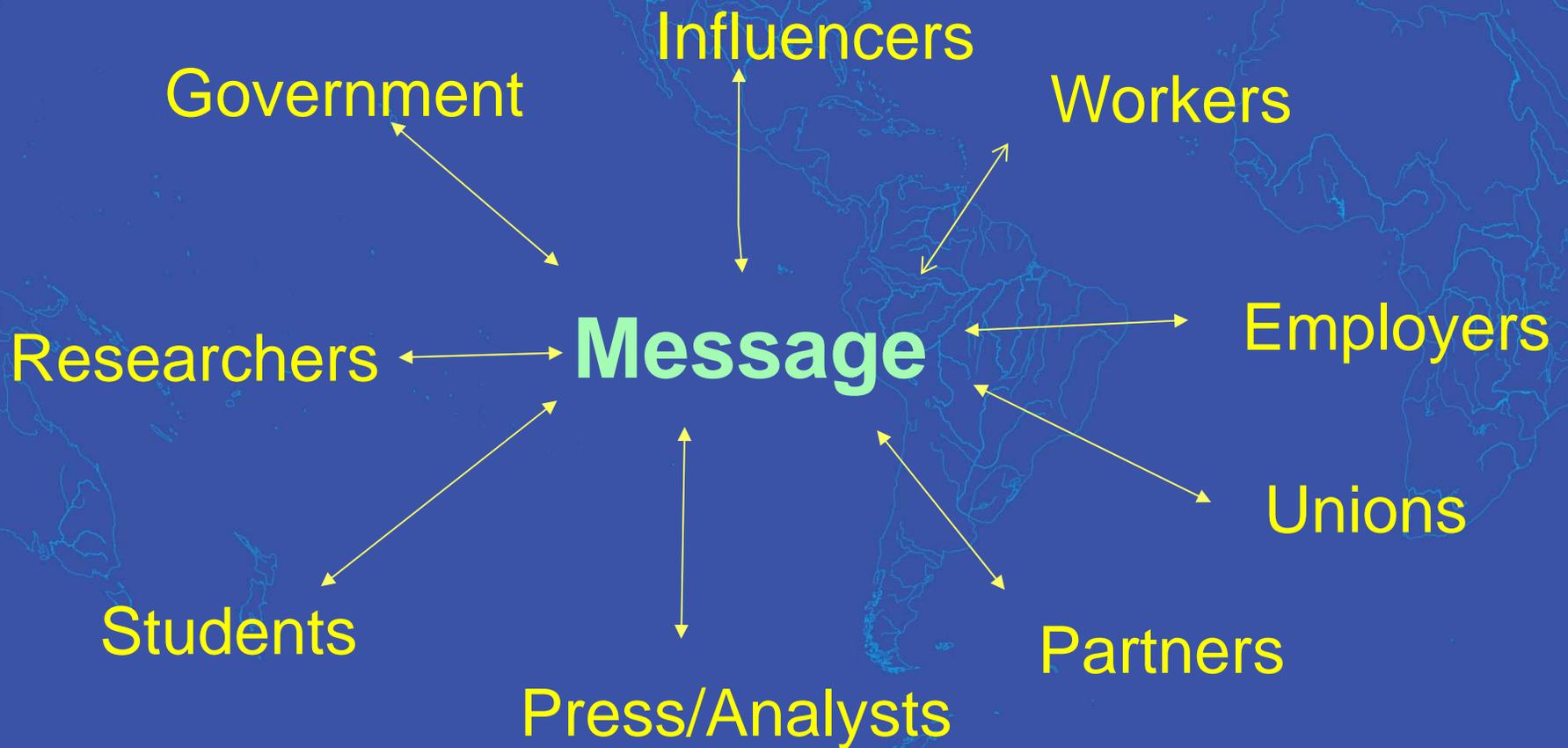




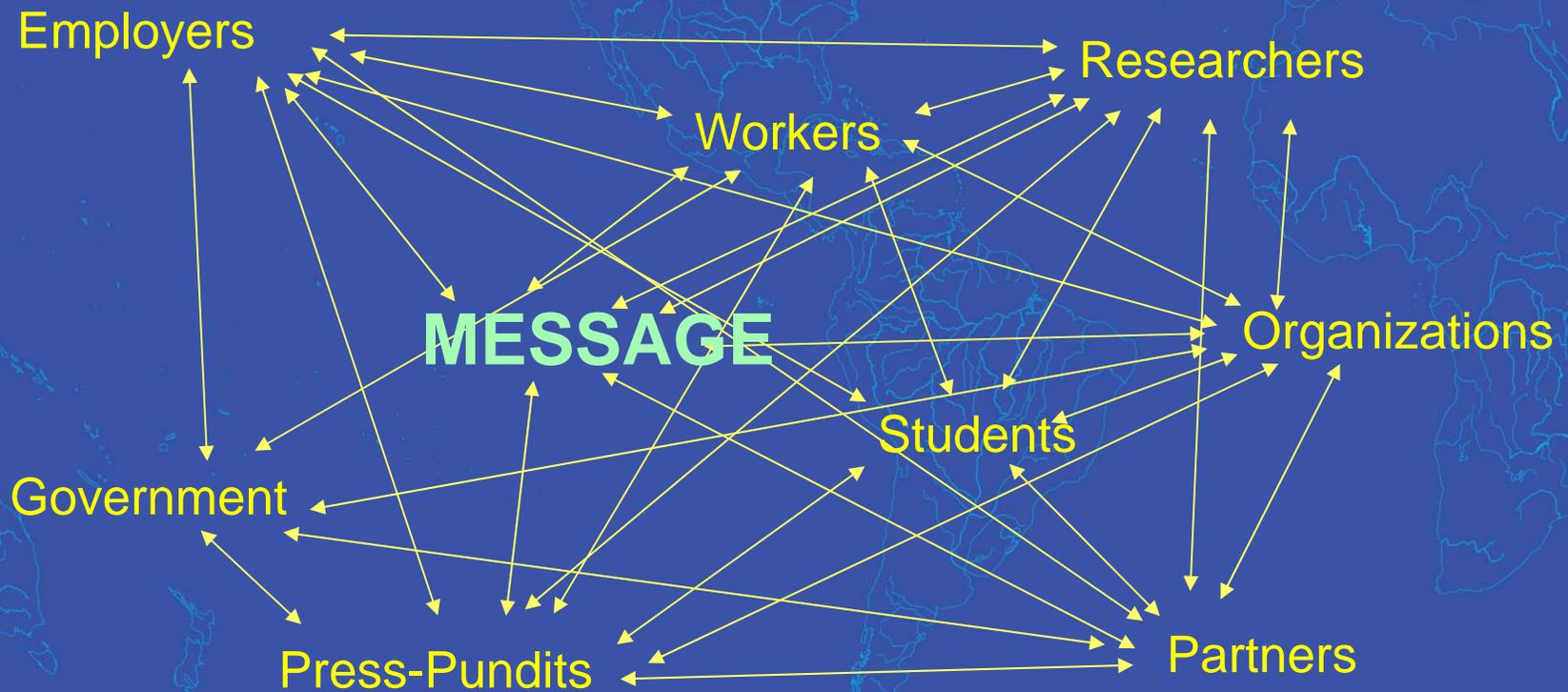
Finding Signals in the Noise: Using Wikipedia to Drive Innovation, Dissemination, and Engagement

Board of Scientific Counselors
May 12, 2015, Washington, D.C.
Max R. Lum Ed.D. MPA
e-Communication and Research Translation
Office of the Director, NIOSH

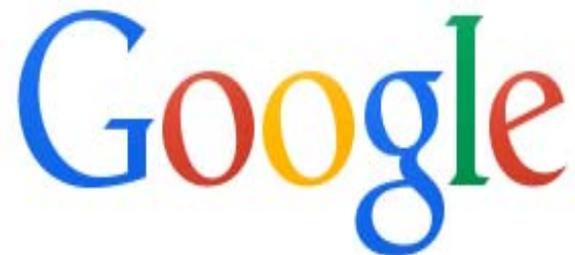
Historic Communication Network Pattern



Current Communication Pattern



1999 Google Search for “NIOSH”

The Google logo is displayed in its characteristic multi-colored font (blue, red, yellow, blue, green, red) on a white background.

