

다이옥신으로 인한 인체 위해 관리를 위한 의사 소통 방안  
: 혈중 다이옥신 수준과 위해도 인식을 중심으로

**Risk Assessment and Communication of Dioxin Exposure in Korea -  
Serum Dioxin Levels and Perceived Risks -**

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**Objectives:** Recently, the adverse health effect of air pollution due to municipal waste incinerators has been issued in the Republic of Korea. To develop environmental health policies and management programs, air pollution monitoring and health examination survey were conducted.

**Method:** Of the residents living in Seoul over 3 year, the residents near three different municipal waste incinerators (=300 m) were categorized as exposure group, and the residents living in other areas were selected as non-exposure group. The survey was conducted for 3 years and consisted of three compartments; environmental monitoring, biological monitoring, and health examination. In health examination survey, SF-36 and WHOQOL-Brief was used to investigate health status and quality of life, respectively. The blood concentration of dioxin congeners (117 residents) was also measured.

**Results:** Blood concentration of dioxin was not different between exposed and non-exposed groups. Of the 8 scales of SF-36, general health status in the exposure group was low compared with the non-exposure group and other scales were not different between two groups. Quality of life was also similar

between exposed and non-exposed groups. However, the perceived risk of MSWI environmental pollution in the exposure group was significantly high compared with the non-exposure group.

**Conclusions:** Although blood concentration of dioxin was not associated with municipal waste incinerators, and its effects on the ambient air pollution were likely small, the adverse health effects were overstated.

**Keywords:** Dioxin, Health status, Quality of life