

2006—2020 年浙江省职业性噪声聋报告病例特征分析

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摘要：

[背景] 目前,噪声导致的职业性听力损失问题日趋严重,职业性噪声聋已成为我国第二大职业病。

[目的] 分析浙江省职业性听力损失发病特点,为制定听力保护策略和措施提供依据。

[方法] 通过职业病网络报告系统收集 2006—2020 年浙江省新发职业性噪声聋病例资料以及 2015—2020 年参加职业性噪声暴露健康体检劳动者的听力检查结果,描述职业性噪声聋新发病例的地区、年份、行业、企业规模、年龄分布和发病年龄、工龄情况,以及职业暴露于噪声的劳动者各年份在职业健康体检中发现的高频听力升高的检出情况。

[结果] 2006—2020 年,浙江省报告职业性噪声聋病例共 575 例,其中,男性 526 例,女性 49 例。患者发病年龄为 (44.8 ± 8.0) 岁,男、女间发病年龄差异有统计学意义 ($t=3.420, P=0.001$) ;发病工龄 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 为 9.0(5.5, 13.2) 年。2006—2020 年间,职业性噪声聋病例数及其占当年职业病总例数的构成呈上升趋势,年平均增长速度为 22.11%。病例主要分布在杭州、宁波和嘉兴市,分别为 194 例、140 例和 112 例,占全省总病例数的 77.5%。分布行业以制造业为主,为 515 例,占 89.6%;经济类型以私营经济企业为主,为 330 例,占 57.4%,不同经济类型的发病工龄差异有统计学意义 ($H=29.081, P<0.001$) ;中、小微型企业病例分别为 215 例和 265 例,合计占总病例数 83.5%。

[结论] 2006—2020 年间,浙江省职业性噪声聋发病人数呈不断增长趋势,发病工龄相对较短,并呈现区域性、行业性聚集等特征。

关键词： 噪声 ; 职业暴露 ; 噪声聋 ; 职业病 ; 听力损失

Characteristics of occupational hearing loss in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020 ZOU Hua¹, FANG Xinglin¹, ZHOU Lifang¹, ZHANG Meibian² (1. Occupational Health and Radiation Protection Institute, Zhejiang Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310051, China; 2. National Institute of Occupational Health and Poison Control, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing 100050, China)

Abstract:

[Background] Occupational hearing loss associated with noise is becoming more and more serious, and occupational noise-induced deafness has become the second most frequently reported occupational disease in China.

[Objective] To characterize occupational hearing loss in Zhejiang Province so as to provide a basis for the formulation of hearing protection strategies and measures.

[Methods] Through the occupational diseases reporting system, the data of new cases of occupational noise-induced deafness in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020 and the audiometry results of laborers who were exposed to occupational noise and participated in physical examinations from 2015 to 2020 were collected. The distribution of new cases of occupational noise-induced deafness were described in categories of region, year, industry, enterprise scale, age, onset age, and length of work, as well as the detection of increased high-frequency hearing threshold of workers who ordered occupational health examination in each year.

[Results] A total of 575 cases of occupational noise-induced deafness were reported in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020, of which 526 cases were male and 49 were female. The mean onset



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age of patients with noise-induced deafness was (44.8±8.0) years. There was a significant difference in mean onset age between male and female ($t=3.420, P=0.001$). The median length of work [$M (P_{25}, P_{75})$] at the time of onset was 9.0 (5.5, 13.2) years. The number of cases of noise-induced deafness and its proportion to the total number of occupational diseases in a year showed an increasing trend from 2006 to 2020 and the average annual growth rate was 22.11%. The patients were mainly distributed in the Hangzhou, Ningbo, and Jiaxing, and the number of cases were 194, 140, and 112, respectively, accounting for 77.5% of the total cases in Zhejiang Province. Manufacturing industry was dominant one in terms of the number of cases, which accounted for 89.6% (515 cases). Private economic enterprise, in terms of economic type, accounted for 57.4% (330 cases). There were significant differences in the length of work at the time of onset among different economic types of enterprises ($H=29.081, P<0.001$). There were 215 cases in the medium-sized enterprises and 265 in the small- and micro-sized enterprises, respectively, accounting for 83.5% of the total number of cases.

[Conclusions] From 2006 to 2020, the cases of occupational noise-induced deafness in Zhejiang Province present an increasing trend, with a relatively short length of work at the time of onset, and regional and industrial agglomeration.

