

Occupational Skin Diseases in Korea

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Skin disease is the most common occupational disease, but the reported number is small in Korea due to a difficulty of detection and diagnosis in time. We described various official statistics and data from occupational skin disease surveillance system, epidemiological surveys and cases published in scientific journals. Until 1981, 2,222 cases of occupational skin disease were reported by Korean employee's regular medical check-up, accounting for 4.9% of the total occupational diseases. There was no subsequent official statistics to figure out occupational skin diseases till 1998. From 1999, the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) published the number of occupational skin diseases through the statistics of Cause Investigation for Industrial Accidents. A total of 301 cases were reported from 1999 to 2007. Recent one study showed the figures of compensated occupational skin diseases. Many of them belonged to daily-paid workers in the public service, especially forestry workers. Also, it described the interesting cases such as vitiligo and trichloroethylene-induced Stevens-Johnson Syndrome. Skin diseases are still important though the number of cases has decreased, and therefore it is recommended to grasp the status of occupational skin diseases through continuous surveillance system and to make policy protecting high-risk group.

Key Words: Occupational Skin Disease; Surveillance System; Dermatitis, Contact; Stevens-Johnson Syndrome

INTRODUCTION

Skin diseases account for the greatest part of occupational diseases, but few countries grasp the actual prevalence. In the USA, where Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces the annual number of incidence and incidence rate of occupational diseases through the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), the rate of occupational skin disease per 10,000 workers was 16.2 in 1972. It reduced to 4.5 in 2006 (the total rate of occupational disease was 24.6, with proportion of skin disease being 18%), but still had the highest incidence rate among the diseases which were included in the classification to be grasped (1). In the UK, Health and Safety Commission (HSC) estimated that about 23,000 workers (78 per 100,000 workers) had skin diseases in 2006/2007 (2). Korea has no statistics on incidence rate of occupational skin disease, but the Ministry of Labor reported 19 cases of skin diseases through the Statistics on Industrial Accidents Analysis, among 2,098 cases of occupational disease in 2007 (3). An analysis of occupational diseases compensated with the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance (IACI) in Korea revealed that skin diseases accounted for 17.2% of occupational diseases, being the fifth most common occupational disease following pneumoconiosis, hearing loss, infectious diseases, and poisoning (4).

Skin disease is a common occupational disease, but it is not acknowledged as much by occupational physicians or derma-

tologists because of its mildness and difficulty in diagnosing the patients in time. In Korea, occupational skin disease is difficult to find even with annual Special Health Examination for sorting out occupational diseases among workers exposed to hazards, because: 1) employees or employers, and agencies for Special Health Examination do not try hard for diagnosis or applying for compensation taking nuisance involved in reporting the patients, thinking occupational skin disease is not serious and life threatening, 2) physicians participating in Special Health Examination do not have sufficient knowledge on occupational skin diseases, and there is no simple testing methods which can identify the lesion in a number of workers in a short time, nor a system to bring cases to experts for identification, and 3) considering the usually transient characteristics of occupational skin diseases, health managers including occupational physicians should provide information to Special Health Examination agencies through regular observation, but the current Special Health Examination system is not suitable for it, and other type of system such as occupational skin diseases surveillance system is needed to be established (5).

In this study, various official statistics, data from occupational skin diseases surveillance system, data from epidemiological surveys, and cases reported in scientific publications were collected and reviewed to describe the kinds of occupational skin diseases and the characteristics of high-risk group in Korea.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASES

Data from special health examination (6)

In Korea, official counting of occupational skin diseases has not been attainable since 1982 when the case report form for special health examination was changed from disease-specific to agent-specific reporting, and therefore it is practically impossible to get or estimate the statistics, e.g., incidence rate, of occupational skin diseases.

