning solution which contained 25% hydrochloric acid, 55% sodium hydroxide (pH, 14), surfactants, and glycols, over a four year period. Despite treatment with high dose glucocorticosteroids she had a progressive decline in her FVC and diffusing capacity.

3.6.1 Eosinophilic pneumonia

Shorr et al. (2004) reported a case series patients with acute eosinophilic pneumonia (AEP). Eighteen patients were identified among 183000 military personnel deployed in or near Iraq during the 13 month study period March 2003 - March 2004. The case definition required patients to report a febrile illness followed by the development of respiratory symptoms such as cough, dyspnoea, or both. Symptoms had to be present for less than a month and the patient had to have infiltrates on chest radiograph. Patients with evidence of pulmonary eosinophilia based on either bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) or lung biopsy were classified as definite cases of AEP (N = 7). Patients who did not undergo BAL or biopsy but who developed peripheral eosinophilia (total eosinophil count, $>250 \text{ cells} \times 10^3/\text{mL}$; percentage of eosinophils, $\geq 10\%$ of differential cell count) were categorized as probable cases of AEP (N = 11). All cases were extensively investigated for parasite infection and other infective pathologies as well as autoimmune conditions associated with pulmonary eosinophilia. Two patients died. A standardized questionnaire was administered to cases and a sample of 72 controls. Controls were military personal without AEP recruited from respective military units of the two patients who died. All cases used tobacco, with 78% recently beginning to smoke. All but one reported significant exposure to fine airborne sand or dust. Compared with the control group a higher proportion of cases smoked (100% vs 67%) and had recently started smoking (78% vs 3%). Fine airborne sand or dust exposure was similar between the two groups (94% vs 97%). The authors speculate that the combination of new onset smoking and dust exposure may have been causative. A second case series of 44 military personnel with AEP associated with smoking is also reported (Sine et al., 2011). AEP has also been reported in conjunction with smoking and firework fume inhalation (Hirai et al., 2000), indoor renovation work, gasoline tank cleaning, explosion of a tear gas bomb (Philit et al., 2002), and in a fireman with exposure to high concentrations of dust from the world trade center during rescue efforts following the September 11th, 2001, terrorist attack (Rom et al., 2002).

3.7 Anthracofibrosis

Anthracofibrosis is defined as narrowing of the bronchial lumen associated with black pigmentation (anthracosis) of the overlying mucosa. It is typically seen in the presence of active TB infection and absence of pneumoconiosis. However, several recent case series have described anthracofibrosis occurring in the absence of TB in patients with occupational and environmental dust exposures. (Naccache et al., 2008) report three cases of anthracofibrosis occurring in patients with no

exposure to TB and which they attribute as due to mixed mineral dusts containing free crystalline silica and other silicates exposure on the basis of occupational history and mineralogical micromanalysis using transmission electron microscopy. One of the patients was previously a forklift driver at a foundry and a solderer at a metallurgy plant with exposure to aluminum and silica, one a bricklayer with silica and asphalt exposure, and one a stonemason with silica exposure. Wynn et al. (2008) report a series of seven patients who all presented in a manner which arose the suspicion of lung cancer, prompting bronchoscopy and subsequent diagnosis of anthracofibrosis. Six of the seven cases had no exposure to TB but did have potentially causal occupational exposures. Three patients were exposed to tile dust, of these, two worked at a tile making factory and one was a tiler. Two had previously worked as coal miners, and one had been exposed to asbestos, coal, and flour dust in his work as an engineer. Sigari and Mohammadi (2009) report a series of 487 patients in Iran with anthracosis and 291 with anthracofibrosis. Almost half of the patients were female nonsmokers, and it was suggested that the condition was caused mostly by domestic wood fires used for cooking (which can be considered a non-salaried occupational exposure). Male patients included farmers, manual workers, miners, and bakers. Kim et al. (2009) describe 333 patients in Korea with anthracofibrosis diagnosed between 1998 and 2004, of which two thirds had no exposure to pulmonary TB. All patients had long-term exposure to biomass smoke, all male patients were farmers and all female patients were housewives.