Keywords: noise; occupational exposure; noise-induced deafness; occupational disease; hearing loss

噪声广泛存在于工业生产中,长期暴露于高强度的工业噪声,可造成劳动者听力损失,最终导致职业性噪声聋。流行病学调查显示,全世界约16%的成年人听力损失归因于工作过程中噪声过度暴露,该比率不同国家有所差异,多介于7%~21%之间;其中男性高于女性,发展中国家高于发达国家^[1]。随着经济迅速发展以及经济结构的改变,暴露于噪声作业的劳动者人数增加,职业性噪声聋发病人数呈逐年上升趋势,该病已成为我国继尘肺病后的第二大职业病^[2-3]。为了解浙江省职业性噪声聋及听力损失的分布特点及其影响因素,本研究对2006—2020年浙江省诊断的职业性噪声聋病例和2015—2020年浙江省参加职业性噪声暴露体检的劳动者的听力检查结果进行了统计分析,以期为听力保护计划的完善提供科学依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

本研究对象为2006—2020年浙江省各职业病诊断机构根据GBZ 49《职业性噪声聋诊断标准》确诊并依托职业病网络报告系统报告的新发职业性噪声聋病例,以及2015—2020年全省参加职业性噪声暴露健康体检的劳动者。本研究取得浙江省疾病预防控制中心医学伦理审查委员会批准(ZJCDC-T-043-R)后,并向参加体检的劳动者说明本研究的目的和内容,使其清楚其意义后自愿参与。

1.2 方法

全省各职业病诊断、鉴定机构按照国家《职业性噪声聋诊断标准》对申请职业性噪声聋诊断的劳动者进行诊断,各职业健康检查机构按照国家《职业健康监护技术规范》对企业委托的噪声职业暴露的劳动者进行职业健康检查,确诊的职业性噪声聋患者和噪声职业暴露的劳动者的职业健康检查结果信息通过国

家职业病网络报告系统进行报告。将确诊报告的职业性噪声聋病例和噪声职业暴露的劳动者的健康检查结果信息由职业病网络报告系统以Excel电子表格形式直接导出,根据职业性噪声聋报告卡个案信息,对浙江省职业性噪声聋病例的地区、年份、行业、企业规模、年龄段分布情况及其发病年龄和接噪工龄进行描述性分析;对噪声职业暴露的劳动者职业健康体检发现的高频听力升高的年份分布情况进行描述性分析。

1.3 统计学分析

应用SPSS 21.0统计软件计算不同地区、年份、行业、企业规模、发病年龄段新发职业性噪声聋患者构成比。不同性别职业性噪声聋患者平均发病年龄比较采用独立样本t检验,发病工龄比较采用独立样本秩和检验(Wilcoxon秩和检验);双耳高频平均听阈升高率随年份的变化趋势分析采用卡方检验,求出Pearson列联系数;不同经济类型、企业规模和行业的职业性噪声聋病人发病工龄比较采用独立样本秩和检验(Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验),采用两样本秩和检验(Wilcoxon秩和检验)法进行两两比较,用Bonferroni法校正。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 职业性噪声聋人群分布

2006—2020年,浙江省共报告新发职业性噪声聋575例,其中男性526例,女性49例。噪声聋患者发病年龄为(44.8±8.0)岁,男、女发病年龄差异有统计学意义($t=3.420, P=0.001$),发病工龄 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 为9.0(5.5, 13.2)年,男、女发病工龄差异无统计学意义($Z=-1.087, P=0.277$),见表1。其中,年龄段为45~49、40~44和50~54岁的职业性噪声聋发病人数位居各年龄段的前三位,合计365例,占63.5%;工龄段为5~9、10~14、<5年的发病人数位居前三位,合计462例,占80.3%,见图1。

表 1 2006—2020 年浙江省职业性噪声聋病例一般情况
Table 1 General information of noise-induced deafness cases in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020

| 性别 Gender | n | 构成比/% Proportion/% | 发病年龄/岁 Age of onset/year | | 发病工龄/年 Work age of onset/year $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | $\bar{x} \pm s$ | 范围(Range) | |
| 男(Male) | 526 | 91.5 | 45.2±8.0 | 23~67 | 9.0(5.6, 13.5) |
| 女(Female) | 49 | 8.5 | 41.1±6.6 ^a | 21~50 | 7.5(4.7, 12.2) |
| 合计(Total) | 575 | 100.0 | 44.8±8.0 | 21~67 | 9.0(5.5, 13.2) |

[注] a: 男、女发病年龄差异有统计学意义。

[Note] a: There is a statistically significant difference in the age of onset between males and females.

