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

GBZ 48-2002

Diagnostic Criteria of Metal Fume Fever

金属烟热诊断标准

(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 11515-1989 inconsistent with this standard, subject to this standard.

In the zinc, copper, cadmium and other minerals smelting, casting, the use of the process, such as improper protection, the operator can inhale new Metal oxide smoke and the sudden rise in body temperature and blood leukocyte count increased the main metal smoke, in order to facilitate the early Diagnosis and treatment to protect the health of the operator, 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.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the diagnostic criteria and principles of metal smoke and heat.

This standard applies to zinc smelting, zinc alloy casting, zinc and white manufacturing, galvanizing, zinc spraying, zinc welding and other zinc workers Hot smoke. Also applies to copper, silver, iron, cadmium, lead, arsenic and other minerals in the smelting and casting process generated by the metal oxide smoke to metal heat.

2 Diagnostic principles

According to the occupational exposure history of metal oxide smoke, typical clinical symptoms, special changes in body temperature and white blood cell count Increase, refer to the operating environment, comprehensive analysis, excluding similar diseases, can be diagnosed.

3 Diagnostic criteria

Metal smoke often in contact with metal oxide smoke within a few hours after the onset of disease. First is dizziness, fatigue,, chest tightness, Shortness of breath, muscle pain, joint pain, after the fever, increased white blood cells, heavier with chills,.

4.1 Principles of treatment

Generally do not need special drug treatment. Heavier, according to the condition given symptomatic treatment.

4.2 Other processing

After appropriate rest, after recovery can continue to engage in the original work, regular review.

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 to zinc smelting, zinc alloy casting, zinc and white manufacturing, galvanizing, zinc spraying, zinc welding and other zinc workers Hot smoke. Also applies to copper, silver, iron, cadmium, lead, arsenic and other minerals in the smelting and casting process generated by the metal oxide smoke to metal heat.

A.2 The clinical course of metal smoke and heat Metal fever was acute attack, no chronic progression of the process and sequelae. Often in contact with high concentrations of metal oxide smoke 6 ~ 12 h dizziness, fatigue,, sweating, fever, chills, embolism, body temperature rose to 37.5 °C or more, white blood Cell increase. Symptoms, signs generally in 4 ~ 24 h subsided, white blood cell increased by $20 \times 10^9/L$ ($20\ 000/mm^3$) to who often have to continue for 24 h, usually in 4 ~ 12 h back to normal, such as symptoms, fever and leukopenia continue to not resume, should be further examined, with the disease identified.

A.3 Differential diagnosis of metal smoke and heat Metal smoke and fever should be

differentiated from malaria, cold, acute bronchitis, acute bronchitis and other diseases. Metal smoke in the hair 12 hours before the disease, there is a close exposure to metal oxide smoke history; during the onset of a typical body temperature, accompanied by blood the number of white blood cells increased, the condition in a day without special treatment can be self-healing.