

คำจำกัดความที่ใช้

ก่อนบวช หมายถึง พระที่เริ่มอุปนุทรีก่อนบวชเป็นเณร หรือพระ
 หลังบวช หมายถึง พระที่เริ่มอุปนุทรีขณะบวชเป็นเณร หรือพระ

ผู้รายงานบรรณาธิการ

(Editorial Note)

นางสาววรรณิกา วงศ์ไกรศรีทอง ฝ่ายประเมินผล กองระบาดวิทยา
 การศึกษาเรื่องการอุปนุทรีเป็นเรื่องน่าสนใจ
 ต่อผู้ทำงานสาธารณสุข เนื่องจากการอุปนุทรีเป็นปัจจัยเสี่ยง
 ต่อการเกิดโรคหลายชนิด เช่น มะเร็งปอด หลอดเลือดหัวใจตีบ
 และ โรคปอดอื่น ๆ ในปัจจุบันมีการศึกษาเรื่องการอุปนุทรีในคนไทย
 ค่อนข้างน้อย จึงน่าจะสนับสนุนให้มีการศึกษาเช่นนี้อย่างกว้าง
 ขวางต่อไป

ข่าวการศึกษาและฝึกอบรมด้านระบาดวิทยา

CDC Course in International Epidemiology
 June 30 - July 25, 1986

The Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, will offer a four-week course in epidemiologic methods from June 30 to July 25, 1986. The course, known as the International Track of the annual Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) course, will be structured as follows:

Week 1: Introduction to the Centers for Disease Control -- presentations on the organization and work of the CDC by representatives of each center, with examples of outbreak investigations, long-term studies in infectious and chronic disease, and preventive services. Participants will have the opportunity to schedule individual meetings with scientists at CDC who are involved in similar fields of special interest.

Week 2: Core EIS course -- participants will join incoming EIS officers and domestic health personnel for a series of lectures on basic epidemiologic methods and basic statistical analysis. Lectures will be complemented by individual and small group discussions of problems based on past CDC investigations. These problems require the application of theoretical principles to practical situations.

Week 3-4: International Track EIS course -- participants will continue to become familiar with epidemiologic methods and analytical techniques through four major activities:

NIOSH Recommendations for Occupational Safety and Health Standards. (ต่อจากฉบับที่ 9; Vol.17 No. 9)

Potential Hazard*	OSHA Standard	NIOSH Recommendations		
		NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit(s)†	Health Effect(s) Considered	Comments
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (February 1978)	0.2 mg/m ³ , 8-hr TWA (Skin)	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA	central nervous system and metabolic effects	Blood and urine monitoring required; skin and eye contact should be prevented; possible delayed effects
Dinitro-toluene (CIB July 1985)	1.5 mg/m ³ , 8-hr TWA (Skin)	Reduce exposure to lowest feasible level	Cancer; potential for reproductive effects	Skin contact to be prevented
Dioxane (September 1977)	100 ppm (360 mg/m ³), 8-hr TWA (Skin)	1 ppm (3.6 mg/m ³) ceiling (30 min)	Cancer; liver and kidney effects	Blood and urine testing required; skin contact should be prevented
Dioxin (CIB January 1984)	None	Reduce exposure to lowest feasible level	Cancer; chloracne	None
Elevated workstations, emergency egress from (December 1975)	Sections under Subpart E, Means of Egress, General Industry Standards, and Subpart R, Special Industries (29 CFR 1910.261)	Various recommendations concerning means and availability of egress	Trauma and injury	None
Epichlorohydrin (September 1976; revised in CIB October 1978)	5 ppm (19 mg/m ³), 8-hr TWA	Minimize occupational exposure	Cancer; mutagenesis; reproductive effects; skin, kidney, liver, and respiratory effects	Skin contact should be prevented

*Date recommendation was transmitted to OSHA is in parentheses.

†NIOSH TWA recommendations are based on exposures up to 10 hours unless otherwise noted.