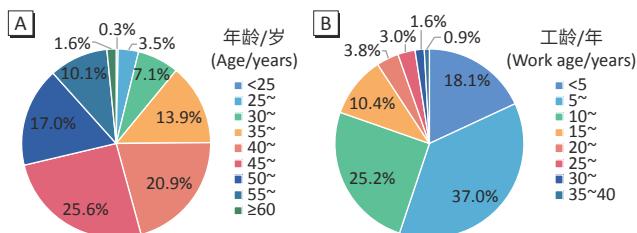


图 1 2006—2020 年浙江省职业性噪声聋病例年龄(A)和工龄(B)分布

Figure 1 Age(A) and work age(B) distribution of noise-induced deafness cases in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020

2.2 发病趋势

2006—2020 年, 浙江省职业性噪声聋报告病例数总体呈上升趋势, 2017、2019 和 2018 年新发职业性噪声聋例数位居前三位, 分别为 69 例、66 例和 63 例。噪声聋病例数占当年职业病总例数的比例亦呈上升趋势, 2020 年比例最高, 为 12.37%, 见表 2。2006—2020 年间, 浙江省职业性噪声聋病例年平均增长速度为 22.11%。2015—2020 年职业性接触噪声作业人员参加体检人数逐年增多, 双耳高频平均听阈升高检出率亦呈上升趋势 (Pearson 列联系数=0.016, $P < 0.001$), 2015—2020 年, 双耳高频平均听阈升高检出率为 10.07%, 见表 3。

2.3 地区分布

2006—2020 年, 杭州、宁波和嘉兴市的新发职业性噪声聋病例位居全省前三位, 分别为 194 例、140 例和 112 例, 占全省总病例数 77.5%; 其他地市诊断病例数相对较少, 见图 2。

2.4 经济类型、企业规模、行业分布及其与发病工龄关系

2006—2020 年, 浙江省报告的职业性噪声聋主要分布在私营经济企业, 报告 330 例, 占 57.4%, 不同经济类型企业, 发病工龄差异有统计学意义 ($H=29.081$, $P < 0.001$), 国有企业的发病工龄较私营企业和外商独资企业的长。从企业规模来看, 报告病例主要分布在

中、小微企业, 分别为 215 例和 265 例, 合计占 83.5%, 不同规模企业的病例发病工龄差异有统计学意义 ($H=7.439$, $P=0.024$), 大型企业的发病工龄较小微型企业的长。从行业看, 主要分布在制造业, 为 515 例, 占 89.6%; 在制造业中, 通用设备制造、金属制品、纺织、电器机械和器材制造、非金属矿物制品和专用设备制造业报告病例人数位居前 6 位, 合计病例数为 346 例, 占制造业病例总数的 67.2%; 不同行业企业的病例发病工龄差异无统计学意义 ($H=8.904$, $P=0.350$), 见表 4。

表 2 2006—2020 年浙江省职业性噪声聋发病情况

Table 2 Incidence of occupational noise-induced deafness in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020

| 年份 Year | 噪声聋 Noise-induced deafness | | 职业病总例数 Total number of occupational diseases | 噪声聋占职业病总例数 Noise-induced deafness to total occupational diseases | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| | 例数 Number | 增幅/% Increase/% | | 比例/% Proportion/% | 增幅/% Increase/% |
| 2006 | 3 | — | 218 | 1.38 | — |
| 2007 | 15 | 400.00 | 320 | 4.69 | 239.86 |
| 2008 | 18 | 20.00 | 341 | 5.28 | 12.58 |
| 2009 | 15 | -16.67 | 354 | 4.24 | -19.70 |
| 2010 | 25 | 66.67 | 657 | 3.81 | -10.14 |
| 2011 | 21 | -16.00 | 427 | 4.92 | 29.13 |
| 2012 | 25 | 19.00 | 745 | 3.36 | -31.71 |
| 2013 | 48 | 92.00 | 864 | 5.56 | 65.48 |
| 2014 | 45 | -6.25 | 832 | 5.41 | -2.70 |
| 2015 | 58 | 28.89 | 594 | 9.76 | 80.41 |
| 2016 | 44 | -24.14 | 528 | 8.33 | -14.65 |
| 2017 | 69 | 56.82 | 582 | 11.86 | 42.38 |
| 2018 | 63 | -8.69 | 518 | 12.16 | 2.53 |
| 2019 | 66 | 4.76 | 596 | 11.07 | -8.96 |
| 2020 | 60 | -9.09 | 485 | 12.37 | 11.74 |
| 合计 Total | 575 | 43.38 | 8 061 | 7.13 | 28.30 |

