

Self reported rate of occupational asthma in Sweden 1990-2

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Abstract

Objectives—To estimate the annual rates of self reported occupational asthma in different occupational groups in Sweden.

Methods—All claims of occupational asthma 1990-2 in the Swedish register of reported occupational diseases were classified according to occupation. The number of people employed in each occupational group in the general population was obtained from the 1990 national census. Reporting rates (cases/million/year) were calculated for each occupation with more than five reported cases, according to sex and age (20 to 64 years, and 20 to 44 years).

Results—1010 cases were reported giving an annual crude reporting rate of 80/million (95% confidence interval (95% CI) 70 to 90). For men, the crude reporting rate was 91/million (95% CI 84 to 98), and for women 70/million (95% CI 80 to 106). The highest reporting rates were among male bakers (775/million), furnacemen (702/million), male welders (647/million), female chemical and plastic production workers (629/million), and female poultry and dairy farm workers (602/million).

Conclusions—A surveillance system based on self reporting is influenced by considerable bias, especially reporting bias. However, results for the specific occupations with high rates were similar to those found with other surveillance systems. This indicates that our system is a useful one.

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Occupational asthma is probably the most common respiratory disorder caused by exposure in the workplace. The treatment of choice for occupational asthma is prevention.¹ Primary prevention, which implies reduction or elimination of harmful exposures, is preferred. We deal mainly with secondary prevention, which means detection of workers with occupational asthma and subsequent removal from exposure. For successful preventive strategies we need knowledge about harmful exposures and about affected occupations. To establish this knowledge surveillance systems have been established in Finland,⁵ in the United Kingdom,³⁻⁵ and in the United States.⁶

They are based on reporting new cases of occupational asthma by clinicians in the field and have provided us with valuable information about incidences of occupational asthma in certain specific occupations—for instance, spray painters and bakers. However, the surveillance systems in the United Kingdom and the United States probably underestimate the incidence of occupational asthma.⁷ There may be many reasons for this, including unawareness of ordinary clinicians (and patients) of the importance of workplace exposure on asthma, and unwillingness of the patients to report connections with work, for fear of losing their job.

In Sweden there is a system for registration of the workers' own reports and claims about occupational asthma as well as other occupational diseases.⁸ A surveillance system based on self reporting may be very sensitive to bias compared with physician based systems. However, our knowledge in this field is limited and hence it is of interest to analyse and discuss the findings from the Swedish surveillance system.

Methods

All claims about occupational diseases are listed in the Swedish register of reported occupational diseases (SRROD). When claiming that they have an occupational disease workers have to complete a form with information about diagnosis, causes, current workplace, and some basic information about themselves, including their 10 digit unique personal identification number. The claim form has to be countersigned by the employer, and formally the employer is responsible for the claim reaching the regional national insurance office. In practice this transferral is made by the worker or the union. All claims are regularly registered in SRROD, but whether they are awarded or not is not registered. To award compensation, the subjects' asthma and connection with work must be certified by a physician, and accepted by the regional national insurance board.

All reported diseases and symptoms are classified according to the ninth international classification of diseases (ICD-9). For a disease to be classified as "asthma" the claimant must clearly state "asthma" on the claim form. The cases in this study consisted of all subjects, 20 to 64 years old, from SRROD who had filed claims for compensation for asthma during the years 1990-2.

Each subject has been classified according

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to occupational group (one or two digit code) or occupation (three digit code) based on the Nordic occupation classification (NYK82), which, in turn, is based on the international standard classification of occupations (ISCO).⁹ The number of workers in different

Table 1 Total number and annual self reporting rate (cases/million) of occupational asthma 1990–2 among Swedish men*