Total number of workers with occupational skin diseases by Korean employee's regular medical check-up for 14 yr (1968-1981) was 2,222, accounting for 4.9% of total 45,071 cases of workers with occupational diseases and peaking in 1974 with 615 cases. Cellulitis and dermatitis reported in silk-reeling and textile manufacturing were most common (1,627 cases, 73.2%), followed by cellulitis and dermatitis in other types of industry excluding silk-reeling and textile manufacturing (438 cases, 19.7%). Eighty cases of corrosion, ulcer, and dermatitis by acid and alkali, and 67 cases of burn and frostbite were reported. As for primary epithelial cancer and anthrax from animal handling, only 6 and 4 cases were reported in 1972 and 1970, respectively (Table 1). As seen above, reported occupational skin diseases had mainly acute and injury nature which had apparently clear causal relationship.

OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASES COMPENSATED BY THE KOREA LABOR WELFARE CORPORATION (KLWC)

Statistics on cause investigation for industrial accident by the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency (KOSHA) (7)

Statistics on Industrial Accidents Analysis by Ministry of Labor presented occupational skin diseases from 2006. Twenty-nine cases (8) and 19 cases (3) of skin disease were approved for med-

ical care benefit in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Since 1999 KOSHA has published 'Statistics on Cause Investigation for Industrial Accidents,' which describes the characteristics of workers with recognized industrial accident and their workplaces. These statistics are the only statistics in occupational health field approved by the Government (Approval no. 38001) and highly reliable. However, these statistics give very limited information.

Three hundred and one cases of skin disease were recognized as work-related for 9 yr (1999-2007), accounting for 0.6% of total 55,120 cases of work-related disease and 2.8% of total 10,619 cases of occupational disease during the period. By year, 26 cases (9.7%) in 1999, 40 cases (15.0%) in 2000, 51 cases (19.1%) in 2001, 34 cases (12.7%) in 2002, 39 cases (14.6%) in 2003, 51 cases (19.1%) in 2004, and 20 cases (7.5%) each in 2005-2007 were reported, respectively, peaking in 2001 and with a mean of 33 cases. Among the 301 cases, 267 cases (except 34 cases recognized in 2002) were analyzed.

By sex, occupational skin diseases were reported more in male, with 198 cases (74.2%) in male and 69 cases (25.9%) in female workers. By age, 50-59 yr old group accounted for the greatest part (82 cases, 30.7%), followed by 40-49 yr old group (75 cases, 28.1%), 30-39 yr old group (52 cases, 19.5%) and 60 yr or older group (26 cases, 9.7%). By duration of performing the job which caused the skin disease, less than 3 months was most common (119 cases, 44.6%), followed by 1-5 yr (55 cases, 20.6%) and 3 months-1 yr (44 cases, 16.5%), indicating that less than 1 yr accounted for 61.1%. By industry classification, public administration, welfare, educational service accounted for the greatest part (83 cases, 31.1%), followed by manufacturing (80 cases, 30.0%) and recreational, sports & personal service activities (25 cases, 9.4%). By job classification, elementary occupations were most common (104 cases, 39.0%), followed by plant, machine operators & assemblers (52 cases, 19.5%), craft and related trades work-

Table 1. The number of occupational skin disease by Korean employee's regular medical check-up (6)

Year	Burn/ Frostbite	Cellulitis, dermatitis in silk-reeling & textile industries	Acid/alkali ulcer/ corrosion	Cellulitis, dermatitis in other types of industry	Primary epithelial cancer	Anthrax	Total occupational skin disease	Total occupational disease
1968	10	6	0	0	0	0	16	1,706
1969	16	34	2	0	0	0	52	1,170
1970	5	86	0	0	0	4	95	785
1971	9	17	0	0	0	0	26	840
1972	5	205	3	2	6	0	221	3,466
1973	4	250	0	0	0	0	254	3,185
1974	2	540	73	0	0	0	615	3,450
1975	0	125	2	0	0	0	127	4,032
1976	0	202	0	0	0	0	202	3,940
1977	0	156	0	294	0	0	450	3,977
1978	0	0	0	63	0	0	63	5,364
1979	0	0	0	79	0	0	79	4,063
1980	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4,828
1981	16	5	0	0	0	0	21	4,265
Total	67	1,627	80	438	6	4	2,222	45,071

ers (48 cases, 17.9%), and service and sales workers (25 cases, 9.4%). By causative agent, biological agents were most common (164 cases, 61.4%), with 3 cases (1.1%) due to physical agents, 96 cases (36.0%) due to chemical agents, and 4 cases due to unknown agents (Table 2).

