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• 中文關鍵字	醫療監控方法；職業暴露；醫療技術人員；獸醫人員	
• 英文關鍵字	Medical surveillance；Occupational exposure；Medical technological personnel；Veterinary professional	
• 中文摘要	<p>國外文獻指出,醫療保健服務業是所有行業中發生感染性疾病最高的一群,此外,其皮膚炎和呼吸道過敏的發生率也偏高,是值得職業衛生單位多加關注的職業族群。過去醫事人員的職業危害研究以護理人員為對象居多,鮮有針對技術人員進行研究者,而獸醫業雖為我國勞工安全衛生法中所謂醫療保健服務業所涵蓋,但過去國內缺乏完整的獸醫業者職業暴露及傷病資料之收集。故本研究選擇上述二個職業族群為研究對象,進行職業暴露與傷病調查。在醫療技術人員方面,本研究以北部地區醫事檢驗人員為對象,分層抽樣進行結構式自填問卷調查,共完成 453 份有效問卷。在獸醫人員方面,本研究以 1,317 位全國動物醫療院所之獸醫師(佐)為研究對象,以郵寄結構式自填問卷的方式進行之,共完成有效問卷共 390 份。研究結果摘要如下: (1)自認為環境中可能之危害因子,醫檢人員問卷結果排名前五位為針扎(89.2%)、化學品接觸(88.7%)、空調或通風換氣不良(83.3%)、生物感染(81.2%)、割刺傷(78.4%),而醫院工作人員的危害認知明顯高於檢驗所及其他機構人員。獸醫人員問卷結果排名前五位則為動物攻擊(如咬、踢、抓、啄傷) (97.2%)、針扎(87.1%)、經動物接觸或空氣傳染之生物性感染(72.2%)、化學品接觸(62.0%)及割刺傷(55.3%)。 (2)醫檢人員之疾病盛行率前五位為過敏性鼻炎(14.3%)、溼疹(12.1%)、消化性潰瘍(11.5%)、B 型肝炎(10.6%)及過敏性皮膚炎(8.4%)。獸醫人員之疾病盛行率前五位為過敏性鼻炎(20.8%)、消化性潰瘍(9.3%)、過敏性皮膚炎(8.4%),溼疹(5.5%)和接觸性皮膚炎(5.8%)。 (3)醫檢人員手部皮膚疾病不如預期嚴重,症狀持續達三個月以上者僅 9.7%,而表示在從事醫檢工作前即有皮膚症狀者有 8.5%之多,故推斷因工作而致的手部皮膚病患僅約 1%。 (4)醫檢人員針扎發生率為 0.25 人次/年;獸醫人員針扎發生率 6.3 人次/年,獸醫人員針扎發生率比美國高出許多,除因對動物注射或抽血時動物隨意扭動、固定不易外,可能與防護措施不足及未接受針扎之教育訓練有關。 (5)獸醫人員遭受動物攻擊的發生率為 2.1 人次/月。攻擊種類以咬傷居高,手部(97.8%)是最常受到攻擊的部位。 (6)醫檢人員肺結核盛行率高出全國盛行率一倍(1.3% vs. 0.65%),是否與工作場所感染有關宜進一步探討。 (7)近六成的受訪醫檢人員抱怨工作場所通風換氣不良,並認為通風換氣為最需改善之職業安全衛生問題。 (8)開業獸醫平均每週工作時數長達 70.7 小時,六成受訪者認為工作時間太長,</p>	

工時過長除環境危害因子暴露量增加外,亦容易引發身體機能疲憊、注意力不集中而造成意外傷害的增加。(9)開業獸醫曾「診療過」的人畜共通傳染病,以「貓抓熱」(61.2%)及「輪癬」(52.3%)最多,但因此而曾受到感染者,以「輪癬」(29.4%)、「弓蟲症」(25.5%)最高。(10)醫檢與獸醫人員,均有四成左右感到工作壓力,應進一步瞭解壓力原因並尋求紓解之道。

It has been suggested that medical personnel has highly prevalent rates on infectious diseases, skin diseases and respiratory allergy. However, there were limited data of health status and environmental exposure on this high risk group, especially on medical technologists and veterinarians. A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted to collect occupational exposure and health data for these two professionals. A total of 453 and 390 effective questionnaire were collected for medical technologists and veterinarians respectively. The major findings were as follows: (1) The top 5 recognized risk factors were needlestick injury (89.2%), chemical contact (88.7%), poor ventilation (83.3%), biological infection (81.2%) and cuts/stabs (78.4%) for medical technologists, however, the recognized risk orders for veterinarian interviewees were animal attack (97.2%), needlestick (87.1%), biological infection (72.2%), chemical contact (62.0%) and cuts/stabs (55.3%). (2) The diseases prevalent rates on medical technologists in order were allergic rhinitis (14.3%), eczema (12.1%), ulcer on digestive tract (11.5%), hepatitis B infection (10.6%) and allergic dermatitis (8.4%); and there was difference of the order of veterinarians, they were allergic rhinitis (20.8%), ulcer on digestive tract (9.3%), allergic dermatitis (8.4%), eczema (5.5%) and contact dermatitis (5.8%). (3) We expected that the work associated skin diseases should be high. However, the skin disorders on hands which medical technologists suffered were only about 1%. (4) The incident rates of needlestick injury were 0.25 and 6.3 sticks/person/year for medical technologists and veterinarians respectively. (5) The incident rate of animal attack among veterinarians was 2.1 attacks/person/month, bites were the most common attacks, and hands were the most frequent attack parts. (6) The prevalence of lung T.B. (1.3%) was higher than national prevalence, which was 0.65%. It is worth our concern that there might be a correlation between lung T.B. prevalence and infectious sources in the work environment. (7) Nearly 60% medical technologists complained the poor ventilation in work environment, it was the top occupational safety and health problem. (8) About 60% veterinarians considered that they had long work time (70.7 hr/wk). It was indeed lengthy when compared to the average work time of employee in Taiwan, which was 46.8 hr/wk. (9) The common zoonotic diseases which veterinarians have been diagnosed were cat scratch fever and ringworm. However, ringworm and toxoplasmosis were the most frequently reported zoonotic infections. (10) Approximately 40% of both professionals suffered work stress, thus finding the causes of stress and the relieving methods should be subsequently addressed.

- 英文摘要