

电焊工人某些内分泌腺功能研究

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提 要 应用RIA方法测定51名电焊作业工人血清中FT₃、FT₄、TSH及CS的含量,评价锰对垂体、甲状腺及肾上腺皮质功能的影响。结果发现:工人接触锰尘平均浓度为0.13~0.33 mg/m³,血清中FT₃、FT₄、TSH含量与对照组比较差异均无显著性,说明垂体、甲状腺的分泌功能未受到损害;血清中CS含量10年以上各工龄组明显低于对照组,有显著性或高度显著性差别($P<0.05$ 或 0.01),说明作业工人肾上腺皮质分泌功能受到一定的损害。推荐可将测定作业工人血中CS含量,作为锰的损害作用较早期的生物学指标。

关键词 电焊工人 FT₃ FT₄ TSH 皮质醇

为研究锰对某些内分泌腺功能的影响,探讨锰中毒机理,作者对电焊工人的垂体、甲状腺及肾上腺皮质的某些分泌功能进行了研究。

1 研究对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 接锰组选自某建筑机械厂结构车间电焊作业工51人(男42人),年龄范围21~51岁,平均 35.6 ± 8.2 岁。接锰工龄范围1~31岁,平均 14.6 ± 8.6 年,又分为3个工龄段:10年以下组,平均年龄 27.5 ± 4.7 岁,平均工龄 5.5 ± 2.1 年;10~20年组,平均年龄 34.1 ± 2.6 岁,平均工龄 13.1 ± 2.1 年;20年以上组;平均年龄 45.4 ± 3.0 岁,平均工龄 25.1 ± 3.4 年。对照组选自该厂其他条件基本与接锰组相同的不接触任何毒物的工人17人(男14人),年龄范围24~51岁,平均 35.4 ± 8.4 岁,工龄范围3~31年,平均 14.8 ± 8.7 年。

1.2 车间生产环境 本次调查的结构车间,主要应用锰焊条对较大铸件进行组装焊接。车间为机械通风和自然通风相结合,工人实行两班制,每班8小时。定期或不定期抽测车间空气中锰浓度。1960~1970年车间锰浓度监测资料较少,最高年份可达 $0.6\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$;1971~1981年车间空气中锰浓度为 $0.14\sim 0.41\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$,十年年平均浓度为 $0.16\sim 0.33\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$;1982~1993年为 $0.07\sim 0.31\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$,十年年平均浓

度为 $0.13\sim 0.33\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$,与国家车间空气中锰浓度标准 $0.2\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ 相近。

1.3 测定方法 研究对象均按锰作业健康体检要求进行常规检查。血清中游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT₃)、游离甲状腺素(FT₄)、促甲状腺激素(TSH)、皮质醇(Cortisone, CS)含量测定均采用放射免疫分析法(RIA),试剂盒由中美合资天津利科生物试剂公司提供。分析用血样于上午8~9时采用上肢静脉血。

2 结果

2.1 神经衰弱表现 锰作业工人组平均检出率为21.3%,对照组平均检出率为19.7%,两组间差异无显著性($P>0.05$)。

2.2 血清中FT₃、FT₄测定结果 见表1。

表1 对照组、接锰组工人血清中FT₃、FT₄测定结果($\bar{X}\pm S$)

组别	n	FT ₃ (pmol/L)	FT ₄ (pmol/L)
对照组	17	9.980 ± 3.029	21.906 ± 9.353
工龄<10年	17	9.597 ± 3.802	17.629 ± 10.796
10~20年	17	8.707 ± 3.211	23.158 ± 18.106
>20年	17	8.026 ± 2.952	18.106 ± 4.939

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电焊作业工人血清中 FT_3 、 FT_4 含量与对照组比较, 经 F 检验各组间差异无显著性 ($P > 0.05$)。

2.3 血清中 TSH、CS 测定结果 见表 2。

表 2 对照组、接锰组工人血清中 TSH、CS 测定结果 ($\bar{X} \pm S$)

组别	n	TSH ($\mu\text{u/ml}$)	CS (nmol/L)
对照组	17	3.826 \pm 3.306	253.93 \pm 61.27
工龄 <10 年	17	3.706 \pm 2.399	272.74 \pm 57.14
10~20年	17	3.826 \pm 3.029	192.84 \pm 54.35
>20 年	17	4.470 \pm 4.244	171.56 \pm 34.10

接锰各工龄组和对照组工人血清中 TSH 含量经 F 检验, 各组间差异无显著性 ($F = 0.741$, $P > 0.05$), 但锰电焊作业工人工龄 10~20 年组及工龄 20 年以上组, 血清中 CS 含量明显低于对照组, 各组间经 F 检验差异有高度显著性 ($F = 6.447$, $P < 0.01$)。经 Q 检验结果表明, 工龄 20 年以上组工人血清中 CS 含量明显低于对照组和工龄 <10 年组 ($P < 0.01$); 工龄 10~20 年组工人血清中 CS 含量明显低于工龄 <10 年组和对照组 ($P < 0.01$), 与工龄 20 年以上组比较差异无显著性 ($P > 0.05$)。对接锰工人工龄与血清中 CS 含量进行相关分析, 血清中 CS 含量与工龄呈明显负相关 ($r = -0.473$, $P < 0.01$)。

