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Longphre JM, First aid normobaric oxygen for the treatment of recreational diving injuries. Undersea Hyperb Med 2007

## **INTRODUCTION:**

First aid oxygen (FAO2) has been widely used as an emergency treatment for diving injuries, but there are few studies supporting its efficacy.

## **METHODS:**

2,231 sequential diving injury reports collected by the Divers Alert Network (DAN) Injury database from 1998 to 2003 were examined.

## **RESULTS:**

47% (1,045) of cases received FAO2. The median time to FAO2 treatment after surfacing was four hours and after symptom onset was 2.2 hours. **Persistent complete relief (14%) or improvement (51%) was seen with FAO2 alone (65% overall response; n = 330). After one recompression treatment 67% of FAO2 patients reported complete relief compared to 58% of the no FAO2 group (OR = 1.5, 95% CI = 1.2 -1.8).** FAO2 given at any time after surfacing significantly **reduced the odds of multiple recompression** treatments (OR = 0.83, 0.70-0.98). When FAO2 was **given within 4 hours of surfacing, the OR decreased to 0.50 (0.36-0.69)** yielding a number needed to treat of 6. Case severity affected urgency of FAO2 treatment. Individuals with more prominent symptoms received prompt treatment. Cardiopulmonary, skin, and serious neurological symptoms had shorter delays to FAO2 ( $p < 0.001$ ).

## **CONCLUSIONS:**

FAO2 increased recompression efficacy and decreased the number of recompression treatments required if given **within four hours after surfacing.**

酸素吸入：完全回復(14%)，改善(51%)（全反応例：65%）

再圧治療で完全回復：酸素吸入あり(67%)，酸素吸入なし(58%)

4時間以内の酸素吸入：複数回の治療を抑制する。

～卸売販売業における医薬品の販売等の相手先に関する考え方について～

厚生労働省医薬食品局総務課

(事例26)スキューバダイビング業者、プール営業を行う事業者等に対し、人命救護に使用するための医療用酸素を販売する場合

平成23年3月31日