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Clinical investigation of an outbreak of alveolitis and asthma in a car engine manufacturing plant

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ABSTRACT

Background Exposure to metal working fluid (MWF) has been associated with outbreaks of EAA in the US, with bacterial contamination of MWF being a possible cause, but was uncommon in the UK. Twelve workers developed extrinsic allergic alveolitis (EAA) in a car engine manufacturing plant in the UK, presenting clinically between December 2003 and May 2004. This paper reports the subsequent epidemiological investigation of the whole workforce. This had three aims:-

- To measure the extent of the outbreak by identifying other workers who may have developed EAA or other work-related respiratory diseases.
- To provide case-detection so that those affected can be treated.
- To provide epidemiological data to identify the cause of the outbreak.

Methods The outbreak was investigated in a three-phase cross-sectional survey of the workforce.

Phase I A respiratory screening questionnaire was completed by 808/836 workers (96.7%) in May 2004.

Phase II 481 employees with at least one respiratory symptom on screening and 50 asymptomatic controls were invited for investigation at the factory in June 2004. This included a questionnaire, spirometry and clinical opinion. 454/481(94.4%) responded along with 48/50(96%) controls. Workers were identified who needed further investigation and serial measurements of peak expiratory flow (PEF).

Phase III 162 employees were seen at the Birmingham Occupational Lung Disease clinic. 198 employees returned PEF records, including 141 of the 162 who attended for clinical investigation. Case definitions for diagnoses were agreed.

Results 87 workers (10.4% of workforce) met case definitions for occupational lung disease, comprising EAA(19), occupational asthma(74) and humidifier fever(7). 12 workers had more than one diagnosis. The peak onset of work-related breathlessness was Spring 2003. The proportion of workers affected was higher for those using metal working fluid (MWF) from a large sump(27.3%) compared with working all over the manufacturing area (7.9%) (OR=4.39,p<0.001). Two workers had positive specific provocation tests to the used but not the unused MWF solution.

Conclusions Extensive investigation of the outbreak of EAA detected a large number of affected workers, not only with EAA but also occupational asthma. This is the largest reported outbreak in Europe. Mist from used MWF is the likely cause. In workplaces using MWF, there is a need to carry out risk assessments, to monitor and maintain fluid quality, to control mist and to carry out respiratory health surveillance.

INTRODUCTION

Metal working fluids (MWF) have been recognised as causing work-related respiratory problems since the 1950's. Initial reports of respiratory effects due to the inhalation of oil mists were limited to lipoid pneumonia.[1][2][3] Case reports of occupational asthma due to both clean and used MWF have been recorded.[4][5] Subsequent surveys of MWF exposed workers have found respiratory symptoms,[6][7][8][9] often with associated bronchial hyper-responsiveness,[7] [9] cross-shift changes in lung function,[10][11][12] or reduced lung function.[13] Many of these surveys have been done in the automotive industries.

The first cases of alveolitis due to MWF were reported in the mid 1990's by Bernstein et al in the USA who described six cases of hypersensitivity pneumonitis (extrinsic allergic alveolitis).[14] Precipitating antibodies were found to a number of microbial isolates the most common being *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Further outbreaks in the USA have been reported,[15][16][17] with several of these outbreaks in the automotive industry.[14][15][16] Bacterial (particularly *Mycobacteria*) or fungal contamination of MWF are thought to be the causes, but no specific agent has fulfilled the criteria for a specific cause.[16][17].

MWF was an uncommon cause of EAA in the UK before this outbreak with only one case being reported to SWORD, the UK national voluntary notification scheme, from 1995 to 2002. Twelve employees from a car engine manufacturing plant in England were diagnosed as having EAA, presenting clinically to us between December 2003 and May 2004. Dawkins *et al* have presented the findings from this case series of twelve workers, which showed heterogeneous clinical, radiological and pathological findings, but all met the case definition for EAA.[18] The factory machined engine parts from aluminium alloys or cast iron and assembled car engines. The machining process used MWF (oil water emulsions with chemical additives including biocides). During use the MWF became contaminated by lubricating and hydraulic oil (tramp oil). Some machines had their own MWF sumps, but most used one of four common sumps, the largest with a capacity >200,000 litres. Machined parts were washed with a mixture of water and detergent, which was recirculated. Some washers produced inhalable aerosols.

In May 2004, we carried out an epidemiological investigation of the whole workforce, which had three aims:-

- To measure the extent of the outbreak by identifying other workers who may have developed EAA or other work-related respiratory diseases.
- To provide case-detection so that those affected can be treated.
- To provide epidemiological data to identify the cause of the outbreak, so that appropriate remedial action could be taken. Specifically, to examine the association of MWF quality and MWF usage with work-related respiratory disease.

This paper reports the results of the epidemiological investigation. A brief summary of the environmental investigation is given.

METHODS

Clinical Investigation

A three phase cross-sectional survey of the entire workforce was carried out to identify cases of respiratory disease. The payroll list from the Human Resources Department was used as the sample frame, which identified 832 current employees (33 subcontractors, 799 direct employees), and four index cases of alveolitis who were on sick leave, totalling 836 employees. Employees were assigned by the workplace to one of 57 operational codes which in most cases were closely linked to a specific work area.

(i) Phase I – Screening Questionnaire

A short respiratory screening questionnaire (11 questions on respiratory and nasal symptoms) was distributed to the 836 employees in May 2004. Workers were asked to report symptoms present in the previous 18 months. Non-responders were contacted twice more.

(ii) Phase II – Factory Based Assessment

In June 2004, those workers with one or more respiratory symptoms and/or weight loss on the screening questionnaire were invited for further assessment. A control group of 50 asymptomatic workers was selected randomly from the 180 employees who declared no symptoms on the respiratory screening questionnaire. The selection of the controls was done using a random number table using the last 3 digits of their payroll number.

The assessment consisted of:-

Questionnaire

A detailed self-completed questionnaire asked about demographic information, job history and clinical information (available on www.occupationalasthma.com/resources/outbreak_respiratory_survey.doc). The questionnaire inquired whether symptoms were 'better', the 'same' or 'worse' on 'days away from work' and 'holidays'. Symptoms were classified as work-related if they improved on days off or on holiday. The month and year of first onset of each symptom was recorded.

Spirometry

Spirometry was measured on a wedge bellows spirometer (Vitalograph) according to ATS/ERS standards using ECCS predicted values.[19]

Clinical Opinion

Participants were seen by an experienced occupational respiratory physician; those with possible occupational asthma were asked to record serial measurements of peak expiratory flow (PEF), with subsequent clinical investigation depending on the result. Those with possible alveolitis or humidifier fever were offered full clinical investigation (phase III).

