

**Table 2.1. Cohort studies of 2-naphthylamine and cancer**

Reference	Cohort description	Exposure assessment	Organ site	Exposure categories	No. of cases/deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Comments
Case et al. (1954) UK	Employees of the British chemical industry as of 1952.. 87.4% of them had had contact with 2-naphthylamine, benzidine or alpha-naphthylamine.	Nominal roll of firms	Bladder	3198 manufactured 2-naphthylamine and/or other substances. 1275 used but did not manufacture	127	SMR 86.7 (56.6-127.0)*	Reference population: UK
	Exposed to 2-Naphthylamine	Process reviews	Bladder	149 purified . 2-naphthylamine	26	86.7 (56.6-127.0)*	
Mancuso & el-Attar (1967) USA	639 male workers manufacturing 2-naphthylamine and benzidine in Ohio (USA)	Employment in companies manufacturing 2-naphth	Bladder Prostate Kidney Pancreas Lung	Overall	14 5 2 6 8	SMR: 17.7   SMR: 5.2	Reference population: Ohio
Rubino et al. (1982), Decarli et al. (1985), Piolatto et al. (1991) Italy	Cohort of 906 men employed in dye manufacturing >1 year during 1922-70 in Turin (Italy); mortality follow-up 1946-81	Occupational history from plant records	Bladder	Manufactured benzidine or 2-naphthylamine  Handling BZ and 2-naphthylamine  Exposure to 2-naphthylamine alone	27  3  6	SMR's 142.11  16.67  150	Reference population: Italy

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Morinaga et al. (1982) Japan	Cohort of 3322 workers manufacturing 2-naphthylamine and benzidine during 1950-1978. 244 had suffered bladder cancer.	Work records	Second primary cancer	Exposed to 2-naphthylamine	1 maxillary sinus cancer	Observed/ expected counts given for benzidine and 2-naphth. together	Reference population: Osaka
				Exposed to 2-naphthylamine and benzidine	1 prostate cancer		
Morinaga et al. (1990) Japan	Cohort of 604 male workers of two 2-naphthylamine and/or benzidine manufacturing plants in Osaka employed during 1945-71	No information	Several sites	2-naphthylamine alone	All cancers: 8	<b>SMR's</b> 1.17	Reference population: Osaka
					Urinary: 2	11.76**	
					Stomach: 2	0.78	
					Lung: 2	1.73	
				benzidine and 2-naphthylamine	All cancers: 5	1.42	
					Urinary: 2	25**	
					Stomach. 1	0.76	
					Liver: 2	4.48	
Delzell et al. (1989) USA	Cohort of 89 men employed at least 6 months in a plant that produced or used benzidine and 2-naphthylamine	Complete work history	Several sites	benzidine and 2-naphthylamine		<b>SMR's</b>	Reference population: White USA males
					All cancers: 17	1.99	
					Bladder: 3	12	
					Kidney: 2	9.52	
					CNS: 2	9.09	

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Szeszenia-Dabrowska <i>et al.</i> (1991) Poland	Cohort of 6978 male rubber goods production workers employed >3 months during 1945-73	Occupational history from plant records 2-naphthylamine was not studied separately	Bladder	Subcohort employed during 1945-53 when 2-naphthylamine was used	6	<b>SMR</b> 2.76 ( $p<0.05$ )	Reference population: Poland
Bulbulyan <i>et al.</i> (1995) Russia	Cohort of 4581 aniline dye production workers (2409 men, 2172 women) employed >1 month if ever exposed to benzidine or 2-naphthylamine, others employed for >2 years during 1930-75; 514 men, 287 women ever exposed to benzidine or 2-naphthylamine; mortality and incidence follow up 1975-89;	Limited industrial hygiene air and environmental measurements; jobs classified into 5 mutually exclusive groups based on benzidine or 2-naphthylamine production	Bladder	<div>≤ 3 years</div> <div>&gt;3 years</div> <div>&lt;10 y</div> <div>10-19</div> <div>20-29</div> <div>30-39</div> <div>40+</div>	<div>1</div> <div>8</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>3</div> <div>0</div>	<b>SIR</b> <div>15.1 (0.02-84.04)</div> <div>19.54 (8.42-38.51)</div> <div>5.51 (0.07-30.68)</div> <div>21.93 (2.46-79.16)</div> <div>25.85 (5.19-75.49)</div> <div>45.62 (9.17-133.29)</div> <div>0 (-)</div>	Reference population: Moscow. In this table, results are given for exposure to 2-naphthylamine only.

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Naito <i>et al.</i> (1995) Japan	Cohort of 442 dyestuff workers (437 men, 5 women) during 1935-88; mortality and incidence follow-up 1935-92	Duration of employment or use facility as surrogate of duration of exposure	Urinary tract (188, 189)	2-naphthylamine manufacture	3	<b>SMR</b> 24.4 (5.0-71.4)	Population reference: Japan
			Bladder	2-naphthylamine manufacture	3	48.4 (10.0-141.5)	
			Liver	2-naphthylamine manufacture	2	3.4 (0.4-12.2)	
				2-naphthylamine use	1	1.4 (0.04-7.8)	
			All sites	2-naphthylamine manufacture	9	1.9 (0.9-3.7)	
				2-naphthylamine use	2	0.4 (0.1-1.4)	
Schulte <i>et al.</i> (1985, 1986) Stern <i>et al.</i> , (1985) Axtell <i>et al.</i> , (1998) USA	Cohort of 1384 (1385 in the first publications of the cohort) employed from 1940 to 1992 in a chemical plant in Georgia. Potentially exposed to 2-naphthylamine through 1979.	“Detailed exposure assessment was not done”	Bladder	Underlying cause of death	3	<b>SMR</b> 2.4 (0.5-7.0)	Population reference: USA and Georgia  Only males were considered for final analysis
				Listed anywhere on the death certificate	8	5.6 (2.4-11.1)	
			Oesophagus	Not specified	7	2.0 (0.8-4.1)	
			Digestive	Not specified	21	1.06 (0.66-1.63)	
			Mouth and pharynx	Not specified	1	0.37 (0.01-2.05)	
			Lung	Not specified	41	1.67 (1.20-2.26)	
			Hematopoietic	Not specified	4	0.71 (0.19-1.81)	
			Prostate	Not specified	11	2.13 (1.06-3.80)	

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Budnick et al. (1984), Cassidy et al. (2003), Marsh & Cassidy (2003) USA	Cohort of 400 employees (374 males, 26 females) of the Drake Chemical Company employed from 1941 to 1981. The company produced 2-naphthylamine until 1962.	“workers with sufficient data for analysis” were included	All cancers		28	3.08 (2.05-4.46)	Reference population: USA and Local
			Bladder		4	16.83 (4.59-43.1)	
			Respiratory system		12	3.91 (2.02-6.83)	
Veys (1969, 2004) UK	Cohort of male workers of the British rubber industry. 2090 possibly exposed to 2-naphthylamine (before 1949) and 3028 not exposed (after 1950)	Exact work histories, personal details	Bladder	Exposed to 2-naphthylamine	58	<b>SIR's</b> 1.71 (1.3-2.21)	Reference population: National and Local
				Not exposed to 2-naphthylamine	39	1.02 (0.72-1.39)	

ND-not determined, OR-odds ratio, SIR-standardized incidence ratio, SMR-standardized mortality ratio

\*Calculated from data, based on method of Byar Method in Boice for the programmable calculator