

: 2003 5 9 ( ) 13:00~18:00

: 가 ( 2 )

:

: ( . )

13:00-13:30

13:30-13:35

: (가 )

13:35-13:40

: ( . )

13:40-15:10 1 :

: ( )

13:40-13:50

( ), ( )

13:50-14:10

( )

14:10-14:25

(가 )

14:25-14:40

(가 )

14:40-14:55

( )

14:55-15:10

( )

15:10-15:40

Coffee break & poster session



30

15:40-18:00	2	:	( )	:	( )
.....					
15:40-16:00					( )
.....					
16:00-16:20					( )
.....					
16:20-16:40					( )
.....					
16:40-16:50			( )		( )
.....					
16:50-17:40					( )
					( )
					( )
			(		)
				(가	)
				(	)
.....					
17:40-18:00					
.....					



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1 :

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1.	( ) , ( )	<b>7</b>
2.	( )	<b>13</b>
3.	(가 )	<b>41</b>
4.	(가 )	<b>53</b>
5.	( )	<b>58</b>
6.	( )	<b>62</b>

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2 :

( )

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1.	( )	<b>71</b>
2.	( )	<b>92</b>
3.	( )	<b>106</b>

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1

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1. The Shape of Carcinogenesis Dose - Response Curves According to The Mutagenicity	(가 )	<b>125</b>
2. The Association Between Biomarker - Based Exposure Estimates for Phthalates and Demographic Factors in a Human Reference Population	(가 )	<b>127</b>
3. Manganese does not potentiate the neurotoxicity of MPTP	( )	<b>129</b>
4. Whole blood manganese correlates with high signal intensities on T1 - weighted MRI in patients with liver cirrhosis	( )	<b>131</b>
5. Manganese Cytotoxicity Mediated by Potentiation of Nitric Oxide Production in Activated Glial Cell	( )	<b>133</b>
6. Alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT)	( )	<b>134</b>
7. (PCBs) , 가	(가 )	<b>136</b>
8.	( )	<b>138</b>



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2

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9.		( )	<b>143</b>
10.		(가 )	<b>145</b>
11.		(가 )	<b>146</b>
12.		( )	<b>148</b>
13.	Bioelectric Impedance		
		( )	<b>150</b>
14.		( )	<b>152</b>
15.	Effects Quantification of Symptoms in Upper Extremities		
	Among Hospital Workers Using Video Display Terminals	( )	<b>153</b>
16.	가	( )	<b>155</b>
17.		( )	<b>157</b>
18.	1	( )	<b>159</b>

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3

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19.	가		
		(가 )	<b>163</b>
20.		( )	<b>165</b>
21.	가	(가 )	<b>167</b>
22.		(가 )	<b>169</b>
23.		(가 )	<b>171</b>
24.		( )	<b>173</b>
25.	가	( )	<b>175</b>

1



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1.

( )

( )

2.

( )

3.

(가 )

4.

(가 )

5.

( )

6.

( )







2)

1986

1989

가

가

1972

, 1980

1972

가

, 1998

가

가

1998 2000

1998 72 2000 393 , 51 421

가 ( 2).

2. 1998~2000

1998	1,288	305	232	30	89	18	55	72	436	51
1999	1,897	359	204	19	51	17	110	160	794	183
2000	2,459	61	251	16	16	21	158	393	1,122	421
1998	550	290	0	0	8	6	7	1	238	0
1999	835	377	0	5	6	5	21	1	420	0
2000	955	364	0	1	5	7	33	1	544	0

\* : , 2002( : , 2001)

1998

가 , 2000 3,414 815 (23.9%)

가

1999 1

12

410 75.6% 30~39 가 34.9%

300 12~60 36% 가

1~5 가 36.4%, 5~10 가 24.1%

1~5 가 34.7%, 10 30.6% ( 3). 가 219 가

가 170 , 가 7 , 2 가 14

134 가 , 가 81



3. 1999

		( ,%)	( ,%)	( ,%)
	100(24.4)	310(75.6)	198(85.3)	110(60.1)
( )	~ 19	34(14.7)	73(39.9)	2( 0.9)
	20 ~ 29	2( 0.5)		2( 0.9)
	30 ~ 39	98(23.9)	68(29.3)	32(17.5)
	40 ~ 49	143(34.9)	82(35.3)	60(32.8)
	50 ~ 59	107(26.1)	47(20.3)	60(32.8)
	60 ~	53(12.9)	27(11.6)	30(16.4)
( )	~ 3	7( 1.7)	6( 2.6)	1( 0.5)
( )	3 ~ 12	30(10.0)	20(12.3)	10( 6.9)
	12 ~ 60	35(11.7)	20(12.3)	15(10.4)
	60 ~ 120	108(36.0)	59(36.4)	50(34.7)
	120 ~	61(20.3)	39(24.1)	25(17.4)
		66(22.0)	24(14.8)	44(30.6)

\* : , , 2002.

3)

1989

가

VDT

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

4.

		( )
(1989)	290 ( )	- : (65.2%), (50.0%), (38.6%), (36.2%) (34.5%) (29.0%), (24.8%)
		- : (28.6%), (25.5%), (5.2%), (2.8%) (2.4%)
(1992)	42 ( )	- : (57.1%)
		- : (23.8%), CTS(9.5%)
(1995)	313	- : 43.8%
(1995)	3220	- : 32.2%
		- : 45.7%
(1996)	89	- : (98.9%), (91.2%), (89.9%), (89.9%), (88.9%), (87.8%), (85.6%)

4.		( )		( )	
(1996)	98	-	-	: (85.2%),	(81.7%),
	115	-	-	(34.8%),	(73.0%)
		-	-	: 35.5%	
		-	-	: (51.2%),	(56.1%)
		-	-	(23.5%),	(31.3%)
		-	-	: 28.5%	
		-	-	: 44.1%	
(1996)	111	-	-		
(1996)	950	-	-	: (43.9%),	(31.8%), (31.3%),
		-	-	(25.2%)	(16.5%), 가 (8.8%)
(1996)	260	-	-	: (78.4%),	(65.8%), (45.8%)
		-	-	, (21.9%)	
(1997)	CAD 130	-	-	: (36.1%),	(30.3%), / (25.2%),
		-	-	(1.8%) / 가 (10.9%)	(10.9%)
(1997)	569	-	-	: (40.6%)	(23.9%), (19.3%)
		-	-	(16.3%)	
(1997)	379	-	-	: 8.9%	
		-	-		
(1997)	100	-	-	: 29.0%	
		-	-	: 13.2%	
	155	-	-		
(1998)	448	-	-	: / (36.2%),	/ (10.3%)
		-	-		
(1998)	517	-	-	: (36.5%),	(36.5%), (35.6%),
		-	-	/ (34.8%),	(28.3%) / (13.5%)
(1999)	, 1,665	-	-	: 19.3%	

4. ( )

---

				( )	
(1999)	221	-	-	: (52.0%) (47.1%), (39.4%), (26.2%), (24.2%)	
(2000)	156	-	-	: (59.6%), (48.1%), (43.6%), 가 (30.1%), (24.4%), (23.1%)	
(2000)	267	-	-	: (61.0%) (59.9%), (53.2%) (41.6%)	
(2000)	9,784	-	-	: 3.1 /1000	
(2001)	796	-	-	: 22.9%	
(2001)	가 69	-	-	: 가 (26.1%), (29.4%)	
	17	-	-		
(2001)	265	-	-	: (81.9%) (80.4%), (77.4%) (49.4%)	
(2001)	284	-	-	: 22.1% ~ 34.8%	
	512	-	-	: (42%) (39%), (31%) (23%), (19%), (12%), (8%)	
(2001)	207	-	-	: (73.4%), (66.2%), (65.2%) (59.9%), (56.0%)	

2000;12(2):292 - 301. . 8

53 2001;466 - 467.

1996;29(3):507 - 520.

2000;12(1):1 - 11.

가 . The 48th Scientific Meeting of The Korean Society for Preventive Medicine 1996;189 - 190.

1998;10(4): 505 - 523.

2001;13(3):242 - 252.

4 1996

1996;214.

가(Rapid Upper Limb Assessment) 1999; 32(1):48 - 59.

. 1999 . 2000.

. 97 . 1998.

가

1998; 8(1):24 - 35.

grip pinch strength  
 1998;10(3):362 - 378.  
 1990;  
 2(1):50 - 57.  
 1989;1(2):  
 141 - 150.  
 1999;11(4):  
 460 - 475.  
 2001;13(3):209 - 219.  
 2002;14(2):  
 154 - 168.  
 .가 1997;6(1):44 - 52.  
 1992;25(1):26 - 33.  
 .00 .2001.  
 (Work Postures) (CTDs)  
 1998;8(1):36 - 49.  
 (grinder) Hand - Arm Vibration  
 Syndrome(HAVS) 6 2000; 12(3):421 - 429.  
 2000;12(4):457 - 472  
 2001;13(2):152 - 163  
 1989;1(2):151 - 159  
 1990;2(1):44 - 49  
 1999;11(3):313 - 322  
 .가 1997;18(8):855 - 865  
 .2001.5. .2001.  
 . 33 . .2000.  
 . .2002.

1.

- 1) 433
  - 2) 444 , 344 , 141
  - 3) 1,362
- 1,362 , 144 10.6% ( 1).

1.

			(%)
	433	73	16.9
	395	61	15.4
	38	12	31.6
	444	22	5.0
	344	19	5.5
	141	26	18.4
	-	4	-
	1,362	144	10.6

2.

2002 11 5 ~ 11 30  
 2003 1 31 pretest .

3.

1)

(1) ,

(36.0%), 50 14 (10.3%) 가 126 (92.6%) , 30 61 (44.9%), 40 49 ( 2).

2. ,

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
30	3	2.4	3	30.0	6	4.4
30~39	57	45.2	4	40.0	61	44.9
40~49	46	36.5	3	30.0	49	36.0
50~59	14	11.1		0.0	14	10.3
60	6	4.8		0.0	6	4.4
	126	100.0	10	100.0	136*	100.0

\* , 8

(2)

82 , 31 , 13 ( 3).

3.

	%
82	57.7
31	21.8
13	9.2
7	4.9
5	3.5
4	2.8
142*	100.0

\* 2

(3)

30.6% ( 4). 58.3% ,

4.

(N=139)	%	(N=137)	%
58	41.7	95	69.3
30	21.6	15	10.9
51	36.7	27	19.7

(4)

1 28.2%, 5 10 26.4%, 10 25.5% ( 5).

5.

		%
1	31	28.2
1 - 5	22	20.0
5 - 10	29	26.4
10	28	25.5
	110	100.0

2)

(1)

5.2%, 14.1%, 7.5% , 30.3%, 17.5% . 8.4%,  
가 26.3%, 34.3% ( 6).

6.

								가
30.3	17.5	14.1	7.5	8.4	5.2	26.3	34.3	
20.4	16.3	13.2	9.4	11.2	8.7	8.0	15.5	
0.1	0.5	0	0	0	0	10	5	
100	80	80	50	100	70	50	90	
30	10	10	5	5	3	25	30	

(2)

, .가 , 2000 ,  
가 1,584,682 .  
778 , 820 1,598 133,113 (2001 ).

(3)

a)

가 (p<0.05, 7). , 28.6%, 27.9%

7.

	(%)	(%)	p - value
	42.3	22.2	0.01
	37.8	28.6	
	46.9	27.3	
	59.6	22.1	
	26.6	18.6	0.01
	28.1	27.9	
	28.8	19.6	
	43.6	25.0	

b)

가 (p<0.05, 8). , 24.9%, 19.5%

8.

	(%)	(%)	p - value
	27.8	18.7	0.09
	27.3	24.9	
	32.5	21.7	
	39.2	19.5	
	15.1	14.0	0.04
	17.3	19.5	
	16.9	15.6	
	25.7	18.7	

c)

가 (5, 10) 가 5, 10 28.8%, 39.5% 가 (p<0.05, 9).

9.

가

	(%)	(%)	p - value
5	28.8	8.6	0.00
	23.5	5.8	
	22.1	6.3	
	25.0	7.0	
10	39.5	17.3	0.00
	28.2	10.0	
	26.3	11.5	
	30.3	10.6	

3)

가

73.6%가 , 16.7%가 ( 10).



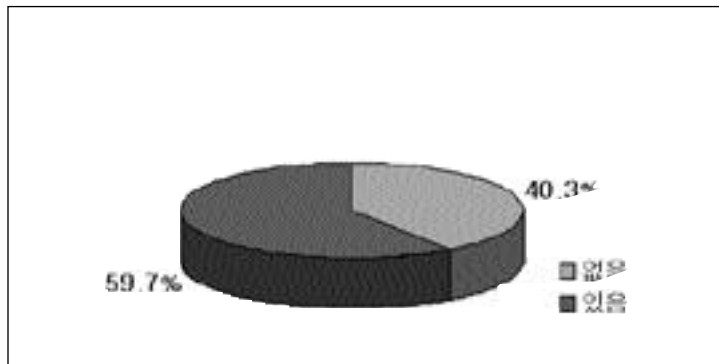
10.

	%
24	16.7
106	73.6
14	9.7
144	100.0

4)

(1)

59.7%가 , 2002 19.9 ( 10 )  
 ( 1). ( ) 21.7%, 18.1%, 16.9%  
 ( 11).



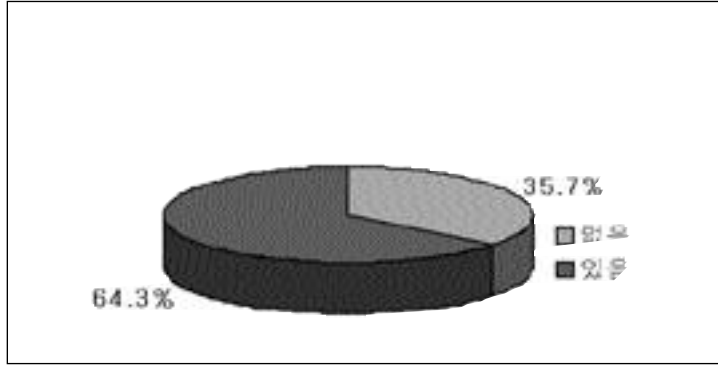
1.

11 .

	No.	%
	23	27.7
	15	18.1
MPS( )	14	16.9
	8	9.6
CTS( )	7	8.4
	5	6.0
	3	3.6
	2	2.4
	6	7.2
	83	100.0

(2)

64.3%가 , 2002 21.5 ( )  
 10 ) ( 2). 20.3%, 12.7%,  
 10.1% ( 12).



