

- 過去數十年氣候變遷 (climate change) 可能衍生對民眾健康危害的議題引起廣泛的重視。
 - 請說明何謂氣候變遷? (5%)
 - 請由直接衝擊及間接衝擊兩種角度分別說明氣候變遷對公眾健康的潛在危害。(10%)
- 「生物處理」是一般污水處理廠處理生活污水的主要步驟。試簡要說明何謂生物處理法? (10%)
- 為了解環境污染物可能衍生的不良健康效應，吾人常須在污染調查過程中進行暴露評估，請說明何謂暴露評估? (10%)
 - 進行暴露評估的目的主要是為了蒐集那些資料? (5%)
- 請針對「永續發展 (Sustainable Development)」作一定義，並說明環境保護與永續發展間之相互關係。(10%)
- 請分別說明如何評估及預防熱危害。(10%)
- 當空氣品質不良時，民眾於戶外活動時應如何選用口罩，才能保障其健康? (5%)
 - 請說明呼吸防護具(respirator)的選用原則(decision logic)。(10%)
- 請分別說明訂定 threshold limit values (TLVs)的目的、依據及使用限制。(10%)
- 下圖資料出自 2008 年 10 月份的 *Environmental Health Perspectives*。
 - 請問資料中所討論的重點為何? (5%)
 - 請自選一種資料中所討論的物質，並說明其 environmental fate (10%)。

Environmental Health Perspectives Volume 116, Number 10, October 2008



Gerrit Greve/Corbis

Contaminants in Human Milk: Weighing the Risks against the Benefits of Breastfeeding

M. Nathaniel Mead

Abstract

Throughout human history, breastfeeding has been the primary means of feeding infants. Human milk not only provides nutrients but also supports the still-developing host defense system of the infant with a number of crucial immunoregulatory and anti-inflammatory agents. Despite these and other benefits of human milk, published reports of toxicants such as persistent organic pollutants and metals in human milk have caused mothers and health professionals to question the safety of breastfeeding. The research to date indicates that, despite the health risks posed by these contaminants, breastfeeding nearly always remains the optimal choice for infant feeding. Mothers in conflict and disaster situations also are advised to continue breastfeeding rather than use commercial infant formula, because it is easier to meet the nutritional needs of mothers than those of her nonbreastfed infant.