



Epidemiological analysis of pneumoconiosis in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and cases reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau

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ABSTRACT. This study investigated the incidence and development of pneumoconiosis in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and cases reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau to provide a scientific basis for developing prevention and control measures against pneumoconiosis. Data from pneumoconiosis cases were input into Excel and analyzed by SPSS version 17.0. There were 13,165 cases of pneumoconiosis through 2010. Coal workers accounted for the largest proportion of cases. From July 2006 through 2010, a total of 1233 new cases of pneumoconiosis were reported in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; most cases were reported in Urumqi. From 1981 to 2012, 3332 new cases of pneumoconiosis had been confirmed by the Urumqi Railway Bureau, including 77.73, 16.96, and 5.31% stage I, II, and III cases, respectively.

In the last 30 years, the number of new pneumoconiosis cases peaked in 1986; most of them were silicosis cases. In addition, there were more than 200 cases of pneumoconiosis combined with pulmonary tuberculosis reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau. The coal industry in Urumqi is the main industry in which occupational pneumoconiosis occurs in Xinjiang. Thus, substantial effort is still required to eliminate pneumoconiosis by 2030.

Key words: Pneumoconiosis; Epidemiological survey

INTRODUCTION

Pneumoconiosis is a systemic disease resulting from various professional activities. It mainly manifests as diffuse fibrosis of the lung tissues as a result of the long-term inhalation and retention of dust in the lungs. At present, several domestic and foreign epidemiological studies on pneumoconiosis indicate that pneumoconiosis is the most important occupational disease worldwide. There are also several epidemiological studies about the complications related to pneumoconiosis; the results indicate that patients with pneumoconiosis are a high-risk population for tuberculosis, with a combined incidence rate of 10-30% (Hnizdo and Vallyathan, 2003). In addition, the combination of pneumoconiosis with pulmonary tuberculosis results in a higher mortality rate (Nasrullah et al., 2011). Obviously, the prevention of pneumoconiosis is a global health problem. Accordingly, the global epidemiological situation of pneumoconiosis must be understood in order to develop an effective control strategy. Although many epidemiological studies of pneumoconiosis (e.g., Seaton et al., 1991; Linch et al., 1998; Kauppinen et al., 2000; Rosenman et al., 2003; Saiyed and Tiwari, 2004; Soutar et al., 2004; Carneiro et al., 2006; Smith and Leggat, 2006; Bang et al., 2008; Madl et al., 2008; Mazurek and Attfield, 2008; Choi et al., 2010; Laney et al., 2010; Nelson et al., 2010; Suarthana et al., 2011; Nelson, 2013), more than 20 articles about the epidemiological analysis of pneumoconiosis in domestic provinces and cities (e.g., Li et al., 2010; Courtice et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2013; Mo et al., 2014), and 1 article from Changji, Xinjiang (Wang and Wang, 2010) have been published in the last 5 years, there have been no reports about the epidemiological analysis of pneumoconiosis in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region or by the Urumqi Railway Bureau. Accordingly, to understand the epidemiological characteristics and dynamic changes of new cases of pneumoconiosis in Xinjiang in recent years, this epidemiological study investigated pneumoconiosis cases before June 2006 and from July 2006 through 2010 in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region as well as cases reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012. The data were classified, summarized, and analyzed to better understand the incidence, development, turnover, and prognosis of pneumoconiosis in Xinjiang, to evaluate the effects of pneumoconiosis control, and to develop scientifically based preventive strategies for pneumoconiosis.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data source

The data of pneumoconiosis cases before June 2006 and from July 2006 through 2010 in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region were obtained from the Information System-Pneu-

moconiosis Reporting Database of the Center of Disease Control of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (data were provided by professionals in the Vocational Division). The data and clinical information of new cases of pneumoconiosis from the Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012 were obtained from the Occupational Disease Prevention Section of the Fifth Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University.

Analysis

The abovementioned data were input into Excel, and classified, summarized, and analyzed by SPSS version 17.0.

RESULTS

Pneumoconiosis cases in Xinjiang

Until June 2006 and from July 2006 through 2010, 11,932 and 13,165 cases of pneumoconiosis were reported in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, respectively (Table 1). At the end of 2010, among the 13 kinds of pneumoconiosis classifications, the largest proportion of ongoing cases was coal worker's pneumoconiosis (CWP), accounting for 5476 cases (41.59%), followed by 4727 (35.90%), 1050 (7.98%), 302 (2.29%), 288 (2.19%), and 406 (3.08%) cases of silicosis, cement pneumoconiosis (CP), electric welder's pneumoconiosis (EWP), foundry worker's pneumoconiosis (FWP), and asbestosis pneumoconiosis, respectively. The proportions of other types of pneumoconiosis were relatively small (Table 1).