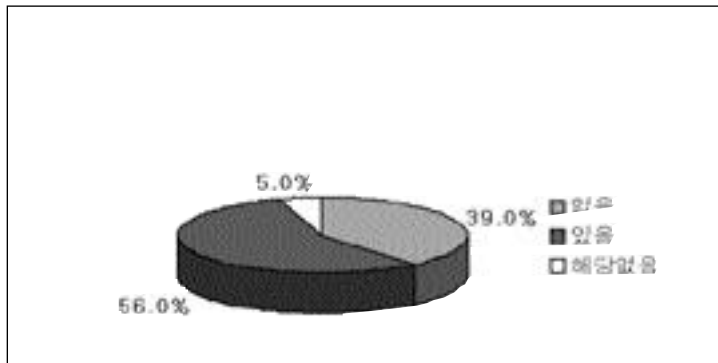
2.

12.

	No.	%
MPS	16	20.3
	10	12.7
	8	10.1
	5	6.3
CTS	3	3.8
	3	3.8
	2	2.5
	16	20.3
	79	100.0

(3)

56.0%가 ( 3).



3.

(4)

30.6%, 가 22.9% 82.6%, 31.9%,  
( 13).

13.

	119	82.6
	46	31.9
	44	30.6
가	33	22.9

(5)

( 14). 73.6%가

14.

	No.	%
가	10	6.9
	106	73.6
	10	6.9
	18	12.5
	144	100.0

(6)

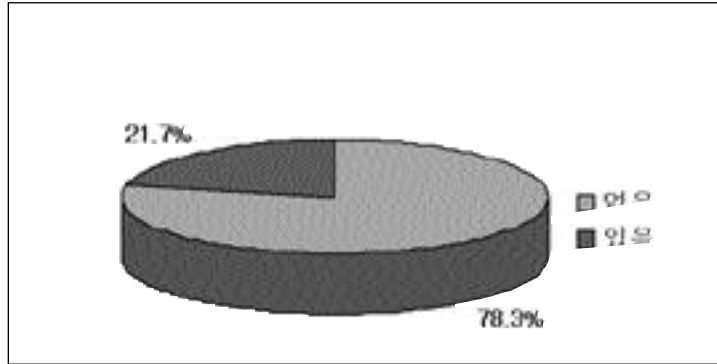
23.6%, 6.3%, 3.5%가  
( 15).

15.

	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
가	18	12.5	51	35.4	53	36.8
	34	23.6	9	6.3	5	3.5
	7	4.9	4	2.8	6	4.2
	80	55.6	77	53.5	74	51.4
	5	3.5	3	2.1	6	4.2
	144	100.0	144	100.0	144	100.0

(7)

, 5 , 2 , 가 21.7% ( 4).  
( 16).



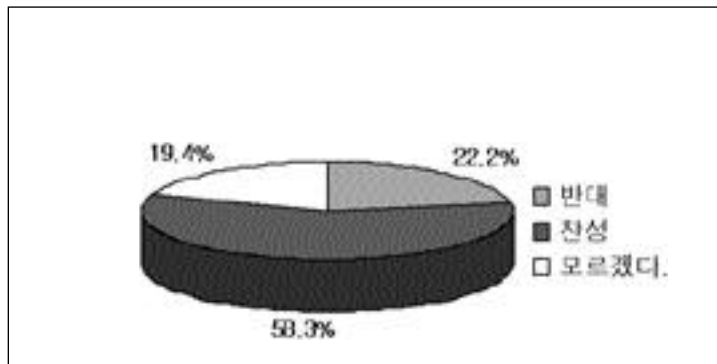
4.

16.

10  
5  
2  
2  
1  
1  
1  
1  
7  
30

(8)

58.3%가 , 22.2%가 ( 4).

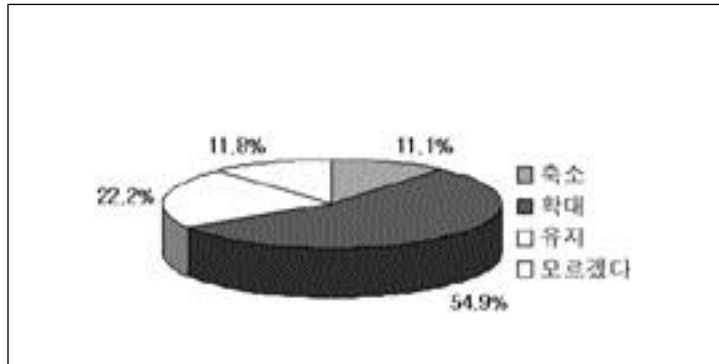


5.

(9)

54.9%가 , 22.2%가 , 11.1%가

( 5).



6.

(10)

a)

9,2%                      43.7%,                      23.5%,                      10.1%,  
( 17).

17.

	No.	%
가	52	43.7
	28	23.5
	12	10.1
	11	9.2
	3	2.5
	3	2.5
	2	1.7
	2	1.7
	2	1.7
	2	1.7
	1	0.8
1	0.8	
	119	100.0

b)

29.2%,                      가 26.7%,                      17.5%,                      14.2%  
( 18).

18.

	No.	%
	35	29.2
가	32	26.7
	21	17.5
	17	14.2
	6	5.0
	3	2.5
가	2	1.7
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	120	100.0

c)

40.0%, 가 11.8%, 12.9% ( 19).

19.

	No.	%
	34	40.0
가	10	11.8
	11	12.9
	8	9.4
	6	7.1
	4	4.7
	3	3.5
	2	2.4
	1	1.2
	1	1.2
	1	1.2
가	1	1.2
	1	1.2
	1	1.2
	1	1.2
	85	100.0

d)

32.0%, 28.9%, 7.2% ( 20).

20.

	No.	%
	31	32.0
	28	28.9
	7	7.2
	4	4.1
	4	4.1
	3	3.1
가	3	3.1
	2	2.1
가	2	2.1
	2	2.1
	2	2.1
	2	2.1
	1	1.0
	1	1.0
	1	1.0
	1	1.0
	1	1.0
	1	1.0
가	1	1.0
	1	1.0
	97	100.0

(11)

71.9%,

8.6%,

7.0%

( 21).

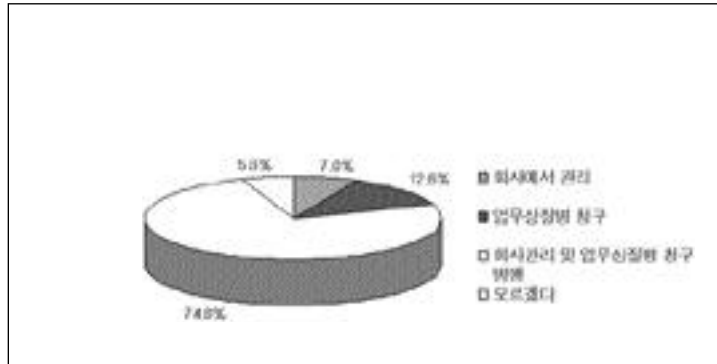
21.

	No.	%
	92	71.9
	11	8.6
	9	7.0
	4	3.1
	2	1.6
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	1	0.8
	128	100.0

5)

(1)

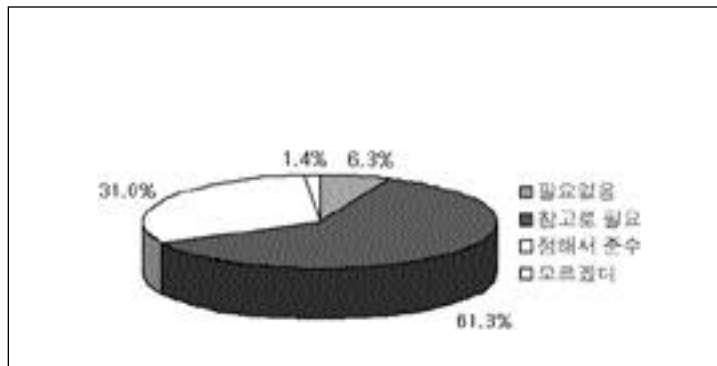
74.8%가 , 12.8% , 7.0%  
( 8).



7.

61.3%가 31.0%

( 9).

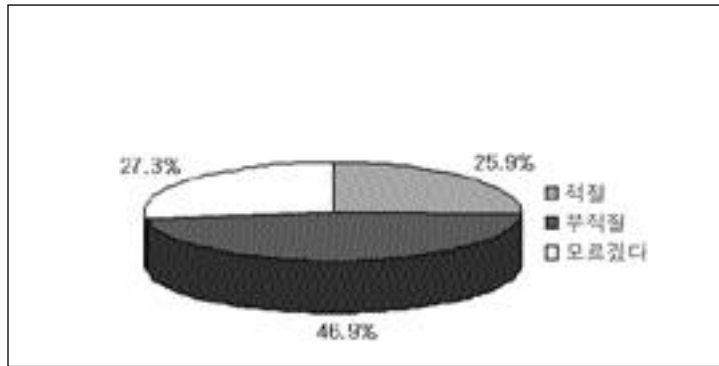


8.

(2)

46.9% ( 10). 가 가 25.9%,





9.

6) 가

(1) 가 checklist

가 checklist 24.1%

17

(50%)

( 11).



10. 가 checklist

(2) 가

가 40.7%

( 12).

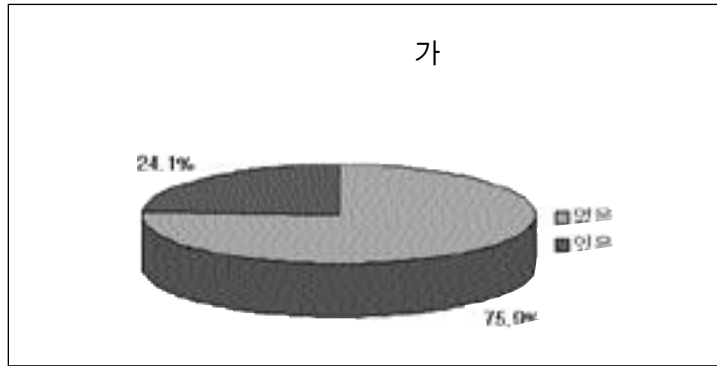
36.8%,

35.1%,

31.6%,

24.6%

( 22).



11. 가

22. 가

No. (N=57)		
	21	36.8
	20	35.1
	18	31.6
	14	24.6
	8	14.0
	4	7.0
	3	5.3
	1	1.8

(3) 가

가 51.1%가 , 16.1%가 , 9.5%가  
가

23.3% ( 23).

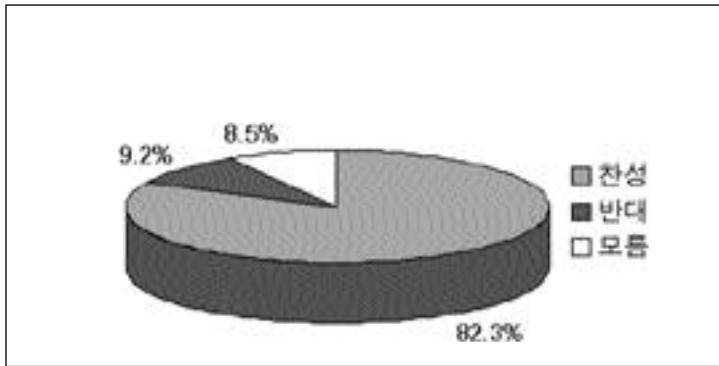
23. 가

가	No.	%
	70	51.1
	22	16.1
	13	9.5
+	11	8.0
	8	5.9
+	5	3.7
+	3	2.2
	5	3.5
	137	100.0

(4) 가 . .

가 . . 82.3%가

( 13).



12.

(5)

가 58.3%, 20.8%, 12.5% ( 24).

24.

	No.	%
가	42	58.3
	15	20.8
	9	12.5
	2	2.8
	1	1.4
	1	1.4
	1	1.4
	1	1.4
	72	100.0

7)

(1) 39

가. \_\_\_\_\_ 가 1  
 \_\_\_\_\_ : 가

가

(1) . . .

(2) ( 가 )

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ 1

(가) \_\_\_\_\_

, 가

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

, 가

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

가

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

. 가 (3) “ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 가 6

: 2 /4 가  
6

가. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ 가

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ ( 3 )

\_\_\_\_\_ ( 10 )

\_\_\_\_\_ 가 \_\_\_\_\_

3  
10 : 5

~  
:

가

“ ” 30kg 1/3  
20kg 1/2  
1/3 : 3 , 1/2 : 5

: 가 가

(2) 2000 - 72 ,

. , 가 , , \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
:

1. 1 , , ,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
:  
:

2. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (Physical examination findings)  
가 , \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
:  
:

3. 1 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
:

(3) ( 2000 - 72 ) 1

10

1. . (Hand/Wrist CTDs)

- . , , ,
- 가. Guyon (Ulnar nerve entrapment at Guyon 's canal)
- . DeQuervain's Disease
- . (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
- . (Degenerative joint disease of 1st carpometacarpal joint)
- . (Degenerative joint disease of hand)
- . (Trigger finger)
- . (Ganglion)

- · · (Tendinitis/Tenosynovitis of hand/wrist area)
2. · · · (Elbow/Forearm CTDs)
- 가, , , , ,
- 가. (Lateral Epicondylitis)
- (Medial Epicondylitis)
- (Olecranon Bursitis)
- ( ) (Radial nerve entrapment at forearm(including Supinator Syndrome, Posterior Interosseus)
- ( , Struthers ) (Median nerve entrapment at forearm(including Pronator Teres Syndrome, Anterior)
- ( ) (Ulnar nerve entrapment at elbow(including Cubital Tunnel Syndrome, Tardy Ulnar Nerve)
- (Myofascial Pain Syndrome(Myofascial Trigger Point Syndrome)
- · · (Tendinitis/Tenosynovitis of elbow/forearm area)
3. (Shoulder CTDs)
- 가, , ,
- 가. (Degenerative joint disease of Acromioclavicular joint)
- (Degenerative joint disease of Glenohymeral joint)
- ( ) (Bicipital Tenosynovitis(including rupture of Biceps Brachii)
- ( , ) (Rotator cuff tendinitis)
- ( ) (Frozen shoulder(Adhesive Capsulitis)
- ( , , ) (Thoracic Outlet Syndrome(including Cervical Rib Syndrome, Scalenus Anticus Syndrome, Costoclavicular Syndrome, Hyperabduction Syndrome)
- ( , , ) (Myofascial Pain Syndrome (Myofascial Trigger Point Syndrome)
- ( , , , , , )
- · ·
4. · · · (Neck/Scapula CTDs)
- 가,
- 가. · ( , , , , , , ) (Myofascial Pain Syndrome(Myofascial Trigger Point Syndrome) MFTPS
- (Cervical Radiculopathy)
- (Degenerative joint disease of cervical spine)

5. \_\_\_\_\_

(4) 가 (KOSHA CODE: H - 28 - 2002)

3.  
( ) ( ) , , , , , 가 , \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ : 가  
:

( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
:  
, : 가

4.  
14 ( )  
 $\frac{6}{6} \frac{1}{1} : 1, 3$   
6

5.

7. 가  
(1) < 1 > (3 ; 가 가 가  
)

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ 가 (1)  
1 : 가

8. 가  
(1) 1 1 : 3 1 1 1 가  
(2) 가 ( )  
가:

9. 가

가

9.(7)

가

9.(7)

1.