3.8 NSIP and Acute Lymphocytic Pneumonia

Occupational NSIP has been described in two case reports. The first reports a 50 year-old smoker (20-pack year history) and curry sauce factory worker with a 13 year history of exposure to curry powder dust containing a mix of ground spices and pepper (Ando et al., 2006). CT chest revealed multiple irregular consolidations along with bronchovascular bundles, biapical cystic air spaces, and trivial pleural effusion. A VATS lung biopsy showed a cellular and fibrosing NSIP pattern. Lymphocyte stimulation tests (LST) using the patients peripheral blood lymphocytes were positive for curry powder, ground black pepper, and ground white pepper used at the factory. The patient was treated with azathioprine and prednisolone but went on to develop bilateral pneumothoraces and die from ventilatory insufficiency with hypercapnia. The second reports a 62 year old hospital pharmacist with clonazepam dust exposure as a result of crushing up to 5000 clonazepam tablets a month in a small poorly ventilated room. Symptoms and radiological signs resolved fully with cessation of exposure. (Lewis et al., 2012)

There has been only a single case report of what was categorized as Acute Lymphocytic Pneumonia. Schauble and Rich (1994) reported a 36 year-old asymptomatic crematorium worker with six years of heavy dust exposure on the job who participated in a research program as a healthy volunteer and was incidentally found to have lymphocytosis on BAL.

3.9 Nanoparticles

It is appropriate to conclude with consideration of engineered nano-particles, since this relatively new group of occupational exposures has raised considerable concern of potential adverse respiratory tract effects. Long-standing sources of very fine particles that are byproducts of industrial processes rather than intentionally engineered (especially welding fumes) are capable of causing a number of adverse respiratory effects. Moreover, there are animal experimental models in which certain classes of engineered nanoparticles (especially nano-tubules) can induce exert pulmonary pathologic changes. In contradistinction, the human experience to date, even at the case report level, has not implicated novel engineered nano-particles in causing any of the interstitial lung diseases we considered above. A widely cited case series of seven female factory workers in China with heavy exposure to nanoparticles of a polycrylic ester and pleural effusions has been raised as being the first report of such an effect (Song et al., 2009). In that series, lung biopsy analysis (available for two of the seven workers) showed nonspecific pulmonary inflammation and pleural foreign-body granulomas. Transmission electron microscopy demonstrated the presence of nanoparticles in the cytoplasm and nucleoplasm of pulmonary epithelial and mesothelial cells. The predominant site of pathophysiologic effect was the pleura. Although this episode of toxic-nanoparticle pleuritis does not fit well into any of the categories of unusual interstitial disease that we have addressed, this outbreak nonetheless reminds us that we must remain vigilant for emerging occupational associations of respiratory disease a wide spectrum of conditions. The label of idiopathic should never be taken at face value.

References

- Abad Fernández, A., de Miguel Díez, J., López Vime, R., Gómez Santos, D., Nájera Botello, L., and Jara Chinarro, B. (2003). [lipoid pneumonia related to workplace exposure to paint]. *Arch Bronconeumol*, 39(3):133–135.
- Abraham, J. L. and Hertzberg, M. A. (1981). Inorganic particulates associated with desquamative interstitial pneumonia. *Chest*, 80(1 Suppl):67–70.
- Alleman, T. and Darcey, D. J. (2002). Case report: bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia in a spice process technician. *J Occup Environ Med*, 44(3):215–216.
- Ando, S., Arai, T., Inoue, Y., Kitaichi, M., and Sakatani, M. (2006). Nsip in a curry sauce factory worker. *Thorax*, 61(11):1012–1013.
- Antao, V. C. S., Piacitelli, C. A., Miller, W. E., Pinheiro, G. A., and Kreiss, K. (2007). Rayon flock: a new cause of respiratory morbidity in a card processing plant. *Am J Ind Med*, 50(4):274–284.

