



Abstract

Epidemiologic Characteristics of Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome through Occupational Disease Surveillance System in Busan, Ulsan, Kyungnam Province

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Objectives: The objectives of this study were to estimate the epidemiologic characteristics of hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS) due to occupational exposure of hand transmitted vibration and to identify the occupations and industries where such exposures arises, and the main sources of exposure.

Methods: In April 2001 the Busan, Ulsan, and Kyung-Nam Province occupational disease surveillance system was established to measure the incidence and prevalence of work-related HAVS and other occupational diseases in these Korean provinces. Occupational physicians of nine hospitals in Busan, Ulsan, and Kyung-nam Province were involved in this project between April 2001 and November 2002. Physicians collected information through questionnaires and interviews. Information gathered included age, occupation, types of vibration tools used and presence of subjective symptoms such as vibration-induced white finger (VWF), numbness and tingling.

Results: A total 192 cases were reported with 188 males and 4 females. The shipbuilding industry was the most common type of industry and grinders were the most common source of exposure. Symptoms of neurological disorder were more common than those of vascular disorder.

Conclusions: The authors concluded that exposure to hand transmitted vibration is common and that HAVS is one of the most common occupational diseases in Korea. However, the range and extent of hand transmitted vibration and the overall prevalence of HAVS in Korea is still unknown. More extensive research on this syndrome in order to prioritize necessary preventive measures is required.

Key Words: Vibration, Hand-arm vibration syndrome

가

가 1 420 667,000 가 . 가

(Palmer , 2000a), 222,000 가

가 Raynaud 가

(Palmer , 2000b).

145 가

100% 50% , 6% (NIOSH, 1989). 2001

(1980) 가 (, 2002).

135 , , ,

12.6% (1988) 79 가

(22.8%) 가 18

(1991) (2000) 가 . 가

가 2001 4

(. . .)

1979 165 1980 , ,

1990

가

1992 가

(, 2001). ()

가 ?

(, 2000)

8 3

가 가 2002 11 .

가 , , ,

가 , 1 ,

(. 2002).

1

Stockholm workshop scale(Brammer, 1987; Gemne, 1987)

stage 1

(

가

가

가

2)

1

1.

Table 1

2001 4 2003 2

stage 1

stage 0

stage 4

stage 1

2.

가

1)

0SN

3SN

1SN

가

Table 1. Stockholm-revised vibration syndrome classification system

| STAGE | GRADE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| .VASCULAR COMPONENT | | |
| 0 | | No attacks |
| 1 | Mild | Occasional blanching attacks affecting tips of one or more fingers |
| 2 | Moderate | Occasional attacks distal and middle phalanges of one or more fingers. |
| 3 | Severe | Frequent attacks affecting all phalanges of most fingers |
| 4 | Very severe | As in 3 with trophic skin change(tips) |
| .SENSORINEURAL COMPONENT | | |
| 0SN | | Vibration exposed-no symptoms |
| 1SN | | Intermittent or persistent numbness with or without tingling |
| 2SN | | As in 1SN with reduced sensory perception |
| 3SN | | As in 2SN with reduced tactile discrimination and manipulative dexterity |

stage 1 43 (27.9%), stage 2가 35 (22.7%), stage 3 6 (3.9%) 가 56 (36.4%) (92.9%(143) , stage 1 57 (37.0%), stage 2 가 34 (22.1%), stage 3 8 (5.2%) 2 , 4 . 1SN 81 (52.6%), 2SN 23 (14.9%), 3SN 1 (0.6%) , 1SN 92 (59.7%), 2SN 28 (18.2%), 3SN 1 (0.6%) , , stage 1

3. 가 가 , 105 (68.2%), 121 (78.6%) 84 (54.5%),

Table 3 99 (64.3%) .

83 (53.9%) 가 , 43 (27.9%), 29 (18.8%)

Stockholm workshop scale 가

Table 4

Table 3. Classification of cases according to symptom

| Types of Symptom | Number (%) |
|------------------|------------|
| vascular | 29(18.8) |
| sensorineural | 43(27.9) |
| combined | 83(53.9) |
| vTotal | 154(100.0) |

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4. 가 가 , 192 가 가 가 20 (10.4%) , 가 134 (69.8%), 가 36 (18.8%), 가 2 (1.0%) (Table 5).

Table 5. Work relatedness of cases

| Variables | Number (%) |
|------------|------------|
| Definite | 20(10.4) |
| Probable | 134(69.8) |
| Possible | 36(18.8) |
| Suspicious | 2(1.0) |
| Total | 192(100.0) |

Table 4. Stockholm workshop scale of cases

| Vascular component | | | Sensorineural component | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Stage | Lt(%) | Rt(%) | Stage | Lt(%) | Rt(%) |
| Stage0 | 70(45.5) | 55(35.7) | 0SN | 49(31.8) | 33(21.4) |
| Stage1 | 43(27.9) | 57(37.0) | 1SN | 81(52.6) | 92(59.7) |
| Stage2 | 35(22.7) | 34(22.1) | 2SN | 23(14.9) | 28(18.2) |
| Stage3 | 6(3.9) | 8(5.2) | 3SN | 1(0.6) | 1(0.6) |
| Stage4 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 154(100.0) | 154(100.0) | | 154(100.0) | 154(100.0) |

, Oliver (1979)

(caulker) 75%,

Raynaud Loriga(1911)가

18%

. Bovenzi (1980)

169

가 (dead finger)

78.7%가

, 31.3%

1974 125

, 1983 가

150

1984

1986

130,000

47%

,

22,000

17%

(Wasserman

(Pelmeur, 1998).

, 1982).

1980

(1981, 1988)

가

, 90

(2000)

(grinder)

Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS)

6

가

11

5

1990

가

3

가

가

Table 2

10

19

가 72

가

가

2

192

가

가

가

2

4%, 3

48%, 10

55%, 10

61%가

(Seyring, 1931).

