8 Mommsen S, Aagard J. Occupational exposures as risk indicator\nof male bladder carcinoma in a predominantly rural area. *Acta\nRadiologica (Oncology)* 1984;23:147–52.


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**Vancouver style**

All manuscripts submitted to the *Br J Ind Med* should conform to the uniform requirements for\nmanuscripts submitted to biomedical journals (known as the Vancouver style).

The *Br J Ind Med*, together with many other\ninternational biomedical journals, has agreed to\naccept articles prepared in accordance with the\nVancouver style. The style (described in full in *Br\nMed J,* 24 February 1979, p 532) is intended to\nstandardize requirements for authors.

References should be numbered consecutively in\nthe order in which they are first mentioned in\nthe text by Arabic numerals above the line on each\noccasion the reference is cited (Manson' confirmed\nother reports...). In future references to papers\nsubmitted to the *Br J Ind Med* should include: the\nnames of all authors if there are six or less or, if\nthere are more, the first three followed by et al; the\ntitle of journal articles or book chapters; the titles\nof journals abbreviated according to the style of\n*Index Medicus*; and the first and final page numbers\nof the article or chapter.

Examples of common forms of references are:

Risk assessment using exposure intensity: an application to vermiculite mining


6 Berry G. The analysis of mortality by the subject-years method.


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**Destruction of manuscripts**

From 1 July 1985 articles submitted for publication will not be returned. Authors whose papers are rejected will be advised of the decision and the manuscripts will be kept under security for three months to deal with any inquiries and then destroyed.
Kogevinas and Boffetta raised the possibility of exposure to manmade mineral fibers (MMMF) in the study. I am not aware of any significant exposure to MMMF in this particular cohort.

Furthermore, based on some of the existing cohort studies on MMMF, only a modest increase in respiratory cancer was found among workers exposed to MMMF, and the interpretation of the relation between respiratory cancer and MMMF based on these cohort studies was problematic on several counts. The problems included higher risks among short term workers, lack of a dose-response relation, no control for cigarette smoking, and confounding exposures to asbestos and arsenic contamination. Similar to the styrene study, a more conclusive statement on MMMF and respiratory cancer can only be made through case-control studies with detailed information on confounding exposures.

I certainly agree that the study should be extended and such an updated study will have more adequate power. I believe, however, that the current cohort study of workers exposed to styrene, supplemented by the case-control study, offers valuable data on the mortality patterns of styrene workers. The results from this study should be interpreted in conjunction with other studies on workers exposed to styrene. As many of these studies are similarly limited in statistical power, data from these studies should be pooled together to maximise the information. Appropriate statistical methods for such a meta-analysis are available. Perhaps the International Agency for Research on Cancer should take on this important task.


NOTICE

CAES' 92: First announcement and call for papers
International conference on computer aided ergonomics and safety, Arctia Hotel Rosendahl, Tampere, Finland, 18-20 May 1992


The objective of this Conference is to provide an international forum to exchange information about recent advances in computer aided methods, techniques and tools for ergonomics, work safety, and health applications. Main areas of interest include: anthropometry and models of man, graphical tools for workplace design, assessment of static and dynamic workload, work measurement and labour standards, postural analysis and recording, biomechanical and physiological models, physical and mental rehabilitation, human cognitive modelling, CAD and ergonomic design process, CAD and participation in planning, safety and health information systems, intelligent data banks and expert systems, neural nets applications in safety and health, safety and risk analysis, accident investigation and prevention, process incident control, and modelling of work environment exposure.

Books and computer software will be exhibited.

Proposals for participation may include technical papers, workshops, software demonstrations, and other presentations.


All abstracts should be sent to: Professor Markku Mattila, Conference Chairman, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tampere University of Technology, Box 527, SF-33101 Tampere, Finland, Tel +358-31-162621. Fax +358-31-162671.

The Conference Proceedings will be published as an edited book.

International Programme Advisory Board Chairman: Professor W Karwowski, USA.