13

( )

90

( , )

( )

( )

50

1

10

가

90

( )

50

( )

90

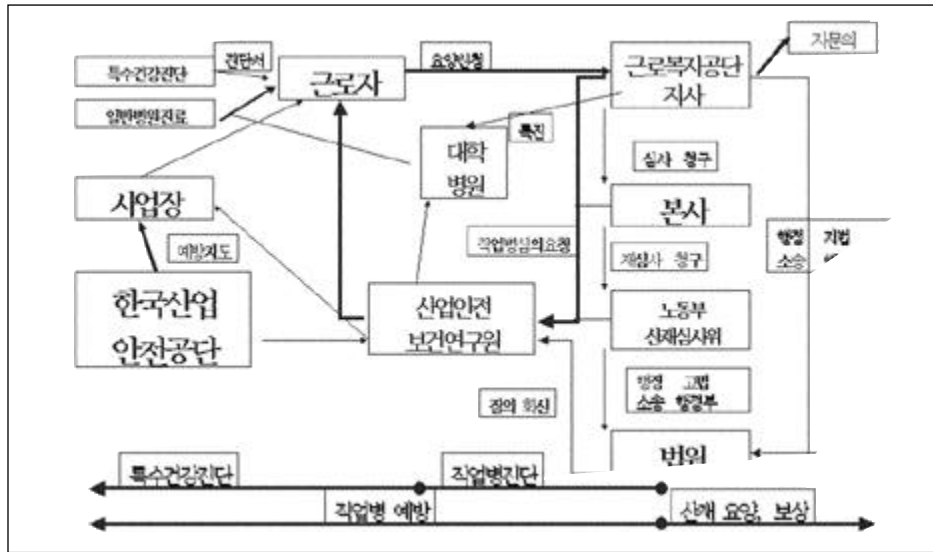
( .)

( 90 )

( 90 )

( 90 )





13.

2. (1995 ~ 2001 , )

:

1) 1

(1) : 95 - 1816

(2) : , , 5 8

(3) :

(4) :

2) 2

(1) : 96 - 2206 , 96 - 8 - 19

(2) :

(3) :

(4) :

3) 3

(1) : 93 - 4458 , 97 - 12 - 9

(2) :

(3) :

(4) : 5 - 1 , 4 - 5

4) 4

(1) : 2397 ,98

(2) : 4 - 5 5 - 1

(3) :

(4) : 4 - 5 , 가 MRI 4 - 5  
가

5) 5

(1) : 1999

(2) : , ( )

(3) : ,

(4) : , ( ) ,

6) 6

(1) : 2002

(2) : 20 - 30 Kg

(3) : 4 - 5 ,

(4) : 가 , 가 34  
가 , 가 .  
4 - 5

7) 7

(1) : 2002

(2) : 20 - 30 Kg

(3) : 4 - 5 ,

(4) : 가 , 가 34  
가 , 가 .  
4 - 5

3. (1995 ~ 2001 , )

1) 1

(1) : 95 - 813, 95 - 977

(2) : 가

(3) :

(4) :

2) 2

(1) : 95 - 317

(2) : 가

(3) : 4 - 5

(4) : , 가

3) 3

(1) : 96 - 1244

(2) : 가

(3) :

(4) : 1988 , 1995  
가

4) 4

(1) : 97 - 269

(2) :

(3) : 4 - 5

(4) : 가

5) 5

(1) : 97 - 1451

(2) :

(3) : 4 - 5 , 5 - 1

(4) :

6) 6

(1) : 98 - 1426

(2) : 10 3 - 25 Kg

(3) : 4 - 5 , 5 - 1

(4) : 10 30 Kg ,  
가

7) 7

(1) : 98 - 1907

(2) : 3 가 가

(3) :

(4) :

8) 8

(1) : 2002

(2) : 7

(3) : , ( ), (3-4, 5-6 ),

(4) : (3-4, 5-6 ), ,

4. (2000 )

25 .

25.

---

53  
26  
, 50 가  
58  
45  
30  
42  
31  
40  
51  
, 49  
49  
27  
44  
26  
46

---

1. (~ 2003 1 1 )

1) 1

(1) : 1989. 11. 14. 89 2318

(2) : 1980.7.13. 1984.9. 3.

가

2) 2

(1) : 1994. 11. 8. 93 21927

(2) :

3) 3

(1) : 97 1251 VDT

(2) : 가 TIOS “VDT” ,

4) 4

(1) : , 1997. 1. 16. 가

(2) : ,

5) 5

(1) : 1999. 12. 10. 99 10360

(2) : ‘ , 가 가 , , , 가 .

6) 6

(1) : 2001. 8. 21. 가

(2) : ,

. 가

1. 가

1)

(1) - - - (?)

(2) 3

(3)

(4) ( ) ,

(5) 가 ( , ),

가 .

2) 가

(1) 가

a)

b) 가

c)

d)

e) ( 가)

f) ,

(2)

a) 가

b)

c)

(3)

a)

b)

c)

3)

(1) 가

(2) ( )

(3)

(4) ( ?)

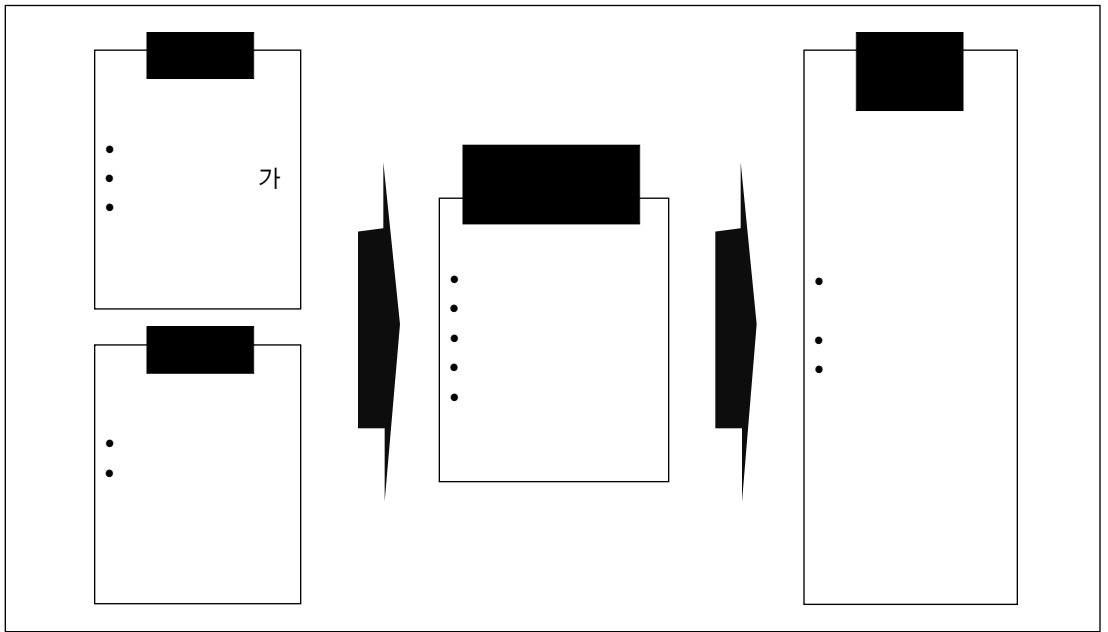
4)

(1) (?)

a)

b)

(2) (burden of proof)가



14. 가

.

4 가

가

가

가

1. . (1995). 96 - -5, 1996.
2. . (1996). 97 - -14, 1997.
3. . (1997). 98 - -13, 1998.
4. . (1998). 99 - -9, 1999.
5. . (1999). 2000 - -11, 2000.
6. . (2001). 2001 - -14, 2001.
7. . (2002). 2002 - -15, 2002.
8. . 1995 . 96 - -1, 1996.
9. . 1996 . 97 - -7, 1997.
10. . 1997 . 98 - -10, 1998.
11. . 1998 . 99 - -7, 1999.
12. . (1999). 2000 - -12, 2000.
13. . (2000). 2001 - -13, 2001.
14. . (2001). 2001 - -13, 2002.
15. ( ) . CD-ROM. 2003.
16. . (2000 ). 2002. 12.
17. Hutchison MK. A guide to the work - relatedness of disease. 1976, 1979.



가

VDT (video display terminal)

130 ~ 540

가

가

가

가

가,

가

1.

bicipital tendinitis, lateral epicondylitis

. DeQuervain 's tenosynovitis,  
nerve entrapment syndrome

(OSHA)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

(cumulative trauma disorder)

NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)

1990

“ 1

( , , )

1

(U.S. Public Health Service) 1983

가 : , , , , / , / , /

2.

Bureau of Labor Statistics가 가  
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses(SOII)

SOII

BLS가 1997

1/3 603,096

297,317 , 75,896 , 60,588  
63%가

6 , / 7 , , 6 . 75,188 가 ,  
68%가 , 9%가 , 7%가

17

BLS

1997

64%

1997

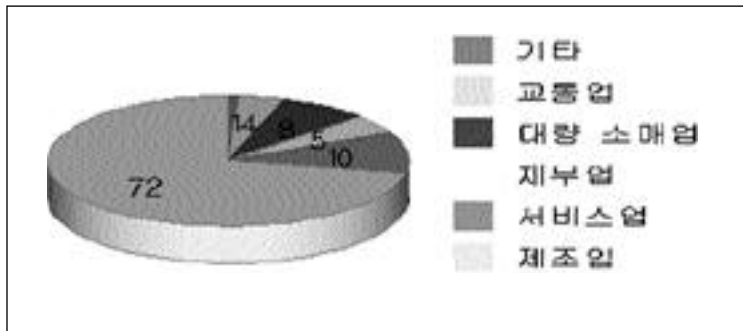
1976

가

72%

. 1997

( 1).

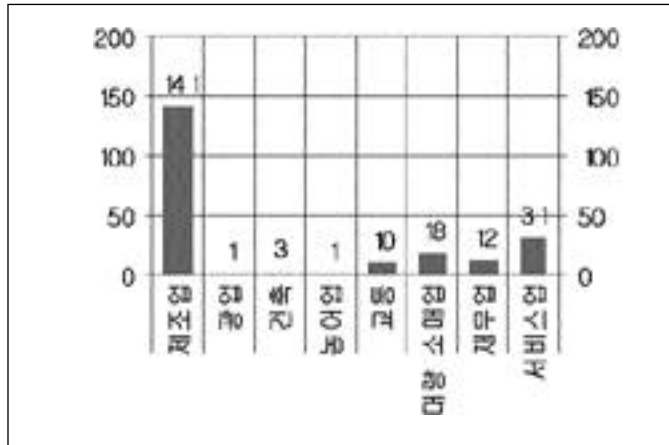


1.

(1997)

2001

( 2 )



2. (2001)

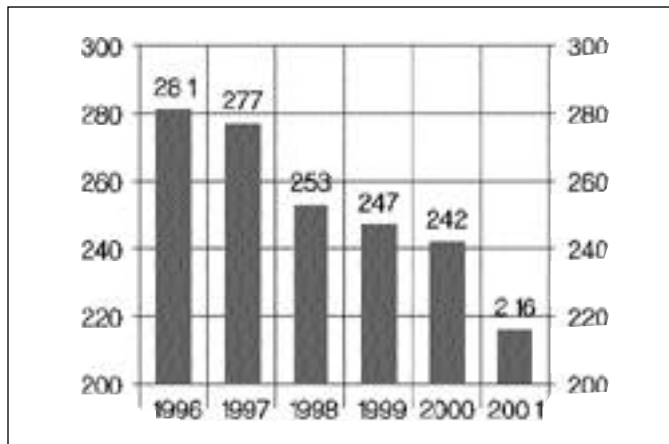
1 2

1997 2001

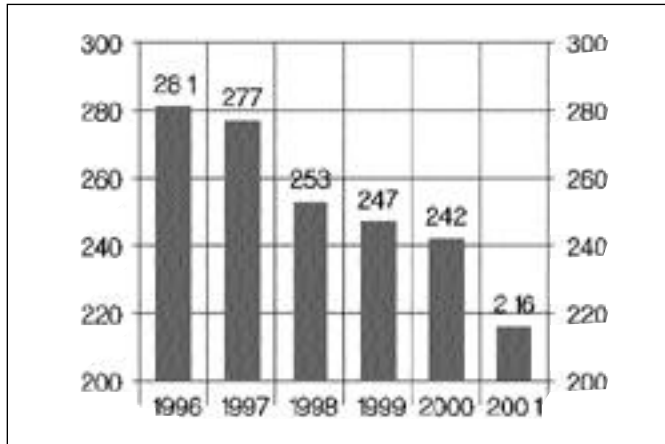
1996 2001

( 3 ).

( 4 ).



3. (1996-2001)



4. (1996-2001)

\* CTD: Cumulative Trauma Disorder,

3.

BLS

가

BLS

, BLS  
가

가.

<8 >

-

- 3

\* 30

< >

- ( )

- 1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

(lost workdays) :

( , , / , )

(medical treatment) :

가 가



가 tension neck syndrome, rotator cuff tendinitis, epicondylitis in the elbow, CTS, wrist tendinitis, hand - arm vibration syndrome  
 American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, the American College of Physicians the Internal Labor Organization Musculoskeletal Task Force 가 .

가.

가 /  
 (causality) (correlation) 가 .

. NIOSH

1)

- , ,

2)

- ; Tinel 's sign, Phalen 's sign,  
-

3)

- ,

-

-

-

-

가

1)

, , ,

가

2)

Phalen's sign      thenar eminence atrophy      Tinel's sign,

3)

NCV가      electromyography (EMG)      nerve conduction velocity (NCV)      EMG      NCV      가

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome      Carpal Tunnel Syndrome      가

Syndrome      NCV      가      Carpal Tunnel thermography가

가      CT      MRI가

)

가      NCV

가

가

가

Thoracic Outlet Syndrome (TOS)

thoracic outlet

TOS

EMG

NCV

lateral epicondylitis, DeQuervain's syndrome

200,000

1

5

가

5.

가

가

가 (Independent Medical Evaluation).      가  
(Maximum Medical Improvement),

가.

가

1) 가

가 (1)

(2)

가 (3)

(4)

(5)

,  
가

가  
가

2)

/

3)

가

가  
가

4)

(residual functional capacity),

가

/

5)

“increased risk,”

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Maximum Medical Improvement)

가

1)

가

?



- 2) 가 가 ?
- 3) ? ?
- 4) 가 ? (Persistent Pain Syndrome)

“ AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment ”

가

(Work Capacity)

3가

- 1) 가 가
- 2)
- 3)

가

가

Physical Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

가

가

가

가,

가

가

6.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

가

National Occupational Research Agenda

(NORA)

- 1) :
- 가

2) / :

3) :

가.

1)

2)

3) 가

4)

5) , ,

6)

. /

1) 가 / , , .  
( ) ,

2)

3) . , , , , , ,

4) , ,

5)

6) .

7)

8) .

