Chapter 19. Occupational Cancer

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans

http://monographs.iarc.fr/

The IARC Monographs identify environmental factors that can increase the risk of human cancer. These include chemicals, complex mixtures, occupational exposures, physical agents, biological agents, and lifestyle factors. National health agencies can use this information as scientific support for their actions to prevent exposure to potential carcinogens.

Occupational Cancer

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/cancer/

Cancer is a group of different diseases that have the same feature, the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Each different type of cancer may have its own set of causes. Many factors play a role in the development of cancer. The importance of these factors varies depending on the type of cancer. A person's risk of developing a particular cancer is influenced by a combination of factors that interact in ways that are not fully understood.

Carcinogen List

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/cancer/npotocca.html

A number of the carcinogen classifications deal with groups of substances: aniline and homologs, chromates, dintrotoluenes, arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds, beryllium and beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, nickel compounds, and crystalline forms of silica. There are also substances of variable or unclear chemical makeup that are considered carcinogens, coal tar pitch volatiles, coke oven emissions, diesel exhaust and environmental tobacco smoke.

Carcinogens

https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/carcinogens/

Carcinogens are agents that can cause cancer. In industry, there are many potential exposures to carcinogens. Generally, workplace exposures are considered to be at higher levels than for public exposures. Material safety data sheets (MSDSs) should always contain an indication of carcinogenic potential.
Occupational Cancer

http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/diseases/occupational_cancer.html

Occupational cancer is cancer that is caused wholly or partly by exposure to a carcinogen at work. The amount of cancer related to occupational exposure varies with the type of cancer. The most common types of occupational cancer are lung cancer, bladder cancer and mesothelioma.

Causal Agent-Cancer Links in Haz-Map

http://www.haz-map.com/cancer.htm

The chemical-disease links in Haz-Map regarding occupational cancer are based on Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention, 3rd Edition. See Table 18-3 "Substances and Mixtures That Have Been Evaluated by IARC as Definite (Group 1) Human Carcinogens and Are Occupational Exposures."

Environmental and Occupational Cancers

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs350/en/

Cancer is a leading cause of death worldwide, with 12.7 million new cases and 7.6 million deaths in 2008. Globally, 19% of all cancers are attributable to the environment, including work setting resulting in 1.3 million deaths each year. WHO has classified 107 agents, mixtures, and exposure situations as carcinogenic to humans. External environmental causes of cancer are factors in the environment that increase risk of cancer such as air pollution, UV radiation and indoor radon. Every tenth lung cancer death is closely related to risks in the workplace. Lung cancer, mesothelioma, and bladder cancer are among the most common types of occupational cancers.
Occupational Cancers

http://www.etui.org/Topics/Health-Safety/Occupational-cancers

It is estimated that there will be 1 300 000 cancer deaths in the European Union in 2012. In many countries, cancer is the leading cause of death among people under 65. Many of these deaths are the direct result of workers being exposed to carcinogens at work. The available evidence supports the view that at least 8% of cancer deaths are work-related. For some types of cancer, like lung or bladder cancer, the figure is even well above 10%. It is safe to say that cancer is now the main cause of “death by working conditions” in Europe.