

Overview of Firefighter

“Occupational Firefighter Cervical Cancer”

This packet is designed to aide a treating physician in making an educated diagnosis of a Firefighter Occupational Cancer. The following studies and documents below support the claim through research and science that this specific cancer is tied to the occupation of firefighter.

Included are multiple studies and conclusions, along with NIOSH and International Agency on the Research of Cancer (IARC). Also included is Chapter 607 of the Texas Local Government Code, which states the requirements of attaining a presumption for firefighters who develop cancer. Of specific note are the following points.

1. IARC Supplement 7- Page 206 demonstrates the link between a known product of combustion, Ethylene Oxide, and Cervical/Uterine Adenocarcinoma.
2. IARC 98- Page 399, 400, along with the IARC Chemicals lists (at the end of this document) which points out the components of smoke. Ethylene Oxide is listed as a known component (P.399), Formaldehyde is listed as a component of smoke and a product of combustion during Structure Fires, Overhaul and is present in Diesel Exhaust.
3. IARC 98- Page 490 states a summary risks for cervical cancers is 5.24 for female firefighters, with 1.00 being a normal risk for the average person.
4. IARC 100F-Page- 388, shows the relation of Ethylene Oxide to adenocarcinoma cancer.
5. IARC 100F-Pages 408-409 show relation of Formaldehyde to Adenocarcinoma's
6. IARC 105- Page 187- Shows the elevated risk of exposure to Diesel Exhaust, a Group 1 carcinogen, to cervical cancer (1.48 risk factor)