Phlebotomy

20ml blood was taken into two plain bottles, with the serum frozen, for later analysis for precipitins at the Health and Safety Laboratory, Sheffield. The results are reported separately by HSL.[20]

(iii) Phase III – Full Clinical Assessment

Peak Flow Records

Standard instructions for PEF records included 2-hourly measurements from waking to bedtime, on days at work and days away from work, for a total of 4 weeks.[21] Records were analysed using Oasys-2 computing programme, which plots and analyses serial measurements of PEF for occupational effect. Oasys-2 works by discriminant analysis, scoring 'complexes' that are comprised of a work-rest-work pattern or a rest-work-rest pattern. Validation studies show that Oasys-2 has a sensitivity of 75% and a specificity of 94% for detecting occupational asthma.[22] An Oasys score ≥ 2.67 and/or a mean day interpreted difference between work and rest days ≥ 16 l/min were defined as showing occupational asthma.[21][22]

Clinical Investigation

Workers selected in the previous phase were seen between November 2004 and March 2005 by two occupational respiratory physicians. Investigations included lung function tests, including diffusion capacity (single breath Jaeger Masterscreen system 2), chest x-ray, and methacholine challenge (Yan method) for bronchial hyper-reactivity. Skin prick tests were performed for common environmental allergens with saline negative control, histamine positive control plus allergens - housedust, housedust mite, feathers, horse hair, cat dander, dog dander, mixed grasses, mixed tree pollens, plantain pollen, egg, milk, fish, wheat pollen, Cladosporium, Alternaria alternaria, Aspergillus fumigatus, Penicillium sp and Merulius lacrymans. Atopy was defined as at least one positive wheal (≥ 3 mm above saline control) to a common inhalable allergen. Lung volumes (helium dilution), HRCT scans and bronchoscopy were performed if indicated. A clinical diagnosis was made on the results of investigations and history.

Case Definitions

Case definitions for work-related respiratory diseases were agreed (Table 1), and applied to workers that had undergone further clinical investigations. Case definitions for EAA were adapted from Fox et al.[16] Occupational asthma required a diagnostic PEF record [21][22] and humidifier fever was based on history (Table 1). We defined January 2003 as the onset date for the outbreak based on the presentation of the 12 index cases of EAA.

Table 1 – Case Definitions for Work-Related Respiratory Disease

Disease	Criteria for Case Definitions
<p>Extrinsic Allergic Alveolitis</p> <p>At least 4 of the 7 criteria must be met [16]</p>	<p>Onset of disease after December 2002 and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physician diagnosis of EAA (probable or definite). 2. Onset of at least 2 pulmonary symptoms (cough, wheeze, chest tightness, shortness of breath) and one systemic symptom (fever, weight loss) 3. A history of symptoms improving regularly on days away from work and deteriorating on return to work. 4. Restrictive pattern on spirometry – FVC <80% predicted and FEV₁/FVC >70% 5. Pulmonary diffusing capacity (TLCO) less than 80% predicted. 6. Chest X ray or CT showing interstitial, reticulonodular or mosaic pattern. 7. Biopsy evidence of non-caseating granulomas and/or lymphocytosis on bronchoalveolar lavage.
<p>Occupational Asthma</p>	<p>Diagnostic PEF record in 2003-5 (i.e. OASYS score ≥ 2.67 and/or a mean day interpreted difference between work and rest days ≥ 16 l/min) [21] [22]</p>
<p>Humidifier Fever</p>	<p>Onset of disease after December 2002 and a physician diagnosis based on:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recurrent symptoms of a flu-like illness worst on first day of exposure after a break. - No weight loss or radiological infiltrates - No long term restrictive lung disease

Specific Challenge Tests

Two individuals, one with a pre-test diagnosis of EAA and one with occupational asthma and resolved humidifier fever had occupational-type bronchial provocation testing 6 months after removal from exposure. Challenges to unused MWF used at the factory (a mixture of two products and water containing a number of chemicals including tolytriazole, ethanolamines, tall oil and boric acid) and used MWF taken from the largest common sump were performed on separate days. Initially, exposures were by a Pari Pot nebuliser with the aerosol directed generally into the challenge chamber for sequential periods of 10, 20 then 40 minutes (total exposure 70 minutes). Rest breaks occurred between challenges and any significant response would have terminated the challenge. Further challenges were made with the aerosol inhaled directly from the nebuliser using a mouthpiece for up to 17 minutes (2,5, and 10 minutes with breaks). Spirometry was measured pre-challenge and regularly for at least 11 hours post challenge. A fall in FEV₁ >15% from baseline was taken as a positive test.

Environmental Investigation

Over the period of the outbreak, area and personal measurements of MWF in air were conducted using Health and Safety Executive (HSE) standard methodology, estimating total aerosol by extrapolating from the boron content of MWF.[23] Personal sampling was done over a 4 to 5 hour period. Common sumps were monitored for pH, concentration, tramp oil, bacteria and fungi. Smaller sumps were monitored for concentration and pH. From November 2003 sump samples were analysed for bacteria and fungi.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval was not obtained as what is reported is the result of surveillance, and the investigation of surveillance failures, required by a legally binding improvement notice from the Health and Safety Executive. The surveillance was approved by both worker and management representatives.

Analysis

First, the onset (month and year) of work-related breathlessness reported in the Phase II questionnaire was plotted and related to the concentration of tramp oil in MWF. Then, gender, ethnicity, smoking and use of MWF were compared for the affected and non-affected populations using chi-squared (with Yates continuity correction for 2x2 tables). Age and lung function were compared using t test and one-way analysis of variance. Duration of employment was not normally distributed and so differences were analysed by Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis test.

The prevalence of work-related respiratory disease (alveolitis, asthma and humidifier fever) was calculated for the 57 operational codes, using the number working in each operational code as the denominator. The Fishers Exact test was used to compare the proportion with disease in a specific work location with the proportion of disease in the rest of the workforce. Each code was also assigned into one of the following five groups:

1. Machining, using MWF from a large common sump
2. Machining, using MWF from a single or local sump
3. Assembly and other manufacturing - working in the manufacturing area but not using MWF directly (predominantly assembly jobs)
4. Working all over the plant in the manufacturing area
5. Working outside the main plant or in the office block

Logistic regression was used to see if the occurrence of disease was different across these five location groups and obtaining an odds ratio, using the 4th group (working all over the plant) as the reference category. There was not enough disease in the 5th group (working outside the plant or in offices) for this to be used as the reference group. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS (version 12).

RESULTS

The workers investigated in the three phases of the study, and their diagnoses are shown in Figure 1.

Phase I – Screening Questionnaire

The screening questionnaire was completed by 808/836 (96.7%) workers. 481 (60%) workers had at least one respiratory symptom, 147 (18%) had eye or nasal symptoms only and 180 (22%) were asymptomatic.

Phase II – Factory Based Assessment

454/481 (94.4%) of those with at least one respiratory symptom on the screening questionnaire and 48/50 (96%) asymptomatic 'controls' attended phase II. Table 2 shows their demographic characteristics. Those with respiratory symptoms, compared with asymptomatic controls, had lower lung function, more worked in manufacturing and more smoked.

The detailed questionnaire showed that 146 employees had at least Grade 1 MRC breathlessness, which was better on days away from work and/or on holiday ("work-related") (Table 3). Of these, 54/127 who gave a year when they first developed breathlessness had an onset in 2003 or later. Seventy workers defined the month when they first developed breathlessness - there were peaks in March and June 2003 (Figure 2). The prevalence of symptoms consistent with occupational bronchitis was 9.3%, work-related asthma 18.6% and humidifier fever 2.1% (Table 3).