9) Electrodiagnostic testing

10) ,

.

.

, , , , , , , ,

, , , , , , , ,

1) / , , ,

2) ,

3)

4) ,

NORA

가

가

가

가

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1976

(The Federal Employees ' Compensation Act (FECA)),  
(The Longshore and Harbor Workers ' Compensation Act(LHWCA)), 50

가

가

가

가

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)가

가

NIOSH

1. Erdil, M., Cumulative Trauma Disorders: Prevention, Evaluation and Treatment, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1997.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Musculoskeletal Disorders and Workplace Factors, NIOSH Publication, 1997.
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics: Worker Health by Industry and Occupation, NIOSH Publication, 2001.
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Occupational Agenda for Musculoskeletal Disorders: Research Topics for the Next Decade, NIOSH Publication, 2001 .
5. Nonfatal occupational illnesses by category of illness, private industry, 1996 - 2000.
6. [www.cdc.gov/niosh](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh).
7. [www.aaos.org](http://www.aaos.org) (American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons).
8. [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov) (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

가

1.

1)

75 「 가  
 , ,  
 , 가  
 75 2 ,  
 1 2( 「 1 2」 가

2)

1 2 ,  
 7 , 1  
 가 , 8 「  
 , 9 「 ,  
 1 9  
 ( 1 )  
 2 「 , ( .),  
 , , , 1 「  
 , 3 「 가 , 7  
 「 ,  
 3 「 가 ,  
 ( 「 - ( ) )  
 4 「 , ( , ( .)  
 7 「 ,  
 4 ,  
 5 「  
 1 ,



가 ( ),

가

1) ( , 基發第65,1997.2.3)

(1)

(上顎炎), (回外·內), (住部管) ( )  
(書瘻), (頸肩腕)

(2)

가

(3)

가

- ㄱ)
- ㄴ)
- ㄷ)
- ㄹ)
- ㅁ)

6  
가

6

(4)

- ㄱ) OA , VDT
- ㄴ)
- ㄷ)
- ㄹ)

- 
- , ,
- 
- 
- ,
- 가
- ( )
- (保育) ,

3.

1996 2000 3 .  
 8,000 ,  
 가 4,000 50% ,  
 가 . 1997  
 , 1998 가  
 5 1.163 1.727 가 가  
 , 13.5% 19.3% ( 3 ).



3.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	8 624	8 794	8 811	8 969	8 583
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
	4,806	4,743	4,693	4,658	4,344
	(55.7)	(53.9)	(53.3)	(51.9)	(50.6)
( ) - - -	602	656	612	684	718
, , , ,	(7.0)	(7.5)	(6.9)	(7.6)	(8.4)
	1,163	1,330	1,522	1,727	1,595
- - - , ,	(13.5)	(15.1)	(17.3)	(19.3)	(18.6)
( ) - - -	195	258	202	200	227
	(2.3)	(2.9)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.6)
	1,502	1,480	1,424	1,385	1,322
( )	(17.4)	(16.8)	(16.2)	(15.4)	(15.4)
	143	179	183	132	159
, ,	(1.7)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.9)
	68	38	57	61	72
	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)
	2	-	-	1	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	143	110	118	121	146
	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.7)

:

国民衛生の動向 2002 49 9 .  
pp308 - 311.

(Health and Welfare Statistics Association) 2002,  
2002, pp43 - 48.

I.

(Official Act on Occupational Injury Insurance 1993)

가 , 가 ,  
 ) 가 ( ,  
 (Labour Market No - fault Liability Insurance)  
 가 ,

II.

	1999	54,583			
commuting accidents(					), zero accidents(
가 ) , ( )					
1999					
	10,347(	49%,	51%)		
	34,830(			33,062	64%, 36%)
	19,753(			19,099	43%, 57%)
(commuting accidents)	10,364(	31%,	69%)		
zero injuries	43,290(	43%,	57%)		
	2,110(	66%,	34%)		
1996	8.8		8.7		3.4
0.17		126		91	28 , 7
1999		1,000	8.1		4.7
	1,000	9.7		3.7	
1,000 6.4		5.7			

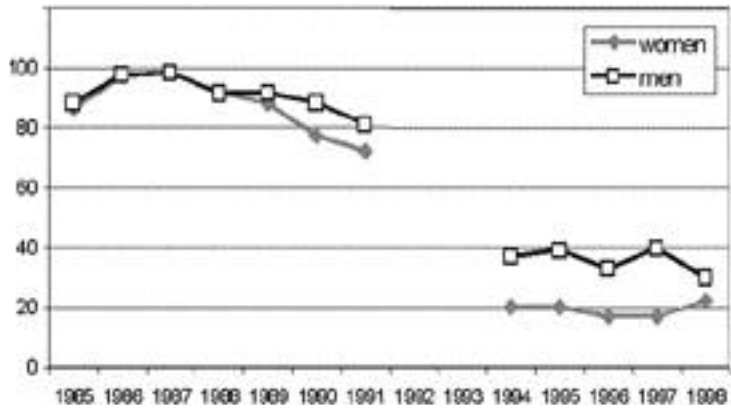
1,000 7.4 0.33  
 ( )  
 4%, 12% 67%. 9%, 8%,  
 17 ( )  
 67%  
 가

### III.

가  
 ,가 , 1977  
 , 1993 ( )  
 ) 가  
 가  
 1993 1 1 “ 가  
 ”  
 - 1992 12 31 -  
 가 가 ( )  
 가 가 가 (high probability)  
 가  
 가 가 가  
 . 1992 12 31 (causality)  
 가가 가  
 가  
 , 가 , . 1993  
 More likely than not (51%  
 probability)  
 , More likely than not 가  
 ( , , )

1993  
 180 가  
 1993 가  
 (180 ) 가  
 1993 가  
 (1993 )  
 1993 ( 1).  
 2001  
 2002 1 1

가



1. Acceptance rate for women and men, musculoskeletal diseases

IV. : 가

, 93

가

가

가  
, 가  
가 가 가 가 가  
가 가  
가  
1993  
90 180  
, (180 ) 가 180  
180  
가  
가

1. Case study: Sweden. Encyclopaedia of occupational health and safety.
2. Swedish National Board/Statistics Sweden. The Working Environment 1997.
3. Swedish National Board/Statistics Sweden. Occupational Diseases and Occupational Accidents 1996.
4. Statistics Sweden. Occupational Injuries 2001.
5. G Smedmark, B Pieris. Work Injury insurance in Sweden. National Social Insurance Board. June 2002.

I.

1)

1996 /1997 - 1997 German Social Code( , Sozialgesetzbuch, SGB VII) 7 5 ( , 1988), 6 ( 1989), 7 ( , SGB VII, 1996) 7

2)

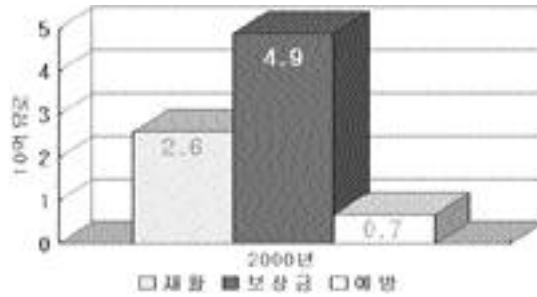
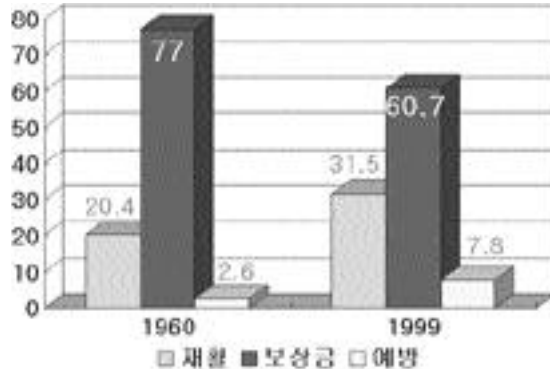
( )  
 - 16  
 : , , ,  
 - : ,

3)

- (HVBG) 35  
 : 4 3 , 가 340 , 90%  
 - (20 ), (40 )

4)

1960 1999 31.5%, 60.7%, 7.8%  
 49 , 26 , 7 , 가 . 2000  
 ( 1)



1.

5)

가

(1, 2 가 , 3 ).

II.

1.

( 2)

(BKV) 2002 9 5 , , , , 6 ,

68 가

가

2101~2110 10가 가

2. (Conditions caused by physical agents)

21					
2101	,	,	*		1952.8.1
2102					1952.8.1
2103					1929.1.1
2104			*		1977.1.1
2105					1952.8.1
2106					1952.8.1
2107					1852.8.1
2108		,			1993.10.1
			*		
2109				*	1993.10.1
2110					1993.10.1
2111	*			가	(quartz) 1993.10.1

\* : , .

2.

1)

58,781 (1993 ) 81,578  
 (1997 ) , 2000 6  
 (occupational causation confirmed) 34~40%  
 60% 가  
 (insurance characteristics) 69~78%  
 (recognized) 30% 가 가 ( 3).

3. (decided cases)

\	1993	1995	1997	1999	2000	2001
	23,756	27,892	27,818	25,011	23,817	23,933
	17,833	21,886	21,187	17,046	16,414	16,888
( )	(5,668)	(6,705)	(6,983)	(5,309)	(4,901)	(5,189)
	5,923	6,006	6,631	7,965	7,403	7,045
	35,025	52,390	53,760	45,860	45,769	43,716
	58,781	80,282	81,578	70,871	69,586	67,649

2)

(21) . 2001 16,117  
 1,042 (6.5%) ,  
 (recognized) 955 (5.93%) .  
 93.5%



63.4%, 40%, 27%

( 4).

4. (2001 )

	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	7,919	1,042	6	6,682	189
	7,832	955	6	6,682	189
( )	(1,312)	(416)	(1)	(721)	(174)
	87	87	-	-	-
	19,451	15,075	9	3,850	517
	27,370	16,117	15	10,532	706
	26,224	14,702	17	10,861	644

3)

1970 10 2000  
 5 . ,  
 (2109), (2110) 1993 (2108),  
 2000 1990  
 11,065  
 2000 가 1,176  
 23 (1.96%) 가 가

5. (2101~2106)

	1970	1980	1990	2000
2101	1515	1342	1698	1176
	19	13	22	23
	3	5	6	4
2102	1774	1169	1738	2244
	457	255	345	327
	866	450	276	142
2103	812	795	594	588
	307	184	146	135
	282	205	115	84
2104	-	19	53	81
	2	3	9	14
	-	2	6	7
2105	543	387	572	735
	77	106	199	19
	7	1	6	5
2106	26	45	55	119
	7	5	11	9
	5	5	5	4

(suspected), (recognized), (pensions)

5. (2107~2111)

	1970	1980	1990	2000
2107	26	18	37	5
	2	-	1	1
	-	-	-	-
2108	-	-	-	11065
	-	-	-	207
	-	-	-	124
2109	-	-	-	1435
	-	-	-	8
	-	-	-	5
2110	-	-	-	614
	-	-	-	10
	-	-	-	7
2111	-	-	-	13
	-	-	-	5
	-	-	-	-

(suspected), (recognized), (pensions)

3. ( )

- , (pathophysiology), 11

가. (2101)

;

1)

( ) ( )

2)

- 가

( )

- , , ,



- , .

- 가 , 가 , 가 .

12% 가 (Videman 1984).  
 20 kg 40 (Wickstroem 1985).  
 - ' 100 cm ,

(Havelka 1980). 가 가90  
 (Wickstroem 1985)

- , 가 .

- 가 .

(Disc) 가  
 10 ,  
 6

100 cm 가90  
 , 가 (Spondylarthritis) (Osteochondrosis), (Spondylosis),

III.

- , 가 .

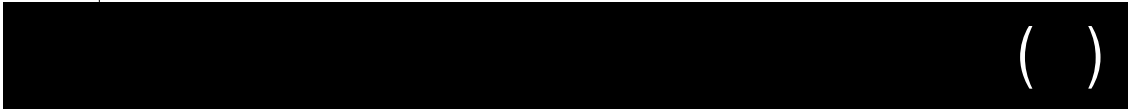
- , 가 가 .

- 2001 가 가 .

2001 23,933 (35.4%), 16,888 (25%) 67,649

16,117 ,	1,042 (6.5%),	955 (5.9%)	.
- 2000	,	327 ,	207
,	199 ,	135 ,	23 ,
	10 ,	9 ,	8 ,
-	(2101 ),	(2104 ),	1
		(2108 - 2110 )	,
-			11
	,	,	.
-	,	,	,
-			
	가	.	

1. , , , 2003.
2. , , 2001.
3. , HVBG , 2001.
4. , , 2002.
5. Geschäfts - und Rechnungsergebnisse der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften, 2001.



:

1.		( )
2.		( )
3.		( )
4.	( )	( )
5.		
a.		( )
b.		( )
c.		( )
d.		( )
e.		(가 ) )
f.		( ) )



1.

1)

( )

가

. 18

Bernardini Ramazzini

WRUEMSD (work - related upper extremity musulosketal

disorkers)

EU

WRUEMSD

가

1) WRUEMSD

2)

3) 가

가

4) 가

가

5) UEMSD

gold standards가

가

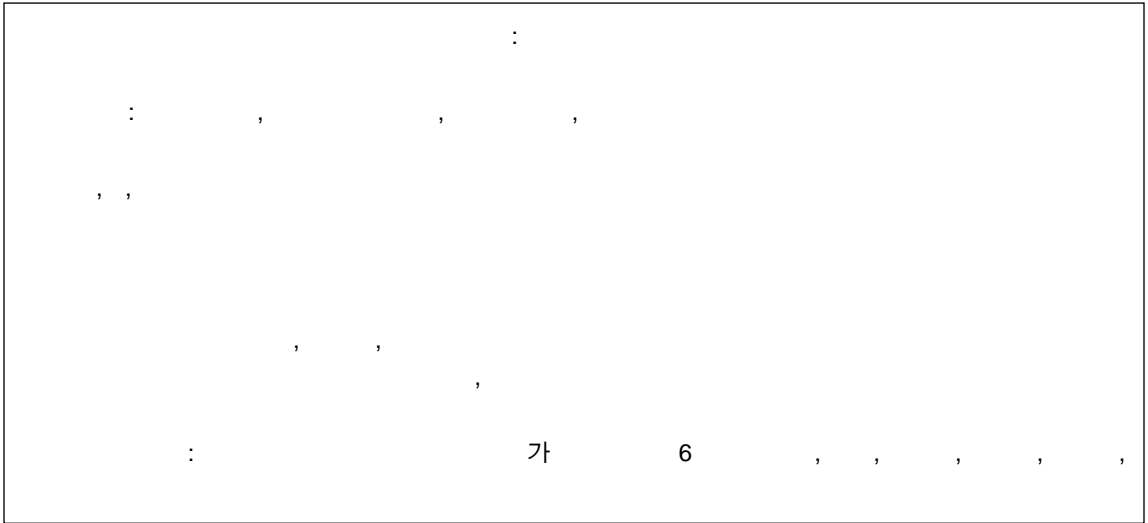
가

6)

7)

가





가 ,  
 가  
 .  
 6 가 .  
 case by case 가 , 가 . 가 ,  
 가

2)

(1)

39 ( )

( )

가.