- Atis, S., Tutluoglu, B., Levent, E., Ozturk, C., Tunaci, A., Sahin, K., Saral, A., Oktay, I., Kanik, A., and Nemery, B. (2005). The respiratory effects of occupational polypropylene flock exposure. *Eur Respir J*, 25(1):110–117.
- Awadalla, N. J., Hegazy, A., Elmetwally, R. A., and Wahby, I. (2012). Occupational and environmental risk factors for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis in egypt: a multicenter case-control study. *Int J Occup Environ Med*, 3(3):107–116.
- Barroso, E., Ibañez, M. D., Aranda, F. I., and Romero, S. (2002). Polyethylene flock-associated interstitial lung disease in a spanish female. *Eur Respir J*, 20(6):1610–1612.
- Baumgartner, K. B., Samet, J. M., Coultas, D. B., Stidley, C. A., Hunt, W. C., Colby, T. V., and Waldron, J. A. (2000). Occupational and environmental risk factors for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: a multicenter case-control study. collaborating centers. *Am J Epidemiol*, 152(4):307–315.
- Blanc, P. D. (2007). Is giant cell interstitial pneumonitis synonymous with hard metal lung disease? *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 176(8):834; author reply 834–834; author reply 835.
- Bradley, B., Branley, H. M., Egan, J. J., Greaves, M. S., Hansell, D. M., Harrison, N. K., Hirani, N., Hubbard, R., Lake, F., Millar, A. B., Wallace, W. A. H., Wells, A. U., Whyte, M. K., Wilsher, M. L., British Thoracic Society Interstitial Lung Disease Guideline Group, B. T. S. S. o. C. C., of Australia, T. S., Society, N. Z. T., and Society, I. T. (2008). Interstitial lung disease guideline: the british thoracic society in collaboration with the thoracic society of australia and new zealand and the irish thoracic society. *Thorax*, 63 Suppl 5:v1–58.
- Burkhart, J., Piacitelli, C., Schwegler-Berry, D., and Jones, W. (1999). Environmental study of nylon flocking process. *J Toxicol Environ Health A*, 57(1):1–23.
- Canessa, P. A., Pratic, L., Bancalari, L., Fedeli, F., Bacigalupo, B., and Silvano, S. (2004). Respiratory bronchiolitis associated with interstitial lung disease. *Monaldi Arch Chest Dis*, 61(3):174–176.
- Carby, M. and Smith, S. R. (2000). A hazard of paint spraying. *Lancet*, 355(9207):896.
- Chelvanathan, A., Drost, N., and Cutz, J.-C. (2011). Desquamative interstitial pneumonia in an aluminum welder: a case report. *CHEST Journal*, 140(4.MeetingAbstracts):129A–129A.
- Cheng, T.-H., Ko, F.-C., Chang, J.-L., and Wu, K.-A. (2012). Bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia due to titanium nanoparticles in paint. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 93(2):666–669.