(ต่อหน้า 133)

NIOSH Recommendations for Occupational Safety and Health Standards (ต่อจากหน้า 128)

Potential Hazard*	OSHA Standard	NIOSH Recommendations		
		NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit(s) [†]	Health Effect(s) Considered	Comments
Ethylene dibromide (August 1977; revised November 1983; reaffirmed February 1984 as part of NIOSH testimony at OSHA hearing)	20 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 30 ppm acceptable ceiling; 50 ppm maximum peak (5 min)	0.045 ppm (0.38 mg/m ³), 8-hr TWA; 0.13 ppm (1 mg/m ³) ceiling (15 min)	Cancer; mutagenesis; damage to skin, eyes, heart, liver, spleen, and respiratory and central nervous systems	Workers to be warned of potential reproductive abnormalities and cancer; hazardous liquid; contact to be prevented
Ethylene dichloride (March 1976; revised in CIB April 1978; revised September 1978)	50 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 100 ppm acceptable ceiling; 200 ppm maximum ceiling (5 min in 3 hr)	1 ppm (4 mg/m ³) TWA; 2 ppm (8 mg/m ³) ceiling (15 min)	Cancer; nervous system, respiratory, heart, and liver effects	Nursing infants of exposed mothers at risk
Ethylene oxide (Special Hazard Review September 1977; revised July 1983 as part of NIOSH testimony at OSHA hearing)	1 ppm (1.8 mg/m ³), 8-hr TWA	< 0.1 ppm (0.18 mg/m ³), 8-hr TWA; 5 ppm (9 mg/m ³) ceiling (10 min/day)	Cancer; mutagenesis; reproductive effects	Blood monitoring and medical counseling recommended
Ethylene thiourea (Special Hazard Review October 1978)	None	Should be used in encapsulated form in industry; worker exposure to be minimized	Carcinogenesis and teratogenesis	Workers to be informed of carcinogenic and teratogenic hazards; special attention to be given to thyroid function tests

March 21, 1986

Potential Hazard*	NIOSH Recommendations		
	OSHA Standard	NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit(s)†	Health Effect(s) Considered
Excavations, development of draft construction safety standards for (Technical Guideline (29 CFR 1926, Subpart P) May 1983)	Many aspects covered under OSHA regulations governing excavations, trenching, and shoring practices in the construction industry	Many work-practice recommendations concerning safety standards for excavations	Injury and death
Fibrous glass (April 1977)	15 mg/m ³ total dust; 5 mg/m ³ respirable fraction (nuisance dust)	3 million fibers/m ³ TWA (fibers $\leq$ 3.5 μ m diameter and $\geq$ 10 μ m length); 5 mg/m ³ TWA (total fibrous glass)	Eye, skin, and respiratory effects
Fluorides, inorganic (June 1975)	2.5 mg/m ³ , 8-hr TWA	2.5 mg F/m ³ TWA	Kidney and bone effects
Fluorocarbon polymers, decomposition products (September 1977)	None	Various recommendations emphasizing good work practices, engineering controls, and medical management	Lung effects; polymer fume fever
Formaldehyde (December 1976; revised in CIB April 1981)	3 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 5 ppm acceptable ceiling; 10 ppm maximum ceiling (30 min)	Minimize workplace exposure levels; limit exposure to lowest feasible level	Cancer
Furfuryl alcohol (March 1979)	50 ppm (200 mg/m ³), 8-hr TWA	50 ppm (200 mg/m ³) TWA	Respiratory effects

Comments

None

NIOSH recommends that this limit also apply to other manmade fibers

Urine monitoring required

Workroom air to be monitored for inorganic fluorides and hydrogen fluoride

Medical surveillance; skin protection

None

*Date recommendation was transmitted to OSHA is in parentheses.

†NIOSH TWA recommendations are based on exposures up to 10 hours unless otherwise noted.

(อ่านต่อฉบับที่ 13; Vol. 17 No.1)