Re-analysis of occupational skin diseases compensated by the KLWC (9)

'Statistics on Cause Investigation for Industrial Accidents' gives

Table 2. Characteristics of workers with occupational skin diseases, based on Cause investigation for industrial accident

Variables	No. of workers (%)
Year	
1999	26 (9.7)
2000	40 (15.0)
2001	51 (19.1)
2002	34 (12.7)
2003	39 (14.6)
2004	51 (19.1)
2005	20 (7.5)
2006	20 (7.5)
2007	20 (7.5)
Sex	
Men	198 (74.2)
Women	69 (25.8)
Age (yr)	
<20	3 (1.1)
20-29	29 (10.9)
30-39	52 (19.5)
40-49	75 (28.1)
50-59	82 (30.7)
60≤	26 (9.7)
Working duration (months)	
<3	119 (44.6)
3-11	44 (16.5)
12-59	55 (20.6)
60-119	17 (6.4)
≥120	24 (9.0)
Unknown	8 (3.0)
Industry classification	
Agriculture & Forestry	11 (4.1)
Manufacturing	80 (30.0)
Construction	23 (8.6)
Electricity, Gas, Transport and Telecommunications	4 (1.5)
Wholesale, Retail trade, Hotels & Restaurants	17 (6.4)
Real estate & Business activities	24 (9.0)
Public administration, Health, Welfare & Education	83 (31.1)
Recreational, Sports & Personal service activities	25 (9.4)
Job classification	
Legislators, Senior officials & Managers	3 (1.1)
Professionals	13 (4.9)
Technicians & Associate professionals	13 (4.9)
Clerks	8 (3.0)
Service workers & Sales workers	25 (9.4)
Craft & Related trades workers	48 (18.0)
Plant, Machine operators & Assemblers	52 (19.5)
Elementary occupations	104 (39.0)
Causative agents	
Physical agents	3 (1.1)
Chemical agents	96 (36.0)
Biological agents	164 (61.4)
Unknown	4 (1.5)

only very limited information on workers with skin diseases compensated as occupational disease, and is insufficient for understanding the kinds of skin diseases and causative agents. Therefore, Ahn et al. (9) analyzed in detail the characteristics of skin diseases which were recognized as work-related during 1999-2003.

Two hundred and sixteen cases of skin disease were recognized as work-related diseases for 5 yr (1999-2003). The majority of disease were contact dermatitis (116 cases, 53.70%), cellulitis (36 cases, 16.7%), vitiligo (11 cases, 5.7%) and scabies (7 cases, 3.2%). By causative agent for 121 cases of dermatitis and eczema, 76 cases of allergic contact dermatitis were due to plants (53 cases), chemicals (9 cases), metals (4 cases), drugs (4 cases), dyes (2 cases), cosmetics (1 case), and other agents (3 cases). 9 cases of allergic urticaria were caused by plants (8 cases) and dye (1 case). The major types of industry were public administration and defense (91 cases, 42.1%), manufacturing (57 cases, 27.1%), other community, repair and personal service activities (13 cases, 6.0%), construction (12 cases, 5.6%) and business activities (11 cases, 5.1%). Many cases occurred among day laborers for public service, especially forestry care workers.

