10 Research Needs

NIOSH [1993] has developed a fiber research strategy that proposes the following:

- Research into the mechanisms for human fiber disease
- Epidemiologic studies of fiber-exposed workers for whom limited or no health data exist
- Toxicologic experiments with fibers for which health effects have not been established

The research strategy also considers the usefulness of integrating fiber data from various scientific disciplines (toxicology, epidemiology, industrial hygiene, occupational medicine) to elucidate the characteristics of fibers.

In addition, NIOSH recommends that the following steps be taken with regard to RCF research:

- 1. Conduct basic scientific investigations, including in vitro and in vivo animal studies, to delineate the mechanism of action for RCF toxicity.
- 2. Conduct comparable studies for other SVFs and natural fibers so that the mechanistic data can be compared. For instance, Coffin et al. [1992] examined the ability of different synthetic and natural fibers to induce mesotheliomas. They suggested that in addition to fiber length and width, currently undefined intrinsic surface characteristics of the fibers are directly related to their mesothelioma induction potency.

- 3. Conduct a series of in vitro and in vivo animal studies to ensure that fiber toxicity studies share a consistent, standardized approach. Such studies will ensure comparability of results in a variety of experiments that all use wellcharacterized, known concentrations of synthetic or natural fibers. A series of controlled, systematic in vitro studies of the factors believed to be involved in RCF pathogenicity should produce valuable data on their mechanism of action. In vitro studies provide an excellent opportunity to investigate fiber toxicity factors such as dose, dimension, surface area, and physicochemical composition. This information is an important supplement to data from chronic inhalation studies.
- 4. Assure that an independent agency or testing laboratory assembles and keeps a set of reference samples of RCFs (similar to the Union Internationale Contre le Cancer [UICC] asbestos samples). Well-characterized RCF material representative of that found in occupational exposures could serve as an important component of future animal toxicology research into the mechanisms of fiber-induced disease. Additional SVF such as fibrous glass, mineral wool, and other ceramic fibers should also be represented in this repository.
- 5. Initiate and continue occupational health surveillance for industries that

manufacture, process, install, or remove new fibrous materials. Understanding of this emerging industry is imperative so that exposures to synthetic fibrous materials can be avoided and industryspecific controls can be developed.

6. Continue and expand surveillance of RCF exposure in U.S. manufacturing facilities. Continue monitoring of airborne fiber and total particulate concentrations and analyze them together with the health data using epidemiologic research methods. Extend surveillance efforts to include assessments of worker exposure in secondary facilities.

7. Assess the effects of variable work schedules (such as shifts longer than 8 hr) on RCF exposure concentrations and health effects.

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