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• 英文關鍵字	Aquatic Products；Mercury；Acceptable Daily Intake		
• 中文摘要	<p>研究目的 本研究主要為監測台北都會區及台南台鹼安順廠周邊市售水產品中總汞濃度，藉由問卷評估台北都會區一般民眾及台南台鹼安順廠周邊漁村居民的汞暴露量及民眾對水產品食用之認知、態度、行為。採樣對象 共完成 277 份台北都會區及台南台鹼安順廠周邊居民之問卷訪視，也完成台北都會區及台南台鹼安順廠周邊市售水產品 529 個。研究方法 本研究使用汞分析儀(Hiranuma HG-310, Hitachi)分析水產品中總汞濃度，並使用問卷訪視得知民眾水產品食用量、食用種類並分析民眾水產品食用之態度、認知及行為。結果 台北地區及台鹼安順廠舊址週邊魚類平均總汞濃度分別為 $0.113 \pm 0.145 \text{ ug/g}$ ($0.0037 \sim 0.7732 \text{ ug/g}$)、$0.202 \pm 0.403 \text{ ug/g}$ ($0.018 \sim 3.106 \text{ ug/g}$) (濕重)；蝦、貝及軟足類平均總汞濃度分別為 $0.026 \pm 0.036 \text{ ug/g}$ ($0.0004 \sim 0.1998 \text{ ug/g}$)、$0.426 \pm 0.921 \text{ ug/g}$ ($0.008 \sim 4.025 \text{ ug/g}$) (濕重)。評估民眾汞攝入量發現台北都會區民眾僅有 7.1% 超過 U.S.EPA 及 U.S.FDA 訂定的標準 0.4 ug/kg/day，但有 35.2% 漁村居民超過此標準。在水產品食用的態度及認知當中，可以發現絕大多數的受訪者認為台灣地區的水產品有受污染的可能(76.0%)，且污染程度屬嚴重或非常嚴重(31.3%)，且覺得自己所食用的水產品是安全或非常安全的僅佔 28.2%，但是在最後的「行為部分」卻發現，不安全的海鮮仍然不會太大幅度的影響民眾對水產食品的依賴，僅有 13.9% 的受訪者會減少食用水產品；可見台灣傳統飲食習慣對民眾的影響甚鉅。</p>		
• 英文摘要	<p>Objective The aim of this study was to determine current mercury concentration in seafood in Taipei and Tainan, and assess the mercury exposure in Taiwanese who lived in fishing village and Taipei city. To understand the knowledge, attitude and practice (K.A.P.) that were associated with fish consumption. Sample People who lived in Taipei and Tainan finish a dietary questionnaire (N=277) and We determined the</p>		

concentrations of mercury in 529 aquatic products which were buy from Taipei and Tainan. Methods We administered a questionnaire to each one and collected the aquatic products. Mercury concentrations in seafood were measured using mercury analyzer (Hiranuma HG-310, Hitachi). A dietitian calculated the quantity of fish consumed and understand the K.A.P. from the questionnaire. Results The average levels of total mercury in fish from Taipei and Tainan are $0.113 \pm 0.145 \text{ ug/g}$ ($0.0037 \sim 0.7732 \text{ ug/g}$) and $0.202 \pm 0.403 \text{ ug/g}$ ($0.018 \sim 3.106 \text{ ug/g}$) (wet weight), respectively. Estimated the mercury intake of participants in Taipei and Tainan have 7.1% and 35.2% over the recommend value (0.4 ug/kg/day) in U.S.EPA and U.S.FDA. In questionnaire analysis, we can find that most interviewers think aquatic products of Taiwan has possible to polluted (76.0%), and the degree of pollute is serious or very serious (31.3%), consider that aquatic products who ate is safe or very safe only accounting for 28.2%. But most people will not change their fish consumption rate, only 13.9% of the interviewers will reduce the consumption rate.