PNEUMOCONIOSIS IN CHINAADVANCES IN PREVENTION AND CONTROL

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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- POLICY AND STATEGIES
- LEGISLATIONS AND HEALTH STANDARDS
- TECHNICAL MEASURES-EIGHT CHINESE CHARACTER GUIDELINE
- ACHIEVEMENTS
- CURRENT SITUATION
- PROBLEMS

POLICY FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF PNEUMOCONIOSES

- Mobilizing the whole society to participate
- Developing and perfecting the legal system of occupational health
- Development of science and technology
- prevention first
- Readjustment of the industrial structure
- Strengthening the comprehensive administration and management

TECHNICAL STRATEGIES FOR ELIMINATION OF PNEUMOCONIOSES

- Engineering prevention as the first-Primary prevention
- Technical innovation for dust control
- Looking for substitute of high free silica
- Strengthening personal protection
- Health surveillance for workers exposed to dust

THE MAIN ACTIVITIES

- Government activities-Legislation
- Enterprises activities-A campaign of technical innovation-eight character guideline-Engineering prevention
- Occupational health professional activities
 - **Development of health standards for workplaces**
 - * Epidemiological study to clarify the situation
 - ★ Occupational health services-monitoring of workplaces and health surveillance

ISSUED LEGAL DOCUMENTS CONCERNING PNEUMOCONIOSIS CONTROL (1)

- The Decision on Prevention of Hazards of Silica Dust in Factories and Mines in May, 1956;
- The Technical Measures for Prevention of Silica Dust Hazards in Mines in March, 1958;
- The Measures for Tuberculosis Control in Workers with Silica Dust Exposure in March 1958;
- The Implementing Measures of Medical Prevention for Workers Exposed to Silica Dust Operation in July 1963;
- The Provision for Pneumoconiosis Control issued by the State Council in December 1987;

ISSUED LEGAL DOCUMENTS CONCERNING PNEUMOCONIOSES CONTROL (2)

- The list of Occupational Diseases and the Provision on Management of Occupational Disease Patients issued jointly by the Ministries of Health, Labor, Finance and General Union of China in 1987
- The Measures of Diagnosis and Management of Occupational Diseases issued by the Ministry of Health in 1980s.
- The National Law on Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases implemented, May 2002

CONTENTS OF THE NATIONAL LAW OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

- Chapter I General Provisions
- Chapter II Prevention at An Earlier Stage
- Chapter III Protection and Management in the Process of Work
- Chapter IV Diagnosis of Occupational Diseases and Security of Patients with Occupational Diseases
- Chapter V Supervision and Inspection
- Chapter VI Legal Liabilities
- Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH STANDARD

- Up to now there are 376 items of health standards at workplaces, of which 47 are related to dusts. These are mainly the standards of maximum allowable concentration, and technical standards for dust measures.
- The first diagnostic criteria for pneumoconioses were developed in 1957 and it was revised consequently in 1963, 1986, and 1999.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR DUSTS (GBZ 2-2002)

Categories of dusts	Concentration of silica	TWA	TWA of
	(%)	(total dust)	respiratory
		(mg/m^3)	dusts
		(1118/1111)	(mg/m^3)
Silicon dust	50-80	0.7	0.3
	>80	0.5	0.2
	10-50	1.0	0.7
Coal dust	<10	4	2.5
Cement dust	<10	4	1.5
Welding dust		4	
Talcum dust	<10	3	1
Aluminum oxide		4	
Graphite dust	<10	4	2
Carbon black dust		4	
silicon carbide dust		8	4
Mica dust		2	1.5
Ashastas dust		0.8f/m1	

"EIGHT-CHARACTER GUIDELINE "FOR DUST CONTROL- AS PRIMARY PREVENTION

- watering for wet operation (shui-7K)
- ventilation to discharge thusts (Fen-风)
- airtight operation to seal dusts off (mi-密)
- technical innovation and reform, (ge-草)
- personal protection (hu-护)
- Training and education in knowledge of health and safety (xuan-宣)
- maintenance and management of dust preventing facilities (bao-保)
- supervision and monitoring (cha-查).