DATA FROM OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Since 1999 occupational disease surveillance systems by disease or region have been operated, and the operating researchers reported (10-14) the results through which we could understand the kinds and characteristics of occupational skin disease partly, although they were not official statistics. These data were not nationwide but limited to some regions only (Daejeon, Gumi, and Busan • Ulsan • Gyeongnam area); the cases were not invariably confirmed as occupational diseases; and they provided no concrete description for characteristics of the skin diseases or workers. In summary, these data are insufficient for occupational physicians or clinicians to accurately understand the kinds of skin diseases and to utilize in managing the patients who are suspected to be occupational and preventing occupational skin diseases.

Occupational skin disease surveillance system in Korea comprised the model project by KOSHA from May to November 1998 and one-year operation in 2000, falling short of the established meaning of surveillance system defined with continuous reporting and feedback.

Occupational skin disease surveillance system by KOSHA (10) was composed of doctors and nurses in 150 enterprises with dispensary or attached hospital, physicians in 92 Special Health Examination agencies and 150 dermatologists. KOSHA collected and analyzed the suspected cases of occupational skin disease reported by surveillance system using pre-distributed report form from 1 May to 30 November 1998. Cases from 1,077

workers were reported by 66 among 150 enterprises and 47 among 92 Special Health Examination agencies. Among those cases, 490 cases from 431 workers were judged work-related skin diseases by established criteria. The analysis of data from surveillance system revealed that contact dermatitis (363 workers, 74.1%) was most common among occupational skin diseases, followed by pigment disorders (36 workers, 7.3%), nail disorders (33 workers, 6.7%), and burns (21 workers, 4.3%). By industry where the workers with contact dermatitis were engaged and by agents used in workplaces, automobile and trailer manufacturing (105 workers, 29.6%) and organic solvents (183 cases, 46.7%) accounted for the greatest part. By characteristics of contact dermatitis, 64.5% (165 workers) were chronic cases with repeated healing and relapse. In addition, 245 workers (72.5%) answered that colleagues had similar skin diseases, which indicated clustered incidence. In the aspect of controlling, 133 workers (64.9%) answered that personal protective equipment (PPE) was not effective, accounting for the larger number compared with workers who answered that PPE was effective. In addition, as many as 73 workers (25.4%) did not take treatment for the disease. Twenty-seven workers (8.7%) answered that they had taken early leave or been absent from workplaces.

The surveillance system showed that workers were collectively and chronically afflicted with work-related skin diseases, seldom wore PPE, and were not properly treated at onset of disease, thus early leave and absence were not unusual. Establishing the practical control measures for occupational skin diseases and consistent grasping of the problems through the surveillance system are needed.

NOTABLE CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASE BY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Epidemiological surveys by Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute (OSHRI)

From 1995 to 2008, 52 cases of skin disease were investigated to OSHRI for estimating the work-relatedness, among which 28 cases were judged as highly work-related. Several notable cases are presented below.

Stevens-Johnson syndrome by trichloroethylene (TCE)

Stevens-Johnson syndrome associated with occupational exposure has gained the attention since the mass outbreak in a Korean electronic company in the Philippines. Erythema multiforme or Stevens-Johnson syndrome were developed in some workers who were exposed to TCE used as cleaning agent for electronic parts, and 2 workers died (15). In addition, 7 cases have been reported in Korea, including 3 cases published in scientific journals (16-18) and 4 cases for which epidemiological surveys were conducted by OSHRI (19, 20). A mass outbreak of Stevens-John-

son syndrome was also reported among Filipino workers in an electronic product manufacturing company in Taiwan, but through case-control study (21) it was concluded to be caused by anthelmintics (mebendazole, metronidazole) use. The 7 cases in Korean company in the Philippines and 5 cases in Korea have no relations with anthelmintics use, and were all developed in workers who were exposed to TCE as cleaning agent, with toxic hepatitis and within 1 month of TCE exposure. Therefore, studies to clarify the cause, such as case-control study in patients with Stevens-Johnson syndrome or erythema multiforme who visit a dermatologist, are needed. In addition, although the causality has not been scientifically established yet, as an advance preventive measure health examination within 1 month after placement is recommended for workers exposed to TCE to recognize the development of Stevens-Johnson syndrome and to take appropriate measures.