表 3 2015—2020 年浙江省噪声作业工人双耳高频平均听阈升高检出情况

Table 3 Detection of mean threshold at high frequencies in both ears for noise-exposed workers in Zhejiang Province from 2015 to 2020

| 年份 Year | 双耳高频平均听阈检查人数 Number of people having binaural high-frequency average hearing threshold examination | | 双耳高频平均听阈≥40 dB 人数 Number of people with binaural high-frequency average hearing threshold ≥40 dB | 双耳高频平均听阈升高率/% Binaural high-frequency average hearing threshold elevation rate/% |
|-------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | |
| 2015 | 59 801 | | 4 391 | 7.34 |
| 2016 | 160 713 | | 15 698 | 9.77 |
| 2017 | 302 777 | | 29 618 | 9.78 |
| 2018 | 353 063 | | 36 051 | 10.21 |
| 2019 | 346 982 | | 35 242 | 10.16 |
| 2020 | 446 483 | | 47 115 | 10.55 |
| 合计 Total | 1 669 819 | | 168 115 | 10.07 |

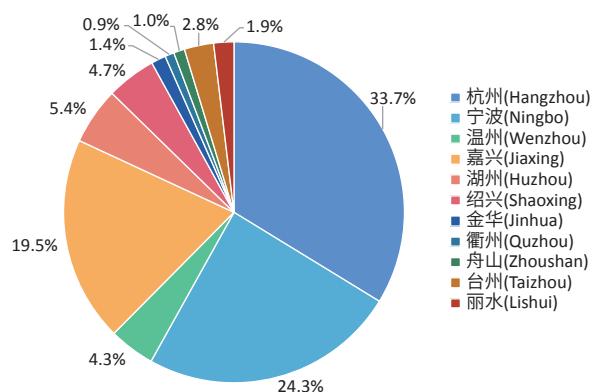


图 2 2006—2020 年浙江省职业性噪声聋病例地区分布
Figure 2 Regional distribution of occupational noise-induced deafness cases in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020

表 4 2006—2020 年浙江省职业性噪声聋病例所在企业特征及发病工龄

Table 4 Enterprise characteristics and work age of onset of occupational noise-induced deafness cases in Zhejiang Province from 2006 to 2020

| 企业特征 Enterprise characteristics | n | 构成比/% Proportion/% | 发病工龄(Work age of onset) M (P_{25} , P_{75}) |
|---|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 经济类型(Type of economy) | | | |
| 国有(State-owned) | 86 | 16.0 | 12.4 (7.1, 20.0) |
| 私营(Private) | 330 | 57.4 | 8.3 (5.3, 12.0) ^a |
| 港、澳、台商独资 Sole proprietorship from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan | | | |
| | 31 | 5.4 | 9.6 (6.8, 12.0) |
| 中外合资 Sino-foreign joint venture | | | |
| | 43 | 7.5 | 11.0 (5.0, 15.7) |
| 外商独资(Foreign-owned) | | | |
| | 85 | 14.9 | 7.8 (5.5, 11.8) ^a |
| 企业规模(Enterprise size) | | | |
| 大型(Large) | 95 | 16.5 | 10.8 (6.9, 14.4) |
| 中型(Medium) | 215 | 37.4 | 8.6 (5.6, 13.2) |
| 小、微型 Small and miniature | 265 | 46.1 | 8.3 (5.1, 12.4) ^b |
| 行业(Industry) | | | |
| 采矿业(Mining industry) | 4 | 0.7 | 13.1 (10.4, 15.6) |
| 制造业(Manufacturing) | 515 | 89.6 | 8.6 (5.4, 13.0) |
| 金属制品业 Metal products industry | 94 | 16.3 | 8.0 (5.7, 13.0) |
| 通用设备制造业 General equipment manufacturing | | | |
| | 139 | 24.2 | 7.8 (5.4, 12.0) |
| 纺织业(Textile industry) | | | |
| | 33 | 5.7 | 8.8 (4.6, 13.9) |
| 电气机械和器材制造业 Electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing | | | |
| | 31 | 5.4 | 10.7 (7.0, 15.1) |
| 非金属矿物制品业 Non-metallic mineral products industry | | | |
| | 25 | 4.3 | 10.2 (5.7, 15.2) |
| 专用设备制造业 Special equipment manufacturing | | | |
| | 24 | 4.2 | 8.2 (5.5, 11.8) |

