

**EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF PULMONARY OBSTRUCTION
IN WORKERS OCCUPATIONALLY EXPOSED TO ETHYL
AND METHYL CYANOACRYLATE**

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The association between pulmonary obstruction (e.g., asthma) and occupational exposure to methyl cyanoacrylate (MCA) and ethyl cyanoacrylate (ECA) was examined in an occupational cohort of 450 persons at an adhesive production facility in Puerto Rico. Employee medical records containing information on physical examinations and pulmonary function tests (PFTs), as well as occupational histories, on each employee over a period of about 17 yr and industrial hygiene measurements were evaluated. The cohort analysis was based on a Cox proportional hazards model. Workers exposed to ECA or MCA were compared to workers unexposed to these chemicals with respect to their risk of becoming an "incident case." An "incident case" was defined as any per-