- Chonan, T. and Taguchi, O. (2004). The incidence of interstitial pneumonia patients in an ito sputtering targets producing factory. *Nihon Kokyuki Gakkai Zasshi*, 42:185.
- Churg, A., Myers, J., Suarez, T., Gaxiola, M., Estrada, A., Mejia, M., and Selman, M. (2004). Airway-centered interstitial fibrosis: a distinct form of aggressive diffuse lung disease. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 28(1):62–68.
- Cordier, J. F. (2000). Organising pneumonia. *Thorax*, 55(4):318–328.
- Craig, P. J., Wells, A. U., Doffman, S., Rassi, D., Colby, T. V., Hansell, D. M., Bois, R. M. D., and Nicholson, A. G. (2004). Desquamative interstitial pneumonia, respiratory bronchiolitis and their relationship to smoking. *Histopathology*, 45(3):275–282.
- Cullen, M. R., Balmes, J. R., Robins, J. M., and Smith, G. J. (1981). Lipoid pneumonia caused by oil mist exposure from a steel rolling tandem mill. *Am J Ind Med*, 2(1):51–58.
- Cummings, K. J., Donat, W. E., Ettensohn, D. B., Roggli, V. L., Ingram, P., and Kreiss, K. (2010). Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis in workers at an indium processing facility. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 181(5):458–464.
- Cummings, K. J., Nakano, M., Omae, K., Takeuchi, K., Chonan, T., Long Xiao, Y., Harley, R. A., Roggli, V. L., Hebisawa, A., Tallaksen, R. J., Trapnell, B. C., Day, G. A., Saito, R., Stanton, M. L., Suarathana, E., and Kreiss, K. (2012). Indium lung disease. *Chest*, 141(6):1512–1521.
- Cummings, K. J., Suarathana, E., Edwards, N., Liang, X., Stanton, M. L., Day, G. A., Saito, R., and Kreiss, K. (2013). Serial evaluations at an indium-tin oxide production facility. *Am J Ind Med*, 56(3):300–307.
- Doujaaji, B. and Al-Tawfiq, J. A. (2010). Hydrogen sulfide exposure in an adult male. *Ann Saudi Med*, 30(1):76–80.
- Ekström, M., Gustafson, T., Boman, K., Nilsson, K., Tornling, G., Murgia, N., and Torn, K. (2014). Effects of smoking, gender and occupational exposure on the risk of severe pulmonary fibrosis: a population-based case-control study. *BMJ Open*, 4(1):e004018.
- FOE, R. B. and BIGHAM, R. S. (1954). Lipid pneumonia following occupational exposure to oil spray. *J Am Med Assoc*, 155(1):33–34.
- Fraig, M., Shreesha, U., Savici, D., and Katzenstein, A.-L. A. (2002). Respiratory bronchiolitis: a clinicopathologic study in current smokers, ex-smokers, and never-smokers. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 26(5):647–653.

- Freed, J. A., Miller, A., Gordon, R. E., Fischbein, A., Kleinerman, J., and Langer, A. M. (1991). Desquamative interstitial pneumonia associated with chrysotile asbestos fibres. *Br J Ind Med*, 48(5):332–337.
- García-Sancho Figueroa, M. C., Carrillo, G., Pérez-Padilla, R., Fernández-Plata, M. R., Buendía-Roldán, I., Vargas, M. H., and Selman, M. (2010). Risk factors for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis in a mexican population. a case-control study. *Respiratory medicine*, 104(2):305–309.
- Godbert, B., Wissler, M.-P., and Vignaud, J.-M. (2013). Desquamative interstitial pneumonia: an analytic review with an emphasis on aetiology. *Eur Respir Rev*, 22(128):117–123.
- Gustafson, T., Dahlman-Höglund, A., Nilsson, K., Ström, K., Tornling, G., and Torén, K. (2007). Occupational exposure and severe pulmonary fibrosis. *Respiratory medicine*, 101(10):2207–2212.
- Herbert, A., Sterling, G., Abraham, J., and Corrin, B. (1982). Desquamative interstitial pneumonia in an aluminum welder. *Hum Pathol*, 13(8):694–699.
- Heuck, F. and Hoschek, R. (1968). Cer-pneumoconiosis. *Am J Roentgenol Radium Ther Nucl Med*, 104(4):777–783.
- Hirai, K., Yamazaki, Y., Okada, K., Furuta, S., and Kubo, K. (2000). Acute eosinophilic pneumonia associated with smoke from fireworks. *Intern Med*, 39(5):401–403.
- Hoet, P. H., Gilissen, L. P., Leyva, M., and Nemery, B. (1999). In vitro cytotoxicity of textile paint components linked to the "ardystil syndrome". *Toxicol Sci*, 52(2):209–216.
- Homma, S., Miyamoto, A., Sakamoto, S., Kishi, K., Motoi, N., and Yoshimura, K. (2005). Pulmonary fibrosis in an individual occupationally exposed to inhaled indium-tin oxide. *Eur Respir J*, 25(1):200–204.
- Homma, T., Ueno, T., Sekizawa, K., Tanaka, A., and Hirata, M. (2003). Interstitial pneumonia developed in a worker dealing with particles containing indium-tin oxide. *J Occup Health*, 45(3):137–139.
- Hubbard, R., Cooper, M., Antoniak, M., Venn, A., Khan, S., Johnston, I., Lewis, S., and Britton, J. (2000). Risk of cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis in metal workers. *Lancet*, 355(9202):466–467.
- Hubbard, R., Lewis, S., Richards, K., Britton, J., and Johnston, I. (1996). Occupational exposure to metal or wood dust and aetiology of cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis. *The Lancet*, 347(8997):284–289.
- Husain, M. H., Dick, J. A., and Kaplan, Y. S. (1980). Rare earth pneumoconiosis. *J Soc Occup Med*, 30(1):15–19.

