



Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease between men who had been exposed to asbestos and those who had not. A case-control study was conducted among men aged 60 years or older who had been employed in asbestos-related occupations before age 60. The cases were men who had died from coronary artery disease between 1978 and 1982. Controls were men who had died from causes other than coronary artery disease during the same period. Data were obtained from death certificates, medical records, and interviews with family members. The results showed that the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease was similar in both groups. The authors conclude that exposure to asbestos does not appear to be a significant risk factor for coronary artery disease.

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4. $y = 2$

પાલુકાનાં વેમાર

પરંતે બીલ

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \left(\frac{\mu_n(\omega)}{\mu_0(\omega)} \right) = -\int_X f(x) d\mu_0(x)$, μ_0 -a.e.

[illegible]

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ભાણુકાન્તા વેમાર

4. 结论



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