Do you mean OSHA?

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Social Media Drives Search

The image shows a Google search results page for the query "NIOSH". The search results are annotated with arrows pointing to specific links, indicating that social media is driving the search. The annotations are: "Homepage" pointing to the NIOSH website, "Wikipedia" (circled in red) pointing to the Wikipedia entry, "Twitter" pointing to the NIOSH Twitter page, "Flickr" pointing to the NIOSH Flickr photostream, and "OSHA" pointing to the OSHA Compliance Assistance page.

Google NIOSH

Web Images Maps Shopping More Search tools

About 2,610,000 results (0.30 seconds)

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
www.cdc.gov/NIOSH/
As part of the CDC, NIOSH is responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related illnesses and injuries.

Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation
FIRE FIGHTER FATALITY INVESTIGATION AND ...

NIOSH Numbered Publications
NIOSH Numbered Publications. Search NIOSH Numbered ...

NIOSH Pocket Guide
Search - Index of Chemical Names - NIOSH Pocket Guide - ...

Safety & Prevention
Safety & Prevention. Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and ...

About NIOSH
About NIOSH. farmer, construction worker, miner ,medical ...
More results from cdc.gov »

Industries & Occupations
Industries & Occupations. Agriculture - Body Art - Center ...

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia.org/.../National_Institute_for_Occupational_Safety_and_He...
The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is the U.S. federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations ...

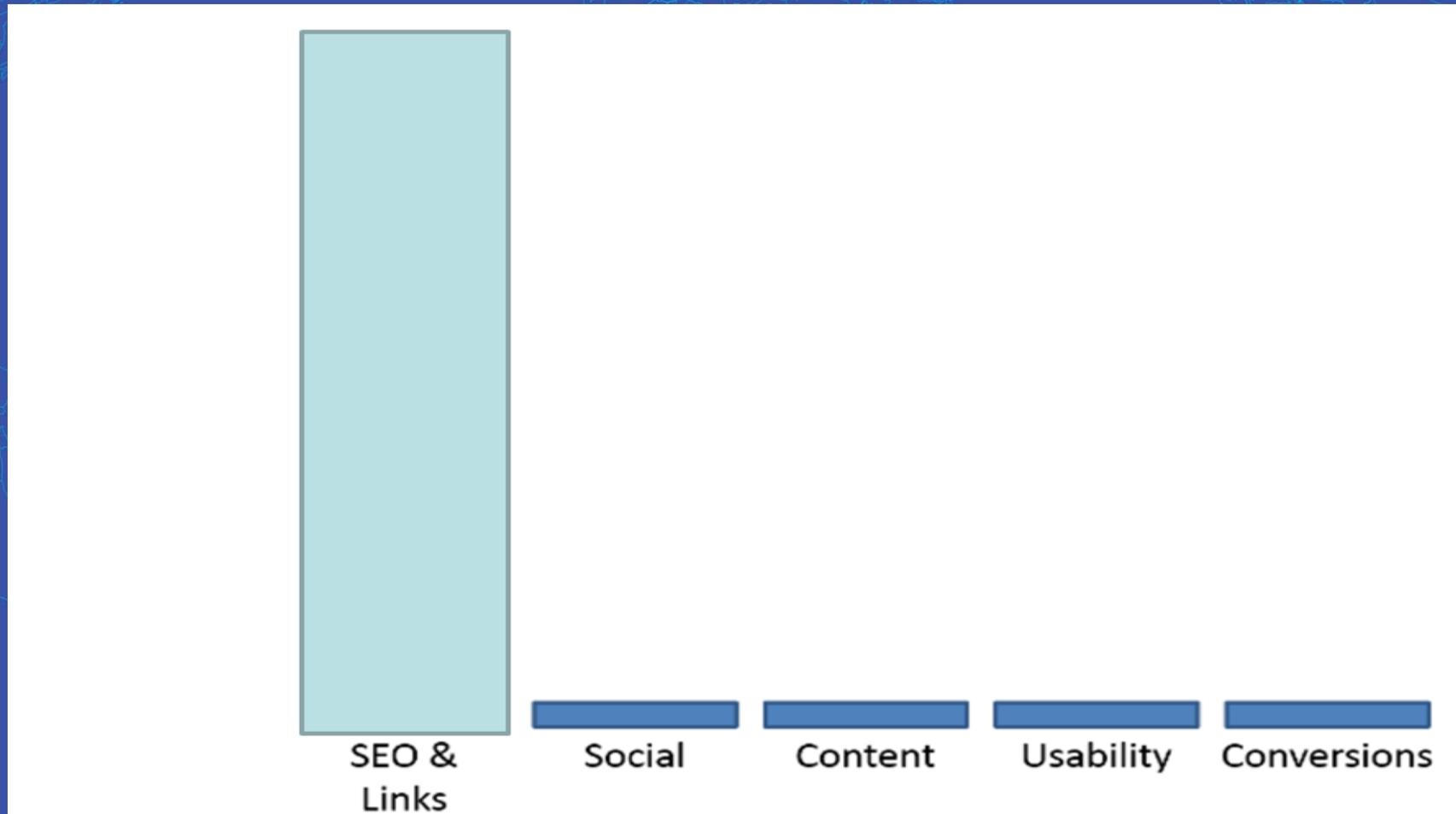
NIOSH | National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health
www.niosh.com.my/
National institute charged with the provision of training, consultation and information in the area of occupational safety and health. Bilingual site (Malay and ...

Safe Healthy Workers (NIOSH) on Twitter
<https://twitter.com/NIOSH>
The latest from Safe Healthy Workers (@NIOSH). A global leader in worker health and safety for over 40 years, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and ...

