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

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General guideline for diagnosis of occupational diseases

职业病诊断通则

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Foreword

According to the "People's Republic of China Occupational Disease Prevention Law" to develop this standard.

This standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard is responsible for drafting units. China Center for Disease Control and Prevention Occupational Health and Poison Control.

This standard participates in the drafting unit. Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital (Shanghai Occupational Disease Prevention and Control Hospital), Peking University Third Hospital.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the basic principles and general requirements for the diagnosis of occupational diseases.

This standard applies to the diagnosis of occupational diseases (including open terms) in the "Classification and Catalog of Occupational Diseases" published by the State.

This standard does not apply to the diagnosis of occupational radioactive diseases.

Basic Principles of Occupational Disease Diagnosis Occupational disease diagnosis should be based on the occupational hazards of workers contact with the history and workplace occupational hazards, with its clinical table and the corresponding auxiliary examination results as the main basis, in accordance with the requirements of evidence-based medicine for comprehensive analysis, and exclude other similar diseases, to make Diagnosis conclusion.

The essence of occupational disease diagnosis is to determine the causal relationship between disease and occupational hazards. Determine the disease and contact with occupational hazards the causal relationship between the causative factors, the need for

reliable occupational hazards, contact information, toxicological information and clinical data of the disease.

General requirements for the diagnosis of occupational diseases

3.1 Principles of disease identification

3.1.1

disease refers to the cause of the body under the action of spontaneous adjustment disorder, and lead to a series of metabolic, functional or structural changes in the different Often state, its clinical manifestations and the corresponding auxiliary examination is to determine whether the disease and the severity of the main basis.

3.1.2

should follow the requirements of evidence-based medicine to do a good job diagnosis and differential diagnosis.

3.2 Principles of occupational hazards determine the principle

3.2.1

According to the production process, workplace occupational hazards detection and other information to determine whether the workplace occupational hazards Factors and their types and names.

3.2.2

Based on the time and manner of the occupational hazards of workers in contact with the workplace, the concentration (intensity) of occupational hazards, , Refer to the workplace protection and personal protection, etc., to determine the cumulative level of contact with the workers.

3.2.3

Occupational hazard factors in the workplace should be tested or the results of biological monitoring and workplace hazards Occupational exposure limits to compare and estimate the extent to which the body is exposed to occupational hazards.

3.3.1 Timing principle

Occupational disease must occur after exposure to occupational hazards and meet the biological latency and latency of the disease caused by pathogenic factors the objective law of the period.

3.3.2 Principles of rationality of biology

Occupational hazards and the occurrence of occupational diseases are biologically rational, that is, the physical and chemical characteristics of occupational hazards, toxicology Material or other characteristics can confirm that the factors can lead to the corresponding disease, and the performance of the disease and the health effects of the same factors.

3.3.3 Principles of biological specificity

Occupational hazards and the occurrence of occupational diseases exist biologically specific, that is, specific occupational hazards by causing specific the target organ of the pathological damage and disease, involving a target organ or a target organ.

3.3.4 Biological gradient principle

Dosage-effect and/or dose-response relationships exist between most occupational diseases and occupational hazards - Exposure to occupational hazards the higher the level of exposure, the longer the contact time, the higher the incidence of the disease or the disease the more serious the situation. The greater the impact of occupational hazards on the occurrence and development of the disease, the greater the likelihood that the causal relationship between the disease and the contact is greater.

3.3.5 Intervention principle

Intervention measures against occupational hazards may be effective in preventing the occurrence of occupational diseases, delaying the progression of the disease or in a good direction. Such as the elimination or reduction of occupational hazards in workplaces or occupational activities, the prevention and control of the disease the occurrence or reduction of morbidity, many occupational diseases from the original workplace, the active treatment, the disease can be improved, reduce or even disappear.

4 Correctly use the instructions in this standard

See Appendix A.

Appendix A

(Informative)

Correctly use the instructions in this standard A.1 for different systems or target organs of the disease identified, may be with the corresponding clinical (specialist) doctors to make a diagnosis to ensure that disease Pro the scientific and correctness of bed diagnosis.

A.2 Individual cumulative exposure is divided into external cumulative exposure and internal cumulative exposure. External cumulative exposure is mainly determined by the workplace

occupational disease the concentration (intensity) and the contact time of the hazard factor. The cumulative amount of exposure refers to the cumulative dose of harmful substances into the body, is outside the dose Based on the consideration of harmful substances into the body of the way, absorption coefficient and metabolism and other factors. Workplace occupational hazards may be one, There may also be several blends, and the interaction of the mixed contact should be taken into account when considering the cumulative amount of contact.

A.3 Can an occupational hazard factor cause an occupational disease to be determined by the level of contact with the worker and that only a certain level of exposure the occurrence of disease, especially chemical poison. For sensitizers, once the individual sensitized, as long as the contact may cause allergic diseases.

A.4 Delayed occupational disease is an occupational disease that may occur after contact with occupational hazards. In most cases, out of contact with the job Disease hazards do not occur after occupational diseases, but some of the chronic toxicity of chemical substances, the health damage effect is a cumulative process, so Out of contact with a number of time after the disease may still occur, such as mineral inorganic dust, cadmium, beryllium and other occupational diseases.

A.5 Epidemiology is mainly used in occupational medicine to study the causal relationship between occupational exposure and disease, to identify new occupational hazards to study the occurrence and distribution of occupational diseases and occupational diseases, to study the relationship between occupational hazards and disease dose effects, Therefore, occupational epidemiological data on the identification and determination of individual occupational diseases also has an important reference value.

A.6 Occupational health care is a continuous monitoring of labor through regular or irregular medical health checks and health-related data collection the health status of workers, the relationship between the health of workers and the occupational hazards of the contact. Continuous occupational health care data available to provide scientific basic information for the occurrence, development, outcome and causality of the disease.

A.7 According to the principles of evidence-based medicine, differential diagnosis is the basic procedure for the diagnosis of any clinical disease. To improve the correctness of occupational disease diagnosis , Should be based on the principles of evidence-based medicine to do a differential diagnosis, the main contents include.

A) Identification of different causes. The same disease may be caused by a variety of causes, and occupational hazards is only one of them. in Occupational disease diagnosis should be specific to the individual analysis of what causes the cause. At least should be based on occupational hazards to contact the situation Condition, in accordance with the basic principles of occupational disease diagnosis, clear whether the disease caused by occupational exposure;