

In Germany occupational diseases are therefore governed by statutory provisions and the involved medical circumstances are made subject to scientific examinations.

The paper will outline the regulations for occupational diseases (e.g. the entity responsible for covering the costs: pensions etc.) in the German Social Code and explain the practice-relevant ordinances (such as the notification obligation).

Of decisive importance for occupational respiratory cancers is their classification in the corresponding list of the German Ordinance on Occupational Diseases. Prior to being included on the respective list, the clinical pictures are presented to the experts by publication of the scientific arguments concerning the occupational causality. After inclusion onto the official list they are additionally made publicly accessible by means of an information leaflet.

Furthermore, a comparison is made with the conditions for occupational respiratory cancers set by the European List of Occupational Diseases, for which – as in Germany – leaflets in the form of “Information Notices on Diagnosis of Occupational Diseases” are issued.

## 职业性呼吸系统癌症 – 政府对策

(作者及单位见原文)

### 关键词

职业性呼吸系统癌症的分类对于这类疾病的预防、康复和赔偿等都具有重要意义。

因此，在德国，职业病是根据一些法规条款和包括通过科学检查所作出的医疗结论来进行管理。

本文将概括一些德国社会法规中有关职业病的规章制度（如赔偿、养老金制度等），并解释一些现行的条例（如告知义务）。

决定职业性呼吸系统癌症的重要性是根据《德国职业病有关条例》的分类名单。在职业性呼吸系统癌症归入相关的分类名单之前，关于职业病因的科学论据临床描述资料将提供给专家。而在归入相关条例之后，还要通过告示方式得到公众理解。

此外，与《欧洲职业病名单》规定的职业性呼吸系统癌症相比较，在德国的规定是颁布“职业病诊断通知书”。

### WG-4-4

## MALIGNANT MESOTHELIOMA MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1999–2001

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**Key Words** mesothelioma, mortality, occupations

Malignant mesothelioma (category C45 in the 10<sup>th</sup> revision of the International Classification of Diseases) is an occupational respiratory disease which is strongly associated with asbestos exposure. This paper describes demographic, geographic, and occupational distribution of mesothelioma mortality in the United States, 1999-2001. The data were obtained from National Center for Health Statistics multiple-cause-of-death records. We calculated mortality rates (per million per year) age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population, and proportionate mortality ratios (PMRs) by occupation and industry, adjusted for age, sex, and race.

Total number of deaths (n=7,525) was based on U.S. residents aged 15-years and older with any mention of mesothelioma on the death certificates. The overall age-adjusted mortality rate was 11.52 with males (22.34) showing a six-fold higher mortality rate than females (3.94). Geographical distribution of mesothelioma mortality indicates that it is predominantly coastal. Occupations with significantly elevated PMRs included 'plumbers and pipefitters' (PMR=4.8) and 'mechanical engineers' (PMR=3.0). Industries with significantly elevated PMRs included 'ship and boat building and repairing' (PMR=6.0) and 'industrial and miscellaneous chemicals' (PMR=4.8). These surveillance findings can be useful in identifying those industries and occupations with higher mesothelioma mortality rates.

## 美国 1999-2001 年恶性间皮瘤死亡率

(作者及单位见原文)

**关键词** 间皮瘤, 死亡率, 职业

恶性间皮瘤(国际疾病分类第十次修订版中的分类是 C45)是一种与石棉暴露紧密相关的职业性呼吸疾病。本文描述了 1999-2001 年美国恶性间皮瘤的死亡情况在人口、地理和职业方面的分布。数据来源于美国卫生统计中心多因素死亡记录。我们根据职业和工业因素调整年龄、性别和种族后,计算了间皮瘤的死亡率(/百万·年)和比例死亡比(PMRs),年龄调整为 2000 个美国标准人口。

间皮瘤的总死亡数(7,525 例)是根据美国有间皮瘤死亡证明的 15 岁以上居民统计的。年龄调整后的死亡率为 11.52,男性(22.34)是女性(3.94)的六倍。间皮瘤死亡率的地理分布主要集中在沿海地区。职业分布为“管子工和管子修理工”(PMR=4.8)和“机械工程师”(PMR=3.0)的比例死亡比(PMRs)明显增高。工业分布表明在“船舶制造和船舶修理工业”(PMR=6.0)和“化工及混和化工工业”(PMR=4.8)的比例死亡比(PMRs)也明显增高。这些调查结果对于说明上述工业和职业部门具有较高的间皮瘤死亡率是有用的。

### WG-5-1

## EVALUATION ON FIVE YEARS (1999-2003) IMPLEMENTING THE SILICOSIS PREVENTION PROJECT IN VIETNAM

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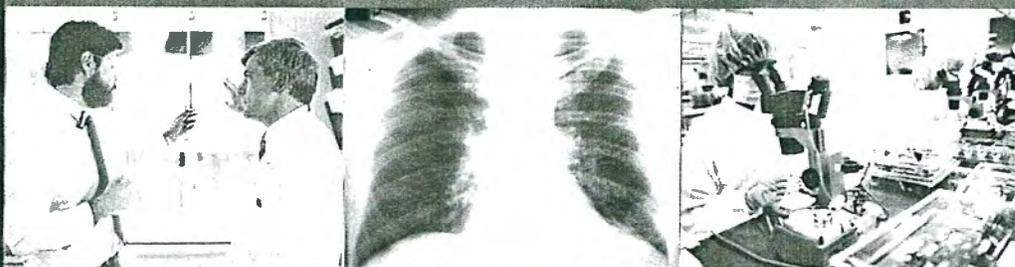


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## Abstracts 论文摘要集

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