

# Occupational and Environmental Medicine



Adopted as the Journal of the Faculty of  
Occupational Medicine of the Royal College of  
Physicians of London

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS** Three copies of all submissions should be sent to: The Editor, *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, BMJ Publishing Group, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, UK. All authors should sign the covering letter as evidence of consent to publication. Papers reporting results of studies on human subjects must be accompanied by a statement that the subjects gave written, informed consent and by evidence of approval from the appropriate ethics committee. These papers should conform to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki (BMJ 1964;ii:177).

If requested, authors shall produce the data on which the manuscript is based, for examination by the Editor.

**Authors are asked to submit with their manuscript the names and addresses of three people who they consider would be suitable independent reviewers. They will not necessarily be approached to review the paper.**

Papers are considered on the understanding that they are submitted solely to this *Journal* and do not duplicate material already published elsewhere. In cases of doubt, where part of the material has been published elsewhere, the published material should be included with the submitted manuscript to allow the Editor to assess the degree of duplication. The Editor cannot enter into correspondence about papers rejected as being unsuitable for publication, and the Editor's decision in these matters is final.

**Papers should include a structured abstract of not more than 300 words, under headings of Objectives, Methods, Results, and Conclusions. Please include up to three keywords or key terms to assist with indexing.**

Papers should follow the requirements of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (BMJ 1991;302:338-41). Papers and references must be typewritten in double spacing on one side of the paper only, with wide margins. SI units should be used.

Short reports (including case reports) should be not more than 1500 words and do not require an abstract. They should comprise sections of Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion with not more than one table or figure and up to 10 references. The format of case reports should be Introduction, Case report, and Discussion.

**Illustrations** Photographs and photomicrographs on glossy paper should be submitted unmounted. Charts and graphs should be carefully drawn in black ink on firm white paper. Legends to figures should be typed on a separate sheet of paper.

**References** References will not be checked by the editorial office; responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of references lies with the authors. Number references consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. Identify references in texts, tables, and legends by Arabic numerals. References cited only in tables or in legends to figures should be numbered in accordance with a sequence estab-

lished by the first identification in the text of a particular table or illustration. Include only references essential to the argument being developed in the paper or to the discussion of results, or to describe methods which are being used when the original description is too long for inclusion. Information from manuscripts not yet in press or personal communications should be cited in the text, not as formal references.

Use the Vancouver style, as in this issue for instance, for a standard journal article: authors (list all authors when seven or fewer, when eight or more, list only six and add *et al*), title, abbreviated title of journal as given in *Index Medicus* (if not in *Index Medicus* give in full), year of publication, volume number, and first and last page numbers.

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A more radical criticism of occupational compensation is that financial support to a disabled patient depends on causation rather than on need.<sup>28</sup> This generates a privileged class of disabled within the community<sup>29</sup> that is the more illogical when occupational causality is only part of the origin of disability in an individual subject.

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All manuscripts submitted to *Occup Environ Med* should conform to the uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals (known as the Vancouver style.)

*Occup Environ Med*, together with many other international biomedical journals, has agreed to accept articles prepared in accordance with the Vancouver style. The style (described in full in the *BMJ*, 24 February 1979, p 532) is intended to standardise requirements for authors.

References should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text by Arabic numerals above the line on each occasion the reference is cited (Manson<sup>1</sup> confirmed other reports<sup>2-5</sup> . . .). In future references to papers submitted to *Occup Environ Med*

should include: the names of all authors if there are seven or less or, if there are more, the first six followed by *et al*; the title of journal articles or book chapters; the titles of journals abbreviated according to the style of *Index Medicus*; and the first and final page numbers of the article or chapter. Titles not in *Index Medicus* should be given in full.

Examples of common forms of references are:

- 1 International Steering Committee of Medical Editors, Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. *Br Med J* 1979;1:532-5.
- 2 Soter NA, Wasserman SI, Austen KF. Cold urticaria: release into the circulation of histamine and eosinophil chemotactic factor of anaphylaxis during cold challenge. *N Engl J Med* 1976;294:687-90.
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- 51 Zielhuis RL, Stijkel A, Verberk MM, Poel-Bot M van de. Health risks to female workers in occupational exposure to chemical agents. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 1984 (suppl).
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- 54 Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. *MAK- und BAT-werte Liste (MAC and TRC value lists)*. Weinheim: Mitteilung, 1994:30.
- 55 Donald JM, Monserrat LE, Hooper K, Book SA, Chernoff GF. Prioritizing candidate reproductive/developmental toxicants for evaluation. *Reprod Toxicol* 1992;6:99-108.
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## Instructions to authors

Three copies of all submissions should be sent to: The Editor, *Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, BMJ Publishing Group, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, UK. All authors should sign the covering letter as evidence of consent to publication. Papers reporting results of studies on human subjects must be accompanied by a statement that the subjects gave written, informed consent and by evidence of approval from the appropriate ethics committee. These papers should conform to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki (*BMJ* 1964; ii:177).