| Digit code† | Occupation or occupational group | Age 20–64 | | Population (× 1000) | Age 20–44 |
|-------------|--|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | n | Rate (95 % CI) | | Rate (95 % CI) |
| 0 | Professional technical and related work | 44 | 40 (28 to 52) | 370 | 41 (24 to 58) |
| 00 | Technical work | 24 | 35 (21 to 49) | 228 | 16 (3 to 29) |
| 004 | Mechanical engineers | 7 | 32 (8 to 56) | 74 | — |
| 005 | Chemical engineering | 15 | 136 (27 to 245) | 15 | 84 (0 to 200) |
| 03 | Educational work | 16 | 67 (34 to 101) | 79 | — |
| 035 | Technical education teachers | 5 | 182 (22 to 342) | 9 | — |
| 1 | Health, nursing, and social work | 21 | 100 (59 to 147) | 70 | 73 (30 to 117) |
| 2 | Administrative, managerial, and clerical work | 7 | 10 (3 to 19) | 230 | — |
| 3 | Sales work | 15 | 26 (1 to 44) | 190 | — |
| 33 | Sales work (goods) | 13 | 31 (14 to 48) | 139 | — |
| 4 | Agricultural, forestry, and fishing work | 41 | 152 (115 to 210) | 90 | 102 (52 to 153) |
| 40 | Agricultural work | 24 | 160 (93 to 226) | 50 | 127 (41 to 224) |
| 400 | Farmers | 23 | 179 (106 to 252) | 43 | 150 (46 to 254) |
| 44 | Forestry work | 9 | 156 (52 to 248) | 20 | — |
| 441 | Loggers | 9 | 165 (57 to 273) | 18 | — |
| 5 | Mining, quarrying, and petroleum extraction work | 4 | 1333 (26 to 2600) | 10 | — |
| 6 | Transport and communication work | 36 | 76 (47 to 94) | 170 | 47 (24 to 71) |
| 64 | Motor vehicle drivers | 29 | 100 (62 to 137) | 97 | 65 (28 to 101) |
| 640 | Bus/taxi drivers | 5 | 47 (6 to 88) | 28 | — |
| 641 | Lorry drivers | 23 | 115 (68 to 162) | 66 | 70 (9 to 131) |
| 7/8 | Production work | 395 | 161 (145 to 176) | 820 | 160 (138 to 178) |
| 73 | Metal processing work | 24 | 375 (222 to 540) | 21 | 250 (167 to 500) |
| 731 | Furnaceman | 6 | 702 (140 to 1264) | 3 | — |
| 737 | Metal casters | 6 | 567 (113 to 1021) | 4 | — |
| 75 | Metal machine work and building metal work | 140 | 197 (165 to 229) | 237 | 165 (128 to 203) |
| 751 | Tool makers | 10 | 78 (30 to 126) | 43 | 46 (6 to 86) |
| 752 | Machinery fitters | 9 | 106 (37 to 175) | 64 | 97 (19 to 175) |
| 753 | Machine assemblers | 71 | 110 (63 to 157) | 28 | 229 (87 to 370) |
| 754 | Sheet metal workers | 12 | 210 (91 to 329) | 19 | 151 (39 to 263) |
| 755 | Plumbers | 7 | 106 (27 to 185) | 22 | 118 (15 to 221) |
| 756 | Welders | 54 | 647 (474 to 820) | 28 | 690 (476 to 904) |
| 759 | Metal workers NEC | 10 | 137 (52 to 222) | 24 | 106 (13 to 199) |
| 76 | Electrical work | 11 | 43 (17 to 68) | 86 | — |
| 763 | Electrical repairmen | 5 | 244 (30 to 458) | 7 | — |
| 77 | Wood work | 36 | 324 (216 to 432) | 36 | 208 (105 to 313) |
| 772 | Wood processing workers | 10 | 455 (217 to 693) | 14 | — |
| 777 | Wood working machine operators | 14 | 354 (169 to 539) | 13 | 278 (72 to 484) |
| 78 | Painting and floor laying work | 35 | 352 (232 to 475) | 33 | 306 (181 to 431) |
| 781 | Building painters | 18 | 280 (151 to 409) | 21 | 293 (133 to 452) |
| 783 | Spray painters | 11 | 599 (245 to 953) | 6 | 590 (181 to 999) |
| 79 | Other building work | 50 | 143 (103 to 182) | 117 | 142 (95 to 190) |
| 793 | Concrete workers | 16 | 240 (122 to 358) | 22 | 220 (76 to 363) |
| 794 | Carpenters | 22 | 151 (87 to 215) | 49 | 185 (102 to 268) |
| 799 | Construction workers NEC | 5 | 50 (6 to 94) | 33 | — |
| 82 | Food processing and tobacco work | 26 | 391 (242 to 545) | 22 | 381 (190 to 571) |
| 822 | Bakers | 16 | 775 (425 to 175) | 5 | 884 (384 to 1384) |
| 84 | Pulp and paper work | 18 | 386 (173 to 54) | 16 | 333 (133 to 533) |
| 842 | Paper mill workers | 8 | 297 (91 to 503) | 9 | 271 (33 to 507) |
| 87/88 | Material handling, package, and storage work | 29 | 100 (66 to 135) | 96 | 86 (44 to 131) |
| 873 | Truck operators | 7 | 104 (27 to 181) | 22 | — |
| 882 | Storemen | 16 | 131 (67 to 195) | 41 | 115 (40 to 190) |
| 83 | Chemical and plastic production work | 29 | 464 (302 to 619) | 26 | 429 (238 to 619) |
| 835 | Plastic product workers | 9 | 344 (119 to 569) | 8 | — |
| 839 | Chemical process workers NEC | 6 | 585 (117 to 1053) | 4 | 734 (91 to 1377) |
| 9 | Service work | 24 | 38 (32 to 79) | 170 | 35 (14 to 57) |
| 93 | Caretaking and cleaning work | 94 | 56 (19 to 93) | 54 | — |
| 931 | Building caretakers | 6 | 54 (11 to 97) | 37 | — |
| Total | | 587 | 91 (84 to 98) | 2150 | 75 (67 to 83) |

