P210 題目:以氣象因子為基礎之熱危害警示指標在溼熱環境運用之特徵分析

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摘要:

**研究目的**:全球夏季氣溫屢創新高,為降低熱危害發生,各國漸次發展以氣象參數為基礎之熱危害警示指標,但其在溼熱地區如我國適用時之特性尚未進行本土驗證。

**研究方法**:本研究利用民國 96 至 100 年間氣象資料,分析世界主要熱危害指標,含美國熱指數、加拿大濕度指數、綜合溫度熱指數(WBGT;含日本暑熱指數與澳洲 WBGT)、有效溫度、新有效溫度、表觀溫度(AT;美國 AT 與澳洲 AT),在我國全年及夏季高溫溼季節運用時影響指標危害預測顯著性之環境與氣象特徵,並探討指標在我國應用之可能限制。

**研究結果與討論**:除溫度與濕度外,氣象測站海拔高度及風速可對上述指標群形成等級不一之影響,尤以高溫溼季節(6-8 月)為顯著。對我國戶外熱危害,暑熱指數預測之嚴重性明顯較其他指標為高。當海拔逾約 400 公尺時,除熱指數與暑熱指數外,其餘各指數預測之危害等級顯著下降。

**結論**:以上指標與危害警示系統欲在我國適用,宜利用本土熱危害案例驗證,俾以建構我國適用之熱危害指標。

P211 題目:Evaluation of Bioaerosol and Antibiotic Resistance Characteristics
　　　　in Hospital Long-term Care Area

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摘要:

Strains that exhibit antibiotic resistant are a global public health concern, especially in hospitals. This study focused on the sampling of antibiotic-resistant bacteria (ARB) in hospital long-term care area in Nantou County, Taiwan. Strain samples were collected from three separate locations; a medical intensive care unit (ICU), respiratory care ward (RCW) and a nursing station nearby RCW. Meanwhile, the nasal swab samples from health care workers (HCWs) were collected, cultured and compared with the air samples. The study that repeated three times from three locations was carried out from July 2013 to September 2013. Nasal swabs were taken from 90 randomly selected HCWs. A six-stage Andersen with Tryptic Soy Agar (TSA) substrate, AGI-30 and Biosampler with buffer solution were used to collect bioaerosols. The samples then were cultured and incubated aerobically at 35 ℃ for 48 hours. The cultured colonies were identified based on morphology, gram stain and full-automatic micro-organism identification, using a Phoenix analyzer.