가 1

가.

-----  
-----  
-----

, ~ ( ) .

(1) . . .

(1)-----

(2) , (3) ( )

(2) ( 가 )

(2) ( 가)

가

(3) 1

(가)

( )

( )

( )

, , ,

.( 가)

(3) 가 .( 가)

(4) .( 가)

(5)

가 .( 가)

.가 (3) “ ”

.( )

가 6

(2)  
72 )

( 2000 -

2000-72 ( ) : ( )

가 ,

1. 1 1. 1

2. 1 2. 1

(Physical examination findings)

가 ,

3. 1 1 3. 1

-----

-----

-----

-----

(3)

가 .

1) 가

2) 가 가 가 가

3) 가

1) (screening) (tentative diagnosis) : , 가 .

(screening criteria) :

2) (medical diagnosis) (definite diagnosis) : , 가  
(definite diagnosis criteria) :

- (1) . )
- (2)

가 가 가  
가

2

1 : 가

2 : 가 가 가

가 4

- 1 :
- 2 :
- 3 :
- 4 : ( )

## 2.

1)

(WHO, 1985) , 가 .WHO 가 1985  
(work - related diseases) (multifactorial)

, (evidence) (consensus)  
, (upper arm), (forearm), 4

4 , 2 (work factor) . ( )  
 (posture), (force), (movement) (vibration) (physical factors)  
 ( ) ( : ) ( )  
 (decision latitude) ) (nonphysical factors)

1. : , , ,  
 2. : ( , : )  
 ( , )

가 4 -  
 1. UEMSD 가 .  
 2. .  
 3. UEMSD .  
 4. .

2)

(1)

EU

WRUEMSD

, 1997 NIOSH , Punnet Bergqvist , UEMSD  
 , ISO/DIS 11226, (IEA)

(ICOH)

1997 1999

DG - 5

(2)

UEMSD

가

, UEMSD  
 가 . 가, UEMSD

가

가

UEMSD

가

가,

(requirement)

NIOSH

(NIOSH,

1997). , WHO

“

”

(WHO, 1985).

(3)

가.

1997 NIOSH , , ( ), , .  
 (extreme) (high)  
 1 .

1. (ROM = range of movement, )

(qualitative descriptor of parameter)	(Quantification or unit used in the criteria)
	2 - 4 30 4 ( ) 2 4kg 25% 75% 60 10

(posture) ROM( )  
 , 가 ,  
 ROM , 가  
 , 가  
 (rule of thumb) 가  
 (Movement(repetition)). 가 (ROM)  
 (frequency) 가  
 가 1 2 - 4 30  
 (guidelines) , (duration)  
 4  
 (Force). Rohmert(Rohmert, 1973)  
 - (duration - recovery time)  
 .2 (maximal voluntary contraction : MVC) 20%  
 50% MVC  
 20% 가  
 4Kg  
 (Vibration). UEMSD  
 가 UEMSD  
 가

WRUEMSD 가

(decision latitude), (autonomy)

가

. Karasek job content

“ ” “ ” “ ”

가 25% ) ( 가 75% ) (

60 10

3)

(1)

(consensus)

“ 가 ”

가 “ ” 가

(2)

(consensus)

“ 가 ”

가 가 “ ”

(3)

(consensus)

“ ”

가

(4)

“ ” “ ”code , “ ” .  
(consensus) .

4)

2.

---

---

가

---

3.

1)

(1) Activity Alteration

.  
가 1-3 .  
가 ,  
가 ( , , , )  
. VDT 가  
가 . ( ) 가  
, 가  
가 , , , 가 ,  
가 .



(2) Work Activity

가

(3) Follow - up Visits

3 5

가

가

가

가

가

가

4 7

7

14

2)

(1) Activity Alteration

가

(sling)

가

가

가

가

가

90

(2) Work Activity

(occupational clinicians)

가

90

..... 2 ( )  
가

(3) Follow - up Visits

3 5  
가 가  
가  
가 , 가 ,  
가 가 가  
4 7 , 7 14 가

3)

(1) Activity Alteration

가  
가 가  
가 가  
가 가

(2) Work Activity

가  
가 가

(3) Follow - up Visits

3 5 , ,

가 . 가

가 , 가 ,  
가 , 가 ,  
4 7 , 7 14 가

4) ,

(1) Activity Alteration

가 , ,

(elevation)

가 가  
, , ,  
가

(2) Work Activity

(3) Follow - up Visits

, , 3 5 , ,  
(手部) 가 ,  
가 , 가 ,  
가 , 가 ,  
가 4 7 , 7 14

(4) Job Analysis

가 ,

4. ( ) :

가

1. (OSHA) (7가 )

,

,

,

가

2. (EU) (11가 )

,

,

( )

Guyon

( 2000 - 72 )

1

, : 8가

, : 8가

: 9가

, : 3가

I. 1998 - 15

17 ( )

1 .

- . , 가 , , ,
1. 1 , , , ,
2. 1 (Physical examination findings)  
가 , ,
3. 1 1

[ 1] ( 17 )

1. . (Hand/Wrist CTDs)
- 가. Guyon (Ulnar nerve entrapment at Guyon 's canal)
- . DeQuervain's Disease
- . (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)
- . (Degenerative joint disease of 1st carpometacarpal(CMC) joint)
- . (Degenerative joint disease of hand)
- . (Trigger finger)
- . (Ganglion)
- . (Tendinitis/Tenosynovitis of hand/wrist area)
2. . (Elbow/Forearm CTDs)
- 가. (Lateral Epicondylitis)
- . (Medial Epicondylitis)
- . (Olecranon Bursitis)
- . ( ) (Radial nerve entrapment at forearm(including Supinator Syndrome, Posterior Interosseus)
- . ( , Struthers ) (Median nerve entrapment at forearm(including Pronator Teres Syndrome, Anterior)
- . ( ) (Ulnar nerve entrapment at elbow(including Cubital Tunnel Syndrome, Tardy Ulnar Nerve)
- . (Myofascial Pain Syndrome(Myofascial Trigger Point Syndrome)
- . (Tendinitis/Tenosynovitis of elbow/forearm area)

3. (Shoulder CTDs)

- 가. (Degenerative joint disease of Acromioclavicular joint)
- . (Degenerative joint disease of Glenohymeral joint)
- . (Bicipital Tenosynovitis(including rupture of Biceps Brachii))
- . (Rotator cuff tendinitis)
- . (Frozon shoulder(Adhesive Capsulitis))
- . (Thoracic Outlet Syndrome(including Cervical Rib Syndrome, Scalenus Anticus Syndrome, Costoclavicular Syndrome, Hyperabduction Syndrome))
- . (Myofascial Pain Syndrome (Myofascial Trigger Point Syndrome))
- . ( )
- . .

4. (Neck/Scapula CTDs)

- 가. (Myofascial Pain Syndrome(Myofascial Trigger Point Syndrome))
- . (Cervical Radiculopathy)
- . (Degenrative joint disease of cervical spine)

5. . , . , .

	E.U.*	**
(Hand/Wrist CTDs)		
1. Guyon's (DE QUERVAIN'S Tenosynovitis)	O	O
(First Carpometacarpal Joint)	O	O
/ /	X	O
Raynaud's phenomenon associated with exposure to hand - arm vibration	X	O
	X	O
	O	X
(Elbow/Forearm CTDs)		
( )	O	O
( )	O	O
	X	O
	O	O

	X	O
	O	O
	X	O
/ /	X	O
Peripheral neuropathy associated with exposure to hand - arm vibration	O	X
<hr/>		
(Shoulder CTDs)	X	O
	X	O
	X	O
( )	O	O
	X	O
	X	O
/	X	O
<hr/>		
(Neck/Scapula CTDs)	X	O
/	X	O
	X	O
Radiating neck complaints	O	X
<hr/>		

\* Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environmental & Health

\*\*

가 가 가 가

1.2. (DE QUERVAIN'S TENOSYNOVITIS (First Dorsal Extensor Compartment Tenosynovitis)

1)

(abductor pollicis longus) (extensor pollicis brevis)  
(osteofibrous canal)

2)

가 가 가 (abductor pollicis longus) (extensor pollicis brevis)

3)

(1)

(distal interphalangeal joint)

(styloid process)

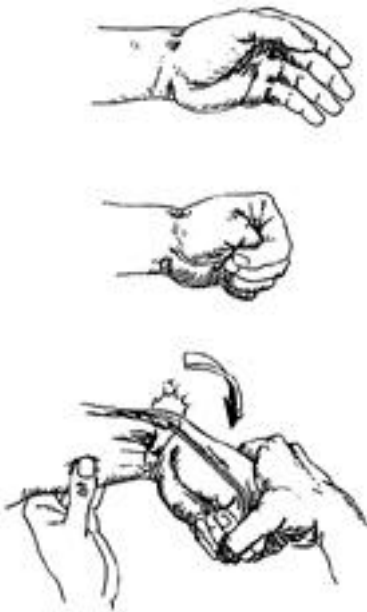
(2)

가

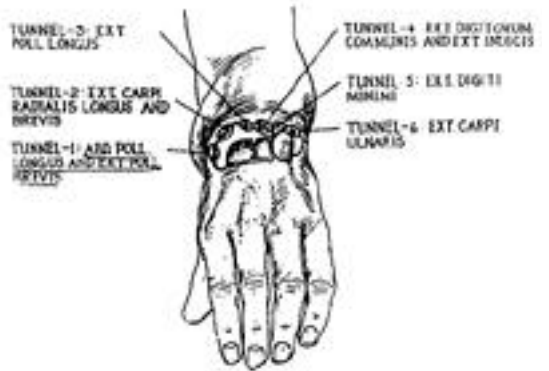
(positive Finkelstein test).

가 가

x - ray



Finkelstein Test



The tunnels on the dorsum of the wrist which transport extensor tendons to the hand.

Finkelstein (+) :  
(+)

4)

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

가



5)

:

: 가

7 4

12 1 4

:

7 4

: 가

:

Finklestein

가

가

6)

11. Buckle P, Devereux J. Risk factors for work - related neck and upper limb musculoskeletal disorders. Bilbao: European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, 1999.
12. European Committee for Standardization (CEN). Safety of security - human physical performance - part 4: evaluation of working postures in relation to machinery. Bruxelles: CEN, 1998. CEN/TC 1222: prEN 1005 - 4.
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17. NIOSH. Bernard BP editor. Musculoskeletal disorders and workplace factors: a critical review of epidemiologic evidence for work - related musculoskeletal disorders of the neck, upper extremity, and low back. Cincinnati (OH): National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), US Department of Health and Human Services, 1997. Report no 97 - 141, July 1997.
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- disorders: the upper extremity. Amsterdam: Coronel Institute of Occupational and Environmental Health, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, 1998:1 - 80.
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  21. World Health Organization (WHO). Identification and control of work - related diseases. Geneva: WHO, 1985:7 - 11. WHO technical report series 714.
  22. World Health Organization (WHO). Identification and control of work - related diseases. Geneva: WHO, 1985:7 - 11. WHO technical report series 714.
  23. . . . . 5 . . . . : . . . . , 2002.
  24. . . . . OSHA Ergonomics Program. : . . . . , 2000.

I.

1.

가 , 가 , 가 가  
 가 ( ) 가 가  
 가

1)

가 .

2)

( , ;lumbar radiculopathy)  
 가 .

3)

risk factor가 가 .

2.

1) 가

evidence .

-

evidence .

2)

가가 .

3)

,  
 가 .

3.

1) 가

evidence .

1/3

20 kg

1/2

, 30 kg

(1) 30 kg

20 kg

, , 가

-

lifting ( NIOSH lifting equation ) (

-

가

(2)

1/3

1/2

-  
 - evidence  
 (3) (risk factor)  
 , evidence , lifting and forceful movement(  
 ), bending or twisting( ), whole body  
 vibration( )

2) 가가  
 가; (job history) , 가(lifting, posture, whole body  
 vibration ) 가  
 - lifting and forceful movement( ) NIOSH lifting equation  
 - bending or twisting( )  
 - whole body vibration ISO whole body vibration safe exposure value

3) 가  
 (risk factor)  
 - lifting and forceful movement( ) NIOSH lifting equation  
 - bending or twisting( )  
 - whole body vibration ISO whole body vibration safe exposure value

3 가

4.

1) ( )  
 (1) ‘ 가 ’  
 (2) ‘ ’

2)  
 (1) , acute back strain  
 (2) ( )가

(3) 가  
 - ( ) 가  
 가

- 가 가 가가  
 3) ‘ 가 가

4) 가 .

II.

1.

(back disorder) underlying systemic diseases ,  
 , (lumbar radiculopathy), (spinal stenosis)  
 . ,  
 ( 70% specific ) (Bogduk,  
 1995). 가 . 가  
 ,  
 (Heliiovaara,  
 1999).

2. : risk factor

- lifting and forceful movement( ), awkward posture: bending or  
 twisting( ), whole body vibration(  
 )

- 가 , 3 가  
 가 .

