Figure 12

Mesothelioma Mortality among Amosite Insulation Workers in New Jersey

Seidman *et al.*, (1986)

Years After First Exposure		Duration of Exposure	f/ml	Person-Years	Number of Mesothelioma: Observed	Predicted by model
7.5	(5-9)	1.5	46.9	3952	0	0.0
12.5	(10-14)	1.5	48.3	3628	0	0.1
17.5	(15-19)	1.5	44.1	3198	0	1.1
22.5	(20-24)	1.5	43.2	2656	2	2.8
27.5	(25-29)	1.5	40.3	2094	5	4.2
32.5	(30-34)	1.5	33.5	1576	8	4.4
37.5	(35-39)	1.5	31.1	1086	2	4.3
Goodness of Fit P-value = 0.35						
Estimate of KM $(f\text{-}y^3/ml)^{-1}$						
KM × 10^8 =	3.9					
90% CI × 10^8 =	(2.6, 5.7)					

Figure 13

Lung Cancer Deaths among Asbestos Workers in Tyler, Texas

Levin*et al.*, (1998)

Duration		f/ml	f-y/ml	Observed	Expected	Predicted $\alpha = 1$	Predicted α variable
0.25	(< 0.5)	45	11.25	23	8.9	10.15	22.45
0.75	(0.5-1)	45	33.75	3	1.1	1.56	2.86
3	(1 - 5)	45	135	4	1.8	4.84	5.28
7.5	(> 5)	45	337.5	6	1.5	7.83	5.42
Goodness of fit p value						< 0.01	0.81

Test of H_0: $\alpha = 1$

p value < 0.01

Estimates of KL (f-y/ml;[1]

($\alpha = 1$)

KL = 0.013

90% CI = (0.0055, 0.022)

(α variable)

KL = 0.0013

90% CI = (0, 0.0060)

Figure 14

Lung Cancer Mortality by Cumulative Exposure among
Vermiculite Mine and Mill Workers near Libby, Montana
Amandus and Wheeler, (1987)

		Deaths from Cancer of Lung			
		Observed	Expected	Predicted	
f-y/ml				(α=1)	(α estimated)
25	(<50)	6	4.0	4.6	5.0
75	(50-99)	2	1.4	2.0	2.1
250	(100-399)	2	1.9	4.8	4.8
600	(>=400)	10	1.7	8.1	8.0
Goodness of fit p-value				0.41	0.25
Test of H_0: α=1					
p = 0.40					
Estimates of KL (f-y/ml;[1]					
(α = 1)					
KL = 0.0061					
90% CI = (0.0029, 0.010)					
(α variable)					
KL = 0.0051					
90% CI = (0.0011, 0.020)					