Table 2 Characteristics of Employees with Respiratory Symptoms and the Asymptomatic Control Group who completed Phase II, and of those meeting the Case Definitions for EAA and OA in Phase III

		i	ii	iii	iv	i vs iv	ii vs iii vs iv
		Respiratory Symptoms on Screening Q (n=454)	Met Case Definition for EAA (n=19) ¹	Met Case Definition for OA (n=66) ²	Controls (n=47)	Statistical Difference ³	Statistical Difference ⁴
Age (years)	Mean (SD)	44.7 (8.6)	47.5 (7.9)	43.4 (7.6)	43.6 (10.5)	p=0.417	p=0.176
Gender - Males	n (%)	419 (92.2%)	17 (89.5%)	59 (89.4%)	43 (91.5%)	p=1.000	Not done
Females		35 (7.8%)	2 (10.5%)	7 (10.6%)	4 (8.5%)		
Ethnicity- Caucasian	n (%)	396 (87.2%)	18 (94.7%)	53 (80.3%)	44 (93.6%)	p=0.298	p=0.064
Non-caucasian		58 (12.8%)	1 (5.3%)	13 (19.7%)	3 (6.4%)		
Smoking:-Current	n (%)	125 (28%)	3 (15.8%)	15 (22.7%)	6 (14.3%)	p=0.086	p=0.513
Ex		127 (28%)	7 (36.8%)	18 (27.3%)	13 (31.0%)	(current vs others)	(current vs others)
Never		197 (44%)	9 (47.4%)	33 (50%)	23 (54.7%)		
FEV1 litres	Mean (SD)	3.52 (0.76)	2.90 (0.66)	3.45 (0.69)	3.91 (0.76)		
% predicted	Mean (SD)	96.8 (15.8)	83.4 (15.9)	94.9 (14.9)	102.8 (14.9)	p=0.012	p<0.001
FVC litres	Mean (SD)	4.50 (0.93)	3.58 (0.74)	4.40 (0.86)	4.99 (0.98)		
% predicted	Mean (SD)	103.5 (15.7)	85.1 (15.9)	101.4 (14.9)	110.0 (17.1)	p=0.008	p<0.001
Works mostly in Manufacturing	YES n (%)	368 (81%)	19 (100%)	64 (97%)	28 (60.9%)	p=0.002	p<0.001
	No n (%)	86 (19%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	18 (39.1%)		
Ever worked on machine with MWF	YES n (%)	270 (60%)	14 (73.7%)	43 (65.2%)	22 (46.8%)	p=0.111	p=0.06
	No n (%)	180 (40%)	5 (26.3%)	23 (34.8%)	25 (53.2%)		
Duration of Employment at Factory (years)	Median (Interquartile Range)	10.5 (5 - 15)	9 (4 - 12)	12 (6 - 15)	9 (4 - 15)	p=0.403	p=0.306

¹ 8 also had OA, ² Excludes 8 with EAA, ³ Analysis by t test for age, FEV1 and FVC; Mann-Whitney U test for duration of employment.

⁴ Analysis by one-way ANOVA for age, FEV1 and FVC; Kruskal-Wallis test for duration of employment. ^{3,4} Categorical data analysed by chi-squared.

Table 3 Self-reported Work-Related Respiratory Symptoms at the Factory Assessment (Phase II)

	Respiratory Symptoms on Screening Questionnaire (n=454). NB. Total workforce of 836 used as denominator.			Controls – asymptomatic on screening questionnaire (n=48)		
	Work-related n (%)	Not work-related n (%)	Total n (%)	Work-related n (%)	Not work-related n (%)	Total n (%)
<i>MRC Breathlessness</i>						
MRC1 – Troubled by shortness of breath when hurrying on level ground or walking up a slight hill.	146 (17.5%)	77 (9.2%)	223 (26.7%)	2 (4%)	-	2 (4%)
MRC2 – Short of breath walking with other people of own age and sex on level ground.	89 (10.6%)	41 (4.9%)	130 (15.5%)	1 (2%)	-	1 (2%)
MRC3 – Had to stop for breath when walking at own pace on level ground.	41 (4.9%)	17 (2%)	58 (6.9%)	-	-	-
MRC4 – Short of breath washing or dressing.	16 (1.9%)	7 (0.8%)	23 (2.7%)	-	-	-
<i>MRC Chronic Bronchitis</i>						
MRC chronic bronchitis – sputum production for 3 months each year for 2 years or more	78 (9.3%)	53 (6.3%)	131 (15.6%)	-	-	-
<i>Asthma Type Symptoms</i>						
In last 12 months has your chest ever felt tight or your breathing become difficult ?	156 (18.6%)	100 (12.0%)	256 (30.6%)	-	2 (4%)	2 (4%)
In the past 12 months have you had wheezing or whistling in your chest?	122 (14.6%)	105 (12.6%)	227 (27.2%)	-	2 (4%)	2 (4%)
<i>Humidifier Fever Type Symptoms</i>						
In the past 12 months have you suffered recurrent flu like symptoms on 5 or more occasions? (Work-relatedness was defined as symptoms at the beginning of the working week, and/or being more frequent / severe on returning to work after a weekend or holiday.)	18 (2.1%)	13 (1.6%)	31 (3.7%)	-	-	-

Phase III - Full Clinical Assessment

173 employees were identified for full clinical investigation, as a result of either the factory assessment or the results of their PEF chart. Of the 173, 162 attended, 7 declined and 4 failed to attend. In total 198 workers completed PEF charts for analysis, this included 141 of the 162 who attended for clinical investigation and a further 57 employees who were not seen (as their results were negative). Four controls were amongst those who completed PEF records. Based on clinical opinion, 102 workers were diagnosed with probable or definite occupational lung disease, including 24 with EAA, 88 with occupational asthma, and 7 humidifier fever (some with more than one diagnosis). Additionally, there were 15 workers diagnosed with occupational bronchitis (defined by cough productive of sputum which was better away from exposure). There were also single cases of bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (diagnosed immunologically), lipid pneumonitis and Langerhans cell histiocytosis (both diagnosed from histology).

Phase III - Numbers meeting the Case Definitions

19 workers met the case definition for EAA (at least 4 of the 7 criteria) (Table 4). 16 of these had the onset of symptoms after January 2003 (Table 4). 74 out of the 198 employees who returned PEF records, had a recording which met the case definition for occupational asthma (Table 4). Half of these had first onset of asthma type symptoms since January 2003. Eight of these 74 met the EAA case definition as well. Taking into account the overlap of disease, 87 employees (10.4% of workforce) met case definitions for one or more of EAA, OA and HF (Figure 3). Thereafter, the analysis will refer to these 87 workers.

Unexpectedly, a 'control' who was asymptomatic on the screening questionnaire was diagnosed as having occupational asthma, supported by a diagnostic PEF record (Figure 1). During clinical investigation he denied many symptoms. His spirometry was abnormal (FEV₁ 68%, FVC 74% predicted).