- Iwai, K., Mori, T., Yamada, N., Yamaguchi, M., and Hosoda, Y. (1994). Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. epidemiologic approaches to occupational exposure. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 150(3):670–675.
- Kern, D. G., Crausman, R. S., Durand, K. T., Nayer, A., and Kuhn, C. (1998). Flock worker's lung: chronic interstitial lung disease in the nylon flocking industry. *Ann Intern Med*, 129(4):261–272.
- Kern, D. G., Kuhn, C., Ely, E. W., Pransky, G. S., Mello, C. J., Fraire, A. E., and Miller, J. (2000). Flock worker's lung: broadening the spectrum of clinicopathology, narrowing the spectrum of suspected etiologies. *Chest*, 117(1):251–259.
- Kern, R. M., Singer, J. P., Koth, L., Mooney, J., Golden, J., Hays, S., Greenland, J., Wolters, P., Ghio, E., Jones, K. D., Leard, L., Kukreja, J., and Blanc, P. D. (2015). Lung transplantation for hypersensitivity pneumonitis. *Chest*, 147(6):1558–1565.
- Kim, Y. J., Jung, C. Y., Shin, H. W., and Lee, B. K. (2009). Biomass smoke induced bronchial anthracofibrosis: presenting features and clinical course. *Respir Med*, 103(5):757–765.
- Le Magrex, L. (1979). Raguenaud a.-pneumoconiose et cerium. *Archives des Maladies Professionnelles*, 40:1–2.
- Lewis, A., Gibbs, A., and Hope-Gill, B. (2012). Probable occupational pneumonitis caused by inhalation of crushed clozapine. *Occup Med (Lond)*, 62(5):385–387.
- Lison, D. and Delos, M. (2010). Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis in workers at an indium processing facility. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 182(4):578; author reply 578–578; author reply 579.
- Lison, D., Laloy, J., Corazzari, I., Muller, J., Rabolli, V., Panin, N., Huaux, F., Fenoglio, I., and Fubini, B. (2009). Sintered indium-tin-oxide (ito) particles: a new pneumotoxic entity. *Toxicol Sci*, 108(2):472–481.
- long Xiao, Y., rong Cai, H., hua Wang, Y., qing Meng, F., and ping Zhang, D. (2010). Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis in an indium-processing worker. *Chin Med J (Engl)*, 123(10):1347–1350.
- Lougheed, M. D., Roos, J. O., Waddell, W. R., and Munt, P. W. (1995). Desquamative interstitial pneumonitis and diffuse alveolar damage in textile workers. potential role of mycotoxins. *Chest*, 108(5):1196–1200.
- Martinez, J. A. B. and Ramos, S. G. (2008). Inhalation of hydrocarbon combustion products as a cause of dendriform pulmonary ossification. *Med Hypotheses*, 71(6):981–982.
- McDonald, J. W., Ghio, A. J., Sheehan, C. E., Bernhardt, P. F., and Roggli, V. L. (1995). Rare earth (cerium oxide) pneumoconiosis: analytical scanning electron microscopy and literature review. *Mod Pathol*, 8(8):859–865.