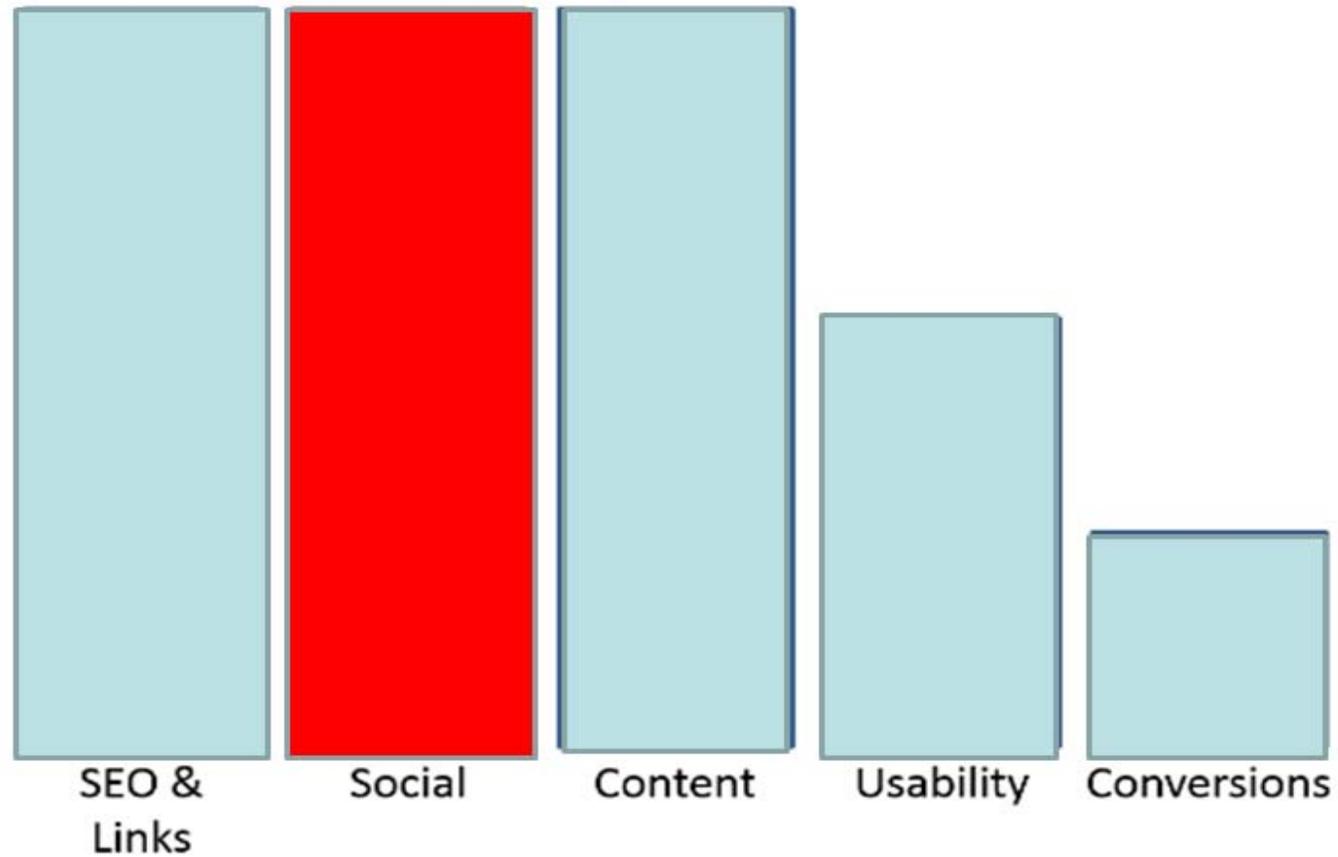
Flickr: NIOSH's Photostream
www.flickr.com/niosh/
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH ... NIOSH. [☆] 0. Derrickman descending the dog house using fall protection. NIOSH. [☆] 0.

OSHA Compliance Assistance > NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation ...
https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/compliance_assistance/hhe_program.html
OSHA Compliance Assistance > NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation Program.

How to Get Traffic to the NIOSH Web 1999



How to Get Traffic to the NIOSH Web 2015



Referring Domains to the NIOSH Web Site

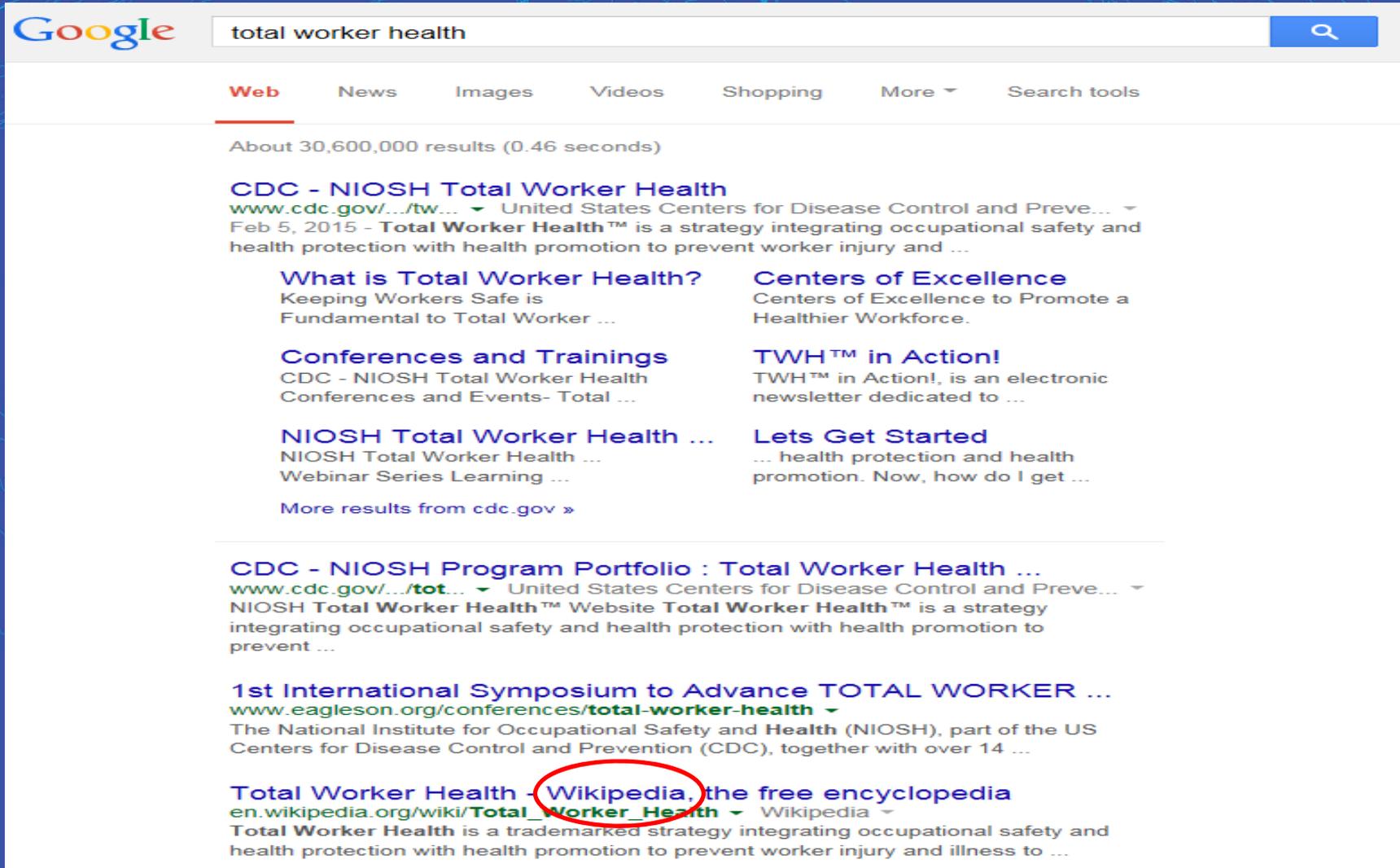
January 2014

Rank	Referring Domains	Jan-14
1	google.com	220882
2	bing.com	36140
3	wikipedia.org	15865
4	yahoo.com	11393
5	clicksafety.com	7021

January 2013

Rank	Referring Domains	Jan-13
1	google.com	167490
2	bing.com	26700
3	osha.gov	24138
4	yahoo.com	15523
5	wikipedia.org	14934

Sectors Benefit



Google 

Web News Images Videos Shopping More Search tools

About 30,600,000 results (0.46 seconds)

CDC - NIOSH Total Worker Health
www.cdc.gov/.../tw... United States Centers for Disease Control and Preve...
Feb 5, 2015 - **Total Worker Health™** is a strategy integrating occupational safety and health protection with health promotion to prevent worker injury and ...