Workers who met the case definition for EAA and OA were compared with the asymptomatic controls (Table 2). Those with EAA had restrictive disease with the lowest FEV₁ and FVC, those with OA had obstructive spirometry (on average), and the controls had values above predicted as would be expected for a healthy worker population. There was no difference in the smoking history, demographics or in the length of exposure when defined by duration of employment, in the three groups. However, almost all of those with OA (97%) and all with EAA (100%) worked in the manufacturing areas which is significantly higher than the proportion in the control group (61%). Also, a higher proportion of EAA and OA cases had worked directly with MWF, compared with the controls.

Skin tests for atopic status were performed on 13/19 workers with EAA and 61/66 workers with OA. 3/13 (23%) with EAA and 33/61 (54%) with OA were atopic, showing the risk of OA to be associated with atopy.

Table 4

Numbers with work related respiratory disease according to case definitions for EAA, Occupational Asthma and Humidifier Fever, with year of onset of symptoms, from Phase III

Disease	Met Case Definition		
	Symptoms pre 2003	Symptoms 2003 & onwards	Total
<i>Occupational Asthma</i>	37	37	74
<i>Humidifier Fever</i>	1	6	7
<i>Extrinsic Allergic Alveolitis Meeting at least 4 out of 7 Fox criteria</i>	3	16	19
Numbers meeting each of the Fox Criteria for EAA [16]			
1) Physician diagnosis of EAA (probable or definite) (n=19)	3	16	19
2) Onset of at least 2 pulmonary symptoms (cough, wheeze, chest tightness, shortness of breath) and one systemic symptom (fever, weight loss) (n=19)	3	14	17
3) A history of symptoms improving regularly on days away from work and deteriorating on return to work. (n=19)	3	16	19
4) Restrictive pattern on spirometry – FVC <80% predicted and FEV ₁ /FVC>70% (n=19)	1	3	4
5) Pulmonary diffusing capacity (TLCO) less than 80% predicted (n=19)	2	12	14
6) Chest X ray or CT showing interstitial, reticulonodular or mosaic pattern (n=19)	2	13	15
7) Biopsy evidence of non-caseating granulomas and/or lymphocytosis on bronchoalveolar lavage (n=16)	1	8	9

Work Location of the 87 with Work Related Respiratory Disease (Phase III)

The 87 workers with disease were distributed across 22 work locations in the factory (Figure 4), with no workers with disease in 35 other work locations (as defined by their operational codes). Geographically, the cases of disease were clustered at the northern end of the factory. The work location with the highest number of cases was an engine assembly area (Assembly 1), but also had the largest number of employees. As the numbers working in each location varies, the prevalence of disease is shown in Figure 5. Four work locations all involved in machining (Machining 1,2,3 and 5) had a significantly higher rate of disease compared with the rest of the factory (Figure 5). These four work locations were all in the northern half of the factory served directly by the largest common MWF sump (200,000 litres) or directly adjacent to it. A map of the factory showing the prevalence of disease for the work locations, along with the location of the four main sumps and two washers shown to generate mist, is given in the on-line depository (Map 1).

Table 5 shows the distribution of cases across the five work location groups (see Map 2 in the on-line depository for the location of these five areas within the factory). Working in machining using MWF from the largest common sump was associated with over 4 times increased risk of having disease (27.3%) than workers who worked all over the manufacturing area (7.9%) (OR 4.39, 95% CI 2.00 – 9.60). Further analysis by type of disease showed that machining using MWF from the large sump significantly increased the odds of developing occupational asthma (OR 4.36, 95% CI 1.69 – 11.24), although elevated this was not statistically significant for EAA (OR 2.62, 95% CI 0.73 - 9.38).

Table 5 Percentage of Workers with Work Related Respiratory Disease (meeting the case definition) by Grouped Work Location, along with the Odds Ratio (OR) of disease across the work locations (Phase III) (denominators are total population in each work location)

Work Location	Total population (n)	Met Case Definition for EAA, OA and/or HF			Met Case Definition for EAA (8 also have OA)			Met Case Definition for OA		
		n	%	Odds Ratio (95% CI) compared with 'works all over'	n	%	Odds Ratio (95% CI) compared with 'works all over'	n	%	Odds Ratio (95% CI) compared with 'works all over'
1. Machining, using large MWF Sump	66	18	27.3%	4.39 (2.00 to 9.60) <i>p</i> <0.001	5	7.6%	2.62 (0.73 to 9.38) <i>p</i> =0.138	12	18.2%	4.36 (1.69 – 11.24) <i>p</i> =0.002
2. Machining, using single/local MWF sumps	150	19	12.7%	1.70 (0.81 to 3.57) <i>p</i> =0.164	2	1.3%	0.43 (0.08 to 2.26) <i>p</i> =0.321	16	10.7%	2.34 (0.97 – 5.65) <i>p</i> =0.058
3. Assembly & other manufacturing	320	36	11.3%	1.48 (0.76 to 2.88) <i>p</i> =0.246	7	2.2%	0.72 (0.22 to 2.29) <i>p</i> =0.573	29	9.1%	1.96 (0.87 – 4.38) <i>p</i> =0.103
4. Works all over plant	165	13	7.9%	1	5	3.0%	1	8	4.8%	1
5. Outside / Office building	135	1	0.7%		0	0%		1	0.7%	
Total	836	87	10.4%		19	2.3%		66	7.9%	

Challenge Results

Of the two workers challenged, the worker with alveolitis had a late reaction to used MWF with a 14.6% fall in FEV₁ following indirect exposure and a 22% fall after direct exposure, with <1% change following unused MWF exposure. He had normal methacholine reactivity throughout. The worker with occupational asthma had a borderline reaction to the indirect exposure (immediate 13.7%, late 11.2% with a lower FEV₁ the following morning) and a significant dual asthmatic reaction with direct exposure (immediate 21.7%, late 13%) (Figure 6). His methacholine reactivity deteriorated from 2400ug (normal >2000ug) pre challenge to 300ug the day after the positive challenge.

Environmental Results

Results of air monitoring between May 2002 and October 2003 showed that concentrations of MWF in air were generally below the then HSE guidance value of 1mg/m³.^[23] In October 2003, levels of mineral oil mist in air were between 1 and 4 mg/m³ with an average concentration of just above 1 mg/m³, also generally below the exposure guidance value of 3 mg/m³.^[24] Personal samples of mineral oil mist taken at the same time indicated exposures of between 1 – 1.7 mg/m³, with an average exposure of 1.3 mg/m³.

Samples of MWF taken from the largest common sump in August 2004 showed no bacterial, mycobacterial or fungal growth, with no increased endotoxin levels. DNA extraction identified *Acinetobacter sp* and *Ochrobacter anthropi*, but no *Mycobacterium sp*. *Acinetobacter sp* and *Ochrobacter anthropi* were grown from washing machines.^[20]

Factory records showed a steep rise in tramp oil in the MWF in the large communal sump around April 2003, just after the hydraulic oil used in machines was changed (Figure 2). A complicating factor was that March 2003 was reported by the highest number of workers for their onset of breathlessness, just before the tramp oil increased.

