be placed in the result. Though it is interesting in affecting only men, occupation has been implicated in its aetiology. Unfortunately, none of these factors can be easily invoked here.

This study has reassuringly validated the use of mortality as an adequate surrogate measure of incidence for this condition.

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References


International Conference on “Detection methods for DNA-damaging agents in man: Applications in cancer epidemiology and prevention”

Espoo, Helsinki, Finland 2–4 September 1987

This conference, sponsored jointly by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, will promote critical appraisal of methods for detecting DNA-damaging agents and their immediate effects in humans, their application in research into the causes of human cancer, and their use in monitoring the exposure of humans to known carcinogens. A particular objective of the conference is to foster, through multidisciplinary discussions, the use of these methods in future research in cancer epidemiology. Measurement methods discussed will include analysis of human tissues and body fluids for adducts of carcinogens with DNA, RNA and protein, and analyses for carcinogen-modified nucleobases, thioethers, indicator nitrosamines, and mutagenic metabolites.

One session on measurement of the effects of alkylating agents will be dedicated to the honour of Professor L. Ehrenberg's scientific contributions to this and related subjects.

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