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**NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Diagnostic Criteria of Occupational Melanosis

职业性黑变病诊断标准

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Article 4.1 of this standard is recommended and the remainder is mandatory.

According to the "People's Republic of China Occupational Disease Prevention Law" to develop this standard. Since the implementation of the standard date, the original standard GB 7808-1987 inconsistent with this standard, the standard shall prevail.

Occupational melanosis is caused by occupational factors caused by changes in skin pigmentation, occurred in middle-aged, more women than men, can occur in a variety of industries and types of work. To protect the health of contacts, effective prevention and treatment of occupational skin diseases, the development of this standard.

Appendix A to this standard is an informative appendix.

This standard is proposed and centralized by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China.

This standard by the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention Occupational Health and Poison Control, Changchun City, the second hospital, Shanghai skin Disease sexually transmitted diseases hospital, Shanghai Second Medical University, Shandong Province, labor and health occupational disease prevention and control research institute is responsible for drafting.

This standard is interpreted by the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China.

Diagnostic criteria for occupational melanosis Occupational melanosis refers to occupational or harmful factors in labor or operating environment (mainly coal tar, oil and its Fractional products, rubber additives, certain pigments, dyes and their intermediates, etc.) caused by chronic skin pigmentation disease.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the diagnostic criteria and principles of occupational melanosis.

This standard applies to the diagnosis and treatment of occupational melanosis.

2 Diagnostic principles

According to the history of occupational exposure, during the contact period of onset, special clinical manifestations, course of disease, dynamic observation; reference for Industry environmental survey, comprehensive analysis, except for non-occupational melanosis, excluding other pigmentation skin disease and secondary pigment Sickness can be diagnosed.

3 Diagnostic criteria

The disease was progressive chronic through, showing the exposed parts of the main skin pigmentation, severe general hair general. Can be accompanied Itching and mild fatigue. Those who have the following conditions can be diagnosed.

3.1

pigmentation before or at the beginning, often varying degrees of erythema and itching, to be more obvious pigmentation, these symptoms that to reduce or disappear.

3.2

lesions are mostly mesh or spot (point) shape. Some can be integrated into diffuse patches, the boundaries are not clear; some show Patch as the center of the small patchy pigmentation spots. A few visible telangiectasia and mild skin atrophy.

3.3

color is different from the dark gray, brown black, purple and black, etc., in the color of the surface of the surface tend to have a dirty appearance.

3.4

chromogenic parts to face and neck exposed parts, can occur in the trunk, limbs or was distributed throughout the body.

3.5

may be associated with mild fatigue, dizziness, loss of appetite and other systemic symptoms.

4.1 Principles of treatment

Avoid contact with pathogenic, symptomatic treatment.

4.2 Other processing

4.2.1

Occupational melanosis generally does not affect the ability to work.

4.2.2

occupational black disease to stop contact after the general subsided slow, restore contact can still relapse, it should be replaced after the identification of types of work, Avoid contact with pathogens, if necessary, from the onset of the environment.

5 Use the instructions of this standard correctly

See Appendix A (informative).

Appendix A

(Informative)

Correctly use the instructions in this standard A.1 The scope of application of this standard this standard applies only to a variety of external causes of occupational melanosis diagnosis and treatment, does not apply to non-occupational melanosis and other pigmentation.

A.2 skin melanosis is caused by complex external and internal causes, different patients have different internal and external, the standard in the column Cited several pathogenic substances is the common cause of occupational black disease. In addition, if you can confirm the incidence of a certain occupational contact of the poison has a clear causal relationship can be given when the diagnosis.

A.3 diagnosis of occupational melanosis, should be excluded from non-occupational melanosis and secondary hyperpigmentation, and pay attention to with melasma, Lichen planus, pigmented measles, multiple plaque pigmentation, Addison's disease, hemochromatosis and other identification.

A.4 diagnosis of occupational melanosis mainly by professional history and special clinical manifestations, there is no specific laboratory diagnostic indicators, Changes in serum -SH for reference, but not as a basis for diagnosis. Histopathological examination is helpful and certain pigmented skin Skin disease such as hemochromatosis, lichen planus, pigmented measles and other identification, if necessary, can be biopsy.