What is Total Worker Health? Keeping Workers Safe is Fundamental to Total Worker ...	Centers of Excellence Centers of Excellence to Promote a Healthier Workforce.
Conferences and Trainings CDC - NIOSH Total Worker Health Conferences and Events- Total ...	TWH™ in Action! TWH™ in Action!, is an electronic newsletter dedicated to ...
NIOSH Total Worker Health ... NIOSH Total Worker Health ... Webinar Series Learning ...	Lets Get Started ... health protection and health promotion. Now, how do I get ...

[More results from cdc.gov »](#)

CDC - NIOSH Program Portfolio : Total Worker Health ...
www.cdc.gov/.../tot... United States Centers for Disease Control and Preve...
NIOSH **Total Worker Health™** Website **Total Worker Health™** is a strategy integrating occupational safety and health protection with health promotion to prevent ...

1st International Symposium to Advance TOTAL WORKER ...
www.eagleson.org/conferences/total-worker-health
The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), part of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), together with over 14 ...

Total Worker Health - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_Worker_Health Wikipedia
Total Worker Health is a trademarked strategy integrating occupational safety and health protection with health promotion to prevent worker injury and illness to ...



nanotechnology



Web

News

Videos

Images

Books

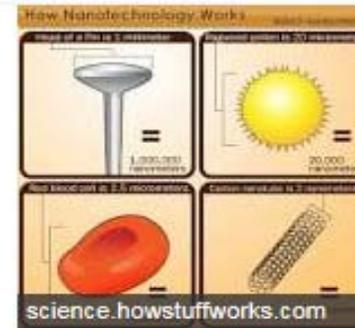
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Search tools

About 25,400,000 results (0.56 seconds)

Nanotechnology ("nanotech") is the manipulation of matter on an atomic, molecular, and supramolecular scale.

[Nanotechnology - Wikipedia, the free enc...](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanotechnology)
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/**Nanotechnology** Wikipedia ▾



More about Nanotechnology

Feedback

Nanotechnology - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanotechnology ▾ Wikipedia ▾

Nanotechnology ("nanotech") is the manipulation of matter on an atomic, molecular, and supramolecular scale.

Applications - Supramolecular chemistry - Impact of nanotechnology - Nanomaterials

What is Nanotechnology? | Nano

www.nano.gov/...101/.../definiti... ▾ U.S. National Nanotechnology Initiative ▾

Nanotechnology is science, engineering, and technology conducted at the nanoscale, which is about 1 to 100 nanometers.

Size of the Nanoscale - What's So Special about the ... - Nanotechnology Timeline

Our Key Driver



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

LA
PRESSE

NIOSH

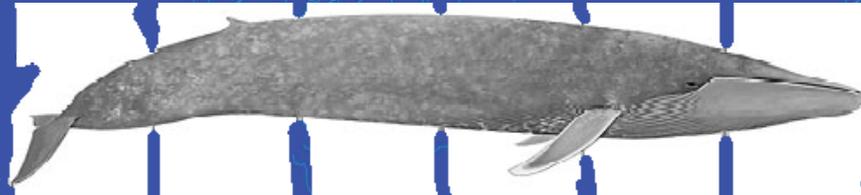
Site Reach: a Comparison

- **NIOSH website**

- 150,000 web pages
- 8 million visits per year

- **Wikipedia**

- 3.4 million articles
- 8 million views...per hour



NIOSH Response

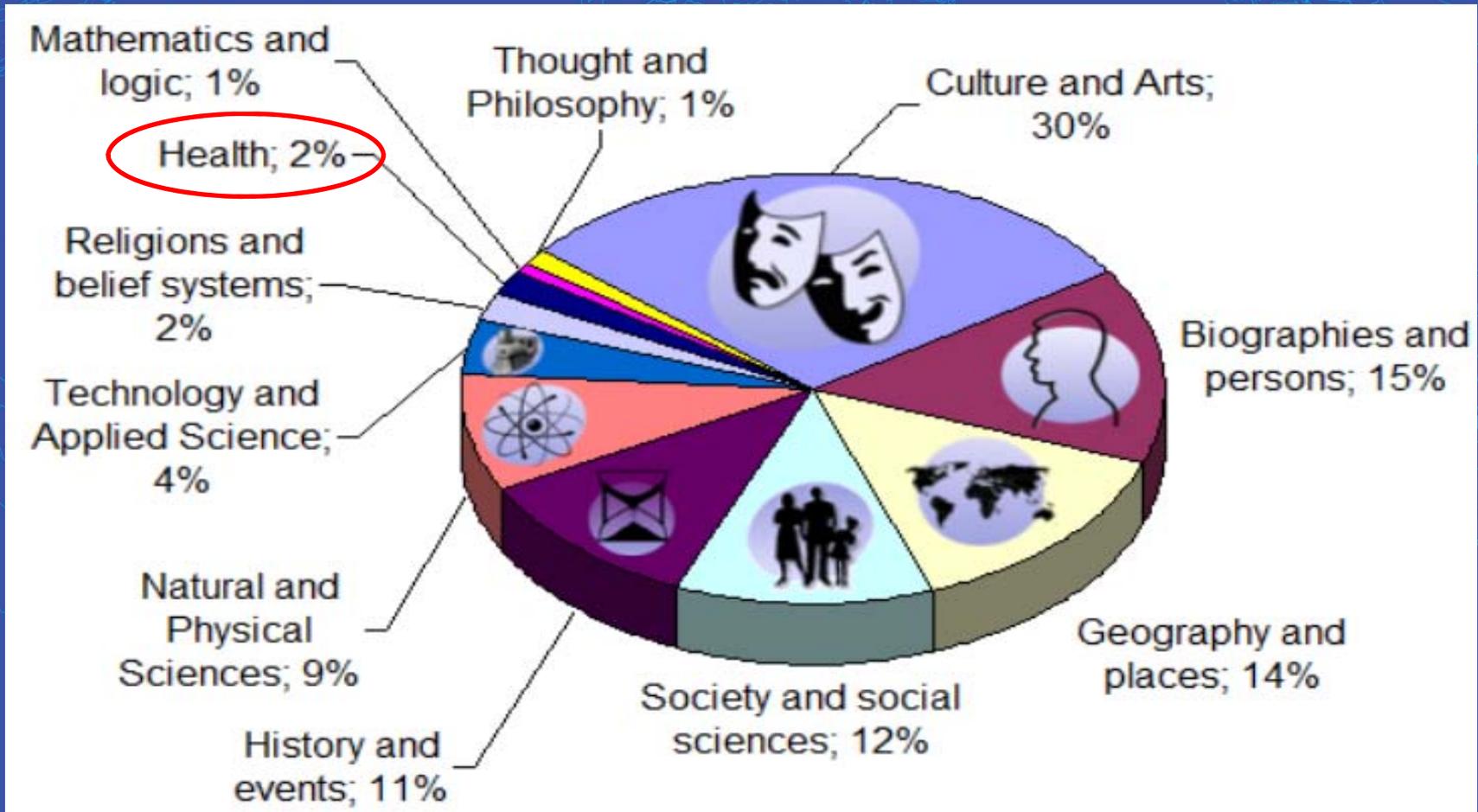
NIOSH Wikipedia in Residence



Activities

- Improving and increasing our edits to Wikipedia
- Working with the chemistry and medical Wikipedia Groups
- Building a coalition with other federal agencies
- Meeting with WikiMedia Foundation
- Networking with other Wikipedia science editors @ “Wikimania”

Working with the Foundation



Contributing to Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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Page information
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Read Edit View history

Acetic acid

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

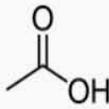
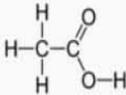
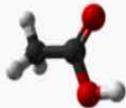
"Acetic" redirects here. It is not to be confused with Ascetic.

