Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and occupation in Sweden: a registry based analysis

Martha S Linet, Hans S R Malker, Joseph K McLaughlin, Jan A Weiner, William J Blot, Jan L E Ericsson, Joseph F Fraumeni Jr

Abstract
Incidence of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in different employment categories was evaluated from the Swedish Cancer-Environment Registry, which links cancer incidence during 1961 to 1979 with occupational information from the 1960 census. New associations were found for men employed in shoemaking and shoe repair, porcelain and earthenware industries, education, and other white collar occupations. Several findings supported associations found in other countries, including excesses among woodworkers, furniture makers, electric power plant workers, farmers, dairy workers, lorry drivers, and other land transport workers. Risks were not increased among chemists, chemical or rubber manufacturing workers, or petrochemical refinery workers. Caution must be used in drawing causal inferences from these linked registry data because information on exposure and duration of employment is not available. Nevertheless, this study has suggested new clues to possible occupational determinants of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

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although excess risks have been reported among farmers in several geographical areas.6-11 Among the agricultural exposures implicated in non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma are pesticides, fertilisers, and livestock.7 12-15 Not all studies have found an increased occurrence among persons in agriculture related occupations or those exposed to pesticides, however.16-19 Workers exposed to organic solvents such as chemical manufacturing workers,20 13 17 22 23 chemists,24 and petrochemical workers,17 25 may also have an increased incidence.20 21 To evaluate a possible role for these occupations in the aetiology of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, we utilised the Swedish Cancer-Environment Registry (CER), a national linked registry of cancer and employment data. Because earlier reports26-28 have examined agricultural and forestry workers with this linked registry, our focus is on employment outside these areas.

Materials and methods
The CER merges incidence reports from the National Swedish Cancer Registry (NSCR) for the period 1961 to 1979 with occupational information from the 1960 census.29 The unique 10 digit number assigned to each Swedish citizen allows linkage of these two data sources for individual subjects. According to Swedish law, all malignant tumours and certain precancerous conditions and benign lesions must be reported to the NSCR.30

The CER employs the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 7th revision for coding of site and a modified World Health Organisation coding system for histopathological classification. During the past 25 years, numerous morphology based classification schemes have been proposed for non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and at present no single system is in widespread use.31 The problems related to reproducibility for a given pathologist or in attaining agreement among pathologists, using either a single classification or different schemes, have been documented.32 These difficulties in conjunction with the failure of the ICD coding system to reflect the rapid changes in non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma classification over time make it difficult to assess occupational association by subtype over a long
period of follow up. Thus in this analysis non-Hodgkin's lymphoma will be considered as a single entity.

The standardised cumulative incidence ratio (SIR) was used to estimate the risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma for each occupational and industrial group. The SIR is the ratio of observed to expected number of cases in a specific employment category. The expected number was calculated by applying five year birth cohort, sex, and region specific non-Hodgkin's lymphoma incidence rates in the Swedish male population for 1961–79 to the birth cohort and sex specific distributions of the industrial and occupational categories. To evaluate statistical significance it was assumed that the observed number of cases of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma followed a Poisson distribution.33

The employment classifications, derived from international standards, and used in the 1960 census were taken to define industrial and occupational groups.34 35 The SIRs were calculated for all major (one digit code), general (two digit code), and specific (three digit code) industrial and occupational categories.

Results
There were 4496 employed Swedish men diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (all microscopically verified) during the 19 year follow up (1961 to 1979).

The SIRs for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma were initially evaluated by the 10 major (one digit code) industry and occupational categories. Incidence was not significantly increased or decreased in any of the major industrial or occupational employment categories (data not shown).

There were few significantly increased SIRs among the 46 general (two digit) industries, or among the 60 general (two digit) occupations. For general industries, moderately increased risks were seen in the furniture and furnishings industry (SIR 1·3; 55 cases; p < 0·05) and in the electrical power industry (SIR 1·3; 81 cases; p < 0·05). For the general (two digit) occupation categories, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was moderately increased among men working in education (SIR 1·3; 86 cases; p < 0·05).

Table 1 presents results for specific (three digit) industries and occupations with statistically significant (p < 0·05) SIRs. Workers in the dairy, shoe repair, and porcelain and earthenware industries had significantly increased SIRs for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, as did those in the wholesale paper industry, banking, research and scientific institutes, and in other public jobs. The significant excess of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma at the two digit level for the furniture and furnishings industry was not seen at the three digit level, although the SIR for electrical power plants was still increased (Industrial code (Ind) 250; SIR = 1·3; 44 cases) as was other related furniture work (Ind 252; SIR = 1·9; four cases). The significant excess for the electrical power industry at the two digit level was not seen at the three digit level, although the SIR for electrical power plants was still increased (Ind 500; SIR = 1·3; 52 cases), as were SIRs for gas plants (Ind 501; SIR = 2·0; eight cases) and waterworks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Number expected</th>
<th>SIR†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15·2</td>
<td>1·6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Shoe repair</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12·6</td>
<td>1·8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>Porcelain and earthenware</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7·2</td>
<td>1·9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616</td>
<td>Wholesale paper</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7·9</td>
<td>2·0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14·1</td>
<td>1·8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>830</td>
<td>Research and scientific institute</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3·7</td>
<td>3·5**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>837</td>
<td>Other public jobs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3·7</td>
<td>2·7**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Specific Occupation</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Number expected</th>
<th>SIR†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>Engineers, technicians in mining</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10·3</td>
<td>1·9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>School teachers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6·8</td>
<td>2·1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>052</td>
<td>Special teachers</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14·8</td>
<td>1·6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Bank cashier</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1·5</td>
<td>3·3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Secretaries, typists</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5·4</td>
<td>2·1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Health insurance clerks</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1·9</td>
<td>3·2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721</td>
<td>Shoemakers</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13·4</td>
<td>1·7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>875</td>
<td>Lorry drivers</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29·2</td>
<td>1·4*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p < 0·05; **p < 0·01.
†Adjusted for age and region.
Table 2 Significant (p < 0.05) SIRs for non-Hodgkin's lymphomas by specific occupations within industries among Swedish men, 1961–79