续表 4

| 企业特征 Enterprise characteristics | n | 构成比/% Proportion/% | 发病工龄(Work age of onset) M (P_{25} , P_{75}) |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 其他制造业 Other manufacturing | 169 | 29.4 | 9.0 (9.0, 12.5) |
| 其他行业(Other industry) | 56 | 9.7 | 10.0 (6.2, 14.9) |

[注] 其他行业为除采矿业和制造业外的其他所有行业。a: 与国有经济企业相比差异有统计学意义; b: 与大型企业相比差异有统计学意义。

[Note] Other industries are all industries except mining and manufacturing.
a: There is a significant difference compared with state-owned enterprises; b: There is a significant difference compared with large enterprises.

3 讨论

噪声是较为常见的一种职业性有害因素,在许多生产工艺过程中均可产生噪声,据统计,我国约有1 000万工人在噪声超标环境下工作,其中约有100万患有不同程度的职业性噪声聋^[4]。职业性噪声聋已成为浙江省除尘肺病外的第二大职业病。2006—2020年,浙江省报告职业性噪声聋575例,占比低于广东省(10.9%)^[5],与江苏省和重庆市相近^[6-7]。同时,浙江省职业性噪声聋各年度病例数及其占同期职业病总例数的比例呈波浪式增长趋势,与全国职业性噪声聋病例数增长趋势一致^[8]。2015—2020年,对浙江省噪声职业暴露劳动者的职业健康体检发现,劳动者的双耳高频平均听阈升高检出率为10.07%,且呈逐年升高趋势,可能与该省制造业发达,噪声强度大且防护设施不完善有关。

2006—2020年,浙江省职业性噪声聋病例的诊断年龄为(44.8±8.0)岁,与重庆市^[7]、江苏省^[9]等报告的职业性噪声聋病例平均发病年龄相近,较天津报告的病例平均年龄小^[10]。发病工龄相对较短,主要分布于工龄小于15年的工龄组,中位发病工龄为9.0年,与重庆^[7]、四川^[11]等报告的发病工龄相近,较河南省^[12]、天津市^[10]报告的职业性噪声聋病例发病工龄短。噪声致听力损失及程度是一个渐进的过程,噪声对听觉系统的损伤与噪声性质、噪声暴露时间和强度等因素密切相关,有研究表明,职业性噪声暴露引起的听力损失前10年发展较快,在没有干预措施的情况下继续暴露,听力损失将逐渐累及语言频率,进而引起职业性噪声聋^[13-14]。浙江省职业性噪声聋病例发病工龄较短,可能是因为浙江省有较多的小微型企业、私营企业。这些企业往往不够重视工人的听力保护,噪声超标现象普遍,导致噪声劳动者暴露的噪声强度大、时间长,且未能有效佩戴个体防护用品,在较短时间内

暴露于较高的累积噪声剂量,使发病工龄缩短。

2006—2020年,浙江省报告的职业性噪声聋病例呈现地区聚集性,主要分布于杭州、宁波和嘉兴市,可能与噪声作业企业较多,噪声职业暴露的劳动者基数大,职业健康监护较规范等因素相关。报告病例主要分布于中、小微型私营经济企业,这与天津市^[10]和广东省^[15]主要为非公有制经济和制造业不同,符合浙江省经济结构特点。不同经济类型企业中,国有企业噪声聋病例发病工龄明显较私营企业和外商独资企业长,这可能与国有企业对职业病防治工作相对较为重视,延长了劳动者发病工龄有关。从行业看,89.6%病例来源于制造业,其中通用设备制造、金属制品、纺织业等行业是职业性噪声聋的高发行业,这与这两大行业产生的噪声相对较大,一旦防治工作不到位,易于引起噪声聋^[16]。

2006—2020年浙江省职业性噪声聋发病人数呈不断增长趋势,发病工龄相对较短,并呈现区域性、行业性聚集。针对目前浙江省噪声聋的发病特征,应加强对通用设备制造、金属制品、纺织等制造行业中私有中、小微企业的监管,强化企业的主体责任意识,制订有针对性的防治策略,以有效地预防、控制该省职业性噪声聋发生,保护劳动者健康。

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