Acetic acid /əˈsiːtɪk/, systematically named **ethanoic acid** /ˌɛθəˈnoʊik/, is an organic compound with the chemical formula CH3COOH (also written as CH3CO2H or C2H4O2). It is a colourless liquid that when undiluted is also called *glacial acetic acid*. Vinegar is roughly 3 %-9 % acetic acid by volume, making acetic acid the main component of vinegar apart from water. Acetic acid has a distinctive sour taste and pungent smell. Besides its production as household vinegar, it is mainly produced as a precursor to polyvinylacetate and cellulose acetate. Although it is classified as a weak acid, concentrated acetic acid is corrosive and can attack the skin.

Acetic acid is the second simplest carboxylic acid (after formic acid) and is an important chemical reagent and industrial chemical, mainly used in the production of cellulose acetate for photographic film and polyvinyl acetate for wood glue, as well as synthetic fibers and fabrics. In households, diluted acetic acid is often used in descaling agents. In the food industry, acetic acid is used under the food additive code E260 as an acidity regulator and as a condiment. As a food additive it is approved for usage in many countries, including Canada,^[7] the European Union,^[8] the United States,^[9] and Australia and New Zealand.^[10]

The global demand of acetic acid is around 6.5 million tonnes per year (Mt/a), of which approximately 1.5 Mt/a is met by recycling; the remainder is manufactured from petrochemical feedstock.^[11] As a chemical reagent, biological sources of acetic acid are of interest, but generally uncompetitive. Vinegar is dilute acetic acid, often produced by fermentation and subsequent oxidation of ethanol.

Acetic acid



Contents [hide]

- Nomenclature
- History
 - In the interstellar medium
- Chemical properties

Crystallised acetic acid.

long appeared to be attractive precursors to acetic acid. [Henri Dreyfus](#) at [British Celanese](#) developed a methanol carbonylation pilot plant as early as 1925.^[20] However, a lack of practical materials that could contain the corrosive reaction mixture at the high [pressures](#) needed (200 atm or more) discouraged commercialization of these routes. The first commercial methanol carbonylation process, which used a [cobalt](#) catalyst, was developed by German chemical company [BASF](#) in 1963. In 1968, a [rhodium](#)-based catalyst ($\text{cis-}[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2\text{I}_2]^-$) was discovered that could operate efficiently at lower pressure with almost no by-products. US chemical company [Monsanto Company](#) built the first plant using this catalyst in 1970, and rhodium-catalyzed methanol carbonylation became the dominant method of acetic acid production (see [Monsanto process](#)). In the late 1990s, the chemicals company [BP Chemicals](#) commercialized the [Cativa](#) catalyst ($[\text{Ir}(\text{CO})_2\text{I}_2]^-$), which is promoted by [iridium](#)^[21] for greater efficiency. This [iridium](#)-catalyzed [Cativa process](#) is [greener](#) and more efficient^[22] and has largely supplanted the Monsanto process, often in the same production plants.

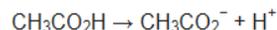
In the interstellar medium [\[edit\]](#)

Acetic acid was discovered in the [interstellar medium](#) in 1996 by a team led by [David Mehringer](#)^[23] who detected it using the former Berkeley-Illinois-Maryland Association array at the [Hat Creek Radio Observatory](#) and the former Millimeter Array located at the [Owens Valley Radio Observatory](#). It was first detected in the [Sagittarius B2](#) North molecular cloud (also known as the Sgr B2 Large Molecule Heimat source). Acetic acid has the distinction of being the first molecule discovered in the interstellar medium using solely [radio interferometers](#); in all previous ISM molecular discoveries made in the millimeter and centimeter wavelength regimes, single dish radio telescopes were at least partly responsible for the detections.^[23]

Chemical properties [\[edit\]](#)

Acidity [\[edit\]](#)

The hydrogen center in the [carboxyl group](#) ($-\text{COOH}$) in carboxylic acids such as acetic acid can separate from the molecule by ionization:



Because of this release of the [proton](#) (H^+), acetic acid has acidic character. Acetic acid is a weak [monoprotic acid](#). In aqueous solution, it has a pK_a value of 4.76.^[24] Its [conjugate base](#) is [acetate](#) (CH_3COO^-). A 1.0 M solution (about the concentration of domestic vinegar) has a [pH](#) of 2.4, indicating that merely 0.4% of the acetic acid molecules are dissociated.^[25]



GHS pictograms	
GHS signal word	Danger
GHS hazard statements	H226, H314
GHS precautionary statements	P280, P305+351+338, P310
EU Index	607-002-00-6
EU classification	
R-phrases	R10, R35
S-phrases	(S1/2), S23, S26, S45
NFPA 704	
Flash point	40 °C (104 °F; 313 K)
Autoignition temperature	427 °C (801 °F; 700 K)
Explosive limits	4-16%
LD ₅₀ (Median lethal dose)	3.31 g kg ⁻¹ , oral (rat)
US health exposure limits (NIOSH):	
PEL (Permissible)	TWA 10 ppm (25 mg/m ³) ^[6]
REL (Recommended)	TWA 10 ppm (25 mg/m ³) ST 15 ppm (37 mg/m ³) ^[6]
IDLH (Immediate danger)	50 ppm ^[6]
Related compounds	
Related carboxylic acids	Formic acid Propionic acid
Related compounds	Acetaldehyde Acetamide Acetic anhydride Acetonitrile

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Acetic_Acid_deprotonation.png

Creating a Complete Page

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Flock worker's lung

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Flock worker's lung is an [occupational lung disease](#) caused by exposure to [flock](#), small fibers that are glued to a backing in order to create a specific texture. People who work in flocking are at risk of inhaling the small fibers, which causes [interstitial lung disease](#).^[1] The disease was initially described in 1998, when a group of workers at a flocking plant developed interstitial lung disease of unknown etiology.^[2]

Contents [hide]

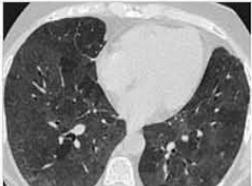
- Signs and symptoms
- Diagnosis
- Causes and pathogenesis
- Prevention
- Treatment and prognosis
- History
- Epidemiology
- References
- External links



Flocked fabric

Signs and symptoms [edit]

Signs and symptoms of flock worker's lung include [rales](#) (crackling noises caused by fluid in the lungs), [dyspnea](#) (shortness of breath), and coughing. Abnormalities seen on a CT scan of the lungs can include [ground glass opacity](#) and [reticular opacity](#). The typical histopathology in flock worker's lung is bronchiocentric interstitial pneumonitis and lymphocytic bronchiolitis with lymphocytic hyperplasia. Occasionally, desquamative interstitial pneumonia and bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia can be seen.^{[3][4]}



Other symptoms described in flock workers include [pleuritic chest pain](#) and atypical chest pain. Most cases described have been chronic progressive. Lung function in individuals with flock worker's lung is generally diminished, with both restrictive and obstructive defects

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Diagnosis [\[edit\]](#)

