

变应性哮喘。临床表现其哮喘发作与变应原接触者有密切关系;变应原支气管激发试验可引起速发、迟缓以及双相气道反应。患者的抗原皮试、抗原特异性IgE、IgG 往往阳性。以上抗原特异性检查技术可作为职业性哮喘病因诊断的重要依据。

2. 用不同的蛋白结合抗原免疫动物可制成动物

哮喘模型。哮喘动物表现为支气管痉挛,气道阻力增高,体内存在特异性 IgE及IgG型抗体,并可被动转移使正常动物产生哮喘;以及产生介质水平增高等变化。动物病理表现为支气管、细支气管嗜酸细胞浸润、上皮细胞脱落、粘液栓形成等。以上反应与临床一致,均符合变应性哮喘特征。

## Etiologic and Diagnostic Studies of Occupational Asthma

Liu Jingyu

Etiologic and diagnostic studies on several representative occupational asthma were carried out. It included low molecular chemical agents such as phthalic anhydride (PA), toluene diisocyanate (TDI), ethylenediamine (EDA); biological agents such as grain dust, mushroom spore and silk etc.

The clinical symptoms showed that the asthma attack was related to occupational allergic exposure. The bronchial provocation test of allergens (A-BPT) showed immediate, late and dual airway response. The skin test (ST), specific IgE, specific IgG against corresponding antigen usually showed positive results. The antigenic specific detective techniques were important means for etiologic diagnosis.

Different experimental asthmatic model

were reproduced by corresponding antigenic conjugates immunization. The bronchia l spasm, airways obstruction, positive specific IgE and IgG as well as increased level of immune mediator were found by Tc-99m-DTPA inhalation, PCA and radioimmunity experimental techniques.

The major pathological features of the lungs in asthmatic animals were mucus plugging of the bronchi and bronchioles, denudation of the bronchial epithelium, and eosinophils infiltration.

These results suggested that an immunologic mechanism might be involved in all of these asthmatic findings of both clinical and experimental studies.

## 99个乡镇煤矿尘肺调查报告

大同市职防所 刘田旺 庞有效

为了解我市乡镇煤矿职业危害现状,摸清从业人员尘肺病的发病情况,保护乡镇煤矿职工健康,减少尘肺病的发生,为国家制订乡镇煤矿尘肺病管理办法和有关的政策法规提供科学依据,我们于1984年和1987年两次对我市99个乡镇煤矿进行了尘肺病调查,并在1989~1990年选了两个尘肺人数较多的矿,进行了两个季度共8天的井下掘进、采煤时粉尘测定,其粉尘浓度为 $0.8\sim 412.0\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ,平均浓度 $9.8\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ 分散度 $5\mu\text{m}$ 以下占80%以上,游离二氧化硅含量 $0.2\sim 44.2\%$ ,平均 $5.2\%$ 。体检672人,列入统计范围的有598人,检出尘肺27人,检出率4.52%,检出工

龄 $11\sim 53$ 年,平均工龄 $31.5$ 年,检出时年龄 $43\sim 71$ 岁,平均年龄 $59.3$ 岁。提出乡镇煤矿低矽低浓度粉尘可致尘肺是肯定的,并且是其特点。引进劳力的增加,可导致“尘肺病转嫁”。我们呼吁在发展乡镇煤矿的同时,各级领导应重视井下粉尘对作业工人的危害,加强管理,采取必要的措施,降低井下作业场所空气中的粉尘浓度。对引进劳力,加强防尘降尘的宣传教育,定期体检,避免、减少尘肺病的发生,或延长尘肺的晋级时间。对已发病的患者,应给予适当的劳保待遇,这将更有利于促进乡镇煤矿的发展,给国家创造出更大的经济价值。