DISCUSSION

The current investigation of employees in a car manufacturing plant in the UK detected 19 workers with EAA according to a strict case definition. During the investigation we also uncovered a large unknown outbreak of occupational asthma, with 74 workers diagnosed on the basis of serial peak flow records, which are both reasonably sensitive and very specific for identifying patients with occupational asthma.[21] [22] [25] In total 87 workers met case definitions for occupational asthma and/or EAA and/or humidifier fever, an overall prevalence in the workforce of 10%. Half of the workers with occupational asthma had symptoms pre 2003 (the date for new onset was defined as January 2003 or later based on the 12 index cases of EAA), suggesting that the outbreak of occupational asthma may have begun earlier than the outbreak of alveolitis.

We also identified workers with humidifier fever and work-related chronic bronchitis, as well as single cases of histologically confirmed lipid pneumonitis and Langerhans cell histiocytosis, and immunologically confirmed bronchopulmonary aspergillosis. The variety of different presentations of work-related respiratory disease related to exposure to MWF in the current study is consistent with other outbreaks of EAA in the USA. Zacharisen et al reported cases of EAA, asthma and bronchitis in a car engine manufacturing plant.[26] Hodgson et al found that many workers with EAA also had asthma, and there was at least one case of usual interstitial pneumonia and a case of sarcoidosis at the plant which produced titanium and steel parts for the aerospace industry.[17] Similarly, in the present investigation 8 of the 19 workers who met the case definition for EAA also had peak flow variability consistent with the case definition for OA. EAA can produce findings of airways obstruction on spirometry, possibly due to associated bronchiolitis. It is conceivable that such airways obstruction would also show a work-related pattern.

Before further interpreting the results, it is important that the methodological limitations are discussed. Firstly, with 87 cases of work-related respiratory disease observed at the factory the size of the control group (50) may seem rather low. The number of controls had to be decided at the start of the investigation, as the data collection had to happen for all at the same time, before the remedial action at the factory commenced. At that time the number of known (index) cases of EAA was only 12, and we were unaware of any cases of OA therefore the sample size of 50 controls was thought to be reasonable. Secondly, a lower proportion of the control group worked in the manufacturing area compared with the cases of OA and EAA, and as a consequence they had less potential to be exposed to MWF. This was due to the control population being selected from the asymptomatic workers identified from the screening questionnaire. The selection bias in the control group probably doesn't affect the results presented in this paper, as the focus of the paper is more about the epidemiology of those with respiratory illness. The results from this control group does reaffirm that working in the manufacturing area is associated with an increased risk of disease.

Another methodological issue is that the date of onset of symptoms was established retrospectively from the self-completed questionnaire, more than 15 months after the onset of the outbreak. Only 70 out of the 146 workers with work-related breathlessness were able to identify the month of onset. There

was no contemporary surveillance data. With these caveats there appears to be a peak incidence in March 2003, just before a new hydraulic oil for metal working machines was introduced in April 2003. The new hydraulic oil was more soluble in the MWF, increasing the concentration of tramp oil in the MWF. However, as the change in hydraulic oil occurred after the start of the outbreak, there is no clear evidence that this change is significant. The outbreak also coincided with reports of increased misting in the factory during the winter period when the roof louvers were closed.

Although factory records historically showed little bacterial growth, our own microbiological investigations in the factory found *Acinetobacter sp* and *Ochrobactrum anthropi* cultured from the washer fluid. DNA from these bacteria were also identified in the MWF from the largest sump although there was no culture. No *Mycobacterium sp* were identified either from culture or from DNA extraction. The Health and Safety laboratory have carried out a parallel immunological investigation of the workers at the factory in the current investigation, which is reported in detail elsewhere.[20] MWF from the largest common sump at the time of the outbreak, and extracts from cultures of *Acinetobacter sp*, *Ochrobactrum anthropi* and *Mycobacterium sp*, were used to look for the presence of precipitating antibodies.[20] In those with EAA, 59% had precipitating antibodies to at least one of the microbial species, *Acinetobacter* or *Ochrobactrum*, or to used sump oil, whereas precipitating antibodies were found in only 10% of those with OA, and 5% of asymptomatic workers (controls).[20] This is unlike other outbreaks of alveolitis where precipitating antibodies are commonly found in affected and asymptomatic subjects.[27] No workers tested positive for precipitating antibodies to *Mycobacteria* species. These results indicate that bacterial contamination of MWF, and in particular *Acinetobacter*, had at least a contributory role in the cases of EAA.

The overall levels of mist, from both MWF and mineral oil sources, were unremarkable, with most levels below the then MWF guidance value of $1\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ and the mineral oil in air guidance value of $3\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$. [23] [24] The HSE (UK regulatory body for health and safety) has since withdrawn these guidance values.[28]

The highest number of cases was in one of the assembly areas which was about 30 metres from the common sump, suggesting that the causative aerosol was relatively widespread. Two washers vented inside the factory and were also in the northern end of the factory. Given the wide distribution of disease in the factory the most likely cause was an aerosol from either the metalworking and / or washing operations, although no material within this mist has been confirmed as a specific causal agent.

The potential of other exposure factors as a cause of this outbreak were considered. Metal particles can produce an intra-pulmonary inflammatory response,[29] and some specific metals are well recognized causes of occupational asthma. These are mainly platinum salts, chrome and cobalt, and to a lesser extent zinc and nickel. At the factory the engines were made of aluminium alloy. There was no platinum, chrome or nickel. There was one machine where hard metal valve rings were machined. Cobalt levels in the MWF were insignificant and levels were checked in the urine of workers and were normal. There is some doubt as to whether aluminium alone can cause occupational asthma. The main work on aluminium and asthma comes from

smelters where aluminium sodium fluoride is a possible cause. It has never been described in those working with cold aluminium. There were no sources of NOX (no heating of the metal). However, the potential for other chemical constituents to be either causal or to have had a co-effect cannot be discounted. The HSE has compiled a list of the constituents and contaminants of the MWF and wash fluids at the factory which were considered in the original investigation as possible causes of either EAA or OA (available in the online appendix).

During bronchial challenge tests, two workers (one with OA and one with EAA) confirmed reactions to the used MWF taken from the common sump but not the clean MWF. The used MWF will contain material from the aluminium alloy castings, microbial contamination and added biocides, pH adjusters etc. The lack of reaction to the unused MWF indicates that the chemical constituents alone were unlikely to have caused the disease.

As a consequence of this outbreak UK policy has changed, firstly for the users of MWF and secondly for those affected by EAA. Firstly, the 'lessons learned' from this outbreak have been published by the Health and Safety Executive on their website (this is available for the web-based Appendix), detailing the practical implications for other users of MWF.[28] This outbreak showed that adhering to the guidance standards of oil mist did not prevent respiratory disease, [23] [24] and has led to their withdrawal by the HSE. Furthermore, the HSE have since issued new guidance on safe working practices that includes a requirement for respiratory surveillance. The HSE has subsequently carried out a national survey of large users of MWF in 2005/2006 to identify the extent to which guidance was being followed, with many deficiencies noted.[30]

Secondly, there is an anomaly in that occupational asthma due to oil mists is compensatable in the UK through a no-fault compensation system from the UK Government's Department for Work and Pensions, however EAA due to anything other than fungal or avian antigens, is not.[31] Occupational asthma is known to adversely affect income and clinical outcome,[32] [33] whereas the impact of EAA is likely to be at least as important. In July 2006, the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council (who advise the Department of Work and Pensions of the list of prescribed diseases for compensation) recommended that the occupational coverage for EAA should include exposure to mists from MWF.[34] At the time of writing, this is awaiting ministerial approval, and not yet added to the list of prescribed diseases.[31]

Finally, it is of interest to note what happened after the outbreak at the factory. After the assessment at the factory in June 2004, a series of control measures were introduced, including:[28]

- replacing MWF in the large common sumps,
- cleaning machines with individual sumps (both metalworking and washing) which were heavily contaminated with bacteria, and then refilling them with fresh fluid
- treating other less contaminated sumps with biocide,
- supplying employees with respiratory protection, with powered respirators for those with known disease, and
- instituting respiratory surveillance for all employees.