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Occ/Ind</th>
<th>Specific occupation within industry</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Number expected</th>
<th>SIR†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>203/670</td>
<td>Bank cashier in banking industry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>5.8**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201/613</td>
<td>Bookkeeper in wholesale fules</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0-8</td>
<td>4.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001/500</td>
<td>Engineer or technician in electric power plants</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>4.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>635/620</td>
<td>Messenger in food business</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>4.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>883/233</td>
<td>Warehouse worker in ready made garment industry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>4.3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>883/642</td>
<td>Warehouse worker in hardware and machine business</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>3.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050/813</td>
<td>School teacher in other education</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>3.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005/340</td>
<td>Mining engineer or technician in iron and steel industry</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>3.4**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297/647</td>
<td>Health insurance clerk in health insurance industry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>3.2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003/363</td>
<td>Mechanical engineer or technician in car factories</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>3.2**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321/614</td>
<td>Travelling salesman in wholesale tools</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>2.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827/201</td>
<td>Dairy worker in dairies</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8-1</td>
<td>1.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>778/240</td>
<td>Other woodworkers in sawmills and planing mills</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9-4</td>
<td>1.8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721/232</td>
<td>Shoemaker in shoe repairs</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12-3</td>
<td>1.8*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01.
†Adjusted for age and region.

Workers in the porcelain and earthenware industry are exposed to fine dust particles and also to dyes, paints, arsenic, lead, and other compounds. Workers in the porcelain and earthenware industry are exposed to fine dust particles and also to dyes, paints, arsenic, lead, and other compounds. The excesses we found for office workers and bank employees have not been previously described although these associations may reflect a relation of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma to higher socioeconomic status, rather than a role for specific occupational exposures.

The increased risks of lymphoma among workers in the furniture and furnishings industry and among woodworkers in sawmills and planing mills are consistent with the excesses of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma previously reported for carpenters, sawmill workers, and pulp and paper mill workers in Washington state and British Columbia. Potential exposures include not only wood dusts, but also paints, lacquers, varnishes, thinning solvents, and in some situations, antifungal agents, insecticides, and dioxin.

Significantly increased risks were found among engineers and technicians in the electrical power industry. Occupational exposures to electric and magnetic fields have been associated with increased occurrence of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among Swedish workers in a large telecommunications company, United States telephone company employees, Canadian power and telephone linesmen, and electrical engineers and technicians in surveys in Massachusetts and Washington State. No significant excesses were reported among Swedish electrical engineering graduates, Swedish electric power linesmen and power station operators, or Swiss electricians. Residential exposures to magnetic fields have been associated with increased risk of lymphomas in Denver and the United Kingdom. As well as possible exposures to magnetic and electrical fields, the Swedish workers may have had...
contact with various solvents, other chemicals, and non-chemical exposures. In the absence of specific information on exposures of engineers and technicians in the electric power industry, however, it is difficult to determine the role of any agents in the increased risk for non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

Although we found a significant excess risk among dairy farmers, earlier case-control and CER studies in Sweden found no increased risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma among farmers overall or various subgroups of agricultural workers including owners and tenant farmers employed in land or animal husbandry, horticulture, and related occupations (reindeer husbandry, fur farming, care of animals other than livestock, and miscellaneous). Some studies from the United States, Italy, and Tasmania have reported an increased risk for non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma among farmers and other agricultural workers, although no excesses were found in other United States or United Kingdom investigations. The exposures linked to non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma among farmers include pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and livestock. Also, slaughterhouse workers in New Zealand have been reported to be at excess risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, suggesting that zoonotic agents may have an aetiological role.

HHfeil Hcces risk we found among lorry drivers supports earlier reports of significantly increased non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among highway and road transport workers. Recognised exposures in this type of work include exhausts from petrol and diesel driven vehicles, benzene, and various solvents.

The raised SIRs for teachers and those employed in research and scientific institutes are consistent with findings from other occupational surveys. Whether carcinogenic exposures occur among these workers is not clear, although socioeconomic and dietary factors may also be important.

We found no excess of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma among chemists, chemical or rubber manufacturing workers, or in men working in petrochemical refineries as described in other investigations. Also, no excess risk of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma was seen among physicians and dentists as reported in other surveys among postal workers or maintenance workers as reported elsewhere. The shortcomings of the CER such as the lack of direct information on exposures and duration of employment have been previously described. Nevertheless, the CER has identified known high risk occupational activities—for example, mesothelioma among shipyard workers, nasal adenocarcinoma among furniture makers, and liver angiosarcoma among certain chemical workers. Our results, however, may be affected by the problem of multiple comparisons, with some findings reflecting chance events rather than true occupational associations.

In summary, this nationwide survey of occupation and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma has shown new aetiological leads as well as associations reported in other studies. The overall results, however, suggest that occupational risk factors have a limited role in non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and the rising incidence trends reported for this tumour.

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50 Key MM, Henschel AF, Butler J, Ligo RN, Tabershaw IR. Occupational exposure: a guide to their measurement. USDHEW, PHS, CDC, NIOSH, pub No 77-181, 1977.


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