Vitiligo in painters

Vitiligo does not present serious symptoms, but the patients may suffer from mental anguish due to aesthetic reason and have difficulty in social activity. However, even when recognized as occupational disease, compensation benefit for vitiligo is very little because compensation is based on disabilities. Vitiligo due to occupational exposure to chemicals is known to be caused by materials containing hydroquinone or materials containing alkylphenol or catechol derivatives. Those materials are contained usually in agents for preventing emulsification of oil, deodorizing agents, copying papers, formaldehyde resins, phenolic disinfectants, pesticides, rubber glue, automotive fuel additives, plasticizers for cellulose acetate, printing ink, lacquer, paint, and resin. Therefore, vitiligo may be developed in workers who are engaged in processes manufacturing of handling these materials. Eleven cases of vitiligo were estimated by OSHRI as highly related with work, among which 5 cases were observed in painters exposed to epoxy paint and alkyd paint, and others were caused by vitiligo-causing agents contained in cleaning agent, cutting oil, and asphalt (10).

Results of epidemiological studies published in scientific journals

Epidemiological studies on occupational skin diseases

Among studies on occupational skin diseases published in scientific journals in Korea until recently, less than 30 studies conformed to the epidemiological study in one or more workplaces, except case reports. Earlier data reporting the prevalence of occupational skin diseases in Korea were shown in a study on workers' non-occupational and occupational diseases performed by Industrial Health Research Institute of Catholic University together with the Korean National Tuberculosis Association, in 148,358 workers at 1,773 workplaces with more than 30 employees nationwide, from April to November 1963: the prevalence

of occupational skin diseases was 3.2%, accounting for about 25% of total prevalence of occupational diseases (22). After the late 1980s, occupational diseases became social issues, occupational skin diseases have gained increasing attention, and several epidemiological studies were published. Special Health Examination for workers at 5 car repair shops in Gyeonggi-Incheon

area, performed by Ministry of Labor in November 1990, revealed that 83.1% of the workers had one or more kinds of occupational skin diseases (22).

In the 1990s, some epidemiological studies were conducted for workers of manufacturing factories such as tannery, automobile, shipyard, metal, etc. It showed that a great number of

Table 3. Epidemiological studies on occupational skin diseases published in scientific journals in Korea

Year	Region	Types of business	The number of subjects	Prevalence rates	Major skin diseases
1963	Nationwide	1,773 small companies	148,358	3.2%	Burn, erosion, ulcer, inflammation, cellulitis
1989	Pohang, Ulsan	Industrial area	4,325	59.0%	Contact dermatitis
1990	Gyeonggi, Incheon	5 car repair shops	443	83.1%	Contact dermatitis, nail deformity and lacerations, calluses, folliculitis, burn
1991	Gyeonggi	8 Tannery factories	310	54.2%	Contact dermatitis, sclerosis, paronychia
1995	Gyeongju, Pohang	Metal factory	995	Over 60%	Mycosis, pigment disorder, skin injury
1995	Gyeongju, Pohang	Coal chemical factory	225	Over 60%	Scars, photo-allergic contact dermatitis, nail disorders, acne
1996	Gyeonggi, Incheon	Automobile factory	667	47.3%	Contact dermatitis, oil acne, folliculitis
1997	Gyeongnam	Shipyard painting workers	379	Over 50%	<i>Tinea pedis</i> , contact dermatitis, pompholyx, folliculitis, eczema, urticaria
1998	Gyeongbuk	Polyester-resin manufacturing factory	45	28.9%	Urticaria, itching
1998	Gyeonggi	Metalworking fluid handling workers	278	3.5%	Occupational allergic contact dermatitis
2000	Daejeon	Various kinds of 104 companies	718	17.7%	Contact dermatitis
2003	Gyeonggi	Foundry workers	188	20.2%	Dermatophytoses, contact dermatitis, folliculitis, atopic dermatitis, hand eczema
2005	Gyeonggi	Semiconductor factory	4,985	5.7%	Contact dermatitis, acne, <i>Tinea pedis</i> , urticaria, eczema
2005	Seoul, Gyeonggi, Incheon	Health care workers	1,138	40.9%	Contact dermatitis, urticaria, skin dryness
2005	Seoul	Hairdressers	96	45.8%	Contact dermatitis
2006	Metropolitan	Dental clinics	214	30.4%	Eczema
2009	Jeonnam	Tire factory	160	33.8%	Contact dermatitis