- Miyake, Y., Sasaki, S., Yokoyama, T., Chida, K., Azuma, A., Suda, T., Kudoh, S., Sakamoto, N., Okamoto, K., Kobashi, G., Washio, M., Inaba, Y., and Tanaka, H. (2005). Occupational and environmental factors and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis in Japan. *Ann Occup Hyg*, 49(3):259–265.
- Monsó, E., Tura, J., Pujadas, J., Morell, F., Ruiz, J., and Morera, J. (1991). Lung dust content in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: a study with scanning electron microscopy and energy dispersive x ray analysis. *British journal of industrial medicine*, 48(5):327–331.
- Moon, J., du Bois, R. M., Colby, T. V., Hansell, D. M., and Nicholson, A. G. (1999). Clinical significance of respiratory bronchiolitis on open lung biopsy and its relationship to smoking related interstitial lung disease. *Thorax*, 54(11):1009–1014.
- Morell, F., Villar, A., Angeles Montero, M., Muñoz, X., Colby, T. V., Pipvath, S., Cruz, M.-J., and Raghu, G. (2013). Chronic hypersensitivity pneumonitis in patients diagnosed with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: a prospective case-cohort study. *Lancet Respir Med*, 1(9):685–694.
- Moya, C., Ant, J. M., and Taylor, A. J. (1994). Outbreak of organising pneumonia in textile printing sprayers. collaborative group for the study of toxicity in textile aerographic factories. *Lancet*, 344(8921):498–502.
- Mullen, J., Hodgson, M. J., DeGraff, C. A., and Godar, T. (1998). Case-control study of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and environmental exposures. *J Occup Environ Med*, 40(4):363–367.
- Naccache, J.-M., Monnet, I., Nunes, H., Billon-Galland, M.-A., Pairon, J.-C., Guillon, F., and Valeyre, D. (2008). Anthracofibrosis attributed to mixed mineral dust exposure: report of three cases. *Thorax*, 63(7):655–657.
- Nappée, J., Bobrie, J., and Lambard, D. (1972). [pneumoconiosis due to cerium]. *Arch Mal Prof*, 33(1):13–18.
- Nemery, B. and Hoet, P. H. (2015). Humidifier disinfectant-associated interstitial lung disease and the ardystil syndrome. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 191(1):116–117.
- Newman, L. S., Mroz, M. M., and Ruttenber, A. J. (2005). Lung fibrosis in plutonium workers. *Radiat Res*, 164(2):123–131.
- Oldenburger, D., Maurer, W. J., Beltaos, E., and Magnin, G. E. (1972). Inhalation lipid pneumonia from burning fats. a newly recognized industrial hazard. *JAMA*, 222(10):1288–1289.
- Omae, K., Nakano, M., Tanaka, A., Hirata, M., Hamaguchi, T., and Chonan, T. (2011). Indium lung—case reports and epidemiology. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health*, 84(5):471–477.