Continued surveillance using occupational PEF records was carried out for those with OA, and a few had persistent OA despite the extensive control measures. The factory went into administration in April 2005. The machinery was subsequently bought by Nanjing Automobile (Group) Corporation and removed to China. Nanjing have been warned about the risks.

Conclusions

This investigation of an outbreak of EAA in a car manufacturing plant detected a large number of affected workers, not only EAA but also occupational asthma, and is the largest reported outbreak in Europe. Mist from used MWF is the likely cause, yet oil mist was generally below guidance values, emphasising that it was time to reconsider the standards and issue new guidelines. Our study suggests that in workplaces using MWF and wash fluids, there is a need to carry out risk assessments, ensure that fluid quality is monitored and maintained, improve the control of mist and carry out respiratory health surveillance on exposed workers.

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Figure Headings

Figure 1 Diagram showing participation in the three phases of the investigation and diagnoses following the clinical investigations

Figure 2 Onset of work-related breathlessness from Phase II questionnaire (bars), in relation to the peak monthly tramp oil levels in MWF (line)

Figure 3 Case Defined Work Related Respiratory Disease (n=87), showing overlap of disease, at Phase III

Figure 4 87 Workers with Work Related Respiratory Disease by Work Location and disease

Figure 5 Percentage (95% confidence intervals) of Workers with Work Related Respiratory Disease by Work Location (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ denotes work location higher than rest of workforce)

Figure 6 Bronchial provocation challenge test with unused and used MWF, on a worker with occupational asthma

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Figure 1 - Diagram showing participation in the three phases of the investigation and diagnoses following the clinical investigations

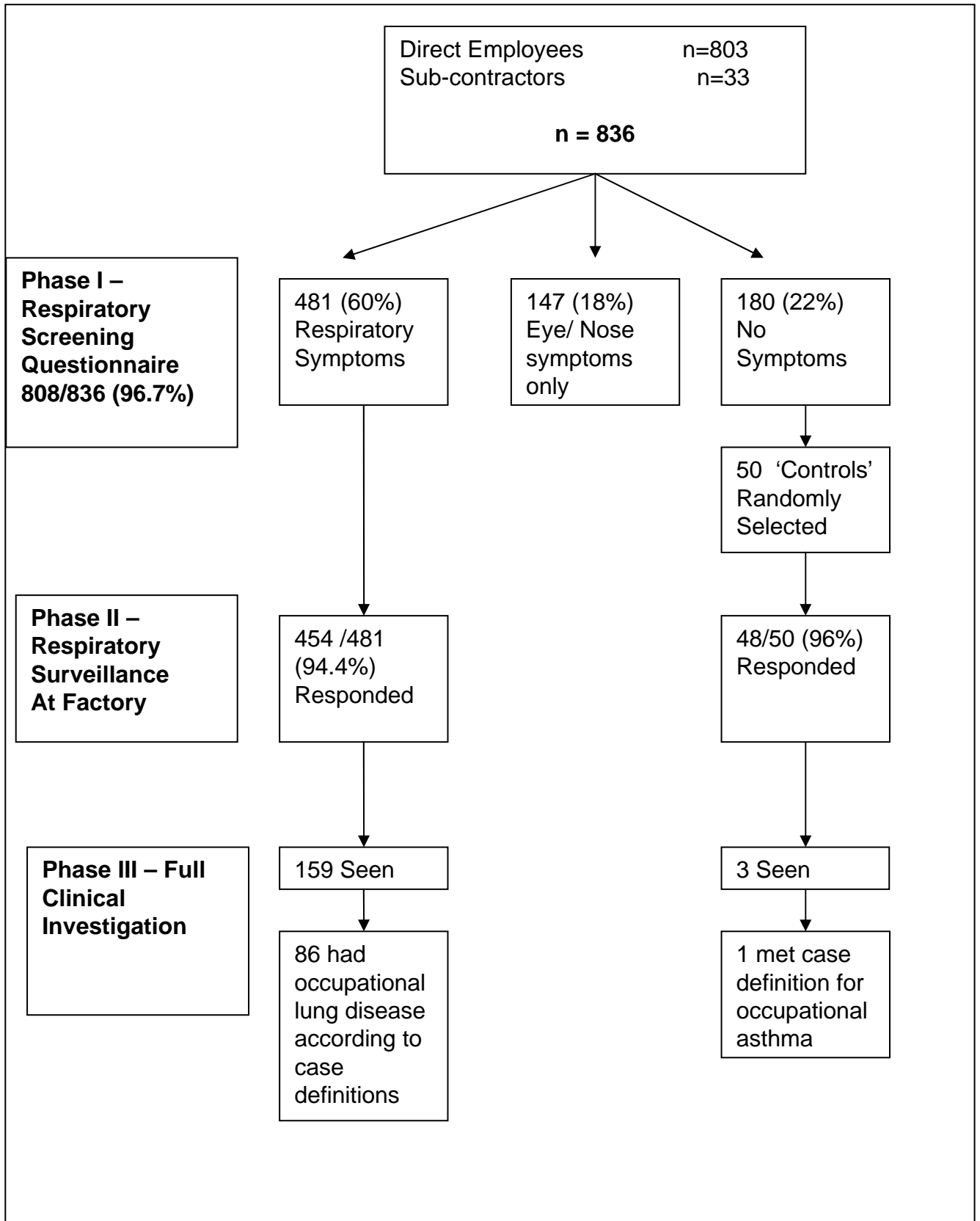


Figure 2 Onset of work-related breathlessness from Phase II questionnaire (bars), in relation to the peak monthly tramp oil levels in MWF (line)

