



2023학년도 오리엔테이션

2023. 1. 8. (일)

2022. 가을학기 학술활동(학과세미나, 학과워크숍) 및
2023. 봄학기 신입생 오리엔테이션 통합실시



한국방송통신대학교 대학원
환경보건시스템학과

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합격자 현황(2022학년도)



01

학과소개

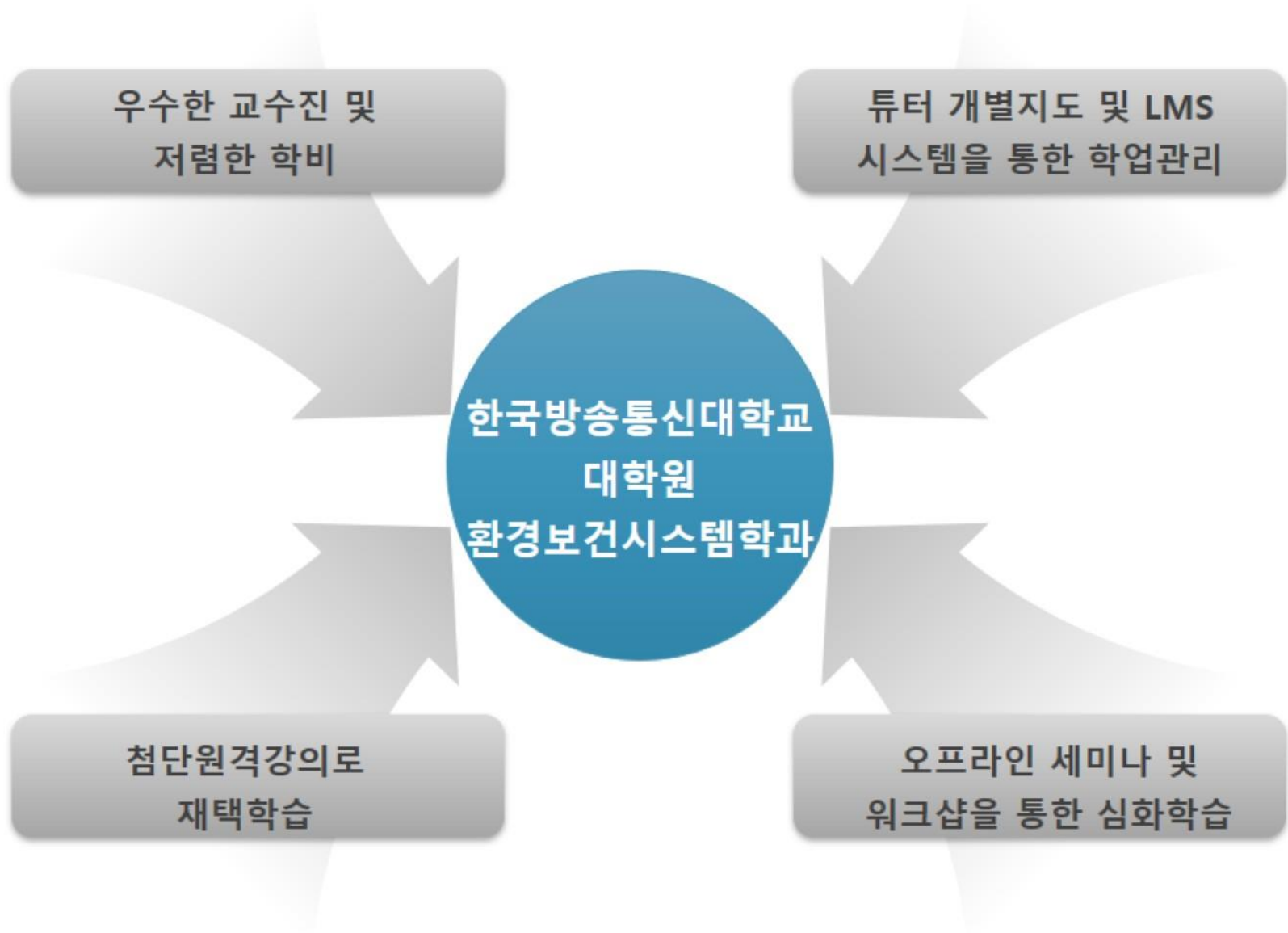
학과특징 및 교육목표

학과연혁

교수진 소개

졸업 및 재학생 현황

1-1. 학과특징 및 교육목표



1-1. 학과특징 및 교육목표

01

- 인간과 자연환경과의 조화 및 인간의 건강을 중시하는 미래지향적 환경보건학을 연구

02

- 미래사회가 요구하는 이론과 실무를 겸비한 새로운 개념의 환경보건관리 전문가를 양성

03

- 환경관리, 폐기물자원화 및 인체건강에 대한 위험성 평가 등 환경과 건강을 고려한 통합적 환경보건시스템 분야의 교과과정을 운영

1-2. 학과연혁



1992	보건위생학과 보건학전공 첫 신입생 모집
1996	제1회 졸업생 62명 배출(학부)
2001	보건학과 환경보건학 전공으로 명칭 변경
2003	환경보건학과 승격 독립
2010	교육과학기술부로부터 대학원 환경보건시스템학과 개설 승인
2012	환경보건학과 개설 20주년 대학원 환경보건시스템학과 개설 (30명 모집)
2014	제1회 졸업생 21명 배출 (대학원)
2019	환경보건학과 -> 보건환경학과 명칭 변경
2021	졸업생 총 145명 배출 (2021. 2월 기준)