A CT scan of the lungs and [histopathology](#) along with a history of working in the flocking industry can diagnose flock worker's lung. A differential diagnosis may also include [Sjögren's syndrome](#) and [lymphoid interstitial pneumonia](#).^[3] Flock worker's lung may be misdiagnosed as [asthma](#) or [recurrent pneumonia](#).^[7] Though X-rays may be abnormal, CT scans are more useful as a diagnostic tool in flock worker's lung.^[5] Other diagnostic methods may include a transbronchial biopsy or wedge biopsy.^[7]

Causes and pathogenesis [\[edit\]](#)

Flock worker's lung is caused by exposure to small pieces of flock, usually [nylon](#), created during the flocking process and inhaled.^{[3][1]} Exposure to rotary-cut flock particulates is the main risk factor; whether or not other types of flock cause this pulmonary fibrosis is not yet determined.^[5] Other types of flock include [rayon](#), [polypropylene](#), and [polyethylene](#).^[1] Workers exposed to nylon, polypropylene, polyethylene, and rayon flocking debris have developed flock worker's lung.^{[4][8]} Exposure to higher concentrations of respirable flock particles is associated with more severe disease.^[9]

Whether or not [smoking](#) affects the progression or incidence of flock worker's lung is a topic of ongoing research as of 2015.^[4] Research in rats has shown that nylon flocking is a causative agent.^[6]

Prevention [\[edit\]](#)

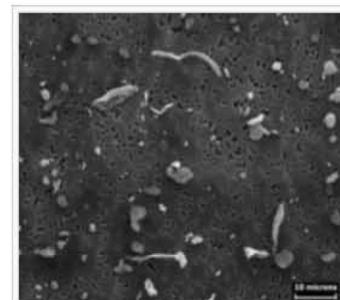
Flock worker's lung can be prevented with [engineering controls](#) that protect workers from inhaling flock.^[1] Engineering controls to prevent inhalation of flock can include using guillotine cutters rather than rotary cutters, and ensuring that blades are sharp, since dull blades shear off more respirable particles. Flocking plants have also implemented medical surveillance programs for workers to diagnose cases at an earlier stage.^[6] Another technique for preventing flock worker's lung is cleaning the workplace with alternatives to [compressed air](#) in order to avoid resuspending particulates in the air.^[1]

Treatment and prognosis [\[edit\]](#)

Flock worker's lung is generally treated by removing the individual from the environment where they are inhaling flock. Symptoms generally improve within days to weeks after stopping exposure.^{[1][5]} The benefits of [glucocorticoid](#) therapy are unclear.^{[5][4]}

Flock worker's lung may raise the risk for lung cancer, but the connection is a topic of research as of 2015.^{[5][4]} The disease can be subacute or develop over long periods of exposure.^[6]

Ground-glass opacity seen on CT caused by [hypersensitivity pneumonitis](#), not flock worker's lung. This type of abnormality is commonly seen in flock worker's lung.



Scanning electron microscope image of airborne respirable dust sample collected in test chamber after agitating a bulk flock sample from a card manufacturing plant

History [\[edit\]](#)

Interstitial lung disease in flock workers was first connected to flock fibers in 1991, though the disease now known as "flock worker's lung" was not formally described until 1998, when researchers from NIOSH published the results of an epidemiological investigation of outbreaks in [Ontario](#) and [Rhode Island](#).^{[4][10][7]} Previously, interstitial lung disease in flock workers was incorrectly attributed to [mycotoxins](#) present in contaminated adhesive.^[10] As of June 1999, 24 flock workers had been diagnosed.^[7]

Epidemiology [\[edit\]](#)

Cases have been reported in the United States, Canada, Turkey, and Spain.^[9]

References [\[edit\]](#)

- [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f "Respiratory Diseases: Occupational Risks" [↗](#). National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. 21 December 2012. Retrieved 23 March 2015.
- [^] Kern DG, Crausman RS, Durand KT, Nayer A, Kuhn C (1998). "Flock worker's lung: chronic interstitial lung disease in the nylon flocking industry". *Annals of Internal Medicine* **129** (4): 261–72. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-129-4-199808150-00001 [↗](#). PMID 9729178 [↗](#).
- [^] ^a ^b ^c Hasleton, Philip; Flieder, Douglas B., eds. (2013). *Spencer's Pathology of the Lung* (6th ed.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 9781139618977.
- [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f Scott E. Turcotte, MSc; Alex Chee, MD; Ronald Walsh, MD; F. Curry Grant, MD; Gary M. Liss, MD; Alexander Boag, MD; Lutz Forkert, MD; Peter W. Munt, MD; M. Diane Loughheed, MD (June 2013). "Flock Worker's Lung Disease: Natural History of Cases and Exposed Workers in Kingston, Ontario". *Chest* **143** (6): 1642–1648. doi:10.1378/chest.12-0920 [↗](#).
- [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f Kern, David J.; Crausman, Robert S. (19 July 2013). "Flock worker's lung". *UpToDate*.
- [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d Sauler, Maor; Gulati, Mridu (2012-12). "Newly Recognized Occupational and Environmental Causes of Chronic Terminal Airways and Parenchymal Lung Disease" [↗](#). *Clinics in chest medicine* **33** (4): 667–680. doi:10.1016/j.ccm.2012.09.002 [↗](#). ISSN 0272-5231 [↗](#). PMC 3515663 [↗](#). PMID 23153608 [↗](#). Retrieved 2015-03-31. Check date values in: |date= (help)
- [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d Eschenbacher, W. L.; Kreiss, K.; Loughheed, M. D.; Pransky, G. S.; Day, B.; Castellan, R. M. (Jun 1999). "Nylon flock-associated interstitial lung disease" [↗](#). *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* **159** (6): 2003–2008. doi:10.1164/ajrccm.159.6.9808002 [↗](#). ISSN 1073-449X [↗](#). PMID 10351952 [↗](#). Retrieved 2015-03-31.
- [^] Vinicius C.S. Antao MD, MSc, PhD*, Chris A. Piacitelli CIH, William E. Miller MS, Germania A. Pinheiro MD, MSc, PhD and Kathleen Kreiss MD (April 2007). "Rayon Flock: A New Cause of Respiratory Morbidity in a Card Processing Plant". *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*. doi:10.1002/ajim.20440 [↗](#).
- [^] ^a ^b Antao, VC; Pinheiro, GA; Parker, JE (2007). William N. Rom, Steven B. Markowitz, ed. *Lung diseases associated with silicates and other dusts*. *Environmental and Occupational Medicine* (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins). pp. 525–542. ISBN 9780781762991.
- [^] ^a ^b Kreiss, Kathleen (June 2013). "Occupational Lung Disease: From Case Reports to Prevention". *Chest*. doi:10.1378/chest.12-3001 [↗](#).

