

国际化学品安全规划处
环境卫生标准 27

环境流行病学 研究方法指南



联合国环境规划署
国际劳工组织 合编
世界卫生组织

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联合国环境规划署、国际劳工组织及
世界卫生组织合编

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环境流行病学研究方法指南

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致《标准》文献的读者

虽然已经尽了很大努力，使《标准》文献中的资料尽量准确，按时出版，但是错误是难免的，而且今后还可能再出现。为了阅读环境卫生标准文献的所有人的利益，诚恳地希望读者将发现的任何错误告诉瑞士日内瓦世界卫生组织国际化学品安全规划处，以便将它载入以后出版物的勘误表中。

此外，衷心希望与《标准》文献有关的任何专业领域的专家，将有关的任何被遗漏的已出版的重要文献通知世界卫生组织秘书处。这些文献可能有助于改变接触受检环境因子对健康危害的评价，以便在修改或重新评价《标准》文献的结论时考虑采纳这些资料。

前 言

一个多世纪来，流行病学研究对于查明传染病在社会上的传播途径发挥了重要作用，通常人们还同时进行深入的实验研究，因而弄清了与这些疾病有关的细菌、病毒或其他生物性因子，並采取了适当的治疗和预防措施。生物性因子的流行病学研究和传染病的有效控制，给人们指出了一种研究途径，即将流行病学的方法应用于环境中非生物性因子效应的研究。然而，对物理性和化学性因子的研究，要得出明确的结论，一般比生物性因子研究更困难，这是因为非生物性因子研究涉及各种因素，且因素间的相互作用往往更为复杂。

政府及公共卫生当局负责人、政治家和公众对环境危害与人类健康的关系日益关心。过去二十年间，尽管做了很多用流行病学方法研究环境因子效应的工作，但在建立卫生标准上取得良好结果的研究很少，研究的设计、实施和结果的评价上都缺乏适当的指导。虽然有很多资料和报道分散发表在文献中，但是由于这个学科发展很快，或者由于新的问题一旦被认识后，要求采取行动的压力迅速增加，因而已公布的研究工作，往往在研究设计、资料分析和解释上都有缺陷。所以迫切需要提出一个报告，确定适合这类研究的方法学，以便成员国、有关的科研机构及科研工作者用比较正确的方法进行流行病学研究。

“环境流行病学研究方法指南”一书是1975年10月7~13日在日内瓦召开的世界卫生组织流行病学方法研究组关于环境因子对人类健康效应评价会议上提出来的。研究组认为

环境流行病学的基本原则，特别是有关生物因子部分，已经建立得相当完善，所以主要的问题是将它们正确地应用于环境中物理性和化学性因子健康效应的研究中去。

所以研究组在提出的各种建议中，包括要筹备出版一本世界卫生组织专集，作为用流行病学方法评价环境因子对人类健康效应时的指南。这个建议在1976年世界卫生组织执委会第五十八次会议上得到一致通过。

为了实现这个建议，1978年1月30日～2月1日在伦敦 St. Bartholomew 医学院医学研究委员会毒理部召开了专集编辑组第一次会议。编辑组通过了专集的纲要，60多名作者和各章汇编人的初步名单和出版准备工作的时间安排。

编辑组第二次会议于1980年2月26～29日在伦敦召开。编辑组评阅了各章汇编人根据作者们提供的资料汇编的第一稿，并部署了下一步的编辑工作。明确规定每章并不是汇编入个人的著作，因为基本资料是由很多作者提供的，而在编辑过程中，还将有些资料从一个章移到另一章。各章汇编人负有双重任务，他们既从各作者处收集资料汇编成章，又是专集全书编辑组的成员。编辑组成员和全体作者名单分别列在第〔18〕～〔21〕页。作者提出的资料有的插入不同章节，所以不完全是原作的形式，但也有些资料几乎是以原作的形式被较详尽地引用。

编辑组最后一次会议是1981年8月20～21日在爱丁堡职业医学研究所召开的。编辑组成员推敲和评阅了各章和全书的结构，同时也讨论了有关国际流行病学学会/世界卫生组织

a 当时的国际流行病学学会 (IEA) 主席 J. Kostrzewski 教授参加了这次会议，并当选为编辑组主席。他强调指出，国际流行病学学会准备对这个计划在技术上给予全力支持。

织 (IEA/WHO) 关于专集联合工作组的问题 (该联合工作组是在第九次国际流行病学学术会议后一周成立的), 并对专集的最后编辑工作计划取得了一致意见。

来自16个国家和欧洲共同体委员会的38名环境卫生学家包括6名编辑组成员参加了IEA/WHO 联合工作组。该组于1981年8月24日在爱丁堡召开会议。各成员评阅了各章和全书的稿件, 进行了有价值的评议, 提出了改进的建议。会议参加者名单见第〔22〕~〔23〕页。

专集稿件的最后一次讨论会于1981年11月30日~12月3日在莫斯科召开, 会议参加者是来自世界卫生组织各地区的国际专家组, 5名编辑组成员和2名世界卫生组织官员。参加者名单见第〔24〕~〔25〕页。这次会议的召开得到联合国环境规划署的财政支持, 由苏联国家科学技术委员会国际计划中心和莫斯科全苏A. N. Sysin一般卫生和环境卫生研究所 (该所也是世界卫生组织环境卫生效应协作中心) 作为东道主。专家组的评论和建议有很大价值, 它使专集更为完善。

这样, 共有26个成员国102名专家参加了专集的编辑工作。

1980年世界卫生组织、联合国环境规划署和国际劳工组织一起创建了国际化学品安全规划处 (IPCS), 本书出版工作是这个新的国际规划处的主要计划之一。

虽然做了很多努力来避免名词术语的不统一, 但没有可能做到完全统一, 实际上, 这个问题已超出本专集的范畴。IPCS已提出计划, 要对毒理学和流行病学研究中常用的名词, 制订出国际上一致同意的定义。所以应当了解, 某些名词在不同的国家, 不同的科学领域中有不同的含义, 如果超出使用国家的习惯, 超出特定的范围, 而不下精确的定义就

使用这些名词，可能会造成很大的误会。所以提醒读者要注意到某些技术名词从一个场合转到另一个场合时含义上的变化。

本专集应该成为进行非生物因子对人群健康效应的流行病学研究的指南。一个流行病学调查不仅涉及流行病学家，也涉及其他专家(例如临床医师、统计学家、工程师、化学家和护士)，所以本专集是针对范围这样广泛的读者而写的。编辑组相信本专集的公布将为进一步的研究铺平道路。*

本专集的最后编辑工作是在1982年由M. Lebowitz和R. Waller完成，由J. Kostrzewski, M. Jacobsen和Y. Hasegawa协助。

应该特别感谢已故的F. Sawicki博士，因为他对本专集作出了很有价值的贡献，也因为他在环境因子与呼吸道疾病的关系方面做了大量的研究工作。

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为编辑本标准，通过与美国北卡罗来纳州研究三角公园的国立环境卫生科学研究所(IPCS的领导机构)订立合同，由健康和人类服务部提供了部分财政资助。

* 例如世界卫生组织欧洲地区办事处协调下进行的几种化学物质健康效应的协作流行病学研究将应用本书提出的一些原则。编辑组知道日内瓦的世界卫生组织及其欧洲地区办事处正准备联合出版职业卫生流行病学手册。本书虽然也引用了一些职业卫生的研究成果，但它主要是面向广大居民的问题，而不是针对某个职业人群的。

环境流行病学研究方法指南

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