- 3 risk factor risk factor evidence  
 - 3 risk factor (psychosocial factor )  
 evidence가

1) lifting and forceful movement( )

(1) Lifting ( ) . forceful movement

(2) Lifting (pushing) (pulling)  
NIOSH lifting equation

(3) NIOSH

, , 가  
가 ,

가

NIOSH (NIOSH Lifting Guidelines)  
1981 1994 , lifting guidelines 가 가

, , ( , ), , , ,  
가

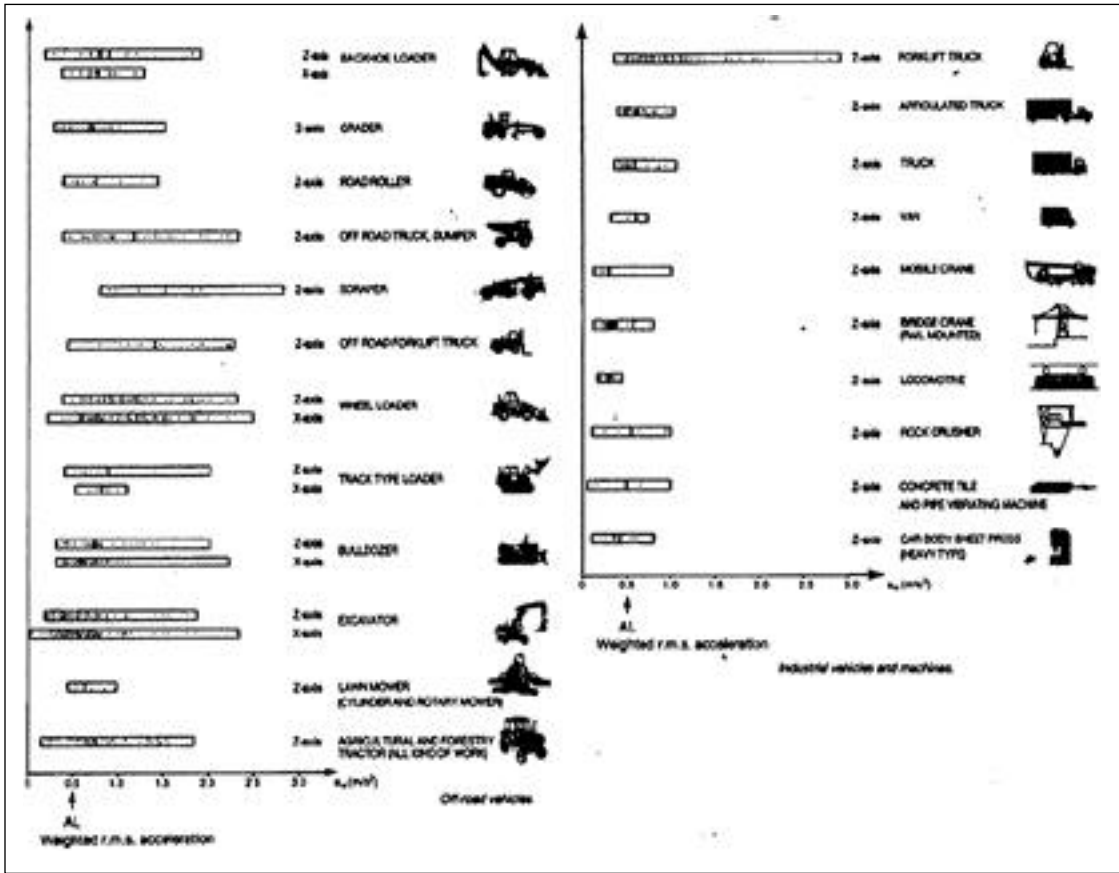
2) Awkward posture: bending or twisting(  
)

3) (whole body vibration)

(early and accelerated degenerative spine diseases) , (herniated lumbar disc) . (Heide, 1977; Dupuis and Zerlett, 1986, 1987; Hulshof and vanZanten 1987; Kelsey and Hardy, 1975; Wilder et al., 1982; Seidel and Heide, 1986; Griffin, 1990; Boshuizen et al., 1990, 1991; Bovenzi and Hulshof, 1998).

(1) , , cofactor

(2) : , , , earth moving equipment  
, offroad ,  
- , offroad  
- 가



1. Vibration exposure values of road and off-road and off-road vehicles. (Please note that the proposed European Communities' action level (AL) is set at  $A(8)=0.5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  and the "exposure limit value" is established at  $A(8)=0.7 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ ). (From ISSA/Christ 1989, with permission)

(3)  $\text{exposure value} = (\text{weighted acceleration} < \text{가} > \text{ for } 8\text{h/working day}) \times \text{the actual exposure duration (year of employment; } 220 \text{ working days/year)}$

ISO (2631~1) 1996 "safe" exposure value 10

10 가 가

(4) 가 , 1

가 AL (action level), EL (exposure level) . ( 가

4~5Hz , 4~8Hz , ) .

(5) 가 rms (root mean square) 가 , , peak

value 가 가 rms 가

가

(6) 2 exposure value . health

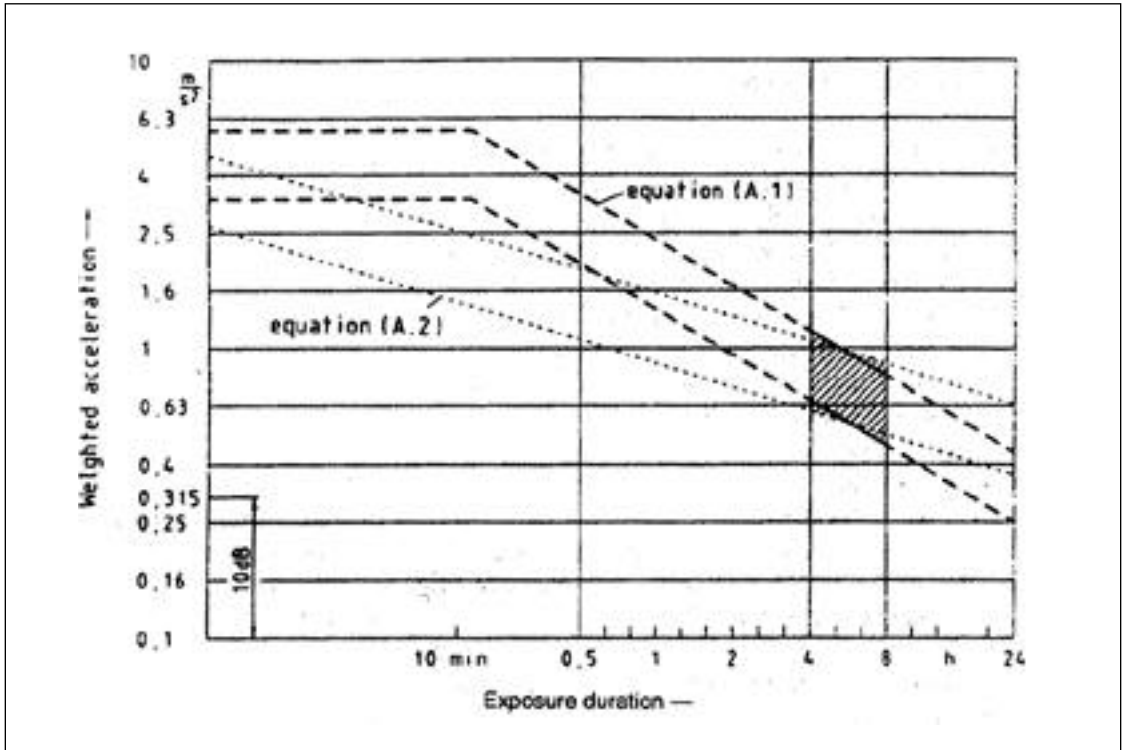
guidance caution zone , 4~8 . caution zone

가 , caution zone

가  
(7) 가

가 가

(8) , 가  
가



2. Health guidance caution zones.(From ISO/DIS 2631 - 1.2 [1996].)

3.

가

1)

1-1.

(

)



1-2.

- 
- 3
- , ,
- , .

1-3.

- 가 ,
- ,
- , ,
- 가
- 
- 
- ,
- :
- systemic review

1-4.

- , , , 가
- , , 가
- ( , , , gait 가)
- Waddell signs: , psychosomatic diseases 가

(1)

posture, ROM, lumbar lordosis iliac crest , Schober test,

(2)

lumbar lordosis

(3) (prone)

ROM  
back muscle

(4)

Straight leg raising

1-5.

- ESR :
- 가 .



Sprain 가  
가

3. (sacroiliac) (diffuse)  
(range of motion)  
(midline bulge)  
(straight leg raising)

4. Plain X - ray : 10 20 , 30

AP, lateral view :

- 5.
- 1)
- 2) (extraspinal) ( , , )
- 3) ( )
- 4) (rupture)( )
- 5) ( , , ESR WBC 가)
- 6) (가 , )  
- (myeloma)( )

(2) (degenerative spondylolisthesis)

1.  
40 가 ,  
(lamina) (pars interarticularis) , (facet joint) 가  
가  
(neural foramen)

2.

3. and/or 가  
(treadmill) 가  
가

가

가 (step - off: )

4.

AP, lateral view : lateral view 가 3 - 6mm

5.

- 1) (iatrogenic instability)( )
- 2) (pathologic fracture)
- 3) ( ) (disruption))
- 4) (spondylolytic) ( (pars) )

(3) (lumbar degenerative disk disease)

1.

3

가

가

(hydrophilic property of nucleus pulposis)  
(tightness) 가

가

2.

(mechanical pain).

(sciatixa) 가

30

60

3.

가

(sacroiliac joint)

,가

4.

AP, lateral: ( )가

(vacuum sign) ’

Beck depression Inventory: 가

5.

1)

2)

3) ( , , , , )

4) ( , )

5) ( , , )

6) ( , )

7) , , ( , )

8).

(4) (lumbar radiculopathy)

1.

, (referred) (neurogenic) 가 .  
 5 , NSAID and/or  
 2% , 10~25% 6 .

2.

, 가 가 가 ,  
 가 가 가 ,  
 (L1 -.L3)  
 5% .

3.

(trunk shift).  
 가 (Flip sign).  
 가 (straight leg rasing) 45  
 가 (femoral stretch test). L3  
 , L4

3

1) L3 - 4 (L4 ) : (dorsiflexor) , ,  
 (knee reflex) . 5% 가 .

2) L4 - 5 (L5 ) : 가 , , 가 ,

3) L5 - S1 (S1 ) :  
가

4.  
plain X - ray :  
: 21

MRI : 가

5.

- 1) (cauda equina) ( , , )
- 2) (demyelinating)
- 3) (entrapment)( )
- 4) (lateral femoral cutaneous nerve) ( )
- 5) ( )
- 6) ( )
- 7) (trochanteric bursitis)( , , )

(5) (spinal stenosis)

1.

(claudication : ) 가 (referred) (forward buckling) (facet joint)

2.

.가 (pseudo)

(bending forward)

3.

and/or 가

Romberg's test

가

(dorsiflexion)

가

4.

plain X - ray : (spondylolisthesis), (scoliosis)  
(end plate), (facet joint), (neural foramen)

CT, MRI:

MRI 1/5 spinal stenosis가

5.

1)

2) ( , )

3) ( )

4) ( )

5) (upper motor neuron )

6) ( , )

7) B12, (folic acid)

4. 가

:

가 (3 ), , , ,

1)

(1) ( )

(2)

가) , acute back strain

) ( )가

) 가

- 가 ( ) 가

가

- 가 가 가가

가

herniation  
(Gordon et al., 1991).

(3)

vs

(4)

2)

가

3)

risk factor( ) ( ) risk factor가

evidence



가

가

99

7

가

39

“

1)

가

2)

가

가

3)

가 가

4)

5)

(peer review)

1.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

1. (Injury of the Meniscus or Semilunar Cartilage of the Knee)

1)

가 가

가 가 -

가

2)

- ,  
-

가



3)

(1)

(pain and tenderness)

(limitation of motion) : (limping), (abnormal sound), (extension block).

(locking) :

(Giving way) : buckling

(vastus medialis m.)

(2)

ㄱ. :

ㄴ. McMurry :

ㄷ. Apley :

ㄹ. (squatting test):

“problem knee”

(MRI) :

(3)

4)

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

가

가

가

가

ㄷ.

5)

가

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

ㄷ.

가

( , )

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

ㄷ.

ㄹ.

(locking), (giving way)가

(locking)

, McMurry

, Apley

(squatting test)

(simple horizontal tear)

(fraying)

6)

2

4 - 14

7)

3~5

가

가  
4~7

7~14

2. (Patellofemoral syndrome: chondromalacia )

chondromalacia patella, anterior knee pain, retropatellar pain syndrome, patellofemoral arthralgia, extensor mechanism disorder, lateral patellar compression syndrome, patellalgia, patellofemoral dysfunction  
chondromalacia patella

1)

2)

3)

(1)

vague, dull, achy pain

popliteal fossa

가 .  
(cinema sign),

(2)

Quadriceps

superior pole

(3)

가

ㄱ.

femoral groove

ㄴ.

( superior pole qudriceps ).

Bone scan, CT, MRI, EMG

4)

5)

가

:

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

ㄷ.

ㄹ.

가

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

( superior pole qudriceps ).

6)

---



---

	가	0	1-2
--	---	---	-----

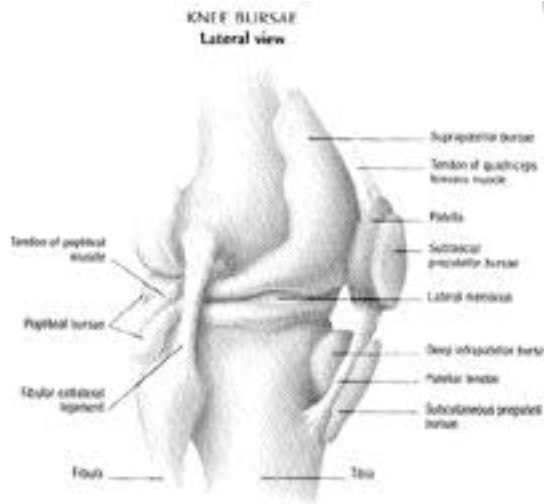
---

7)

	3-5	가
가		
4-7		7-14

3. Prepatellar bursitis( )

1)



2)

(housemaid knee)

3)

가 .

(1)

(2)

(prepatellar bursal effusion)

(3)

(4)

4)

5)

가

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

가 .

..

ㄱ.

ㄴ.



6)

7)

3 - 5

가

가  
4 - 7

7 - 14

4. Plantar fasciitis( )

1)

(calcaneal)



*Circled area is common site of heel pain.*

2)

- ㄱ.
- ㄴ.
- ㄷ.

가

3)

(1)

20 - 30%

가

(2)

: plantar fascia

plantar fascia

가

dorsiflexion



4)

5)

가

- ㄱ.
- ㄴ.
- ㄷ.

가

- ㄱ.
- ㄴ.
- ㄷ.

6)

,

---



---

	0-2	5
--	-----	---

---

7)

3-5

가

가  
4-7

7-14

5. Patellar tendinitis( )

1)

2)

- ( )  
-

3)

(1)

(2)

(Quadriceps )

4)

.

5)

가

ㄱ.

)

ㄴ.

ㄷ.

ㄹ.

6)

,

---

0

2-7

7)

3-5

가

가  
4-7

7-14

6. (Ankle or foot tendinitis)

1)

2)

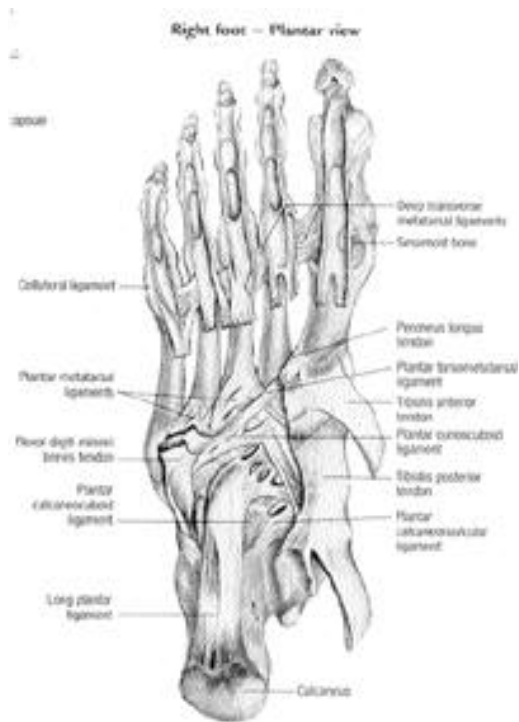
-  
-  
-

3)

(1)

(2)

:



4)

5)

가

- ㄱ.
- ㄴ.
- ㄷ.