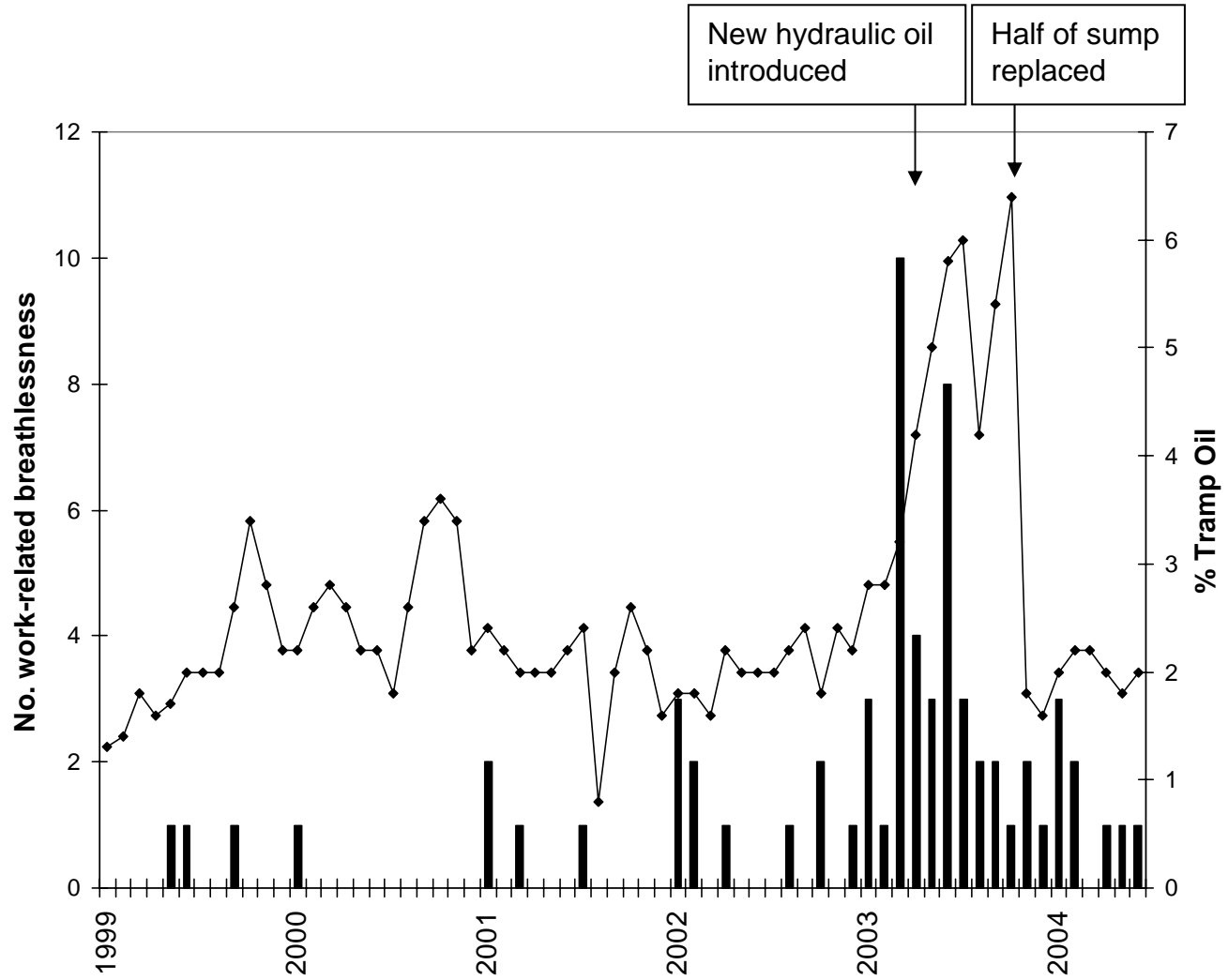


Figure 3 – Case Defined Work Related Respiratory Disease (n=87), showing overlap of disease, at Phase III

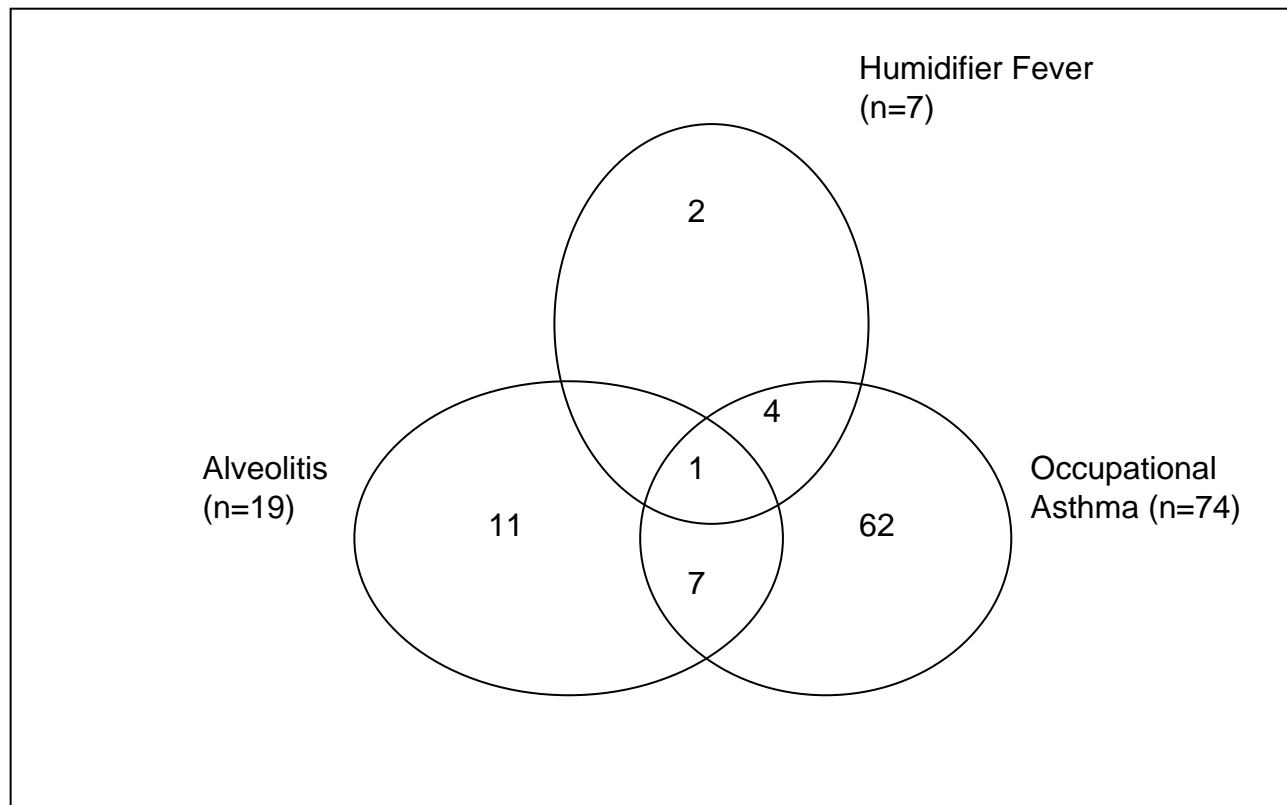


Figure 4 - 87 Workers with Work Related Respiratory Disease by Work Location and disease