Table 1. Types of pneumoconiosis in Xinjiang (disease classification).

Disease classification	Cases until June 2006	Cases through 2010	Ongoing percentage (%)
Total	11,932	13,165	100
Silicosis	4,387	4,727	35.90
Coal worker's pneumoconiosis	4,950	5,476	41.59
Graphite pneumoconiosis	26	26	0.20
Carbon black pneumoconiosis	28	30	0.22
Asbestosis	404	406	3.08
Talc pneumoconiosis	4	4	0.02
Cement pneumoconiosis	763	1,050	7.98
Mica pneumoconiosis	32	33	0.25
Potter's pneumoconiosis	76	81	0.62
Aluminum pneumoconiosis	8	9	0.06
Electric welder's pneumoconiosis	266	302	2.29
Foundry worker's pneumoconiosis	276	288	2.19
Other pneumoconiosis	712	733	5.57

From July 2006 through 2010, a total of 1233 new cases of pneumoconiosis were reported in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, including 340 cases of silicosis (27.58%), 526 cases of CWP (42.66%), 287 cases of CP (23.28%), 36 cases of EWP (2.92%), and 12 cases of FWP (0.97%). From July 2006, the average annual occurrence rate of pneumoconiosis was about 274 cases, including 76, 117, 63.78, 8, and 2.67 new cases of silicosis, CWP, CP, EWP, and FWP, respectively (Table 2).

Considering the 2010 data, 284 new cases were reported from various medical institutions and diagnostic agencies, with 34 cases in a deteriorative situation; 154 cases were reported in Urumqi, including 123 new cases and 31 cases in a deteriorative situation, ac-

Table 2. Pneumoconiosis cases in Xinjiang from July 2006 through 2010 (disease classification).

Disease classification	New cases in 2010	New cases accumulated from July 2006 through 2010	Annual occurrence from July 2006 through 2010	Constituent ratio of new cases accumulated from July 2006 through 2010 (%)
Summary	284	133	274	100
Silicosis	50	340	76	27.58
Coal worker's pneumoconiosis	138	526	117	42.66
Graphite pneumoconiosis	-	-	-	0
Black carbon pneumoconiosis	-	2	0.5	0.16
Asbestos pneumoconiosis	-	2	0.5	0.16
Talc pneumoconiosis	-	-	-	0
Cement pneumoconiosis	88	287	63.78	23.28
Mica pneumoconiosis	1	1	0.22	0.08
Potters' pneumoconiosis	-	5	1.11	0.41
Aluminum pneumoconiosis	-	1	0.22	0.08
Electric welder pneumoconiosis	4	36	8	2.92
Foundry worker's pneumoconiosis	-	12	2.67	0.97
Other pneumoconiosis	3	21	4.67	1.70

counting for 48.43%. In the Kashi region, 93 cases were reported, accounting for 29.25%. In Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, 22 cases were reported, including 21 new cases and 1 case in a deteriorative situation, accounting for 6.92%. In Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, 15 cases were reported, including 14 new cases and 1 case in a deteriorative situation, accounting for 4.72%. In the Hami region, 11 new cases were reported, accounting for 3.46%. In the Aksu region, 11 cases were reported, accounting for 3.46%. In the Altay region, 5 cases were reported, accounting for 1.57%. In Karamay City, 4 new cases were reported, accounting for 1.26%. In addition, small numbers of cases were reported in other regions (Table 3).

Table 3. Sources of new pneumoconiosis cases and cases in a deteriorative situation in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in 2010.

Region	Summary	Constituent ratio (%)	New cases				Cases in a deteriorative situation			
			Sub-summary	Medical institution	Diagnostic agency	Others	Sub-summary	Medical institution	Diagnostic agency	Others
Total	318	100	284	171	113	-	34	32	2	-
Urumqi	154	48.43	123	106	17	-	31	30	1	-
Karat	4	1.26	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Turfan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hami	11	3.46	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture	22	6.92	21	21	-	-	1	1	-	-
Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture	1	0.31	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Aksu	11	3.46	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kasha	93	29.25	93	-	93	-	-	-	-	-
Hotan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture	15	4.72	14	14	-	-	1	1	-	-
Tuscaloosa	1	0.31	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Altay	5	1.57	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
County-level administrative units in the autonomous region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	0.31	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