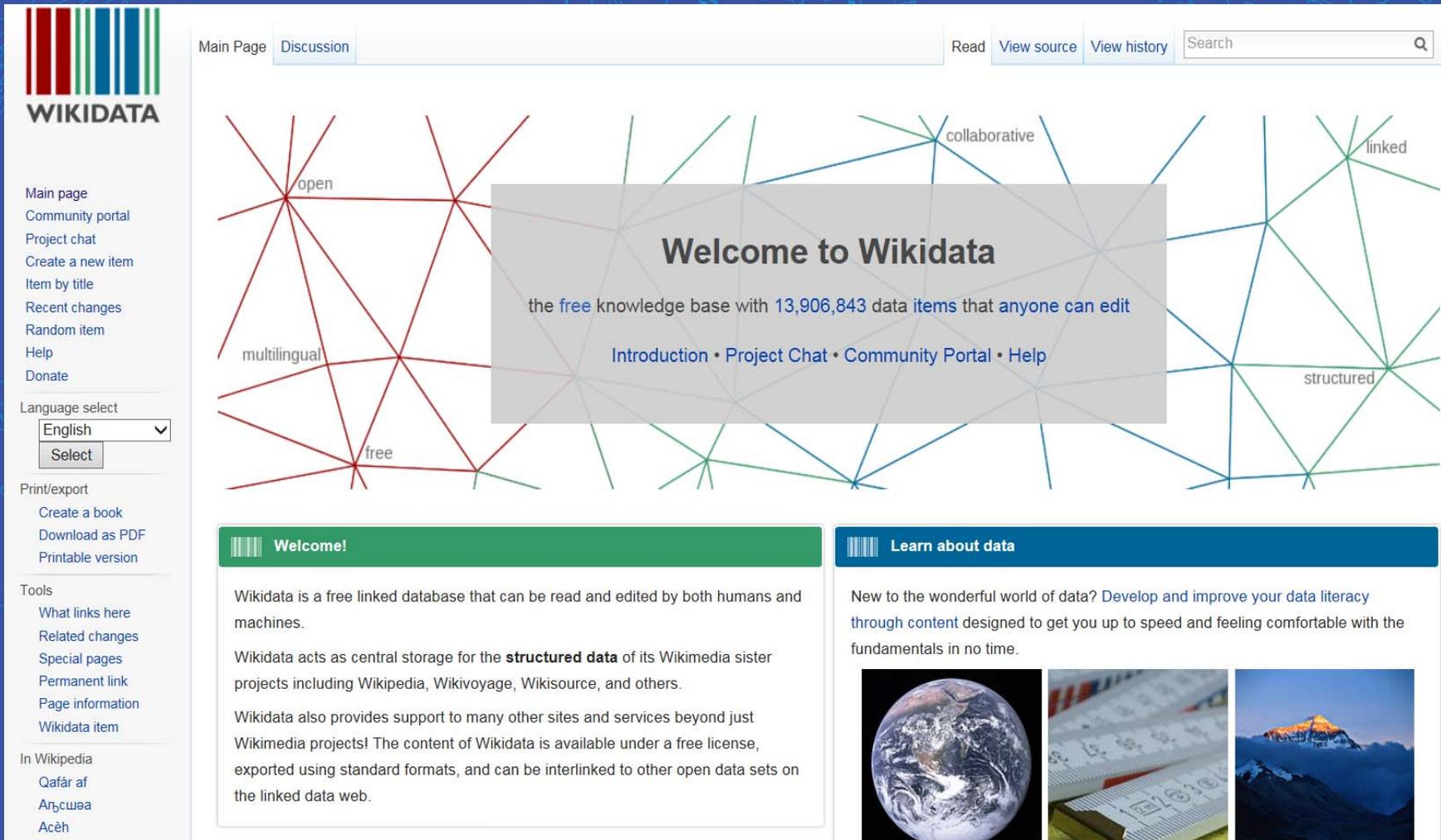
External links [\[edit\]](#)

- NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation Report - Claremont Flock Corporation [↗](#)
- NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation Report - Hallmark Cards, Inc. [↗](#)

Global Platform



Wikidata: A Global Platform



The screenshot shows the Wikidata main page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Main Page' and 'Discussion' tabs, and a search box. The main content area features a large network diagram with nodes and connecting lines. A central grey box contains the text: 'Welcome to Wikidata' and 'the free knowledge base with 13,906,843 data items that anyone can edit'. Below this, there are links for 'Introduction', 'Project Chat', 'Community Portal', and 'Help'. The left sidebar contains various utility links such as 'Main page', 'Community portal', 'Project chat', 'Create a new item', 'Item by title', 'Recent changes', 'Random item', 'Help', and 'Donate'. There is also a language selection dropdown set to 'English' and a 'Print/export' section. The bottom of the page has two main sections: 'Welcome!' and 'Learn about data'. The 'Welcome!' section describes Wikidata as a free linked database and its role as central storage for structured data. The 'Learn about data' section offers resources for developing data literacy. At the bottom right, there are three small images: a globe, a keyboard, and a mountain peak.

WIKIDATA

Main Page Discussion Read View source View history Search

collaborative linked

open

multilingual

free

structured

Welcome to Wikidata

the free knowledge base with 13,906,843 data items that anyone can edit

[Introduction](#) • [Project Chat](#) • [Community Portal](#) • [Help](#)

Welcome!

Wikidata is a free linked database that can be read and edited by both humans and machines.

Wikidata acts as central storage for the **structured data** of its Wikimedia sister projects including Wikipedia, Wikivoyage, Wikisource, and others.

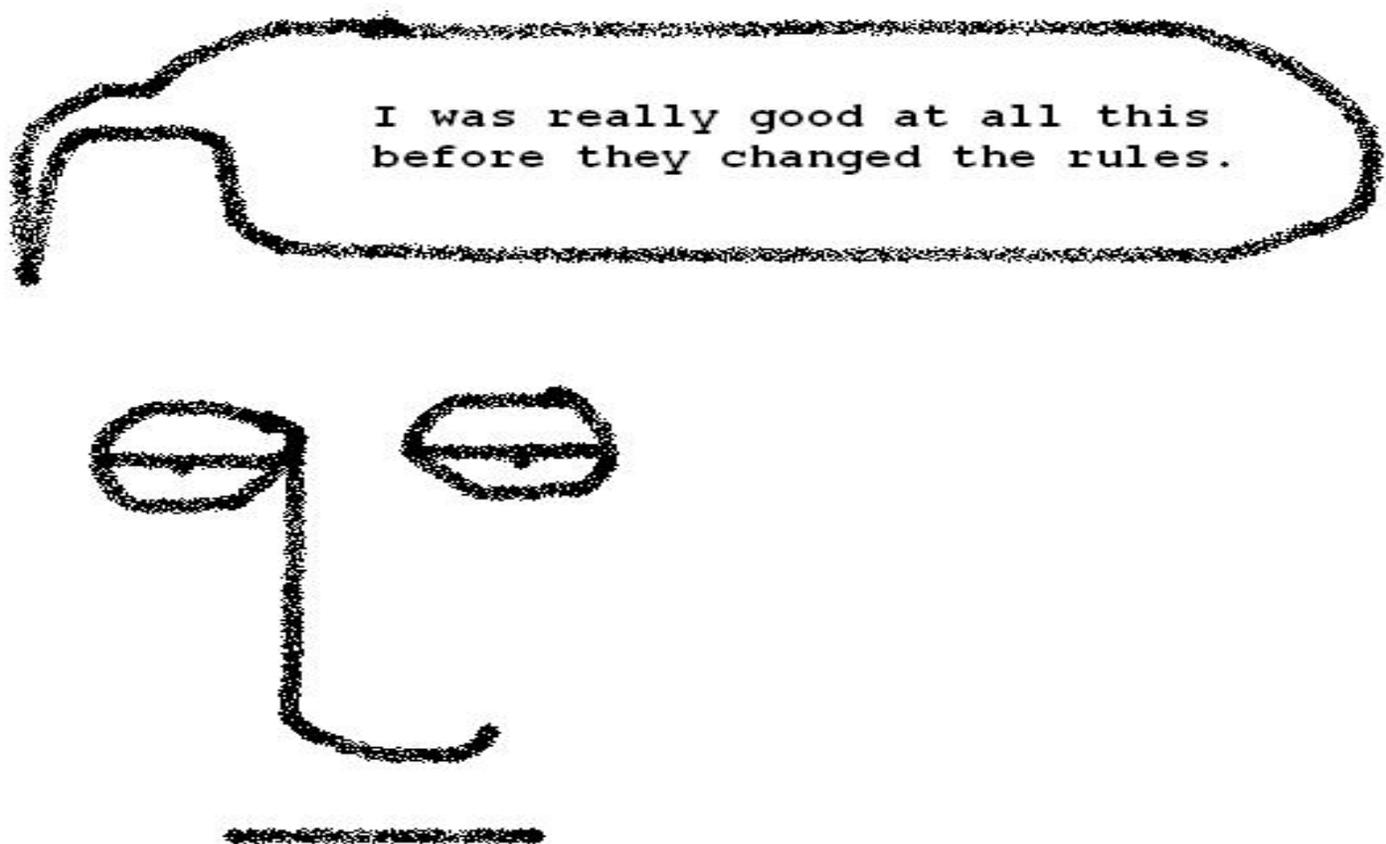
Wikidata also provides support to many other sites and services beyond just Wikimedia projects! The content of Wikidata is available under a free license, exported using standard formats, and can be interlinked to other open data sets on the linked data web.