1-3. 교수진 소개



권수열 교수님

전공분야

- 환경공학

담당 교과목

- 고도수처리공정
- 환경오염물질 이동 메커니즘
- 환경기술정책 및 계획(신규개설)

- 02-3668-4705
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- <https://professor.knou.ac.kr/sykwon>

1-3. 교수진 소개



박동욱 교수님

전공분야

- 산업보건학

담당 교과목

- 직업보건환경이슈
- 유해화학물질 관리
- 위험관리특론
- 산업안전특론
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1-3. 교수진 소개



한선기 교수님

전공분야

- 환경공학

담당 교과목

- 폐기물자원화와
바이오에너지
- 환경보건과학

- 02-3668-4740
- skhan300@knou.ac.kr
- <https://professor.knou.ac.kr/skhan>

1-3. 교수진 소개



박지호 교수님

전공분야

- 환경화학

담당 교과목

- 환경보건과학
- 대기환경특론
- 환경오염물질 이동메카니즘

- 02-3668-4742
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1-3. 교수진 소개



이경무 교수님

전공분야

- 환경·분자역학

담당 교과목

- 보건통계학특론
- 환경영향 및 건강위해성 평가
- 역학의 이해와 응용

- 02-3668-4749
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1-3. 교수진 소개



정영일 교수님

전공분야

- 보건관리학

담당 교과목

- 고령화사회와 보건환경이슈
- 건강증진특론

- 02-3668-4701
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1-3. 교수진 소개



이혜재 교수님

전공분야

- 보건관리학

담당 교과목

- 보건학특론
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보건환경이슈

- 02-3668-4741
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- <https://professor.knou.ac.kr/hjlee1>

