PAP case series for % occupational calculation

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| Reference | N (total) | n (occupational exposure) | Notes |
| *Rosen 1958* | *27* | *12* | *First use of term “PAP;” 27 cases including 4 lumberyard workers, 1 carpenter, 2 electrical workers (1 in factory producing cannon shells with smoke exposure), 1 butcher/fruit sprayer (lead and sulfur exposures), 1 animal quarters attendant exposed to rat-cage cleaner, 1 printing plant worker, 1 machinist, 1 toothpaste factory worker (silica flour)* |
| Davidson 1969 | 139 | 69 | Includes 27 cases from Rosen 1958  Review of 139 published cases; “about half” exposed to dust/fumes (agricultural, bakery flour, wood dust, varnish, paint, petrol, cleaning fluids); 10 cases exposed to silica |
| Rubin 1980 | 13 | 2 | Toronto General Hospital 1974-8; 2 cases with silica exposure noted |
| Kariman 1984 | 23 | 0 | Duke University Medical Center over 15 years; none had history of “unusual occupational exposure” |
| Asamato 1995  [JAPANESE] | 68 | 10 | article in Japanese; abstract in English states 10 had occupational dust exposure |
| Goldstein 1998 | 24 | 12 | Cleveland Clinic; 12 were “laborers without silica exposure” |
| Ben-Dov 1999 | 15 | 1? | exposure history not reported, with exception of 1 case described as aluminum worker whose disease onset preceded initial exposure but who apparently relapsed after exposure |
| Briens 2002 [FRENCH] | 41 | 16 | article in French; abstract in English states 39% with occupational exposure to inhaled dusts |
| Inoue 2008 | 199 | 52 | Japanese national registry of 223 autoimmune PAP cases; 199 were asked about dust exposure |
| Bonella 2011 | 70 | 36 | single institution in Germany; 38 reported dust/fume exposure; most (n=36) were occupational |
| Xiao 2015 | 45 | 14 | Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital, China; occupational inhalational exposures (dust, fumes) |