If requested, authors shall produce the data on which the manuscript is based, for examination by the Editor.

**Authors are asked to submit with their manuscript the names and addresses of three people who they consider would be suitable independent reviewers. They will not necessarily be approached to review the paper.**

**Papers should include a structured abstract of not more than 300 words, under headings of Objectives, Methods, Results, and Conclusions. Please include up to three keywords or key terms to assist with indexing.**

- 4 Bus J, Posthuma J, Broekhuizen PC van, Stijkel A, Ulenbelt P. *MAC-waarden op de arbeidsplaats (MAC-values at the workplace)*. Alphen aan den Rijn: Samson HD Tjeenk Willink, 1992:34-41.
- 5 Landelijk Milieu Overleg (LMO). *Brief aan de Minister van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid betreffende de EG-richtlijn zwangeren in relatie tot milieu en gezondheid (Letter to the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment concerning the EC directive pregnant workers)*. Utrecht: LMO, 1992. (U-LMO-92-107.)
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## Correspondence and editorials

*Occupational and Environmental Medicine* welcomes correspondence relating to any of the material appearing in the journal. Results from preliminary or small scale studies may also be published in the correspondence column if this seems appropriate. Letters should be not more than 500 words in length and contain a minimum of references. Tables and figures should be kept to an absolute

minimum. Letters are accepted on the understanding that they may be subject to editorial revision and shortening.

The journal also publishes editorials which are normally specially commissioned. The Editor welcomes suggestions regarding suitable topics; those wishing to submit an editorial, however, should do so only after discussion with the Editor.

at work or while driving home because of difficulty in seeing indicates a need to minimise exposure to triethylamine below those standards currently considered acceptable. Given that 59% of the workers experienced symptoms at or below the recommended ACGIH concentration at the time of our study, our data would support the new lower recommended ACGIH concentration of  $4.1 \text{ mg/m}^3$ .

The project was funded by joint funds from the UAW and Chrysler National Joint Committee on Health and Safety. The results represent the conclusions and opinions of the authors. Its publication does not necessarily imply endorsement by the International Union UAW, or Chrysler Corporation.

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## Rejected manuscripts

From February 1994, authors whose submitted articles are rejected will be advised of the decision and one copy of the article, together with any reviewers' comments, will

be returned to them. The *Journal* will destroy remaining copies of the article but correspondence and reviewers' comments will be kept.

## NOTICES

### **Eleventh International Symposium on Epidemiology in Occupational Health. Noordwijkerhout, within easy reach of Amsterdam, The Netherlands. 5-8 September 1995.**

The conference will be organised by the Departments of Epidemiology and Public Health and Air Quality of the Agricultural University Wageningen, The Netherlands, and Department of Public Health of Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands, on behalf of the Scientific Committee on Occupational Epidemiology, of the International Committee on Occupational Health (ICOH).

This Symposium will offer an excellent international platform to exchange knowledge on occupational epidemiology. It brings active research workers in occupational epidemiology together who review the state of the art concerning major and current issues in the field of occupational health; methodology, findings, and applications of their work will be discussed.

The ICOH launched in 1980 a successful tradition of providing a world wide forum to foster exchange among researchers.

The programme will include plenary and parallel sessions with invited and submitted papers related to the following themes:

- Methods in occupational epidemiology
- Occupational surveillance methods, evaluation, and ethical aspects
- Occupational diseases
- Occupational injuries
- Occupational cancer
- Neurological effects
- Respiratory diseases
- Musculoskeletal disorders
- Reproductive and developmental effects
- Work related stress
- Exposure assessment in occupational epidemiology
- Biomarkers
- Communicable diseases at work
- Occupational epidemiology.

For any inquiries or assistance, please contact the conference secretariat: Ms Susan Peelen Msc, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Wageningen, PO Box 238, 6700 AE Wageningen, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 8370 84124; Fax: +31 8370 82782; e-mail [susan.peelen@medew.hegl.wau.nl](mailto:susan.peelen@medew.hegl.wau.nl).