- Ould Kadi, F., Mohammed-Brahim, B., Fyad, A., Lellou, S., and Nemery, B. (1994). Outbreak of pulmonary disease in textile dye sprayers in algeria. *Lancet*, 344(8927):962–963.
- Pairon, J. C., Roos, F., Iwatsubo, Y., Janson, X., Billon-Galland, M. A., Bignon, J., and Brochard, P. (1994). Lung retention of cerium in humans. *Occup Environ Med*, 51(3):195–199.
- Pairon, J. C., Roos, F., Sébastien, P., Chamak, B., Abd-Alsamad, I., Bernaudin, J. F., Bignon, J., and Brochard, P. (1995). Biopersistence of cerium in the human respiratory tract and ultrastructural findings. *Am J Ind Med*, 27(3):349–358.
- Philit, F., Etienne-Mastroianni, B., Parrot, A., Guérin, C., Robert, D., and Cordier, J.-F. (2002). Idiopathic acute eosinophilic pneumonia: a study of 22 patients. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 166(9):1235–1239.
- Pinheiro, G. A., Antao, V. C., Wood, J. M., and Wassell, J. T. (2008). Occupational risks for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis mortality in the united states. *Int J Occup Environ Health*, 14(2):117–123.
- Porru, S., Placidi, D., Quarta, C., Sabbioni, E., Pietra, R., and Fortaner, S. (2001). The potencial role of rare earths in the pathogenesis of interstitial lung disease: a case report of movie projectionist as investigated by neutron activation analysis. *J Trace Elem Med Biol*, 14(4):232–236.
- PROUDFIT, J. P., VAN ORDSTRAND, H. S., and MILLER, C. W. (1950). Chronic lipid pneumonia following occupational exposure. *Arch Ind Hyg Occup Med*, 1(1):105–111.
- Pujol, J. L., Barnon, G., Bousquet, J., Michel, F. B., and Godard, P. (1990). Interstitial pulmonary disease induced by occupational exposure to paraffin. *Chest*, 97(1):234–236.
- Ribeiro, P. A., Giro, F., and Henriques, P. (2011). [a rich and blessed professional illness - organizing pneumonia due to gold dust]. *Rev Port Pneumol*, 17(4):182–185.
- Rom, W. N., Weiden, M., Garcia, R., Yie, T. A., Vathesatogkit, P., Tse, D. B., McGuinness, G., Roggli, V., and Prezant, D. (2002). Acute eosinophilic pneumonia in a new york city firefighter exposed to world trade center dust. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 166(6):797–800.
- Sabbioni, E., Pietra, R., Gaglione, P., Vocaturo, G., Colombo, F., Zanoni, M., and Rodi, F. (1982). Long-term occupational risk of rare-earth pneumoconiosis. a case report as investigated by neutron activation analysis. *Sci Total Environ*, 26(1):19–32.

- Safdar M, Mitchell JL, J. B. (2011). Smoking related lung disease in a non-smoker. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 183:A5663.
- Sanchez-Ortiz, M., Cruz, M., Viladrich, M., Morell, F., and Muñoz, X. (2011). Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia due to ortho-phenylenediamine. *Respiratory Medicine CME*, 4(4):164–165.
- Schauble, T. L. and Rich, E. A. (1994). Lymphocytic alveolitis in a crematorium worker. *Chest*, 105(2):617–619.
- Scott, J., Johnston, I., and Britton, J. (1990). What causes cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis? a case-control study of environmental exposure to dust. *BMJ: British Medical Journal*, 301(6759):1015.
- Serrano, M., Molina-Molina, M., Ramirez, J., Snchez, M., and Xaubet, A. (2006). [airway-centered interstitial fibrosis related to exposure to fumes from cleaning products]. *Arch Bronconeumol*, 42(10):557–559.
- Sheu, B.-F., Lee, C.-C., Young, Y.-R., Li, L.-F., and Chang, S.-S. (2008). Delayed-onset bronchiolitis obliterans with organising pneumonia associated with massive acetic acid steam inhalation. *Thorax*, 63(6):570.
- Shorr, A. F., Scoville, S. L., Cersovsky, S. B., Shanks, G. D., Ockenhouse, C. F., Smoak, B. L., Carr, W. W., and Petrucci, B. P. (2004). Acute eosinophilic pneumonia among us military personnel deployed in or near iraq. *JAMA*, 292(24):2997–3005.
- Sigari, N. and Mohammadi, S. (2009). Anthracosis and anthracofibrosis. *Saudi Med J*, 30(8):1063–1066.
- Sine, C., Allan, P., Haynes, R., Scoville, S., Shuping, E., Hultman, A., and Osborn, E. (2011). Case series of 44 patients with idiopathic acute eosinophilic pneumonia in the deployed military setting. *CHEST Journal*, 140(4.MeetingAbstracts):675A–675A.
- Song, Y., Li, X., and Du, X. (2009). Exposure to nanoparticles is related to pleural effusion, pulmonary fibrosis and granuloma. *Eur Respir J*, 34(3):559–567.
- Stefano, F. D., Verna, N., Giampaolo, L. D., Boscolo, P., and Gioacchino, M. D. (2003). Cavitating boop associated with myeloperoxidase deficiency in a floor cleaner with an incidental heavy exposure to benzalkonium compounds. *J Occup Health*, 45(3):182–184.
- Sulotto, F., Romano, C., Berra, A., Botta, G. C., Rubino, G. F., Sabbioni, E., and Pietra, R. (1986). Rare-earth pneumoconiosis: a new case. *Am J Ind Med*, 9(6):567–575.

