

# Editorial Note on “Relationship between Lung Cancer and Construction Workers”

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## Editorial Note

The word ‘Cancer’ itself created unwanted fear among the peoples of any age group. The study has considered that the chances of causing cancer is more in case of construction workers compared to general population, but there are some ways to reduce the risk of this type of cancer [1]. The cancer caused upon the exposure of carcinogens at their workplace is known as occupational cancer and the carcinogen are called as occupational carcinogen [2]. The occupational cancer may affect entire body or may restrict to particular body part which is exposed to carcinogen. The occupational cancer may affect skin, live and respiratory tract of an individual. The main objective of this study is to address the relationship between causes, risk/signs and prevention methods of lung cancer with the construction worker.

The construction works such as engineer, J engineer, supervisor, roofers, ironworkers, plumbers, electricians, carpenters, painters along with labourers play different role in building an infrastructure, during this they are exposed to many of the physical, chemical which gradually results in cancer. The agents such as asbestos, metalworking fluids, arsenic, silica dust, wood dusts, beryllium, welding fumes, environmental tobacco smoke, tetrachloroethylene, solvents and other chemicals are responsible for causing a lung cancer [2,3]. According to International Journal of Epidemiology study in 2018 the chances of developing mesothelioma in construction workers is five times more than that of general population [4]. Some studies suggest that the risk of causing the lung cancer in construction workers may decrease once the exposure is ended [5].

The peoples who got suspected to this occupational lung cancer can show some respiratory symptoms like coughing, scratchy or dry throat, wheezing, abnormal breathing patterns, tightening or paining chest, frequent chest infections, shortness of breath, etc. [6].

One can prevent their self from lung cancer caused at their workplace by following preventive majors such as wearing wet saw and mask: It helps in weigh down the dust particles and also prevents the particles from lifting and becoming airborne [6]. Others: Avoid swapping and eating, drink, smoking at workplace, planning and execution of exposure control plan and offering routine medical examination, monitoring exposure below the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL), providing proper training of safety to the workers can help in preventing the risk of causing cancer [6].

## Conclusion:

Among all type of industries the construction became a more popular industry. This developing industry has both pros and corns; the current research includes the study of causative agents, risk factors, signs and a preventive major of lung cancer caused to constricton workers at their workplace and also opens emerging topics for the study of effect of frequent exposure to harmful agents responsible for causing occupational cancer.

## References:

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