1-3. 교수진 소개



윤혜정 교수님

전공분야

- 보건관리학

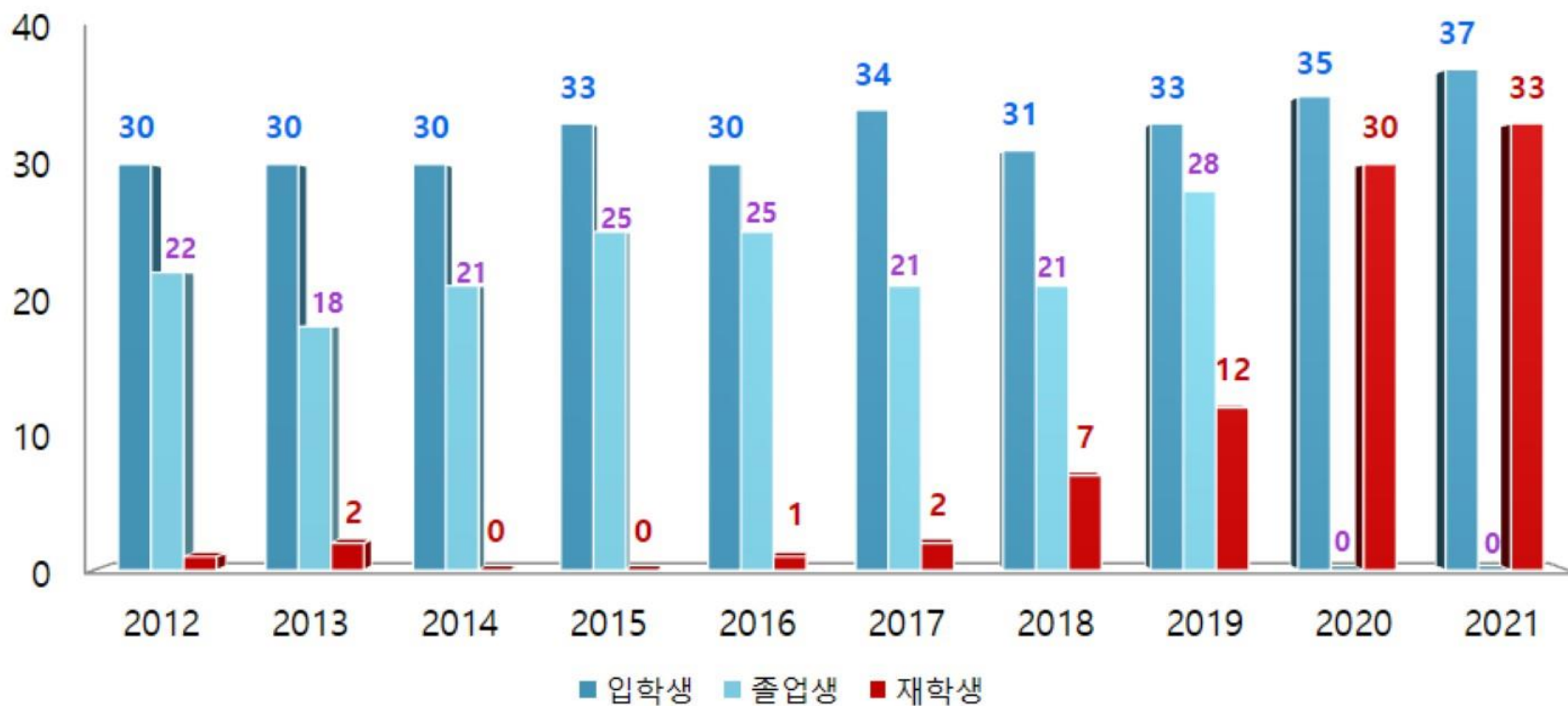
담당 교과목

- 보건학특론

- 02-3668-4688
- yoohj838@knou.ac.kr
- <https://professor.knou.ac.kr/yoohj838>

1-4. 졸업 및 재학생 현황 (2021.12 기준)

- 입학생: 총 348명 (2022년도 봄학기 신입생 포함)
- 졸업생: 총 181명 (2022년도 2월 졸업생 포함)
- 재학생: 87명
- 휴학생: 9명



1-5. 학과자랑

국제전문(SCI) 학술지 논문 게재

3기_ 정혜란 동문

Atmospheric Environment (SCI) 2편

Science of the Total Environment (SCI) 1편

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Atmospheric Environment
Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/atmosenv

Characteristics of elementary school children's daily exposure to black carbon (BC) in Korea
Hyeran Jeong, Donguk Park*
Department of Environmental Health, Korea National Open University, Republic of Korea

HIGHLIGHTS

- The children's black carbon (BC) exposure was influenced by age of microenvironment and activity.
- Contributing to diesel vehicles and to the subway, cooking and charcoal-bbq smoking were all found to elevate BC exposure.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Black carbon (BC) concentrations in the atmosphere are increasing worldwide. As more motor vehicles are used, BC exposure is increasing. In this study, we investigated the daily exposure to BC in elementary school children in Korea. We measured the daily personal exposure to BC using a micro-sensor (PM10) and a time-activity diary (TAD) and follow-up interviews with the children and their parents. Potential internal dose was estimated by multiplying the airborne BC concentration (µg/m³) by the time the children spent in a particular micro-environment (ME) by the inhalation rate (IR, m³/h) for the time-activity performed. The contribution of activities and MEs to overall daily exposure to and potential dose of BC was quantified. Overall mean daily potential dose was equal to 24.1 ± 10.0 µg/day (range 6.0–66.3 µg/day). The largest contribution to BC exposure and potential dose (51.0% and 47.5% respectively) occurred in the home thanks to the large amount of time spent there. Transportation was where children received the most intense exposure to (34.8%) and potential dose (20.2%) of BC, while it accounted for 7.0% of daily time. School on weekdays during the winter was responsible for 20.5% of exposure and 22.5% of potential dose. Contributions to BC exposure and potential dose was altered by several time-activity parameters, such as type of day (weekdays vs. weekends), school days vs. holidays, seasons, and gender. Smoking by motor vehicle and subway showed more elevated exposure or potential dose intensity on weekdays or school days, probably influenced by the increased surrounding traffic volumes on these days compared to on weekends or holidays. This study may be used to provide a target for minimizing children's exposure to BC and to indicate sources of BC control strategies.

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Science of the Total Environment
Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

Characteristics of peak concentrations of black carbon encountered by elementary school children
Hyeran Jeong, Donguk Park*
Department of Environmental Health, Korea National Open University, Republic of Korea