*All cases are included in the one digit groups. In the two digit and three digit groups, at least five cases are required to be tabulated.

†Based on the nordic occupational classification.

occupations in the general working population were obtained from the 1990 national census, in which the subjects have also been classified according to the Nordic occupation classification.

The annual reporting rate was calculated by dividing the mean annual number of cases by the number of people in the workforce in each occupation. Men and women were separated in the analyses, and there was also a separate analysis of subjects 20 to 44 years old. The rates presented are not proper incidences, because the year used is the year of reporting and not the year of the diagnosis. All rates are expressed million working people per year.

For analysis at least five cases were required in the occupational groups (two digit level) and specific occupations (three digit level). For both sexes the rates for all occupational groups at the one digit level are presented. In general the results have been presented at the level of specific occupations (three digit level), but in some cases, at the two digit level. 95% Confidence intervals (95% CI) are given for all rates, based on a Poisson distribution.

Results

In 1990-2, a total of 1010 cases of occupational asthma were reported, 587 men and 423 women. In 1990 there were 408 cases, 339 cases in 1991, and 263 cases in 1992. The crude annual reporting rate was 80/million (95% CI 70 to 90) based on a working population of 4.2 million.

For all men, the annual reporting rate was 91/million (95% CI 84 to 98). For men 20 to 44 years old it was 75/million (95% CI 67 to 83), and it was 117/million (95% CI 113 to 131) for men 45 to 64 years old.

For all women the annual reporting rates were 70/million (95% CI 63 to 77), 93/million (95% CI 80 to 106) for women 45 to 64 years old, and 56/million (95% CI 49 to 63) for women 20 to 44 years old.

Table 1 shows the reporting rates in men. Annual rates >400/million occurred among bakers (775/million), furnacemen (702/million), welders (647/million), spray painters (599/million), chemical process workers (585/million), metal casters (567/million), and wood processing workers (455/million).

Table 2 Total number and annual self reporting rate (case/million) of occupational asthma 1990-2 among Swedish women*