Learn about data

New to the wonderful world of data? Develop and improve your data literacy through content designed to get you up to speed and feeling comfortable with the fundamentals in no time.



Formatting our Research for the Public Space

A simple line drawing of a person's face, rendered in a sketchy, hand-drawn style. The face has two oval eyes, a vertical line for a nose, and a horizontal line for a mouth. Above the face is a large, irregular speech bubble containing text.

I was really good at all this
before they changed the rules.

World Trade Center Health Program. **Learn More.**



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World Trade Center Publications

Listed below are the current citations for articles and publications pertaining to the World Trade Center. For some items, abstracts are available. Items are listed chronologically with the most recent items first. Please note that this list will be updated monthly.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Refractory sarcoid arthritis in world trade center-exposed new york city firefighters: a case series

Journal of clinical rheumatology : practical reports on rheumatic & musculoskeletal diseases

Authors : Loupasakis, K. Berman, J. Jaber, N. Zeig-Owens, R. Webber, M. P. Glaser, M. S. Moir, W. Qayyum, B. Weiden, M. D. Nolan, A. Aldrich, T. K. Kelly, K. J. Prezant, D. J.

Pages : 19-23 **volume :** 21 **Number :** 1 **Edition :** 2014/12/30

Date : Jan 2015 **ISBN :** 1076-1608

Abstract [+]

Notes:

1536-7355 Loupasakis, Konstantinos Berman, Jessica Jaber, Nadia Zeig-Owens, Rachel Webber, Mayris P Glaser, Michelle S Moir, William Qayyum, Basit Weiden, Michael D Nolan, Anna Aldrich, Thomas K Kelly, Kerry J Prezant, David J Journal Article United States J Clin Rheumatol. 2015 Jan;21

Traditional Approach: WTC Research

The idiopathic chronic cough and cough hypersensitivity syndrome

Authors : Yu, S. Y.Â

Pages : 350-353Â volume : 39Â Number : 5Â

Date : Â 2014 Â

Abstract [+]

Cough hypersensitivity syndrome (CHS) has been proposed as a term for patients with chronic cough associated with cough reflex hypersensitivity that can't be explained by other causes. A majority of patients with idiopathic chronic cough (ICC) can be explained with CHS. Within CHS it is likely that there will be many phenotypes, including CHS associated autoimmune diseases, CHS associated vitamin B-12 deficiency, and "9.11 World Trade Center cough syndrome". The concept, clinical features and research development of CHS is described in this review. The associated knowledge of cough reflex

Modified Approach

Cardiovascular disease among adult members of the World Trade Center Health Registry



Presenter: Hannah T. Jordan, MD, MPH; Deputy Medical Director

347-396-2865

hjordan1@health.nyc.gov

Principal Investigator: Mark Farfel, ScD, Director, (not pictured)

347-396-2876

mfarfel@health.nyc.gov

Research question

Were 9/11-related environmental exposures or PTSD associated with a sustained increase in the risk of CVD?

Abstract

Objective: To examine associations between 9/11-related exposures, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and cardiovascular disease (CVD) among persons exposed to the 9/11/2001 World Trade Center disaster.

Methods: Prospective studies of (a) incident self-reported, physician-diagnosed heart disease during 2002-2007 and (b) cardiovascular disease hospitalizations during 2002-2010 ascertained via the New York State hospital discharge reporting system among World Trade Center Health Registry enrollees aged >18 years on 9/11/2001.

Results: Both self-reported heart disease and objectively-documented cardiovascular disease hospitalizations were associated with measures of 9/11-related exposure and with 9/11-related PTSD.

Conclusion: These exploratory studies suggest that persons who experienced intense 9/11-related environmental exposures or developed 9/11-related PTSD may be at an increased risk of cardiovascular disease.

Key words: cardiovascular disease, heart disease, PTSD, World Trade Center

Impact

Findings from the World Trade Center Health Registry suggest that 9/11-related PTSD and intense rescue/recovery-related exposures may have increased the risk of hospitalization for heart disease and stroke, consistent with earlier findings based on self-reported illnesses. This suggests that medical follow-up of persons who developed 9/11-related PTSD or performed intensive rescue/recovery work in response to the disaster should include screening for modifiable cardiovascular disease risk factors, such as smoking and high blood pressure. These findings also emphasize the importance of providing integrated mental and physical health care for individuals who were exposed to the disaster.

Additional Resources or References

<http://jaha.ahajournals.org/content/2/5/e000431.long>

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743511004336>

Research Gateway



For How Long is WTC Exposure Associated with Incident Airway Obstruction?

ABSTRACT [+]

Respiratory disorders are associated with occupational/environmental exposures. The latency period between exposure and disease onset remains uncertain. The World Trade Center (WTC) disaster presents a unique opportunity to describe the latency period for obstructive airway disease (OAD) diagnoses. This prospective cohort study of New York City firefighters compared the timing and incidence of physician-diagnosed OAD relative to WTC-exposure. Exposure was categorized by WTC arrival time: high (9/11/2001 AM); moderate (9/11/2001 PM or 9/12/2001); or low (9/13/-24/2001).

[View](#)

Principal Investigator: Charles Hall, PhD

Other key personnel: David Prezant, MD, Mayris Webber, DrPH.

Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1300 Morris Park Ave., Bronx NY 10461

917-803-5470

charles.hall@einstein.yu.edu

www.einstein.yu.edu

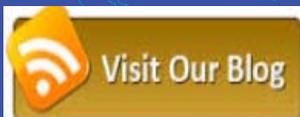
Key Words: Change point model, Latency, Obstructive airway disease, Rescue/recovery workers

Research questions

For how long is WTC exposure associated with incident obstructive airway disease?
 What is the magnitude of the exposure-response relationship between WTC exposure and incident obstructive airway disease?
 Is the relationship between WTC exposure and incident obstructive airway disease limited to a single subtype of obstructive airway disease?

Impact

Conventional wisdom has been that new incident obstructive airway disease (OAD) that is associated with environmental or occupational exposure would present weeks to months, not years, after exposure. This research in the FDNY firefighter cohort found that physician diagnosis of incident OAD is associated with World Trade Center (WTC) exposure for at least five years after the exposure



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Questions????

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- Would you personally be interested in learning more about Wikipedia for yourself and/or your institution?
- What strategies do you think would provide more interactive social exposure to NIOSH research in the commons?