- ㄱ.
- ㄴ.

6)

,

0 - 1

7 - 21

7)

3 - 5

가

가  
4 - 7

7 - 14

7. (Ischial bursitis of hip)

1)

18

2)

-  
-

(weaver's bottom)

3)

(1)

(posterior femoral cutaneous nerve of thigh) 가

(2)

(3)

가

(4)

4)

Patrick

5)

가

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

ㄷ.

ㄱ.

ㄴ.

가

6)

7)

3~5

가

가  
4~7

7~14

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# I

1. The Shape of Carcinogenesis Dose - Response Curves According to The Mutagenicity
2. The Association Between Biomarker - Based Exposure Estimates for Phthalates and Demographic Factors in a Human Reference Population
3. Manganese does not potentiate the neurotoxicity of MPTP
4. Whole blood manganese correlates with high signal intensities on T1 - weighted MRI in patients with liver cirrhosis
5. Manganese Cytotoxicity Mediated by Potentiation of Nitric Oxide Production in Activated Glial Cell
6. Alcohol use disorders identification test(AUDIT)
7. (PCBs) ,  
가
- 8.



---

# The Shape of Carcinogenesis Dose-Response Curves According to The Mutagenicity

Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea<sup>1)</sup>  
Environmental Toxicology Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences<sup>2)</sup>  
Analytical Sciences, Inc<sup>3)</sup>

Jung-Wan Koo<sup>1)</sup> · Frederick Parham<sup>2)</sup> · Kevin McGowan<sup>3)</sup> · Christopher J. Portier<sup>2)</sup>

## 1. Objectives

The aim of this study is to investigate the usual shape of the dose-response curve for carcinogenic response to chemicals and to predict the shape of these dose-response curves at mutagenicity test in Salmonella.

## 2. Methods

Our analysis is based on carcinogenicity data from the NTP standard 2 year rodent bioassays from 1983 to 1999. We select 27 tumor sites, which are very frequent, representative tumors of organs and try to include both of adenoma and carcinoma. Finally, we analyzed 8,741 rodent bioassays related to 27 tumor sites.

The results of mutagenicity test in Salmonella typhimurium is based on NTP results report by central data management at NIEHS. If the results have disagreement, we decided it according to the reference articles and discussion with experts.

The shape of the dose-response curves for tumors induced by chemicals in mice and rats was estimated by fitting a modified Weibull model to the survival-adjusted tumor data:

## 3. Results

Among total 8,741 bioassays, 1,249 (14.3%) bioassays were significant at the 1% level for carcinogenesis dose-response. We see that 53.3% (666/1,249) of the experimental results are consistent with quadratic response, 24.6% (307/1,249) with linear response, 22.1% (276/1,249) with square root response. Among total 2,318 bioassays of Salmonella test positive, 410 (14.3%) bioassays were significant at the 1% level for carcinogenesis dose-response. We see that 43.7% (179/410) of the experimental results are consistent with quadratic response, 28.5% (117/410) with linear response, 27.8% (114/410) with square root response. In comparison with Salmonella test positive, 59.2% (419/708) bioassays of Salmonella test negative presenting carcinogenesis dose-response are consistent with quadratic, 21.2% (150/708) with linear response, 19.6% (139/708) with square root response. The shapes of dose-response curve are significantly different between Salmonella test positive and negative ( $p < 0.01$ ).

#### 4. Discussion

Carcinogenesis data was more often consistent with a quadratic response than with a linear response, suggesting that the general use of linear dose-response will usually overestimate risk. We found that there were slightly relationships between the shape of carcinogenesis dose-response curves and the result of mutagenicity in Salmonella. Our finding suggest that carcinogens that are positive in a Salmonella mutagenicity test be regulated using a linear dose-response curve and those that are negative be regulated using a quadratic dose-response curve or a threshold factor approach.

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# The Association Between Biomarker-Based Exposure Estimates for Phthalates and Demographic Factors in a Human Reference Population

Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea<sup>1)</sup>  
Environmental Toxicology Program, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences<sup>2)</sup>  
National Center for Environmental Health, Center for Disease Control and Prevention<sup>3)</sup>

Jung-Wan Koo<sup>1)</sup> · Frederick Parham<sup>2)</sup> · Michael C. Kohn<sup>2)</sup> · Scott A. Masten<sup>2)</sup> ·  
John W. Brock<sup>3)</sup> · Larry L. Needham<sup>3)</sup> · Christopher J. Portier<sup>2)</sup>

## 1. Objectives

The aim of this study was to present methods for the analysis of exposure estimates based on urinary biomarker data accounting for strata differences and problems with the limit-of-detection and to investigate the association between biomarker-based exposure estimates for phthalates and demographic factors in a human reference population.

## 2. Methods

We apply statistical likelihoods, weighted sampling, and regression methods for censored data to the analysis of biomarker data. Urinary metabolites for seven phthalates, reported by Blount et al., are analyzed using these methods. In the case of the phthalates data, we assumed the underlying model to be a log-normal distribution with the mean of the distribution defined as a function of a number of demographic variables that might affect phthalates levels in individuals. Included as demographic variables were age, sex, ethnicity, residency, family income, and education level. We conducted two analyses: an unweighted analysis where phthalate distributions were estimated with changes in the means of these distributions as a function of demographic variables, and a weighted prediction for the general population in which weights were assigned for subset of the population depending on the frequency of their demographic variables in the general U.S. population. We used statistical tests to determine whether any of the demographic variables affected mean phthalate levels.

## 3. Results

Individuals with only a high school education had higher levels of di-n-butyl phthalate than individuals with education beyond high school. Subjects who had family income less than \$ 1,500 in the month before sampling and/or only high school education had higher levels of n-butyl benzyl phthalate levels than other groupings. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate was higher in males and/or in urban populations and/or in people who had family income less than \$1,500 per month.

## 4. Discussion

Our findings suggest that there may be significant demographic variations in exposure and/or metabolism of phthalates, and that health-risk assessments for phthalate exposure in humans should consider different potential risk groups. These findings support and extend previous information on human phthalate exposure and should prove useful in accurately quantifying human risk of exposure to these compounds, identifying factors contributing to higher exposures and opportunities for reducing those exposures, and stimulating additional research on sources of exposure to phthalates.

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# Manganese does not potentiate the neurotoxicity of MPTP

Dept. of Anatomy, Busan University Hospital<sup>1)</sup>  
Dept. of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Ulsan University Hospital<sup>2)</sup>  
Dept. of Occupational Health, Catholic University of Daegu<sup>3)</sup>  
Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Medical College, Inje University<sup>4)</sup>  
Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency<sup>5)</sup>  
Dept. of Neurology, DongA University Hospital<sup>6)</sup>

Sun Yong Baek<sup>1)</sup> · Myong-Jong Lee<sup>1)</sup> · Hyun-Sil Jung<sup>1)</sup> · Hyun-Ju Kim<sup>1)</sup>  
Choong-Ryeol Lee<sup>2)</sup> · Cheolin Yoo<sup>2)</sup> · Ji Ho Lee<sup>2)</sup> · Hun Lee<sup>2)</sup> · Chung Sik Yoon<sup>3)</sup>  
Young Hoon Kim<sup>4)</sup> · Jungsun Park<sup>5)</sup> · Jae-Woo Kim<sup>6)</sup> · Yangho Kim<sup>2)</sup>

## 1. Objective

We used a MPTP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine)treated mice model to evaluate whether manganese (Mn) exposure can affect MPTP-induced neurotoxicity.

## 2. Methods

We randomly assigned adult male C57BL/6 mice (n =5-7 per group) the following treatments: SO: Mn (-) X MPTP (-); MO: Mn (+)X MPTP (-); SM: Mn (-)X MPTP (+); MM: Mn (+)X MPTP (+). Mn (MnCl<sub>2</sub>.4H<sub>2</sub>O) was administered intraperitoneally at a dose of 2 mg /kg daily for 3 weeks. MPTP was then administered intraperitoneally at a dose of 30 mg /kg daily for 5 days in the SM and MM groups. Seven days after the last MPTP injection, the animals were sacrificed.

## 3. Results

Mn levels were elevated in the Mn-exposed groups. Striatal Mn levels were not influenced by Mn treatment alone, however, they were decreased following MPTP. Tyrosine hydroxylase (TH)-immunoreactive (ir) neurons in the substantia nigra pars compacta were decreased significantly in the MPTP-exposed groups. Densities of TH- and dopamine transporter-ir axon terminals in the caudate-putamen (CPU) were also decreased in the MPTP-treated groups. Furthermore, glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP)-ir astrocytes increased in the CPU with MPTP treatment. However, no effects were observed with Mn exposure. Concentrations of dopamine (DA), 3,4-dihydrophenylacetic acid (DOPAC) and homovanillic acid (HVA) in the corpus striatum were also decreased significantly with MPTP treatment alone, but Mn had no effect. Significant hypertrophies of GFAP-ir astrocytes in the globus pallidus (GP) were observed in Mn-exposed groups.

#### 4. Discussion

Decreased dopaminergic activities with MPTP led to decreased DA and its metabolites. MPTP targeted dopaminergic systems whereas Mn neurotoxicities occurred in the GP. Our data suggest that Mn does not potentiate the neurotoxicity of MPTP.



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# Whole blood manganese correlates with high signal intensities on T1-weighted MRI in patients with liver cirrhosis

Dept. of Internal Medicine<sup>1)</sup>, Dept. of Radiology<sup>2)</sup>,  
Dept. of Occupational and Environmental Medicine<sup>3)</sup>,  
Dept. of Neurology<sup>4)</sup>, Dept. of Clinical Pathology<sup>5)</sup>,  
Dept. of Family Medicine<sup>6)</sup>,  
Ulsan University Hospital Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency<sup>7)</sup>  
Dept. of Occupational Health, Catholic University of Daegu<sup>8)</sup>

Neung Hwa Park<sup>1)</sup> · Ji Kang Park<sup>2)</sup>  
Younghee Choi<sup>3)</sup> · Cheol-In Yoo<sup>3)</sup> · Choong Ryeol Lee<sup>3)</sup> · Hun Lee<sup>3)</sup>  
Hyo Kyung Kim<sup>4)</sup> · Sung-Ryul Kim<sup>5)</sup> · Tae-hum Jung<sup>6)</sup> · Jungsun Park<sup>7)</sup>  
Chung Sik Yoon<sup>8)</sup> · Yangho Kim<sup>3)</sup>

## 1. Objective

We examined whole blood (MnB) /plasma Mn (MnP) concentrations in 33 cirrhotics and 11 healthy controls to clarify 1) which out of MnB or MnP reflects pallidal signal intensities in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in chronic liver diseases, 2) which factors in chronic liver diseases relate with pallidal signal intensities in T1-weighted MRI.

## 2. Methods

33 patients with hepatitis B induced liver cirrhosis were enrolled in the study after written consent was obtained. 11 controls consisted of healthy persons visiting health promotion center with no history of liver disease and Mn exposure.

## 3. Results

Signal hyperintensity in the pallidum was observed in 27 (81.8%) of 33 patients with liver cirrhosis in T1-weighted MRI. There was a significant correlation between MnB and pallidal index (PI) ( $r = 0.559$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ) in the patients. However, there was an insignificant correlation between MnP and PI ( $r = 0.353$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ). According to multiple linear regression, MnB reflected the signal intensities of T1-weighted MRI better than MnP or MnU. Child/Pugh score and total bilirubin level also correlated with PI. However, hemoglobin level did not influence PI significantly.

#### 4. Discussion

The pattern and time course of the signal abnormalities seen in patients with chronic liver diseases is virtually identical to that observed in Mn exposure. MnB reflected the signal intensities of T1-weighted MRI better than MnP or MnU.

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# Manganese Cytotoxicity Mediated by Potentiation of Nitric Oxide Production in Activated Glial Cell

Department of Occupational & Environmental Medicine,  
Keimyung University Dongsan medical center

**Tae-Wan Kim · Ki-Hong Tak · In-sung Chung**  
**Mi-Young Lee · Suk-Kwon Suh · Dong-Hoon Shin**

## 1. Objectives

Glial cells are generally known to support normal neuronal functions tightly regulating the extracellular environment and providing energy substrates such as glucose. Therefore, dysfunction or loss of glial cells will lead to neuronal death. Since manganese ( $Mn^{2+}$ ) is known to be sequestered in glial cells, we investigated whether nitric oxide (NO) production in the activated glial cells is potentiated by manganese and the relationship between increased NO production and manganese-induced cytotoxicity of glial cells.

## 2. Methods

Manganese toxicity was assessed by morphological examination and by measuring the release of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). Cultured glial cells were stimulated by lipopolysaccharide (1  $\mu$ g/ml, LPS). Neither a LPS nor a  $MnCl_2$  altered the viability and NO production of glial cells.

## 3. Results

A 24 hr stimulation both LPS and  $MnCl_2$ , however, markedly potentiated the manganese-induced death of glial cells. Manganese significantly increased the bacterial LPS-induced NO production. Manganese-induced NO release was markedly reduced by NOS inhibitor NG-nitro-L-arginine (L-NNA, 1 mM), and potentiation of manganese-induced cell death by activated glial cells was partially prevented by L-NNA.

## 4. Conclusions

It is concluded that manganese could induce sustained production of neurotoxic nitric oxide by the activated glial cells and manganese-induced cytotoxicity is partially mediated by potentiation of LPS-induced nitric oxide in the glial cell culture model.

# Alcohol use disorders identification test(AUDIT)

\_\_\_\_\_ . . .

1.

, , 가 .  
AUDIT AUDIT

2.

2002 9 12 1  
500 AUDIT HBs  
Ag , 6 , ,  
, , , 60 440  
AUDIT 8 , , (1999)  
12 , 12 15 , 15 , ,  
AST가 51 IU/L , ALT가 46 IU/L , GTP가 78 IU/L  
(BMI: kg/m<sup>2</sup>)  
, 2000) (18.5 - 22.9), (23.0~24.9), (25 )  
AUDIT Student t - test, one - way ANOVA  
AUDIT  
(1999) AUDIT , , AUDIT 1~3 7  
7 , , , 4~6 7 7  
, , - 7~10 9 9  
, , , - 가 가

3.

440 20 가 176 (40%), 30 가 139 (31.6%), 40 가 79 (18%),  
 50 46 (10.5%) .  
 440 AUDIT 9.97 , AUDIT  
 166 (37.7%), 274 (62.3%) (1999) AUDIT  
 286 (65%), 52 (11.8%), 102 (23.2%)  
 가 AST 25.0±  
 9.5/29.2± 18.9, ALT 27.6±18.4/31.7± 24.6 GTP 31.4±2.4/38.7± 2.3 가  
 가 (p<0.05).  
 (1999) , ,  
 AST 26.8±14.6/30.9±17.6/28.2± 18.9, ALT 29.3±19.3/36.1±39.2/29.4± 19.1, GTP 35.3±  
 33.8/47.4± 34.6/51.4± 43.3 GTP (p<0.05).  
 AUDIT AUDIT AST, ALT  
 0.115(p<0.05), 0.234(p<0.01)

가 가  
 가 2.50 (1999)  
 1.83, 1.53 .  
 2.17, 3.84 .  
 AUDIT 1~3 가 2.43 AUDIT 4 - 6  
 1.41, - AUDIT 7 - 10 1.98 .