| Digit code† | Occupation or occupational group | Age 20-64 | | | Age 20-44 | |
|-------------|---|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | n | Rate (95% CI) | Population (× 1000) | Rate (95% CI) | |
| 0 | Professional, technical and related work | 57 | 63 (51 to 87) | 52 | 55 (34 to 76) | |
| 012 | Laboratory technicians | 6 | 251 (50 to 452) | 8 | — | |
| 03 | Educational work | 38 | 70 (48 to 93) | 180 | 47 (22 to 76) | |
| 1 | Health, nursing and social work | 94 | 52 (42 to 70) | 600 | 46 (34 to 59) | |
| 10 | Health and nursing work | 38 | 52 (36 to 68) | 244 | 40 (22 to 59) | |
| 2 | Administrative, managerial and clerical work | 40 | 30 (22 to 42) | 450 | 22 (11 to 33) | |
| 23/24 | Accounting and clerical work | 30 | 36 (23 to 49) | 277 | 23 (9 to 37) | |
| 3 | Sales work | 26 | 43 (27 to 60) | 200 | 42 (12 to 62) | |
| 33 | Sales work (goods) | 28 | 66 (43 to 90) | 28 | 73 (30 to 115) | |
| 4 | Agricultural, forestry and fishing work | 18 | 200 (112 to 292) | 30 | 389 (194 to 583) | |
| 400 | Farmers | 10 | 203 (77 to 329) | 16 | 425 (110 to 740) | |
| 412 | Dairy and poultry farm workers | 5 | 602 (74 to 1130) | 3 | 665 (82 to 1248) | |
| 5 | Mining, quarrying and petroleum extraction work | — | — | — | — | |
| 6 | Transport and communication work | 10 | 256 (97 to 415) | 20 | 67 (0 to 427) | |
| 7/8 | Production work | 105 | 259 (210 to 309) | 150 | 223 (170 to 277) | |
| 716 | Sewers | 8 | 223 (68 to 378) | 12 | — | |
| 75 | Metal machine and building work | 24 | 291 (171 to 400) | 28 | 263 (123 to 386) | |
| 759 | Metal workers NEC | 6 | 286 (57 to 515) | 7 | — | |
| 77 | Wood work | 10 | 494 (181 to 771) | 7 | — | |
| 881 | Packers | 11 | 262 (107 to 417) | 14 | 249 (64 to 433) | |
| 83 | Chemical and plastic production work | 17 | 629 (334 to 925) | 17 | 666 (278 to 1056) | |
| 835 | Plastic production workers | 9 | 566 (196 to 936) | 5 | 844 (293 to 1395) | |
| 839 | Chemical process workers NEC | 6 | 952 (190 to 1714) | 2 | — | |
| 9 | Service work | 72 | 113 (86 to 139) | 250 | 100 (63 to 137) | |
| 912 | Cooks | 7 | 116 (30 to 202) | 20 | — | |
| 913 | Kitchen assistants | 11 | 68 (28 to 108) | 57 | — | |
| 932 | Cleaners | 36 | 133 (90 to 176) | 94 | 105 (52 to 158) | |
| 941 | Hairdressers | 6 | 129 (26 to 232) | 11 | — | |
| Total | | 423‡ | 70 (63 to 77) | 2000 | 56 (49 to 63) | |

*All cases are included in the one digit groups. In the two digit and three digit groups, at least five cases are required to be tabulated.

†Based on nordic occupational classification. ‡One case is unclassified.

Table 2 shows the annual reporting rates for women and annual rates >400/million were found for chemical process workers not elsewhere classified (952/million), dairy and poultry farm workers (602/million), plastic production workers (566/million), and wood workers (494/million).

The rates varied between the years—for instance, for the years 1990–2 the rates for male bakers were 294/million, 1029/million, and 1029/million, male welders were 1074/million, 666/million, and 333/million, and male spray painters were 163/million, 983/million, and 656/million.

Discussion

The overall annual rate of self reporting occupational asthma in Sweden was 91/million for men and 70/million for women. These rates are higher than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in Finland. The specific occupations with the highest rates were mainly occupations in which increased risks of asthma have already been described, such as bakers, chemical processors, plastic workers, and spray painters.

The diagnosis of asthma has not been validated or confirmed in any way. The diagnosis is based on self reporting, and self reported disease may evoke scepticism. To be classified as asthma the subject had to report "asthma". Reporting of asthma-like symptoms was not considered sufficient. Self reported asthma is in general an operational definition of asthma with high specificity and low sensitivity.¹⁰

The reporting rate was higher in older subjects. Similar findings have been made by others.^{2,5} This may be for socioeconomic reasons—that is, older workers keep their jobs despite their symptoms and seek medical care at a later stage, whereas young subjects change work if symptoms develop. However, the cumulative occupational exposure to asthmatic agents increases with age, and hence the risk of developing occupational asthma increases. In a Canadian study it was found that workers with a longer duration of employment (>10 years) were more than six times as likely to develop asthma in their current employment.¹¹ Also, susceptibility may increase with age.

Self reporting of asthma is sensitive to misclassification, which increases with age.¹⁰ For this reason I also analysed rates for the age group 20 to 44, which showed lower rates but the same risk pattern. This bias is probably independent of the subjects' exposure status, although smoking habits are associated with occupation. Hence, in occupations with a higher prevalence of smoking such a misclassification may be common. Subjects just reporting asthma-like symptoms are not included in this analysis. Self reported asthma-like symptoms and true asthma are often misclassified, hence they were not included in this study.¹⁰

Subjects with pre-existing disease may report the aggravation of their asthma as an occupational asthma. This may explain the reported cases in occupations with exposure to

irritants but without any known exposure that causes asthma.¹² Examples of such occupations are welders (with a reservation about stainless steel welders), loggers, and cooks.

