

Fly Ash Pneumoconiosis, Hamster

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Anthracosis, including that caused by fly ash, is regarded as an innocuous condition in humans (Spencer 1977). Studies of primates exposed to fly ash, at levels lower than those for hamsters in our study, demonstrated lesions “similar to that seen in any ‘nuisance’ dust” which were “not considered to be evidence of permanent pathological alteration” (MacFarland et al. 1968). Recently, however, it has been suggested that fly ash particles may act as carriers for toxic materials or may be fibrogenic per se in humans (Golden et al. 1982).

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