

Gabriel Rivera

Dr. Deborah Poe

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Annotated Bibliography

DePalma, Anthony. *City of Dust: Illness, Arrogance and 9/11*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: FT, 2011. Print.

In Anthony DePalma's book he describes how the dust cloud from the collapse of the Twin Towers has created an environmental catastrophe to which those who were involved in the rescue and recovery efforts are suffering the consequences of. DePalma's book can be biased in certain instances such as pointing out that the E.P.A director Christine Todd Whitman is a republican in his criticism of her.

DePalma uses many firsthand accounts such as Dr. Paul J. Lioy who personally collected dust samples for testing to make his point. DePalma also offers accounts from rescue workers such as firemen who were at ground zero. The author's personal knowledge is extensive, as he has been covering the topic of the dust in relation to illness for over four years before the book was even published.

Through my reading of the book I gained knowledge on what happens to the dust particles once they are inhaled by the lungs. To my surprise larger particles can be filtered by the lungs while much smaller particles are able to slip through and get deep into respiratory system. Revealing to me was that in the immediate aftermath of the attacks rescue and recovery workers were already coughing. I was unaware that those working at ground zero were beginning to experience issues

at so quickly. DePalma's book will allow me to present an educated and factual argument on accounts and data from first responders as well as medical professionals.

DePalma, Anthony. "Study Links Rescuers' Lung Illness To World Trade Center Collapse." *New York Times* 08 May 2007: B4. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 2 Nov. 2014

DePalma's article illustrates the release of the first report conducted on lung illnesses associated with World Trade Center rescue and recovery workers following the collapse of the Twin Towers. The author takes an objective stance on the subject as he provides information with regards to the contents of the study.

Through reading this article I learned that the report has discovered that the number of incidents concerning lung illness amongst firemen has been greater following the attacks on the World Trade Center. To make this point the report used statistics to compare the occurrences of lung disease from years prior to the attack and the years that followed. Before reading the article I was unaware of the tremendous spike of lung illness amongst fireman after 9/11. To my surprise this data was collected only five years after the attacks. The rapid pace in which the number of cases have increased in such a short span alludes to how widespread and aggressive these conditions are. This article will provide me statistics on the increasing trend of lung illness amongst firemen shortly after the attacks.

Maoxin, Wu, et al. "Case Report: Lung Disease In World Trade Center Responders Exposed to Dust and Smoke: Carbon Nanotubes Found in The Lungs of World Trade Center Patients And Dust Samples." *Environmental Health Perspectives* 118.4 (2010): 499-504. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 2 Nov. 2014

The article provides the study of seven World Trade Center rescue and recovery workers who suffer from lung conditions and diseases as a result of exposure from the enormous clouds of dust following the collapse of the Twin Towers. The writers take a scientific approach in investigating the correlation between the dust and lung ailments that have been afflicting the workers. The authors main objective is to prove that the dust is the cause for the illnesses present in the seven rescue workers.

Most contributors to this piece are associated with the Mount Sinai School of Medicine which is one the foremost medical schools in the country. Others are affiliated with Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center which is the oldest and largest private cancer center. Much of the evidence used to support their claim are test results via VATS biopsy that were acquired from the lungs of the participants.

This source helped me learn about the make up of the dust which included microscopic shards of glass and aluminum. I learned that what was found in dust samples were also inside the lungs of rescue workers. I had not realized how deadly the dust was before I read this study. I knew that breathing in the dust was probably bad. However, I did not completely understand the extent of the damage that would be caused from inhaling it. The journal entry will give me medical evidence on how the dust affects the lungs of the workers.

Blue, Laura. "Study Hints at Potential Increased Risk of Cancer Among 9/11 Rescue Workers | TIME.com." *Time*. Time, n.d. Web. 02 Nov. 2014.

Laura Blue's article discusses a study released by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in which it found that rescue and recovery workers face a higher risk of cancer due

to being in the presence of the debris. Blue writes about the study and does not give her personal view point on it.

To report on the findings cited in the study Blue quotes statistics found in the study. Blue inserts the opposing viewpoint of Steven Stellman, the research director for the WTC Health Registry and a professor of clinical epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University on the discoveries the study has made.

In my reading I learned that the study found that rescue and recovery workers have a 43% greater chance to contract prostate cancer unlike other residents in New York. The number of workers observed is about 22,000. That is a large number of workers who have a substantially high chance of obtaining this form of cancer. This article provides great statistical evidence on the high risk of cancer rescue workers face.