From July 2006 through 2010, a total of 1233 pneumoconiosis cases were reported in people with various occupations. The coal industry reported the most cases - 469 cases (38.04%) - followed by the building materials industry (312, 25.30%), non-ferrous metals industry (134, 10.87%), railway industry (60, 4.87%), electricity industry (29, 2.35%), metallurgical industry (48, 3.89%), construction industry (55, 4.46%), chemical industry (27, 2.19%), telecommunications industry (14, 1.14%), machinery industry (12, 0.97%), light industry (19, 1.54%), geological mining industry (11, 0.89%), and transport industry (8, 0.65%). Other industries reported very few cases (Table 4).

Epidemiological analysis of pneumoconiosis cases reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau (1981-2012)

Basic information

From 1981 to 2012, there were 3332 new cases of pneumoconiosis confirmed by the Urumqi Railway Bureau, including 3317 cases in men and 15 in women (male/female ratio:

221:1). The average annual number of new cases was 104 cases. The patients were aged 36-81 years, with a mean age of 56 years. The period of service among pneumoconiosis cases ranged from 1 to 28 years, with a mean of 10 years. Among the newly diagnosed cases in all 32 years, 2590 (77.73%), 565 (16.96%), and 177 (5.31%) were stage I, II, and III cases, respectively (Table 5).

Table 4. Occurrence of 13 types of pneumoconiosis in Xinjiang from July 2006 through 2010 (by industry).

Industry	Total	Constituent ratio (%)	Silicosis	CWP	GP	CBP	AP	TP	CP	MP	PP	AP	EWP	FWP	Others
Total	133	100	340	526	-	2	2	-	287	1	5	1	36	12	21
Coal	469	38.04	22	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Oil	2	0.16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	29	2.35	2	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallurgy	48	3.89	39	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-ferrous metal	134	10.87	125	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-
Machinery	12	0.97	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-
Electron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical engineering	27	2.19	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railway	60	4.87	48	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Transportation	8	0.65	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials	312	25.30	25	2	-	-	2	-	280	-	-	-	3	-	-
Construction	55	4.46	32	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	3
Geological mining	11	0.89	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Water resources	3	0.24	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	5	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Forest	1	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Light industry	19	1.54	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7
Weaving	3	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Aviation and spaceflight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business	6	0.49	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Postal and telecommunications	14	1.14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petrifaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycling and processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	15	1.22	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	2

CWP = coal worker's pneumoconiosis; GP = graphite pneumoconiosis; CBP = carbon black pneumoconiosis; AP = asbestosis pneumoconiosis; TP = talc pneumoconiosis; CP = cement pneumoconiosis; MP = mica pneumoconiosis; PP = Potters' pneumoconiosis; AP = aluminum pneumoconiosis; EWP = electric welder pneumoconiosis; FWP = foundry worker's pneumoconiosis.

Disease distribution

Among the new cases of pneumoconiosis confirmed by the Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012, an overwhelming majority of cases were silicosis, accounting for 91.09%, followed by CP, CWP, EWP, and FWP, accounting for 2.25, 1.81, 1.12, and 0.43% of new cases, respectively. Asbestosis and mica pneumoconiosis were rare, while no cases of other types of pneumoconiosis were recorded (Table 6).

Occupational distribution

Among the 3332 new cases of pneumoconiosis reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012, the overwhelming majority of cases occurred in mountain workers (2988 cases, 89.68%), followed by cement, coal, electricity, and foundry workers (Table 7).

Table 5. Distribution of pneumoconiosis in Xinjiang Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012.