4.

(1999) AUDIT ,  
 가 2.5 , (1999)  
 가 1.83 , 가 1.53 .  
 AUDIT AUDIT 가 .

# (PCBs) 가

가 가 <sup>1)</sup>

<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> . <sup>1)</sup> . <sup>1)</sup> . <sup>1)</sup> . <sup>1)</sup> . <sup>2)</sup>

## 1.

PCBs

가

. PCBs

(Polychlorinated biphenyls)

1929

1970

PCBs

가

가

(food chain)

가

(food chain)

. PCBs

가

가

가,  
가

가

가

PCBs

가

## 2.

100

, PCBs

가

10 ml

GC/ECD

. PCBs

congener specific analysis

, 가

(toxic equivalency factors,

TEFs)

PCBs congener 13

,

PCBs

---

3.

PCBs  $5.72 \pm 6.37 \mu\text{g/}$  ,  $4.10 \pm 4.35 \mu\text{g/}$  ( $r=0.456, p=0.0001$ )

4.

PCBs

가

1), 2)

1) . 1) . 2)

1.

1964 9 32 가 가 .

1990 , TCDD (genotoxicity) (sister chromatid exchange, SCE) 가 .

2.

2001 7 50 가 20 .

SCE 2 100 , SCE

3.

(56.2 vs. 55.0 ) , (54.0% vs. 60.0%) (56.0% vs. 70.0%) 가 .



(sister chromatid exchange)			
	(n)	SCE / (mean±s.d)	p - *
	27	6.03(±0.90)	<0.001
	12	4.75(±0.88)	
	23	5.90(±0.72)	<0.01
	8	4.83(±1.45)	
	28	5.95(±0.86)	<0.001
	14	4.51(±0.61)	
	22	6.00(±0.77)	NS
	6	5.41(±1.72)	
	50	5.96(95%CI:5.71 - 6.22)	<0.001 <sup>†</sup>
( , )	20	4.80(95%CI:4.40 - 5.21)	

\*.p - value by Mann - whitney test (<sup>†</sup>. adjusted means estimated by generalized linear model)

4.

가 , ( , ) 가

가 , ( , ) 가

가 , ( , ) 가

## II

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

Bioelectric Impedance

14.

15. Effects Quantification of Symptoms in Upper Extremities Among  
Hospital Workers Using Video Display Terminals

16.

가

17.

18.

1



1.

7 6 가  
 24 가 . 가,  
 가 가 ,  
 1 3 가 1 2 3  
 가 가 .

2.

2002 9 2002 11 308  
 ( )  
 5 가  
 , 가 , , ,  
 가 가 Pittsburgh Sleep Quality  
 Index(PSQI), 가 Stanford Sleepiness Scale(SSS), Epworth Sleepiness  
 Scale(ESS) 가 Insomnia Severity Index(ISI),  
 Restlee Legs Syndrome questionnaire(RLS) 가  
 BDI .

3.

- 1) 30.26 , 33.35 , 48.8%,  
 61.1% 가 . , ,  
 가 가 .
- 2) PSQI 5 SSS 4  
 ESS 10 ISI가 3 RLS가 7  
 BDI가 1 가 .

		58.5%	42.4%,		69%	50%	가
	(ESS)가				11.7%	6.2%	
가	,	23.8%	16.1% , 30		20.8%	7.1%	
가	.	가,	가	,			

4.

가  
가 , 가  
가 .  
가 가 .

가 <sup>1)</sup>  
<sup>2)</sup>                      <sup>2)</sup> <sup>2)</sup>

1.

, , , , .

2.

341  
 가 Goldberg GHQ - 60  
 Psychosocial Well - being Index(PWI) , ,  
 (가 , A , ),  
 SAS 6.12 .

3.

가 , , , ,  
 , A .

4.

(49.3%) 1 - 3 (85.9%)



---

3.

가

,

,

.

4.

가

가

가

가

.



1),

2),

3)

1) .

1) .

1) .

2) .

2) .

3) .

2) .

3)

1.

가

가

가

2.

5

1

가

1 , 2

274

2002

1998

(2002~1998 )

582

3.

1.

1999

가

, 2000

1998

2.

가

3.

가

가

,

가

4000 Hz

가

4.

,

가

5.

5

가

, 40

(4000 Hz)

가

40

가

4.

가

가

가

가

# Bioelectric Impedance

1.

가 가

2.

2002 6 18 7 25 1,238

BMI, Bioelectric Impedance Fatness Analyzer(GIF 891DX, Korea)

p<0.05, SAS 8.01 version

3.

가 39.3%(25 BMI<30kg/m<sup>2</sup>)가

1.6%(30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> BMI)가, 43.4%(20 body fat percent<25%) 23.4%(25% body fat percent) 가 가

BMI(Body Mass Index) BFP(Body Fat Percent)

(P<0.05),



1), 2), 3)

1) . 2) . 1) . 3) . 2)

1.

1995

2.

1995 11 1998 10 , ,  
352 ,

3.

- 1) ,  $38.7 \pm 3.2$  ,  $18.9 \pm 3.3$  .  
가 92.3%, 가 90.1%
- 2) 81.3% 67.3% , 가  
36.6% 25.9% , 13.4% 5.1% ( ,  $p < 0.05$ ).  
59.7% 12.8% , 가  
25.0% 15.3% ( ,  $p < 0.01$ ).
- 3) 25.2% , ,  
, ,  
2.02 (1.12~3.64)
- 4) 83.3% ,  
, ,  
2.75 (1.19~6.37)

4.

가

---

# Effects Quantification of Symptoms in Upper Extremities Among Hospital Workers Using Video Display Terminals

Institute for Occupational Health, Yonsei University, College of Medicine  
Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, College of  
Medicine Kwandong university<sup>1)</sup>

Jaehoon Roh · Hyoung-Ryoul Kim · Jong-uk Won · Jae-suk Song<sup>1)</sup>  
Chi-Nyon Kim · Hyun-Soo Kim

## 1. Objectives

This study was designed to quantify symptom in upper extremities and to identify the pain related factors among hospital workers using video display terminals.

## 2. Methods

Participants' group was consisted of 138 hospital employees using video display terminals. A structured questionnaire was used to estimate the participants' general characteristics and job contents. Job stress was measured using Karasek's JCQ (Job Content Questionnaire). Pain in upper extremities was identified by the NIOSH symptom survey criteria.

Quantification of symptoms was measured using Kim chul's method, which can be calculated with intensity, continuity, frequency and aggravating activity. Pearson's Correlation analysis were used to identify validity of quantification.

Visual Analog Scale was used to identify validity by comparing with quantified score that made from Kim chul's method. Multiple regression analyses were used to elucidate the relationship of quantified pain and work factors, such as job stress. Data were analysed with SAS 6.12 program.

## 3. Results

First, the correlation between modified PRS (pain rating score) and VAS (visual analog scale) was high ( $r=0.60$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ).

Second, groups in high job demand, high job control, and female were related to an increased pain level.

#### **4. Discussion**

These results suggest that the self pain assessment method, pain rating score(PRS), is valuable and useful for evaluation of occupational musculoskeletal symptoms. High demand, job control and gender may influence the levels of pain. It is required to perform prospective studies of musculoskeletal disorder in hospital workers using VDT in the near future.

# 가

1)

2)

1) . 1) . 1) . 1) . 2) . 2)

1.

(polypropylene) 가

2.

44 가

27 가 10 ,  
 17 , 17 . 10 가 Microstat 16 0.25%, Amoslip - CP  
 0.1% 8 Songstab SC - 110, Armoslip - E, BHT, Millad 3988, Ultranox -  
 626, Ethanox 330, Acrawax - C, Towrex AO - 180T 1% 48  
 0.1% , 10% . 2  
 가 4 가 , 6

3.

Ultranox - 626, Millad 3988 가  
 ( ) Ultranox - 626 13 , Millad 3988 Armoslip - 11 , Songstab  
 Sc - 100 10 ( ) 18 (41%)  
 14 (51.9%) 4 (23.5%)  
 (p=0.001). 18 가 7  
 (38.9%) , 가 6 (33.3%)  
 5 (27.8%) 가 5 1  
 가 (p=0.05).



## 1. Additives and their chief component

Trade Name	Chemical Name
Microstat 16	Sodium benzoate
Amoslip - CP	9 - Octadecenamide
Songstab SC - 110	Calcium Stearate
Armoslip - E	13 - Docosenamide
BHT	2,6 - di - tert - p - cresol
Millad 3988	3,4 - dimethylbenzylidene sorbitol
Ultranox - 626	Bis(2,4 - di - t - butylphenyl) Pentaerythritol di phosphate
Ethanox 330	1,3,5 - trimethyl - 2,4,6 - tris(3,5 - di - tert - butyl - 4 - hydroxy - benzene
Acrawax - C	N,N - Ethylene distearylamine
Towrex AO - 180T	Distearyl Thiopropionate

## 4.

1. 가 가 가  
(P=0.001).
2. 가 5 1 가  
(p=0.05).
3. 가 Ultranox - 626 가 , Millad  
3988, Armoslip - E, Songstab Sc - 100 , 4가
4. 가 가 가

1), 2)

1) 1) 2)

1.

36  
( ) 3 5  
1999 1 25

1998 6  
가

(internal derangement of knee)  
2000 1 25

가

(laxity), (locking), (giving way)

가가

가

가

가

(synovial hyperplasia)

2000 1 29

2.

: 165 cm, 68 kg

:

. 1 10

2

:

( ) 1987 7

8

(

1 kg ) 1995 7 1998 11 3 5  
8 50% 2

1998 11

가

120 cm

75 cm

가

400~600



# 1

\_\_\_\_\_ . 1) . 1) . 2) . . . . . 1) , 2)

## 1.

가 가 가 100~150 ppm  
2

## 2.

25 가  
가가  
H2S(14 Vol.%)  
가 (1000 ppm )  
Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS) 5 , 76 / , 150/110  
mmHg, 28 / , 가 pH 7.37, PaO<sub>2</sub> 46.7  
mmHg, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 38.4 mmHg 0.1%  
EKG  
. 2 GCS 12 . 3  
7

. 9 MRI T1  
가 . T2 fluid - attenuated inversion recovery(FLAIR) putamen  
가 . EEG MRI T1  
가 FLAIR 가

. 5

## 3.

가 , , ,  
가

가

가

MRI

가

MRI T1 가

FLAIR

가,

# III

19.

가

20.

21.

가

22.

23.

24.

25.

가









1)

2),

3)

---

1)

1) . 1) . 2) . 3)

1.

가

2.

1991 12 6 10

1 , 463 228

( 189 , 2 13 , 26 )

3.

가

( ;1.63, 95% ; 0.38~7.01) ( ;3.67, 95%

;1.00~13.44) ( ;1.48, 95% ;0.25~8.91), ( ;

;3.07, 95% ; 0.81~11.71), ( ;4.48, 95%

0.97~20.57) 가 가 가

가 가 0.53(95% ;0.11~2.44)

4.

가

가 ,

# 가

<sup>1)</sup>, 가

<sup>2)</sup>

1) .

2) .

2) .

2)

1.

가

, )  
가

( ,

2.

1

80

5

241

6

(Rong 1990, Plato 1995)

, 1 , 1 ,

ANOVA Scheffe test

Cochran

3.

FEF50 FEF75 (% pred)

MMF 가

MMF, FEF50 FEF75  
(C1) 가

x

FEF75

(C2) 가

FEF75

MMF

FEF50

. MMF, FEF50 FEF75 (C2) 가  
 가 .  
 , (C2)  
 가 MMF, FEF50 FEF75가 .

4.

1 가 241 , 가  
 가 ,  
 가 가 .

가 1), 2), 3)

1) . 2) . 3)

1.

50

,  
,  
,

2.

1)

JNC - (Capriotti, 2000) (hypertension) 1997  
130 mmHg , (High normal)  
85 mmHg

73 , 6  
67 .

2)

(self - efficacy)

10 , 5 Park(1994)  
Cronbach' 0.808, 0.698 .

3)

2 가  
, 18

18 가 , 2  
 , 가 2 1

4)

2001 4 23 8 24 18 . 2001 4 23 4 27  
 1 , 4 23 8 24 18 ,  
 8 20 8 24 1 .

5)

SAS 6.12 Version .

paired - t test .

3.

1) , 47 . 94.0%가 ,  
 57 . 가 38.8%가 , , .

2) 50 , 31.1 , 38.3 ,  
 가 (p=0.0001).

3) , , , , 가 가

가 .

4) 18mmHg , 13mmHg .

4.

가 .

1), 가

2)

1) . \_\_\_\_\_ 2)

1.

2.

1)

( )

MEDLINE

1980

1999 6

13 ,

30 ,

1980

2001 10

가

2)

가 ,

가 ,

3.

1)

가

가

가

2)

가

3)

가

4)

가

2



5)      가가      .      2      6      ~1  
         가      .      가      .

1.

가 가 가 가

2.

2 20 ( )  
2002 12 1 10  
가 가,

3.

862 , 27.7%(239 ) , 21.4%(184 ) ,  
19.4%(167 ) , 6.2%(54 ) , 25.3%(218 ) .  
가(Pros) 2.88, 2.61, 2.50, 2.24, 2.1  
(p<0.05), 가(Cons) 3.28, 3.67, 6.71, 3.52,  
3.53 (p<0.05).  
3.18, 3.16, 3.11, 2.45,  
1.98 (p<0.05), 3.71, 3.71, 3.77 ,  
3.11, 2.39 (p<0.05), 2.69, 2.63,  
2.55, 1.81, 1.66 (p<0.05).  
2.81, 3.16, 3.32, 3.03, 2.90  
(p<0.05), 2.83, 2.99, 3.22, 2.76,  
2.75 (p<0.05).

4.

가 , 가 , 가 ,  
가 , ,

# 가

## 1.

IMF , , 가  
 , 가  
 가 . , 가  
 , .

## 2.

2003 2 26 2003 4 11 가  
 26 , 가 가  
 30 .  
 Tecumseh, Baecke ,  
 15 (1 ), (1 ),  
 (6 ), (3 ), Borg scale 가 (1)  
 ), (3 )  
 cycle ergometer (AEROBIKE XLIITM)  
 (POLAR S810iTM)

## 3.

(p<0.001), (p=0.020), Borg scale (p=0.001), (p=0.008), (p=0.044),  
 가 (p=0.012, p=0.016) (p=0.034), (p=0.034),

4.

가 가 ,  
가 ,  
, cycle ergometer .  
가 , .