- Tanaka, A., Hirata, M., Homma, T., and Kiyohara, Y. (2010). Chronic pulmonary toxicity study of indium-tin oxide and indium oxide following intratracheal instillations into the lungs of hamsters. *J Occup Health*, 52(1):14–22.
- Taskar, V. S. and Coultas, D. B. (2006). Is idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis an environmental disease? *Proc Am Thorac Soc*, 3(4):293–298.
- Tomioka, R. and King, Jr, T. (1997). Gold-induced pulmonary disease: clinical features, outcome, and differentiation from rheumatoid lung disease. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 155(3):1011–1020.
- Travis, W. D., Costabel, U., Hansell, D. M., King, Jr, T. E., Lynch, D. A., Nicholson, A. G., Ryerson, C. J., Ryu, J. H., Selman, M., Wells, A. U., Behr, J., Bouros, D., Brown, K. K., Colby, T. V., Collard, H. R., Cordeiro, C. R., Cottin, V., Crestani, B., Drent, M., Dudden, R. F., Egan, J., Flaherty, K., Hogaboam, C., Inoue, Y., Johkoh, T., Kim, D. S., Kitaichi, M., Loyd, J., Martinez, F. J., Myers, J., Protzko, S., Raghu, G., Richeldi, L., Sverzellati, N., Swigris, J., Valeyre, D., and , A. T. S. R. S. C. o. I. I. P. (2013). An official american thoracic society/european respiratory society statement: Update of the international multidisciplinary classification of the idiopathic interstitial pneumonias. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 188(6):733–748.
- Turcotte, S. E., Chee, A., Walsh, R., Grant, F. C., Liss, G. M., Boag, A., Forkert, L., Munt, P. W., and Loughheed, M. D. (2013). Flock worker's lung disease: natural history of cases and exposed workers in kingston, ontario. *Chest*, 143(6):1642–1648.
- Vocaturro, G., Colombo, F., Zanoni, M., Rodi, F., Sabbioni, E., and Pietra, R. (1983). Human exposure to heavy metals. rare earth pneumoconiosis in occupational workers. *Chest*, 83(5):780–783.
- Vogt, P., Spycher, M. A., and Rüttner, J. R. (1986). [pneumoconiosis caused by "rare earths" (cer-pneumoconiosis)]. *Schweiz Med Wochenschr*, 116(38):1303–1308.
- Waring, P. M. and Watling, R. J. (1990). Rare earth deposits in a deceased movie projectionist. a new case of rare earth pneumoconiosis? *Med J Aust*, 153(11-12):726–730.
- Woo, O. H., Yong, H. S., Oh, Y.-W., Lee, S. Y., Kim, H. K., and Kang, E.-Y. (2007). Respiratory bronchiolitis-associated interstitial lung disease in a nonsmoker: radiologic and pathologic findings. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 188(5):W412–W414.
- Wynn, G. J., Turkington, P. M., and O'Driscoll, B. R. (2008). Anthracofibrosis, bronchial stenosis with overlying anthracotic mucosa: possibly a new occupational lung disorder: a series of seven cases from one uk hospital. *Chest*, 134(5):1069–1073.

- Yoon, H. K., Moon, H. S., Park, S. H., Song, J. S., Lim, Y., and Kohyama, N. (2005). Dendriform pulmonary ossification in patient with rare earth pneumoconiosis. *Thorax*, 60(8):701–703.
- Yousem, S. A. and Dacic, S. (2002). Idiopathic bronchiolocentric interstitial pneumonia. *Mod Pathol*, 15(11):1148–1153.