

as controls. The median of inhalable dust, total dust and endotoxin were found to be 0.71(0.41-1.51), 5.28(3.04-12.32)mg/m³ and 2007(1236-4100)EU/m³ respectively. The prevalences of respiratory abnormalities in the cotton workers were (1)typical monday symptoms, 9.0%, (2) post-shift FEV₁ falling by 5.0% or more: 16.8 %, (3) post-shift FEV₁ falling by 10% or more 4.2%, (4) FEV₁ less than 80% predicted: 6.1%, (5) FEV₁/FVC less than 75%: 4.0%, (6) cough and/or phlegm:18.2%, (7) chronic bronchitis: 10.9%and (8) byssinosis[defined by (1)plus (2)]:1.7%.

Compared with controls, the relative risks for the abovementioned abnormalities except (8) were: (1)30.0, (2)1.4, (3)1.7, (4)1.7, (5)1.2, (6)2.2 and (7)2.1 respectively. With the exception of (4), most of the prevalence increased with the increase of age, duration of exposure and cumulative inhalable dust exposure. In addition, the levels of IgA, IgG and IgM appeared to be higher, and ANAE to be lower in exposed group than those in the controls.

key words, cotton dust, endotoxin, lung function, byssinosis

针刺治疗腰肌劳损18例临床观察

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本组共18例腰肌劳损患者,均经外科明确诊断而来诊。其中从事搬运作业人员11名,从事修理、维修等作业人员7名;男13例,女5例;最大年龄56岁,最小年龄27岁;病程最长四年半,最短两个月。

1 一般临床资料

取穴 主穴,取双侧肾俞和后溪;配穴,根据疼痛部位酌取志室、三焦俞、膀胱俞、白环俞;腰部牵连腿痛者加环跳、委中;年老体弱者加太溪、承山。

治法 取适宜毫针对所选穴位行顺时针捻转补法,留针25分钟,每日1次,10次为一疗程,休息1日再继续下一疗程。

疗效标准 痊愈:症状完全消失,恢复正常;显效:症状大为减轻;好转:症状有所缓解;无效:症状无改善或加重。

本组18例患者治疗后痊愈14例,显效3例,好转1例,总有效率为100%,痊愈率为77.8%。

2 典型病例

王某,男,35岁,汽车修理工人,1993年10月22

日来诊。患者自诉来就诊前四个月,腰部两侧时感疼痛,并每于工作劳累后加重,自服止痛片症状无缓解,遂到我院外科就诊。腰部经作X光检查未见异常,结合病史等表现诊断为腰肌劳损,转入我科治疗。

治疗:取患者双侧肾俞、后溪、志室、膀胱俞,行顺时针捻转补法,留针25分钟,每日治疗1次。经4次治疗后,患者症状即大为减轻,后又针6次,疾病痊愈,随诊未见复发。

3 体会与讨论

腰肌劳损,祖国医学认为该病是由于腰部气血亏虚,络脉损伤,经络气血瘀滞所致。根据祖国医学“通则不痛”、“痛则不通”的理论采用针刺活血、化瘀,疏通经脉气血,使瘀滞得消。临床实践表明,患者治疗越及时,病程越短、体质越好,治疗效果也越佳。另外,长期从事搬运作业,过度从事抬、背、挑等体力作业人员应注重自身保养,劳逸有节,以预防该病的发生、发展和防止痊愈后的复发。