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

GBZ 72-2002

**Diagnostic Guideline of Occupational Acute Obscure
Chemicals Poisoning
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

Article 5.1 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 16852.2-1997 inconsistent with this standard, the standard shall prevail.

In a variety of professional activities, may be in a short period of time exposure to some high concentrations and high toxicity of chemicals and acute poison. Some of these chemicals, some known species; and some are poisoned after the moment is not clear pathogenic species;

Of the species caused by poisoning has been included in the list of occupational diseases, and some have not yet included; some have independent diagnostic criteria, while others Has not yet developed a separate diagnostic criteria. But all acute poisoning diseases have a common incidence of the law can be developed also necessary Develop rules that should be observed when diagnosing acute poisoning.

The rules set out in this series of standards relate to the diagnosis of occupational acute chemical poisoning, which are used to ensure that the diagnosis of acute chemical poisoning is unified, whether it is known or concealed by the cause, and whether it is poisoned the damage to which the target organ is caused can be diagnosed in accordance

with the rules prescribed in this standard. "Occupational acute chemical poisoning of the diagnosis "includes the following sections, each of which will be defined in the preface and the introduction to each section.

Part 1. Diagnosis of Occupational Acute Chemical Poisoning (General);

Part 2. Diagnostic rules for occupational acute occult chemical poisoning;

Part 3. Diagnostic criteria for occupational acute toxic multi - organ dysfunction syndrome;

Part 4. Diagnostic criteria for occupational acute exogenous death;

Part 5. Diagnostic criteria for occupational acute toxic neurological diseases;

Part 6. Diagnostic criteria for occupational acute toxic respiratory diseases;

Part 7. Diagnostic criteria for occupational acute toxic liver disease;

Part 8. Diagnostic criteria for occupational acute toxic nephropathy;

Part 9. Diagnostic criteria for occupational acute toxic heart disease;

Part 10 Occupational Acute Toxicity System for the Diagnosis of Hematological Diseases;

Appendix A to this standard is an informative appendix, Appendix B, and C is a normative appendix.

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

This standard by the Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Jinan City Occupational Disease Prevention and Control Hospital, China Center for Disease Control and Prevention Occupational Health and the Center for Drug Control, Shanghai Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Shandong Provincial Hospital, Shenyang Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Shanghai Changning District Health Bureau is responsible for drafting.

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

Diagnostic rules of occupational acute occult chemical poisoning Occupational acute occult chemical poisoning refers to the workers in the professional activities, a short period of time do not perceive the situation to absorb large Dose of occupational chemicals caused by poisoning.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the diagnostic rules for occupational acute occult chemical poisoning.

This standard applies to occupational activities in the unaware, not aware of contact with

chemicals caused by acute poisoning. In the non Occupational activities due to unknowingly, the absorption of chemicals caused by the diagnosis of acute poisoning, can also refer to this standard.

2 Normative reference documents

The terms of the following documents are hereby incorporated by reference into this standard. Any date that references the date of the document all subsequent amendments (excluding corrigenda) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, the parties to the agreement are able to use the latest version of these documents. Those who do not mind the date of the reference file, its latest the version applies to this standard.

GBZ 71 Occupational Acute Chemical Poisoning Diagnosis (General)

3 Diagnostic principles

According to clinical, laboratory, field investigation prompted the acute poisoning clues, and further access to adequate evidence of etiology, Combined with the corresponding clinical manifestations and (or) the necessary field data and other comprehensive analysis, excluding similar diseases, can be diagnosed as occupation Acute acute poisoning.

4.1 Clear cause

Patients with occult poisoning can not provide a history of toxic exposure. Clear the cause of the first from the history, signs, laboratory inspection Check or (and) on-site investigation of possible clues to poisoning. From the clues to be inspired, and then in-depth observation, inspection, transfer Research, biological material testing, etc., to clear the cause of poisoning, including

- a) Viral species;
- b) causes of poisoning;
- c) time to absorb poison;
- d) invasive approach;
- e) estimate the absorbed dose and so on.

These are the primary basis for the diagnosis of chemical poisoning.

4.3 Comprehensive analysis

A comprehensive analysis, including the differential diagnosis, to arrive at the cause and disease have a definite causal relationship between the conclusions.

Concealed chemical poisoning after a clear cause, the diagnostic methods, grading

standards, etc., and general acute chemicals Poison exactly the same, should be treated according to GBZ 71.

4.4 Toxicology test

If there is little toxicological information on suspicious pathogens, it is necessary to carry out the necessary toxicology when there is difficulty in judging the diagnosis Experiment to clarify the toxic and toxic effects of the poison, as one of the diagnostic comprehensive analysis data.

5.1 Principles of treatment

Determine treatment regimens based on pathogen species, clinical features, severity, etc. (see GBZ 71).

In the diagnosis of poisoning is not clear, should be based on the specific circumstances of patients, to give the necessary inspection, rescue and various treatment measures.

5.2 Other processing

According to the specific circumstances (see GBZ 71).

6 Correct use of the description of this standard

See Appendix A (informative), Appendix B, C (normative).

Appendix A

(Informative)

Correctly use the instructions in this standard A.1 acute occult poisoning once a clear cause of chemical poisoning, the diagnosis should be GBZ 71 treatment, but also refer to the relevant Diagnostic criteria of occupational acute toxic target system (organ).

A.2 found that patients with acute chemical poisoning possible clues, is a key breakthrough in diagnosis. This standard will be acute concealment Type of poisoning diagnosis methods, steps and access to poison may be the source of possible clues as Appendix B, will occur in the case of acute occult poisoning See the reasons listed in Appendix C for reference and application.

A.3 Epidemiological survey in the case of group morbidity, epidemiological investigation to elucidate the cause, disease occurrence and development of the law, affect the disease and pre-After the factors such as, can provide scientific information. In some cases, it is one of the important ways to solve the concealment of poisoning According to the situation applied.

A.4 corpse pathology examination in the absence of a definite diagnosis of suspected acute