

- report of two cases. *Cancer* 79, 1671-1677, 1997.
20. Ward E et al: Update of the follow-up of mortality and cancer incidence among European workers employed in the vinyl chloride industry. *Epidemiology* 12, 710-718, 2001.
 21. Wong RH et al: An increased standardised mortality ratio for liver cancer among polyvinyl chloride workers in Taiwan. *Occup Environ Med* 59, 405-409, 2002.
 22. Du CL et al: Increased morbidity odds ratio of primary liver cancer and cirrhosis of the liver among vinyl chloride monomer workers. *Occup Environ Med* 55, 528-532, 1998.
 23. Gokel JM et al: Hemangiosarcoma and hepatocellular carcinoma of the liver following vinyl chloride exposure. A report of two cases. *Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histol* 372, 195-203, 1976.
 24. Lelbach WK: A 25-year follow-up study of heavily exposed vinyl chloride workers in Germany. *Am J Ind Med* 29, 446-458, 1996.
 25. Bourgeois N: Vinyl chloride monomer and hepatocarcinoma. *Acta Gastroenterol Belg* 64, 25-34, 2001.
 26. Tamburro CH: Relationship of vinyl monomers and liver cancers: angiosarcoma and hepatocellular carcinoma. *Semin Liver Dis* 4, 158-169, 1984.
 27. Popper H et al: Alterations of liver and spleen among workers exposed to vinyl chloride. *Ann NY Acad Sci* 246, 172-195, 1975.
 28. Gedigk P et al: Morphology of liver damage among polyvinyl chloride production workers. A report on 51 cases. *Ann NY Acad Sci* 246, 278-285, 1975.
 29. Evans DM et al: Angiosarcoma and hepatocellular carcinoma in vinyl chloride workers. *Histopathology* 7, 377-388, 1983.
 30. Polterauer P et al: Primary liver cell carcinoma, aetiology and clinical picture. *Wien Klin Wochenschr* 91, 531-540, 1979.
 31. Hsieh HI et al: Synergistic effect of hepatitis virus infection and occupational exposures to vinyl chloride monomer and ethylene dichloride on serum aminotransferase activity. *Occup Environ Med* 60, 774-778, 2003.
 32. 平林紀男ら: 塩化ビニール作業者にみられた肝血管肉腫の1剖検例. 日本病理学会誌 65: 237-238, 1976.
 33. 白根博文ら: 塩化ビニールモノマー(VCM)によると思われる肝血管肉腫の1剖検例. 日本病理学会誌 67:316-317, 1978.
 34. 矢吹公平ら: 塩化ビニルが発癌に関与したと思われる肝細胞癌2症例の検討. 肝臓 27:1803, 1986.
 35. 福村亮ら: 塩ビモノマー重合槽清掃者にみられた肝血管肉腫の1例. 日本災害医学会会誌 34:976-982, 1986.
 36. 蒔田修ら: 塩化ビニールモノマー曝露との関連が示唆された肝細胞癌の1例. 日本消化器病学会雑誌 94:215-219, 1997.
 37. Moszczynski P et al: Liver angiosarcoma caused by 22-year exposure to vinyl chloride

- monomer. J Occup Health 40, 158-160, 1998.
38. 志賀智子ら：塩化ビニルモノマーの使用開始後 50 年後に発症した肝血管肉腫の 1 例.
肝臓 44:407-414, 2003.
39. 藤原敬人ら：自然破壊し、緊急 TAE ならびに待機手術を行った肝血管肉腫の一例. 新
潟医学会雑誌 117:652-653, 2003.
40. 河野克俊ら：肝臓原発血管肉腫の 2 例. 肝臓 48(Suppl. 3), A633, 2007.
41. Delorme F: Association of angiosarcoma of the liver and hepatoma in vinyl chloride worker.
Ann Anat Pathol(Paris) 23, 105-114, 1978.
42. Koischwitz D et al: Vinyl chloride-induced angiosarcoma and hepatocellular carcinoma of the
liver. Rofo Mar 134, 283-290, 1981.
43. Langbein G et al: Hepatocellular carcinoma after exposure to vinyl chloride. Dtsch Med
Wochenschr 108, 741-745, 1983.
44. Dietz A et al: Vinyl chloride induced hepatocellular carcinoma. Klin Wochenschr 63, 325-31,
1985.
45. Marion MJ et al: Activation of Ki-ras gene by point mutation in human liver angiosarcoma
associated with vinyl chloride exposure. Mol Carcinogen 4, 450-454, 1991.
46. Barbin A: Etheno-adduct-forming chemicals: From mutagenicity testing to tumor mutation
spectra. Mutat Res 462, 55-69, 2000.
47. Weihrauch M et al: High prevalence of K-ras-2 mutations in hepatocellular carcinomas in
workers exposed to vinyl chloride. Int Arch Occup Environ Health 74, 405-410, 2001.
48. Weihrauch M et al: Frequent k-ras -2 mutations and p16(INK4A)methylation in hepatocellular
carcinomas in workers exposed to vinyl chloride. Br J Cancer 84, 982-989, 2001.
49. Weihrauch M et al: p53 mutation pattern in hepatocellular carcinoma in workers exposed to
vinyl chloride. Cancer 88, 1030-1036, 2000.
50. Boivin-Angele S et al: Ras gene mutations in vinyl chloride-induced liver tumours are
carcinogen-specific but vary with cell type and species. Int J Cancer 85, 223-227, 2000.
51. Cook WA et al: Occupational acroosteolysis II, An industrial hygiene study. Arch Environ
Health 22, 74-82, 1971.