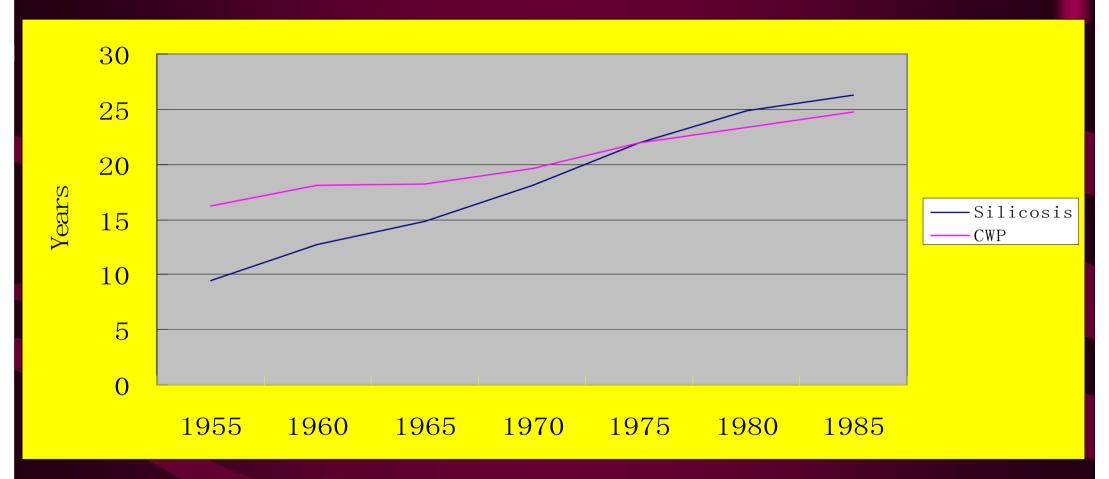




ACHIEVENMENTS AFTER THE ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE DUST CONTROL MEASURES

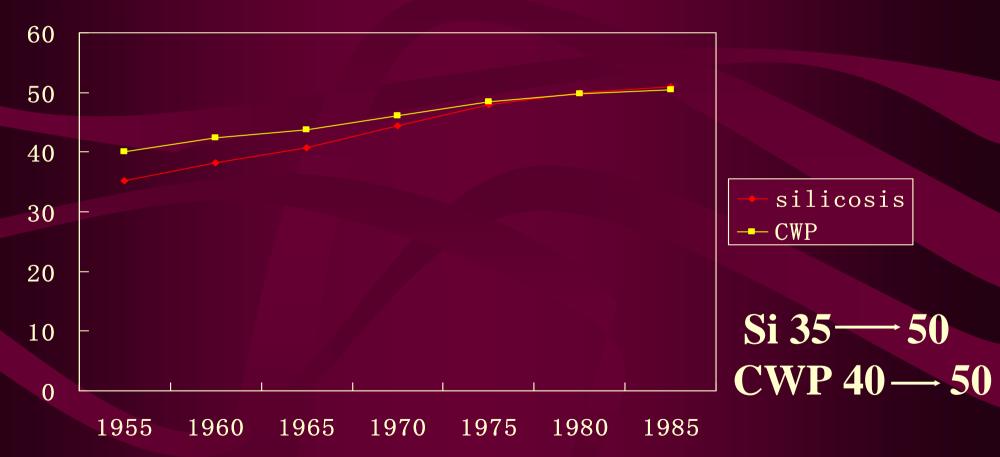
- About 70% workplaces compliance with the health standard in state-owner enterprises
- Dust concentration were extremely decreased
 1118mg/m³ ~ 1.93mg/ m³ 1957-- 1967 in Yaogangxian
- No case of silicosis occurred after wet operation since 1963 in Dongfen mine