3 讨论

本研究结果表明, 电焊作业工人血清中 FT_3 、 FT_4 、TSH 含量与对照组无明显差异, 提示在该车间空气中锰浓度范围内, 锰对作业工人的垂体及甲状腺的分泌功能未产生有意义的损害作用。垂体、甲状腺及肾上腺等腺体的分泌功能, 一般在 60 岁以后有缓慢下降趋势^[1]。本研究所用分析试剂盒推荐的年龄范围在 18~60 周岁范围内, 本研究对象的年龄在 21~51 岁范围内, 可排除年龄因素对测定结果的影响。

动物实验证明, 锰中毒大鼠可见甲状腺肿

大, 吸碘率下降^[2]; 给大鼠每天皮下注射 1mg/kg 体重的硫酸锰 5 周, 大鼠血清中 T_3 、 T_4 、TSH 均明显下降, 说明锰可以损伤垂体及甲状腺的分泌功能^[3]。因本研究作业工人接锰浓度均在国家卫生标准范围内或接近标准, 因此未检出损害效应。

本研究发现, 电焊作业工人在车间空气中锰浓度为 0.13~0.33mg/m³ 范围内工作 10 年以上, 工人血清中皮质醇含量下降, 且与工龄呈非常显著的负相关, 提示在该生产条件下, 工人工作 10 年以上, 肾上腺皮质分泌功能就已受到了一定程度的损害。有人也曾报道锰中毒工人尿中 17-酮类固醇排泄量减少^[4]。说明锰确实可以损伤肾上腺的分泌功能。

WHO 专题报告中曾报道, 锰冶炼厂锰浓度为 0.45~0.60mg/m³ 时, 994 名工人中 167 人有神经衰弱表现, 个别工人接锰的时间加权浓度为 0.33mg/m³ 时也发生了中毒^[5]。本次调查的车间空气中锰浓度为 0.13~0.33mg/m³, 大部分时间在国家卫生标准范围内, 作业工人神经衰弱表现检出率与对照组比较差异无显著性, 而肾上腺皮质的分泌功能却有了一定的障碍, 提示肾上腺皮质对锰的损害作用较敏感。因此, 今后似可将测定锰作业工人血清中皮质醇含量作为监测锰的损害作用的较早期的生物学监测指标。

4 参考文献

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(收稿: 1995-02-28 修回: 1995-05-16)

Abstracts of Original Articles

Study on the Effect of Acute Heat Stress on the Lymphocytic DNA Damage of Pilot

Wu Tangchun .et al

The effect of acute heat stress on the lymphocytic DNA damage of pilot was studied with single cell gel electrophoresis assay. The study showed that acute heat stress could increase the occurrence rate of lymphocytic DNA damage of pilot and aggravate the damage degree of lymphocytic DNA. The analysis of the DNA damage of lymphocyte and the present diseases in pilots further showed that the occurrence rate of the DNA damage of lymphocyte in pilots with some diseases was higher than that of healthy pilot ($P < 0.05$). These results suggested that DNA damage of lymphocytes might be considered as a supplementary index for the evaluation of pilot's health condition.

Key words: acute heat stress, DNA damage of lymphocyte, single cell gel electrophoresis assay

Studies on the Function of Endocrine Glands of Welders

Cui Jinshan .et al

In order to study the effect of manganese on the pituitary, thyroid and adrenal cortex functions, we determined the levels of serum FT_3 , FT_4 , TSH and cortisol (CS) in 51 welders exposed to manganese by RIA method. It was found that the levels of FT_3 , FT_4 , TSH in serum of welders who were exposed to manganese at concentrations of $0.13 \sim 0.33 \text{ mg/m}^3$ in the air of their workplaces were not significantly different from those in the control group. The results indicated that the excretive functions of pituitary and thyroid glands were impaired by the manganese exposure. The levels of serum CS in welders who were exposed to manganese for more than 10 years were markedly lower than those in the control group and the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$ re-

spectively). The study indicated that the excretive function of adrenal cortex of these welders was impaired to certain extent. We recommended that serum cortisol could be used as a biological marker to examine the early effect of manganese on the function of adrenal cortex in welders.

Key words: welder, free triiodothyronine (FT_3), free tetraiodothyronine (FT_4), cortisone, TSH

Epidemiological Survey of Malignant Tumor Among Workers in petro-chemical Plant

Wang Jinghe

A retrospective cohort study of cancer mortality at thirteen oil refineries in Jinzhou, Fushun, Lanzhou, Beijing, Dahan, Jinxi, Nianjing, Shanghai, Daqing and Maoming was conducted. 51 889 employees were studied, with 1 717 failed to follow-up (3.31%) in the survey. The results showed that the SMR of lung cancer in employees of shale oil refineries was remarkably high, with a dose-response relationship between SMR of lung cancer and exposure level. The OR value of lung cancer from 1977 to 1988 in heavily exposed employees of the coal-synthetic oil refineries was 9.25 by adjusting other environmental confusion effects with logistic regression analysis. OR for all-cancer mortality was high in employees of natural oil refineries, which showed annual increasing trend with the period of observation. SMR of stomach and liver cancer were 1.43 and 1.51 respectively with statistical significance.

Key words: petro-chemical plant, malignant tumor, cohort study

Experimental Study on the Fibrotic Effect of Zeolite Dusts in Lungs

Ning Binlian, et al

50 mg and 100 mg zeolite dusts were injected