ADDITIONAL SUMMARIES AND EVALUATIONS OF EVIDENCE FOR CARCINOGENICITY IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS, AND SUMMARIES OF OTHER RELEVANT DATA, FOR SELECTED AGENTS FOR WHICH THERE ARE NO DATA ON CARCINOGENICITY IN HUMANS

The Working Group also examined the available experimental data on chemicals evaluated by previous Working Groups as being *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity to experimental animals, but for which there are no data on humans. The Working Group confirmed the evaluation of *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity for these chemicals, except in one case (gyromitrin), for which the evidence for carcinogenicity, on the basis of the present criteria, was considered to be *limited.* A new summary of the data on this chemical was prepared (see p. 391).

The Working Group also reviewed the data on certain chemicals for which there are no data in humans but for which the evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals had previously been evaluated as being *limited.* Taking into account new data, the evidence for four chemicals (acetamide, *para*-aminoazobenzene, griseofulvin and sodium *ortho*-phenylphenate was re-evaluated as representing *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in experimental animals, and new summaries were prepared for these chemicals (see below and pp. 390, 391 and 392). Thus, there are now 123 agents for which no human data are available but for which there is *sufficient evidence* of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

In addition, the Working Group re-evaluated the available experimental data as given in the *Monographs* on 11 chemicals previously evaluated by IARC working groups as representing *no evidence* of carcinogenicity to experimental animals. On the basis of the present criteria for *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* in experimental animals, as given in the Preamble, the evidence for two chemicals (caprolactam and methyl parathion) was re-evaluated as meeting the criteria for placement in this category. For the data on the remaining nine chemicals, an evaluation of *inadequate evidence* was adopted. Summaries of the available data on the two chemicals evaluated as representing *evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity* were prepared (see pp. 390 and 392).

ACETAMIDE

Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*)

Acetamide produced benign and malignant liver tumours in rats following its oral administration[1-3]. In male mice, an increased incidence of malignant lymphomas was also observed[3].

References

[1]*IARC Monographs*, *7*, 197-202, 1974

[2]Flaks, B., Trevan, M.T. & Flaks, A. (1983) An electron microscope study of hepatocellular changes in the rat during chronic treatment with acetamide. Parenchyma, foci and neoplasms. *Carcinogenesis*, *4*, 1117-1125

[3]Fleischman, R.W., Baker, J.R., Hagopian, M., Wade, G.G., Hayden, D.W., Smith, E.R., Weisburger, J.H. & Weisburger, E.K. (1980) Carcinogenesis bioassay of acetamide, hexanamide, adipamide, urea and p-tolylurea in mice and rats. *J. environ. Pathol. Toxicol.*, *3*, 149-170