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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

WS/T 679-2020

**Technical specifications for health emergency response to
sudden poisoning incidents
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

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

1 Scope

This standard stipulates that when conducting health emergency work in a sudden poisoning incident, the cause of the poisoning incident is determined, the personal protection of health emergency personnel, Requirements for epidemiological investigation of poisoning incidents, emergency detection of poisoning, and medical emergency rescue.

This standard applies to guiding medical institutions and disease prevention and control

institutions at all levels and types to carry out health emergency response to sudden poisoning incidents.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this document.

For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

WS/T 680-2020 Guidelines for the protection of health emergency response personnel for sudden poisoning incidents

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Poison; toxicant

Under certain conditions (including contact method, route of contact, quantity into the body, etc.), it affects the body's metabolic process and causes the body to temporarily or permanent organic or functionally abnormal foreign substances.

Poisoning

A disease state in which the body is affected by a poison.

Poisoning incident

In a short period of time, a group of health impact events caused by poisons acting on specific groups of people through certain conditions.

Affected personnel

When a sudden poisoning event occurs, within a certain period of time, the person who is within the range of the poison and who is or may be harmed by the poison. package Including people whose contact history is difficult to clarify in the early stage of the incident and those who have not yet shown discomfort.

Triage

When there are a large number of wounded and sick in a short period of time in a sudden mass incident, and the existing medical resources cannot meet the treatment needs, the patient's condition should be the process of determining the priority of medical treatment and the need for resources.

Decontamination

Take measures to remove toxic pollution from personnel, equipment, materials, etc. who

have been in contact with chemical toxic and hazardous substances.

Specific antidote

Targeting at the pathogenesis of poisoning by poisons, medicines that relieve their toxic effects.

4 Basic requirements

4.1

Before entering the scene of a sudden poisoning incident, you should first understand the history of the poisoning incident, the scope of the incident, and the geographic and surrounding areas of the incident.

Weather and other conditions clearly define the division of tasks for emergency rescuers to ensure smooth communication. If necessary, sanitary applications can be set up in the on-site safety area. Emergency rescue function areas, such as command area, decontamination area, emergency detection area, medical rescue area, etc.

4.2

All kinds of emergency rescue personnel who enter the scene of sudden poisoning incident to carry out health emergency response should take appropriate personal protective measures.

Ensure your own safety.

4.3

When conducting an on-site epidemiological investigation, first understand the general situation of the poisoning incident, and then conduct an investigation of the relevant places and personnel of the poisoning incident jobs. At the same time, it should promptly submit to the poisoning incident emergency response headquarters to collect and seal all items that are suspected of causing the poisoning incident.

Control measures at the scene of the incident (such as ventilation, cutting off sources of hazards, setting up on-site isolation belts, etc.), personal protection of rescuers, and evacuation of personnel Suggestions.

4.4

Under the premise of ensuring their own safety, samples should be collected for emergency detection of poisoning as soon as possible. When collecting samples, pay attention to Nature and hazard characteristics of the event, collect representative samples, select appropriate sampling tools and storage and transfer containers to prevent pollution and secondary in the event of a biological hazard, the number of samples collected should be sufficient for multiple repeated tests.

4.5

When the conditions for rapid poison detection and identification are available at the scene, emergency poison detection on the spot should be carried out as soon as possible.

4.6

The testing and identification of poisoning emergency laboratory shall be carried out by the laboratory designated by the health emergency command and coordination department. Larger and above in case of poisoning incidents, two or more laboratories should be selected to carry out the detection and identification of poisoning emergency laboratories.

4.7

The focus of on-site medical rescue is to remove the risk factors that may cause the sickness of the poisoned patient as soon as possible, stabilize the vital signs, and protect the patient.

All were transferred to designated medical institutions for further treatment. The rescue measures that can be taken include inspection and classification, termination of poisons and continued absorption and removal of poisons, Use special antidote and necessary vital signs support.

4.8

Medical institutions that treat poisoned patients should pay attention to the handover of patients, and take reasonable measures according to the characteristics and severity of the patient's condition.

In-hospital medical treatment measures, and timely feedback of relevant treatment information of the unit to the health emergency command and coordination department.

4.9

The health impact assessment and health monitoring of the people affected by the poisoning incident should be carried out in a timely manner, and health education intervention and psychological counseling should be carried out when necessary.

5 Determination of the cause

5.1

The basis for determining the cause

5.1.1

The basis for determining the etiology of poisoning events mainly includes three categories. the history of population exposure to poisons, the clinical characteristics of poisoning, and the detection and identification of poisons.