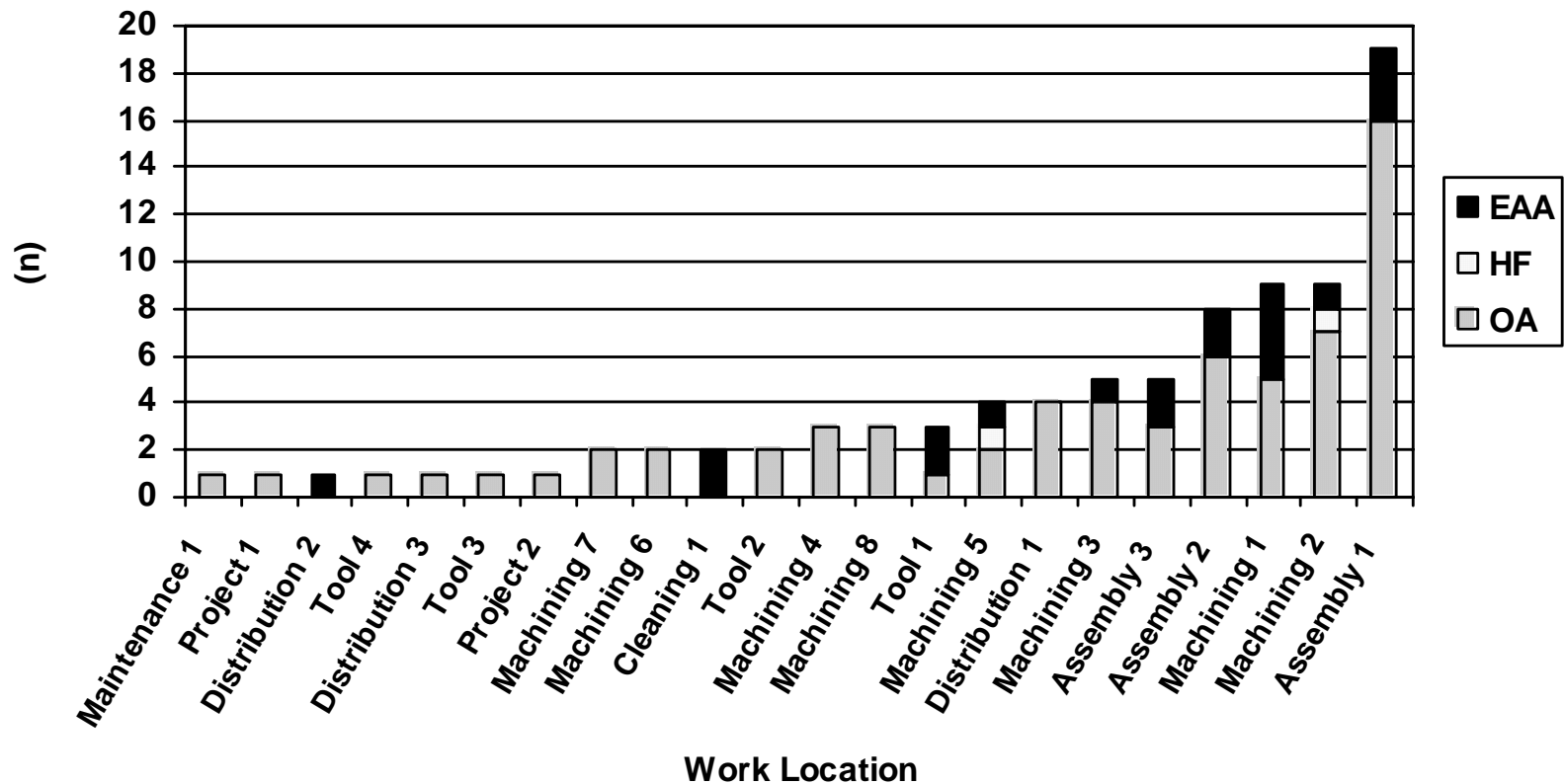


Figure 5 - Percentage (95% confidence intervals) of Workers with Work Related Respiratory Disease by Work Location (* p<0.05, **p<0.01 – denotes significantly higher than rest of workforce)

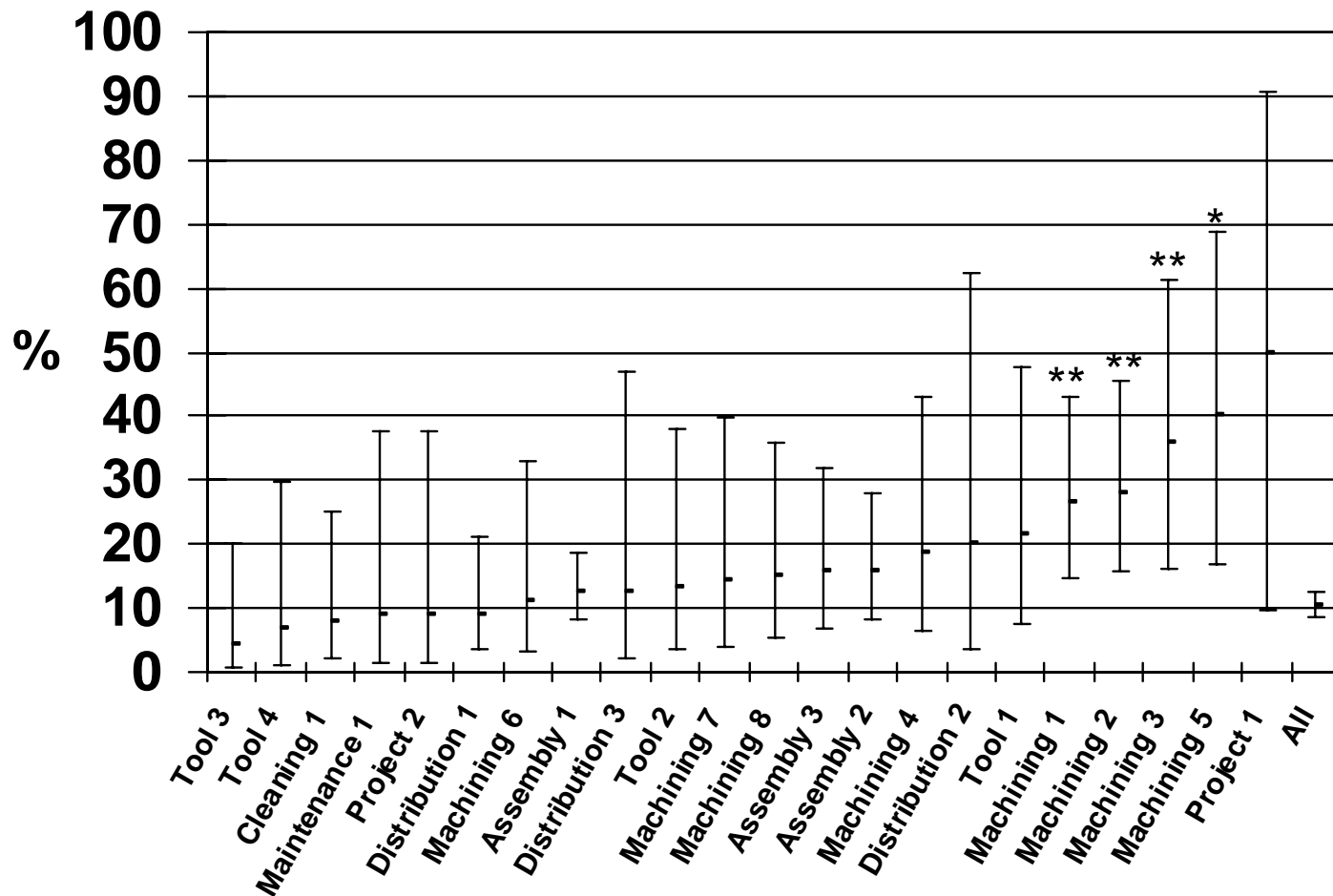


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