In occupations with exposure to organic dust—such as farmers and woodworkers—asthma and allergic alveolitis may be misclassification.

It is important to realise that results from self reported occupational asthma can never reach the accuracy of a proper clinical diagnosis, but at group level, it provides a measure of asthma that can be used for generating hypotheses or confirming existing knowledge. The risk pattern in this study is similar to that found in other surveillance systems, and supports the validity of the methods used.

The denominator used in calculations of the rates is the workforce from the 1990 census. In the early 1990s a recession began in Sweden and by 1992 the workforce had decreased by 5.7%. The reduction was most notable in the construction and manufacturing industries. Hence, the rates, especially from construction and manufacturing, are too low. But despite the increasing unemployment among construction workers, the rates did not increase in 1992 compared with 1990 to 1991. Actually, the overall reporting rate has continued to decrease after 1993, probably due to a change towards less favourable compensation for occupational asthma and other work related disorders.

The overall reporting rate for occupational asthma was 80/million in 1990 in this study. This is higher than the rates from the United Kingdom (24/million for men and 13/million for women)⁵ and from the West Midlands Health Region of the United Kingdom (sexes combined, 43/million).¹³ The United Kingdom rates are, however, likely to be considerable underestimates.^{7,13} In comparison with Finland, a country with similar socioeconomic conditions to Sweden, the results from the present study indicate an underreporting of occupational asthma. The overall incidence of occupational asthma in Finland was 152/million in 1990.¹ It must, however, be realised that about 30% of the Finnish cases of occupational asthma are due to sensitisation to cow dander.¹⁴ Finnish farmers tend to brush their cows daily. This is very uncommon in Sweden.

The rates for the different specific occupations in this study mainly reflect those occupations with well recognised causes of occupational asthma, such as bakers, spray painters, chemical processors, plastic workers, and poultry workers.

The high rates among the group of workers in foundries and steel mills, furnacemen, and metal casters is less well recognised. In Sweden, this group consists mainly of steel mill workers, although there is one aluminium smelter. The furnacemen (at steel mills) are mainly exposed to a wide variety of inorganic dust, but no obvious agents causing asthma have been identified. The metal casters, on the other hand, who include workers from foundries of different sizes, are exposed to iso-

cyanates, various amines, and formaldehyde, as well as the exposure to inorganic dust (H Westberg, personal communication). Among the metal casters, the subgroup core makers are especially exposed to isocyanates, because the cores are made from a mixture of sand and a binder containing isocyanates (the "cold box" method). It is also of interest that the United Kingdom surveillance system found an increased rate for foundry workers.¹³

Male welders had a high rate of reporting occupational asthma. This was not found in other surveys, and in this study it may merely reflect aggravation of pre-existing disease, as welders are exposed to respiratory irritants. The existing publications do not support an increased risk among welders,¹⁵ but it is important to realise that there are still no adequate epidemiological studies in this field. Welding in stainless steel implies exposure to chromium IV, which is known to cause asthma. There are also reports of asthma among stainless steel welders.^{16–19} Two recent small studies have found a slightly increased risk of asthma among welders, with no difference between welding in stainless steel and plain steel.^{20,21}

Male and female woodworkers had high reporting rates. In Sweden woodworkers use mainly pine and spruce, and hardwood is rare. Wood processing workers are exposed to fresh wood, terpenes, and microorganisms. We have previously found increased mortality from asthma in this group.²² Existing publications do not support a relation between asthma and exposure to Scandinavian tree species,²³ although there are still no proper epidemiological studies.

The reporting rates of occupational asthma in Sweden have previously been analysed for the period 1984–6.²⁴ High rates were found among bakers (800/million), chemical process workers (800/million), and plastic product workers (500/million). The analyses were not separated by sex.

In conclusion, despite the influence of reporting bias, analysis of this Swedish self reported surveillance system for occupational asthma gave some important information. High risk occupations, as in other countries, include bakers, chemical processors, and plastic workers. This is well recognised, and highlights the need for preventive measures in these occupations. High risks were also found in occupations with less well recognised risks of asthma, such as welders, woodworkers, and foundry workers. This may reflect reporting of

aggravated pre-existing disease, but a real increased risk cannot be ruled out and further aetiological studies are needed.

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