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

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**Diagnostic Criteria of Occupational Acute Electric Ophthalmia
(Kerato -- Conjunctivitis Caused by Ultraviolet Rays)**

职业性急性电光性眼炎(紫外线角膜结膜炎)诊断标准

(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 7795-1987 inconsistent with this standard, subject to this standard.

In the professional activities, the welding operations personnel and all engaged in exposure to ultraviolet radiation operating personnel, if the protection is not appropriate, can cause ultraviolet conjunctival keratitis, in order to protect the health of operators, the development of this standard.

Appendix A to this standard is an informative appendix and Appendix B 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 China Center for Disease Control and Prevention Occupational Health and Poison Control Institute and the Third Hospital of Peking University, responsible for the eye Drafted.

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

Occupational acute electro - optical ophthalmia (UV keratoconjunctivitis) diagnostic criteria
Electroacoustic ophthalmia is the cornea conjunctivitis caused by ultraviolet radiation.
Welding operations personnel and all engaged in contact with UV Line of radiation workers can occur.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the diagnostic criteria and principles of occupational acute electro-optic ophthalmia.

This standard applies to the diagnosis and treatment of occupational acute electro-optical ophthalmia.

2 Diagnostic principles

According to the eye by the UV exposure of the occupational history, and to the conjunctiva, corneal epithelial damage-based clinical manifestations, refer to the operating environment survey, comprehensive analysis, excluding other causes of conjunctival corneal epithelial damage, can be diagnosed.

3 Observation object

Eye by UV exposure within 24 hours of any of the following manifestations, can be listed as the object of observation.

- a) mild eye discomfort, such as eye dry, eye swelling, foreign body sensation and burning sensation;
- b) blepharophillary conjunctiva mild hyperemia;
- c) corneal epithelium mild edema, fluorescein staining negative.

4 Diagnostic criteria

Have a history of UV exposure, and have the following performance can be diagnosed.

Eye foreign body sensation, burning sensation increased, and severe pain, photophobia, tears, eyelid spasm; corneal epithelial shedding, Phototaxis positive, magnifying glass or slit lamp microscope under the observation was fine dotted or have a fusion of flaky staining; and See the upper and lower eyelids and adjacent facial skin flushing. Conjunctival hyperemia or associated with conjunctival edema.

5.1 Principles of treatment

5.1.1

Temporarily out of UV operation.

5.1.2

acute attack period, should be used to prevent local pain, to prevent the treatment of infection, supplemented by the promotion of corneal epithelial repair treatment.

5.2.1 Observe the object

Observe the condition for 24 hours.

5.2.2 Acute electro-optical ophthalmia

Out of contact with ultraviolet light or rest 1 ~ 2 days, severe cases may be appropriate to extend (no more than a week).

6 Correct use of the description of this standard

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

Appendix A

(Informative)

Correctly use the instructions in this standard A.1 This standard applies only to welding operations, welding auxiliary work and other work-related exposure to ultraviolet radiation People diagnosed with acute electrochromic ophthalmic use.

A.2 In the occupational exposure history, we should pay special attention to the welding industry environment, especially multi-machine joint operations, can make welders, Electric welding assistants, and other parts of the workshop with the eye by a large number of direct or indirect reflection of ultraviolet radiation.

A.3 Glacier, snow, desert, sea operating personnel, the eye by a large number of reflections caused by ultraviolet radiation conjunctival cornea Epithelial damage, that is, solar ophthalmia is also the implementation of this standard.

A.4 Eliminate superficial punctate keratitis caused by other causes (eg chemical substances).

Appendix B

(Normative appendix) Eye examination requirements According to conventional do eye examination, focus on checking the cornea. First with a sterile glass rod stick a little 1% fluorescein in the conjunctival sac, and then rinse with saline, in the magnifying glass or slit lamp microscope to observe the lesion site. And shown in simplified form.