Farmer's Lung Disease in a cohort of British Agricultural Workers.

Barber CM, Fishwick D, Harding A-H.

Background

- Farmer's Lung Disease (FLD) is the oldest known form of hypersensitivity pneumonitis and remains one of the most commonly reported occupational causes in Europe.
- Despite this, there is very little recent data from British farm workers.

Aims and objectives

The aim of this study was to provide novel data on the prevalence and demographic risk factors of FLD in a large cohort of British farm workers.

Methods

- Farm workers were identified from the baseline survey of the PIPAH cohort (Prospective Investigation of Pesticide Applicators' Health).
- All workers who reported ever having lived or worked on a farm were included in the study.
- The demographics of workers, who self-reported a doctor diagnosis of FLD, were compared to the remainder of the cohort.

Results

- Questionnaire data was available for 5115 current or former farmers, representing a cumulative total of over 210,000 years of farming practice.
- 26 farmers self-reported a diagnosis of FLD, representing a cohort prevalence of ~5 per 1000.
- Demographic data for farmers with and without FLD are shown in Table 1.
- Median age of FLD diagnosis was 35 (IQR 25-43, range 16-62).
- Median latent period between first farm exposure and development of FLD was 28 years (IQR 20-42).

Conclusion

- The prevalence of FLD in this British cohort (representing over 1% of British farmers) was in keeping with that reported from other countries.
- Age of diagnosis was very variable, with the majority of those affected having never smoked.
- Although most had worked on a mixture of farm types, workers with FLD were more likely to report only having lived on an animal versus cereal production farms.

Table 1 Characteristics of study participants

39)	Ye (n = 2	s	
No (n = 5089)		6)	
1.7)	0	(0)	0.650
98.4)	26	(100)	
46.0, 62.7)	61.9	(50.5, 70.0)	0.003
3.5)	4	(16.7)	0.004
19.1)	1	(4.2)	
77.4)	19	(79.2)	
28.4, 55.5)	50.0	(34.0, 65.8)	0.195
64.6)	17	(68.0)	0.902
26.3)	7	(28.0)	
9.2)	1	(4.0)	
9 4 3 1 7 2	8.4) 6.0, 62.7) 9.1) 7.4) 8.4, 55.5) 64.6) 6.3)	(8.4) 26 (6.0, 62.7) 61.9 (3.5) 4 (9.1) 1 (7.4) 19 (8.4, 55.5) 50.0 (4.6) 17 (6.3) 7	26 (100) 6.0, 62.7) 61.9 (50.5, 70.0) 3.5) 4 (16.7) 9.1) 1 (4.2) (7.4) 19 (79.2) (8.4, 55.5) 50.0 (34.0, 65.8) (64.6) 17 (68.0) (66.3) 7 (28.0)

For categorical variables, data are counts with column percentages in parentheses.

For continuous variables, data are medians with interquartile range in parentheses.