Age (years)	Average age (years)	Period of service (years)	Average length of service (years)	Cases in stage I (n)	Cases in stage II (n)	Cases in stage III (n)	Summary
45-65	50	5-13	10	60	45	25	130
42-61	48	4-10	8	51	7	8	66
38-58	47	1-16	11	49	16	10	75
40-59	49	3-20	12	21	8	5	34
47-63	50	1-19	9	97	18	9	124
41-57	49	2-14	7	476	105	13	594
40-52	44	4-18	8	6	17	7	30
36-54	46	6-23	13	417	111	17	545
39-60	52	3-17	9	146	20	7	173
44-67	55	2-24	10	154	34	8	196
45-72	53	4-20	8	4	3	0	7
41-64	50	5-16	11	68	12	6	86
40-66	58	4-22	14	403	82	14	499
47-70	57	6-12	8	6	4	2	12
42-69	54	3-28	13	82	26	10	118
43-74	54	1-25	10	160	5	17	182
43-71	55	5-24	8	166	24	11	201
50-78	61	6-18	9	20	6	2	28
49-75	60	4-20	7	17	1	0	18
54-67	59	5-13	8	28	3	1	32
52-77	62	4-25	8	18	4	0	22
58-79	67	8-24	13	6	2	1	9
56-74	66	7-19	10	12	1	0	13
53-81	67	5-16	12	21	4	1	26
63-76	70	3-8	5	8	0	1	9
58-75	62	6-14	8	12	1	1	14
56-68	63	6-10	7	7	0	0	7
56-65	60	8-15	11	15	1	1	17
63-71	66	10-14	12	4	2	0	6
50-78	64	3-13	7	14	1	0	15
57-74	62	7-14	10	38	0	0	38
51-66	60	5-11	8	4	2	0	6
Summary	-	-	-	2590	565	177	3332
Constituent ratio (%)	-	-	-	77.73	16.96	5.31	100

Table 6. Distribution of pneumoconiosis cases reported by the Xinjiang Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012.

	Silicosis	CWP	CP	EWP	FWP	GP	CBP	AP	TP	MP	AP	PP	Others	Total
1981	123	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	130
1982	64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	66
1983	67	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	75
1984	29	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
1985	114	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	124
1986	583	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	594
1987	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30
1988	484	8	15	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	545
1989	152	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	173
1990	164	-	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	196
1991	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1992	81	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	86
1993	491	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	499
1994	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
1995	110	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
1996	169	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	182
1997	153	9	18	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	201
1998	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	28
1999	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
2000	28	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
2001	19	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
2002	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
2003	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
2004	21	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
2005	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
2006	9	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
2007	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
2008	14	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
2009	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2010	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
2011	30	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
2012	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	3035	60	75	37	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	110	3332
Constituent ratio (%)	91.09	1.81	2.25	1.12	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	100

CWP = coal worker's pneumoconiosis; CP = cement pneumoconiosis; EWP = electric welder pneumoconiosis; FWP = foundry worker's pneumoconiosis; GP = graphite pneumoconiosis; CBP = carbon black pneumoconiosis; AP = asbestosis pneumoconiosis; TP = talc pneumoconiosis; MP = mica pneumoconiosis; AP = aluminum pneumoconiosis; PP = Potters' pneumoconiosis.

Temporal distribution

Among the new cases reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012, new cases peaked in 1986 followed by 1988 and 1993, decreasing after 1998 to the minimum in 2009 and 2012 (Table 5).

Combination pneumoconiosis with pulmonary tuberculosis

From 1981 to 2012, among the new cases of pneumoconiosis, there were 226 cases combined with pulmonary tuberculosis; among them, 87, 38, and 101 cases were diagnosed as active pulmonary tuberculosis, suspected tuberculosis, and old tuberculosis, respectively. The number of combined cases peaked in 1986, with 41 cases, decreasing thereafter, and slightly peaking again in 2012.

Table 7. Types of pneumoconiosis by job type reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012.

	Silicosis	CWP	CP	EWP	FWP	GP	CBP	AP	TP	MP	AP	PP	Others	Total
Mountain work	2988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2988
Cementer	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Quarryman	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Coal worker	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Rockdrilling	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tunneling	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Coal-feeding	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sandcasting	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Concrete working	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Stonemasonry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stevadore	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Electrical	6	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Heat sealing	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Digging	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Foundry	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Circuitry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supporting worker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Others	3	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	110	122
Total	3035	60	75	37	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	110	3332

CWP = coal worker's pneumoconiosis; CP = cement pneumoconiosis; EWP = electric welder pneumoconiosis; FWP = foundry worker's pneumoconiosis; GP = graphite pneumoconiosis; CBP = carbon black pneumoconiosis; AP = asbestosis pneumoconiosis; TP = talc pneumoconiosis; MP = mica pneumoconiosis; AP = aluminum pneumoconiosis; PP = Potters' pneumoconiosis.

Pneumoconiosis cases combined with pleural effusion

There were 28 cases of pneumoconiosis combined with pleural effusion from 2007 to 2012, including 23 and 5 cases involving transudate and exudate, respectively. After the anti-tuberculosis treatment, 11 cases achieved good results, 3 cases experienced recurrence, and 1 case was invalid.