### **Annual Conference of the International Society for Environmental Epidemiology and the International Society for Exposure Analysis. 30 August-1 September 1995. Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands.**

The conference unites people working in environmental epidemiology and exposure assessment to exchange information and synthesise ideas, about the methodology, results and applications of their research. It welcomes epidemiologists, exposure assessors, toxicologists, environmental health officials, and others interested in the field.

The focus of this 7th ISEE/5th ISEA conference will be on methodology to improve the assessment of the public health impact of environmental pollution at the (inter)national and regional level.

Major symposia are foreseen on the following subjects:

- Integrating exposure assessment and epidemiological methods to improve study design in environmental epidemiology and health impact assessment
- Multi-centre studies in environmental epidemiology: methodological aspects, and results of a number of recent studies conducted in Europe and elsewhere
- Uses of exposure assessment and environmental epidemiology in public health at the state, regional, and local level.

The programme will feature a number of oral and poster sessions on, among others, the following themes:

- Monitoring and surveillance
- Biological contaminants
- Exposure assessment
- Air pollution
- Environmental equity
- Risk assessment
- Genetic susceptibility
- Molecular epidemiology
- Water quality
- VOC
- Metals
- Multi-centre studies
- Adversity of health effects
- Pesticides
- Hazardous wastes
- Motor vehicle emissions
- Chronic diseases
- Reproductive health
- Allergy and other immunological effects
- EMF
- Radon

For any inquiries or assistance, please contact the conference secretariat: Ms Susan Peelen Msc, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Wageningen, PO Box 238, 6700 AE Wageningen, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 8370 84124; Fax: +31 8370 82782; e-mail [susan.peelen@medew.hegl.wau.nl](mailto:susan.peelen@medew.hegl.wau.nl).

### **Quality and audit in Occupational Health Services—International Conference on Health Services Research in Occupational Health. 22-24 November 1995. Glynhill Hotel, Renfrew, Glasgow.**

This conference is organised jointly by the ICOH Scientific Committee on Health Services Research and Evaluation in Occupational Health, in association with the United Kingdom Faculty and Society of Occupational Medicine, Society of Occupational Health Nurses, British Occupational Hygiene Society, and European Association of Schools of Occupational Medicine.

The evaluation of occupational health services and the quality of services provided is increasingly important for occupational health professionals, for purchasers of services and for workers. This important conference will provide an opportunity for the dissemination of research and best practice. It will include keynote presentations, free paper sessions, and workshops.

Papers are invited on the following themes:

- Health Services research
- Auditing and evaluation of occupational health services
- Performance measurements in occupational health and safety including cost/benefit analysis
- Quality improvement
- The role of external quality standards to

occupational health services

- Evaluating continuing professional development and education in occupational health.

### **Keynote presentations will include:**

**Dr J T Carter**—Director of Field Operations, Health and Safety Executive

**Professor Dr P Westerholm**—Chairman ICOH Scientific Committee on Health Services Research

**Dr R Agius**—President Elect British Occupational Hygiene Society

**Professor Dr K Husman**—Institute of Occupational Health, Finland.

**Social programme** includes: conference dinner; Scottish evening; whisky tasting and related scientific activities.

Abstract, in English, of no more than 250 words for 15 minute presentation, and posters should be submitted with your registration form and £70 registration fee by 1 June 1995.

For further information contact: Dr Ewan B MacDonald, Department of Public Health, 2 Lilybank Gardens, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8RZ. Tel: +44 (0) 141 330 4038. Fax: +44 (0) 141 330 5018.

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**Indoor Air Pollution. Problems and Priorities.** GB LESLIE, FW LANAU eds. (PP 329; price £17.95). 1994. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-47794-8.

It is now increasingly recognised that concentrations of air pollutants indoors are better predictors of exposure and health effects than outdoor concentrations. This reflects both the time spent indoors by most of the population, especially the more vulnerable groups of infants, elderly, and chronically sick people, and the relative importance of indoor sources of pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, environmental tobacco smoke, and radon.

This book sets out to provide a balanced account of the problems arising from indoor air pollution, on a pollutant by pollutant basis. Its strength lies in the scope of its coverage. Problems of indoor air pollution in domestic buildings in affluent countries are considered alongside those in the developing countries. The nature and scale of the problems caused by inappropriate heating