Table 4. Case reports of occupational skin diseases reported to the various kinds of literature in Korea

Occupation	Disease	Occupation	Disease
Cotton mill worker	Foot mycosis	Hair dresser	Allergic contact dermatitis
Silk-reeling worker	Irritant contact dermatitis	Radiation penetration inspector	Radiation dermatitis
Farmer	Toxic epidermal necrosis	Bearing production worker	Contact dermatitis
Glass panel manufacturer	Allergic contact dermatitis	Tanner	Contact dermatitis
Copper smelter	Primary contact dermatitis	Miners	Raynaud syndrome
Deer farmer	Contact urticaria	Sewage treatment plant worker	Foot mycosis
Molding worker of automobile company	Allergic contact dermatitis	Metal processing worker	Chemical burn
Stainless steel products manufacturing worker	Toxic erythema	Flower shop employee	Contact dermatitis
Sales worker of department store	Follicular contact dermatitis	Waste treatment worker	Foot mycosis
Violinist	Fiddler's neck	Office worker (VDT)	Facial eczema
Pharmaceutical laboratory worker	Allergic contact dermatitis	Hydrofluoric acid making worker	Chemical burn
Semiconductor factory worker	Chemical burns	Fur processing worker	Allergic contact dermatitis
Health care worker	Allergic contact dermatitis	Frozen food handler	Chilblain
Cement worker	Allergic contact dermatitis	Clothing manufacturer	Allergic contact dermatitis
Worker handling with coal tar pitch	Phototoxic dermatitis	Bridge repairman	Vitiligo
Packaging operator (carbon fiber)	Irritant contact dermatitis	Dental technician	Eczema, urticaria
Nurse working at operating room	Latex allergy dermatitis	Plastic products Manufacturing worker	Contact dermatitis (Sb203)
Waterproofing worker	Cement burns	Cellular phone case manufacturing worker	Argyria
Circuit board cleaning worker	Skin pigmentation (2,5-hexanedion)	Metal cleaning worker	Stevens Johnson syndrome by TCE
Wood worker	Allergic contact dermatitis due to bolivian rosewood	Epoxy resin worker	Allergic contact dermatitis by epichlorhydrin and tris-DMP

VDT, visual display terminal; TCE, tetrachloroethylene; DMP, dimethylamino methyl phenol.

workers were afflicted with skin diseases (22-24).

In the 2000s, epidemiologic studies were conducted on workers not only manufacturing factories but also service industries such as beauty shops and healthcare workers. A study in beauty shops showed that 45.8% among 96 workers complained of contact dermatitis (25). A study in health care workers in a hospital showed that 40.9% of the workers complained of skin diseases (26) (Table 3).

Case reports of occupational skin diseases

Jobs for which occupational skin diseases were reported in scientific journals from 1972 to 2007 much varied, including cotton mill worker, silk-reeling worker, farmer, glass pane manufacturer, copper smelter, deer farmer, molding worker (automobile company), stainless steel products manufacturing worker, worker dealing with radiation, chemical company worker, tanner, worker dealing with epoxy resin, metal manufacturing worker, mechanics, sewage treatment plant worker, office worker (VDT), textile mill worker, worker dealing with vibration tool, frozen food handlers, plastic case products manufacturing worker, waterproofing worker, cellular phone case manufacturing worker, and metal cleaning worker. The kinds of occupational skin diseases included foot mycosis, toxic epidermal necrosis, contact dermatitis (allergic and irritant), contact urticaria, toxic erythema, exfoliative dermatitis, radiation dermatitis, facial eczema by VDT, erythema multiforme, Raynaud syndrome, chilblain, vitiligo, phototoxic dermatitis, oil acne, folliculitis, argyria, Stevens-Johnson syndrome by TCE, and exfoliative dermatitis, etc. (16-18, 22, 27, 28) (Table 4).

