**“十一五”至“十三五”期间天津市职业中毒发病特征分析及防治**

高雅、王欣、曾强、白羽­­

300011 天津 天津市疾病预防控制中心职业健康研究所

通信作者：王欣，邮箱：h\_angel@126.com

**【摘要】目的** 分析“十一五”至“十三五”至期间天津市职业中毒发病特点和规律，为制定有效的干预措施和防治策略提供科学依据。**方法** 根据2006至2020年“职业病及健康危害因素监测信息系统”天津市职业中毒的数据资料，经EXCEL表格整理后，使用SPSS软件对数据资料进行流行病学统计分析。**结果** “十一五”至“十三五”期间天津市累计报告职业性化学中毒共234例，其中急性职业中毒49例，慢性职业中毒185例。急性职业中毒病例数呈先上升后下降趋势，慢性职业中毒病例数整体呈下降趋势。环城四区急性职业中毒报告病例数比例较高，滨海新区慢性职业中毒报告病例数比例较高。男性职业中毒病例明显高于女性。发病年龄集中于45~55岁，急性职业中毒病例工龄不足一年人数最多，以窒息性气体中毒（一氧化碳中毒）为主，高发行业为化学原料和化学制品制造业。慢性职业中毒病例工龄集中于10~19年，以有机溶剂中毒（苯中毒）为主，高发行业为化学原料和化学制品制造业。 **结论** 天津市对于职业中毒的防治应根据本市急、慢性职业中毒毒物种类、地区经济差异、行业类别和劳动者分布等特点，分层次、有重点的开展精准职业病防治及卫生监测与管理。

**【关键词】**职业中毒；流行病学研究；防治策略

**基金项目：**天津市医学重点建设学科（TJYXZDXK-066B）

**Analysis and prevention of occupational poisoning in Tianjin during the period of "11th Five-Year Plan" to "13th Five-Year Plan"**

*GaoYa,Wang Xin,ZengQiang,BaiYu*

*Tianjin Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Tianjin 300011, China*

*Corresponding author: Wang Xin ，E-mail:h\_angel@126.com*

**【Abstract】Objective** The characteristics and regularity of occupational poisoning in Tianjin during the period of "11th Five-Year Plan" to "13th Five-Year Plan" were analyzed to provide scientific basis for formulating effective intervention measures and prevention strategies. **Methods** Based on the data of occupational poisoning in Tianjin from 2006 to 2020 in the "Occupational Disease and Health Hazard Monitoring Information System", the data were sorted by EXCEL and analyzed by SPSS software. **Results** A total of 234 cases of occupational chemical poisoning were reported in Tianjin during the period of "11th Five-Year Plan" to "13th Five-Year Plan", including 49 cases of acute occupational poisoning and 185 cases of chronic occupational poisoning. The number of acute occupational poisoning cases increased first and then decreased, while the number of chronic occupational poisoning cases decreased as a whole. The proportion of acute occupational poisoning cases was higher in the four districts around the city, and the proportion of chronic occupational poisoning cases was higher in Binhai New Area. The cases of occupational poisoning in males were significantly higher than those in females. The age of the disease is concentrated in 45-55 years old, and the number of acute occupational poisoning cases is less than one year, mainly in asphyxiating gas poisoning (carbon monoxide poisoning), and the high incidence industry is chemical raw materials and chemical products manufacturing. The working age of chronic occupational poisoning cases was concentrated in 10~19 years, mainly organic solvent poisoning (benzene poisoning), and the high incidence industry was chemical raw materials and chemical products manufacturing. **Conclusion** The prevention and treatment of occupational poisoning in Tianjin should be based on the characteristics of acute and chronic occupational poisoning poisons, regional economic differences, industry categories and labor distribution, and carry out precise occupational disease prevention and health monitoring and management at different levels and with emphasis。

**【Keywords】**Occupational poisoning；Epidemiology；Control strategy

**【Fund program】** Tianjin Key Medical Discipline(Specialty) Construction Project（TJYXZDXK-066B）