DISCUSSION

Epidemiological investigation of pneumoconiosis in Xinjiang by occupation

Ou (2011) reported that from the 1950s through 2010, there were 749,970 cumulative cases of occupational diseases reported in China; this includes 676,541 cases of pneumoconiosis, which include 149,110 and 527,431 fatal and living cases, respectively. There were 10 categories of occupations, with a total of 115 diseases including pneumoconiosis, occupational radiation sickness, and occupational poisoning. In Xinjiang, the incidence of pneumoconiosis is much higher than those of other kinds of occupational diseases. Through 2010, there were 13,165 cases of pneumoconiosis in Xinjiang. Among the 13 kinds of pneumoconiosis, CWP accounted for the largest proportion followed by silicosis. From July 2006 through 2010, a total of 1233 new cases of pneumoconiosis were reported in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Among the 14 municipalities and regions of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the largest proportion was reported in Urumqi (154 cases), followed by Kashi, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Hami, Aksu, Altay, Karamay, and so on. Regarding the situations of individual industries, the coal industry reported the most number of cases (469, 38.04%), followed by the building materials industry; other industries

also reported several cases, including the non-ferrous metal, railway, power, metallurgical, construction, chemical, telecommunications industry, machinery, light, and geological mining industries. In recent years, efforts to eliminate occupational pneumoconiosis in Urumqi have focused on the coal industry. However, the present results indicate that other areas and industries should also be strictly regulated. As a large country with a high incidence of occupational diseases, China has taken up the goal of the global elimination of pneumoconiosis by 2030 initiated by the International Labour Organization and World Health Organization. However, the present results show that there is still a long way to go.

Epidemiological investigation of occupational pneumoconiosis reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau

There were 3332 newly diagnosed cases of pneumoconiosis reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau from 1981 to 2012; the overwhelming majority of cases were in men. Moreover, there were 2590 (77.73%), 565 (16.96%), and 177 (5.31%) cases in stage I, II, and III, respectively. The predominant classification was silicosis, followed by CP, CWP, EWP, FWP, and others; this differed from cases of pneumoconiosis reported in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, namely with respect to CWP. The main reason for this discrepancy might be owing to the rapid expansion of the railway system in the 20th century, during which protection for workers was very poor, particularly during mountain blasting. Blasting in mountains produces a lot of dust that contains free silicon dioxide, which caused many mountain workers to develop silicosis. From 1981 to 2012, the number of new pneumoconiosis cases peaked in 1986. However, this was not because of the increasing numbers of mountain workers but rather because silicosis fibrosis caused by the inhalation of free silicon dioxide dust develops slowly and is related to the patients' personal fitness, the amount of inhaled dust, working duration, etc. Some patients might present with respiratory symptoms shortly after inhalation, while others might develop symptoms after a long period. Accordingly, there was substantial variation in the patients' enrollments by year. In 1986, several patients were diagnosed with silicosis during screening for occupational diseases, greatly increasing the number of new cases of pneumoconiosis.

Pneumoconiosis combined with tuberculosis and pleural effusion reported by the Urumqi Railway Bureau

From 1981 to 2012, among all new cases of pneumoconiosis, there were 226 cases of pneumoconiosis combined with pulmonary tuberculosis including active, suspected, and old tuberculosis; the combination rate was 6.78%, which is less than that reported by Ji et al. (2011). The number of cases of pneumoconiosis combined with tuberculosis peaked twice. The first peak occurred in 1986, which is related to the large number of pneumoconiosis cases diagnosed that year. Meanwhile, the other small peak occurred in 2012. Although the diagnosis of pneumoconiosis decreased significantly after 2000, many patients previously diagnosed with pneumoconiosis gradually developed pulmonary tuberculosis after 2000; this is related to the increasing trend of tuberculosis in Xinjiang in recent years.

In the past 5 years, many clinical cases of pneumoconiosis combined with pleural effusion have been reported, with the majority being transudate rather than exudate. After further diagnosis, patients with suspected tuberculous pleural effusion are administered anti-

tuberculosis treatment, cases considered inflammatory pleural effusion are administered anti-inflammatory treatment, cases considered hypoalbuminemia are administered symptomatic treatment, and cases considered malignant are transferred to oncology departments for further treatment. Pneumoconiosis co-occurs with pleural effusion due to various reasons, including advanced age and diminished immunity; in addition, patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Xinjiang accounted for the front place domestically. These factors would collectively increase the number of cases of pneumoconiosis combined with pleural effusion.

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