ESTIMATION OF THE BURDEN OF OCCUPATIONAL SKIN DISEASES IN KOREA

Estimating prevalence rate of work-related skin diseases is very difficult to calculate representative numerator and denominator. In Korea, there has been "Survey on Workers' Health" every 5 yr since 1999. Among items of this survey conducted in 2004, there was one asking about occurring of work-related skin diseases, workers suffered from skin problems caused or made worse by work, to workers. This survey relies on self diagnosis and responses given therefore depend on lay workers' perceptions of medical matters and work-relatedness. In 2004, 12,989 workers were systematically subject from Korean workers employed in companies with more than 5 workers. Of them, 76 workers responded to work-related skin diseases (29). The prevalence rate of work-related skin diseases was 585 per 100,000 workers. The prevalence rate was higher in women (589) and manufacturing industries (627) than those of men (564) and non-manufacturing industries (503). This was 7.5 times higher than that of Great Britain (78/100,000 employees) estimated in 2004/2005 as the similar self-reported measure (30).

DISCUSSION

The number of patients with occupational skin diseases in Korea before 1982 was understood from the statistics for patients in the result of Korean employee's regular medical check-up. The number of patients with occupational skin diseases was 2,222 and this accounted for as high as 4.9% of total patients with occupational diseases. Patients with skin diseases after 1982 could not be identified since occupational skin diseases were not separately reported in the statistics of Korean employee's regular medical check-up after 1982. Statistics for work-related diseases using data from 'Cause Investigation for Industrial Accidents' had shortcomings as they show only the outlines including the number of cases of skin diseases, sex, age, working duration, large-class industry job classification while the detailed analyses for the types of skin diseases, hazards and high-risk group were not performed.

One study in workers recognized as having work-related diseases indicated that high-risk group for occupational skin diseases was the group of public workers engaged in forestry care, the most frequently recognized skin disease was allergic contact dermatitis rather than irritant contact dermatitis. Thus it is estimated that preventive measures, including instruction prior to work, for preventing occupational skin diseases, especially allergic contact dermatitis, are needed for daily-paid laborers engaged in public service. In addition, preventive measures, including active program for case finding, for diseases such as skin cancer, vitiligo, and Stevens-Johnson syndrome (exfoliative dermatitis) caused by TCE are needed since the cases of these diseases are expected to increase in the future considering the number of exposed workers though only a few cases have been recognized up to the present.

Statistics for work-related diseases displayed merely dozens of cases of skin diseases per year, but data from surveillance system showed that the incidence of occupational skin diseases was still not low. Analyses revealed that workers were collectively and chronically afflicted with work-related skin diseases, seldom wore PPEs, and were not properly treated at onset of disease, thus early leave and absence were not unusual. Establishing the practical control measures for occupational skin diseases and consistent grasping of the problems through the surveillance system are needed.

The prevalence rate of work-related skin diseases was 585 per 100,000 workers, which was estimated based on self-reported National Survey on Workers' Health in 2004. It was 7.5 times higher than that of Great Britain (78/100,000 employees) estimated in 2004/2005 as the similar self-reported measure.

This study revealed the outline of occupational skin diseases in Korea. Occupational skin diseases are still important occupational diseases though the number of cases has decreased, and therefore it is recommended to grasp the status of occupa-

tional skin diseases through continuous surveillance system and to set up a system for managing high-risk group.

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