latency of working period for occurrence of silicosis and CWP

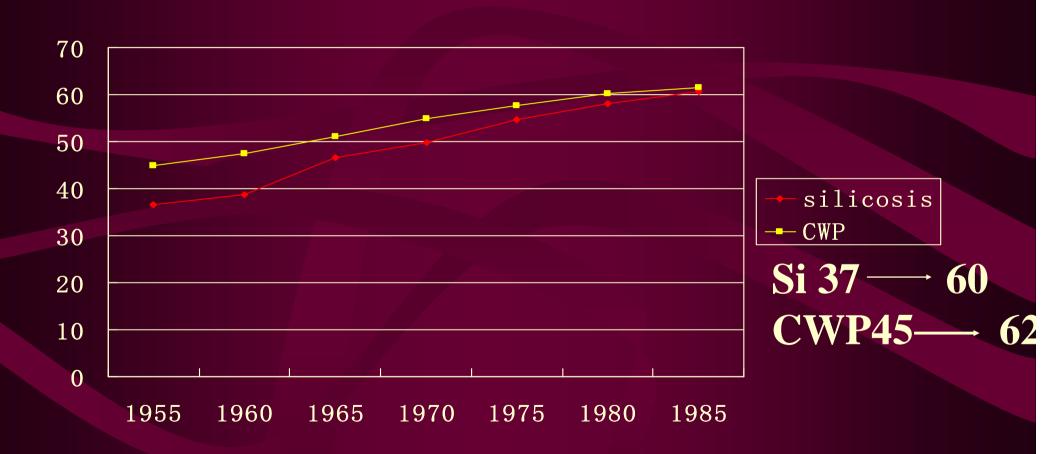


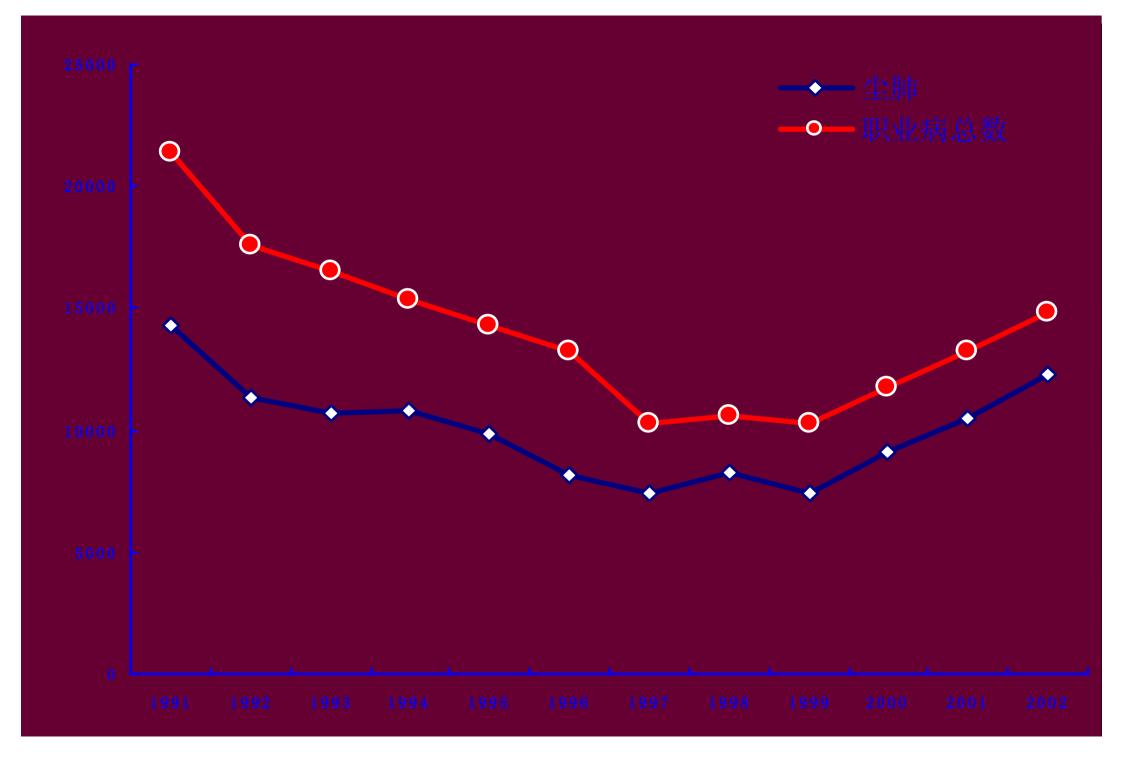
Silicosis 9 ——26 CWP 16—— 25

Age of occurrence of silicosis and CWP



Age of death for silicosis and CWP patients with calendar





MEDICAL SCREENING AND HEALTH SURVEILLANCE as secondary prevention

Medical screening examination started in 1951 and has become a routine work in the country. According to an analysis of data in recent years, the annual rate of medical screening covered about 30% of workers exposed to dust, and newly detected cases of pneumoconiosis are 10-15 thousand every year.

CURRENT SITUATION OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS IN CHINA

NUMBER OF CASES WITH PNEUMOXONIOSES BY THE END OF 2003

Cumulative cases 588741

Death cases 141024

Fatality 23.9%

Prevalence cases 446347

New cases/2002 12248

Case died/each year 3000-5000

Number of cases different pneumoconiosis

- Silicosis
- CWP
- Others

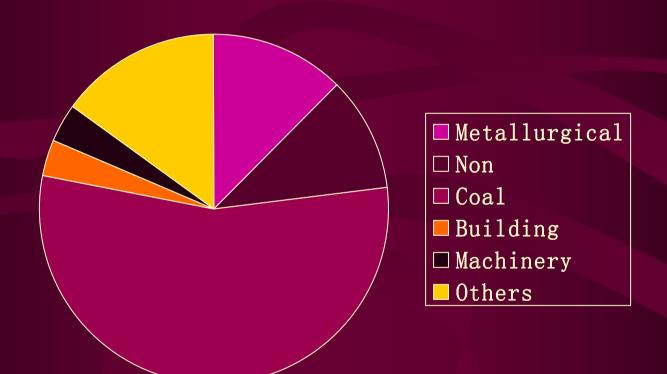
- 48.3%
- 39.6%
 - 12.1%

NUMBER OF CASES IN INDUSTRIES

 Metal 	llurgical	12.4%
212000		

- Non-ferrous metallurgical 10.3%
- Coal & coke 54.5%
- Building materials 3.5%
- Machinery 3.4%

Number of cases with pneumoconiosis in industries



THE KEY PROBLEMS FOR ELIMINATION OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS

- Negligence of the occupational hazard control in Economic development
- Changes of economic and industrial structures
- Growing of SSEs, private enterprises and migrant workers rapidly
- Low education levels leading to unawareness and Lack of knowledge in protection







HIGHLIGHTS FOR PNEUMOCONIOSIS ELIMINATION

- Put the priority in prevention and control of pneumoconiosis as the policy of OH
- Enforce the inspection and management
- Pre-evaluation on occupational hazards as primary prevention
- Strengthening OHS, specially for SSEs and migrant workers-Risk assessment, Health surveillance, Health education & promotion

OUR RESPONSIBILITY ON ELIMINATION OF PNEUMOCONIOSES

It is our responsibility to respond to ILO/WHO International Program on Global Elimination of Silicosis.

A long way to go for the goal