HIGHLIGHTS

- Children were exposed to their highest BC levels
- Peak BC exposure levels & their weights of average differed significantly by activity and micro-environment.
- Contributing to diesel-fueled vehicles and charcoal-bbq smoking were the highest BC peaks.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to examine characteristics of peak concentrations, including frequency, duration, and location of exposure to black carbon (BC) in elementary school children in Korea. We measured daily personal exposure to BC using a micro-sensor (PM10) and a time-activity diary (TAD) and follow-up interviews with the children and their parents. Potential internal dose was estimated by multiplying the airborne BC concentration (µg/m³) by the time the children spent in a particular micro-environment (ME) by the inhalation rate (IR, m³/h) for the time-activity performed. The contribution of activities and MEs to overall daily exposure to and potential dose of BC was quantified. Overall mean daily potential dose was equal to 24.1 ± 10.0 µg/day (range 6.0–66.3 µg/day). The largest contribution to BC exposure and potential dose (51.0% and 47.5% respectively) occurred in the home thanks to the large amount of time spent there. Transportation was where children received the most intense exposure to (34.8%) and potential dose (20.2%) of BC, while it accounted for 7.0% of daily time. School on weekdays during the winter was responsible for 20.5% of exposure and 22.5% of potential dose. Contributions to BC exposure and potential dose was altered by several time-activity parameters, such as type of day (weekdays vs. weekends), school days vs. holidays, seasons, and gender. Smoking by motor vehicle and subway showed more elevated exposure or potential dose intensity on weekdays or school days, probably influenced by the increased surrounding traffic volumes on these days compared to on weekends or holidays. This study may be used to provide a target for minimizing children's exposure to BC and to indicate sources of BC control strategies.

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1. Introduction

Given the harmful potential of particulate matter (PM), ambient air PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards are currently being

promulgated in Korea. In particular, combustion-related pollutants such as black carbon (BC) are known to be highly relevant to health and to induce a variety of negative health effects including respiratory distress, cardiovascular problems, and biological aging (Ceballos et al., 2010; Jensen et al., 2011; McCracken et al., 2010; Sagita et al., 2008; Zanobetti et al., 2011). Accurately measuring exposure to BC is of great importance for children since they undergo respiratory and cognitive development while

prolonged in Korea. In particular, combustion-related pollutants such as black carbon (BC) are known to be highly relevant to health and to induce a variety of negative health effects including respiratory distress, cardiovascular problems, and biological aging (Ceballos et al., 2010; Jensen et al., 2011; McCracken et al., 2010; Sagita et al., 2008; Zanobetti et al., 2011). Accurately measuring exposure to BC is of great importance for children since they undergo respiratory and cognitive development while

1. Introduction

Increasing attention has been paid to the importance of indoor exposures of short duration (peaks) since the high concentrations involved produce a high dose rate into the body and target tissue that may alter membranes, overload protective or repair mechanisms, and

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1-5. 학과자랑

학술대회 수상

4기_ 이혜민 동문: 한국산업보건학회 “2017 한국 3M Young IH Award” 수상

5기_ 김미리 동문: 한국냄새환경학회 “2018년 춘계학술대회 우수포스터상” 수상

7기_ 신성기 동문: 한국대기환경학회 “2020년 정기학술대회 우수포스터상” 수상



1-5. 학과자랑

학술대회 발표

7기_ 김형희 동문

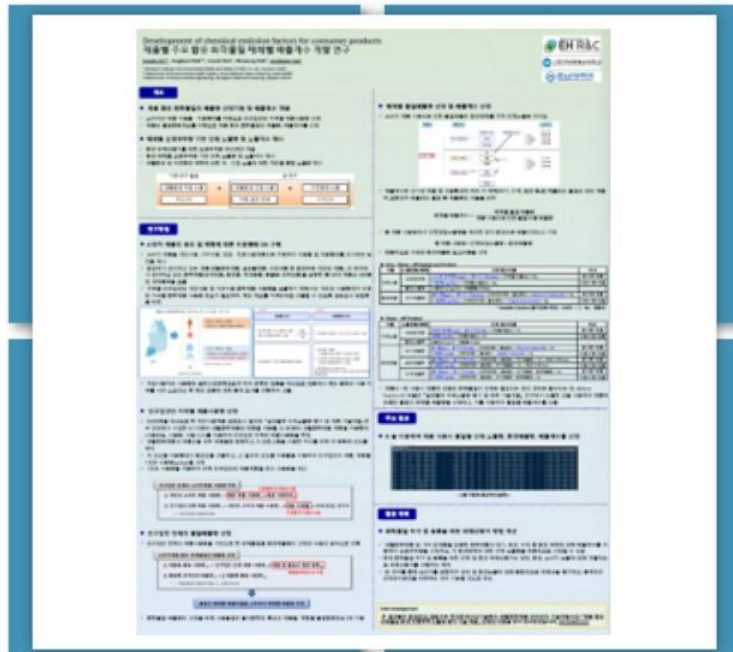
2021 한국물환경학회 학술발표



학술대회 발표

9기_ 진성호 동문

2020 한국환경보건학회 학술발표



논문우수상 수상 (대학원장 수여)

1기_박종욱 동문, 4기_최상진 동문, 5기_신현숙 동문, 7기_신성기 동문, 김형희 동문



02

학위취득안내

개설교과목

권장교과목

강의안내

학술활동

졸업요건

2-1. 개설 교과목

봄학기

가을학기

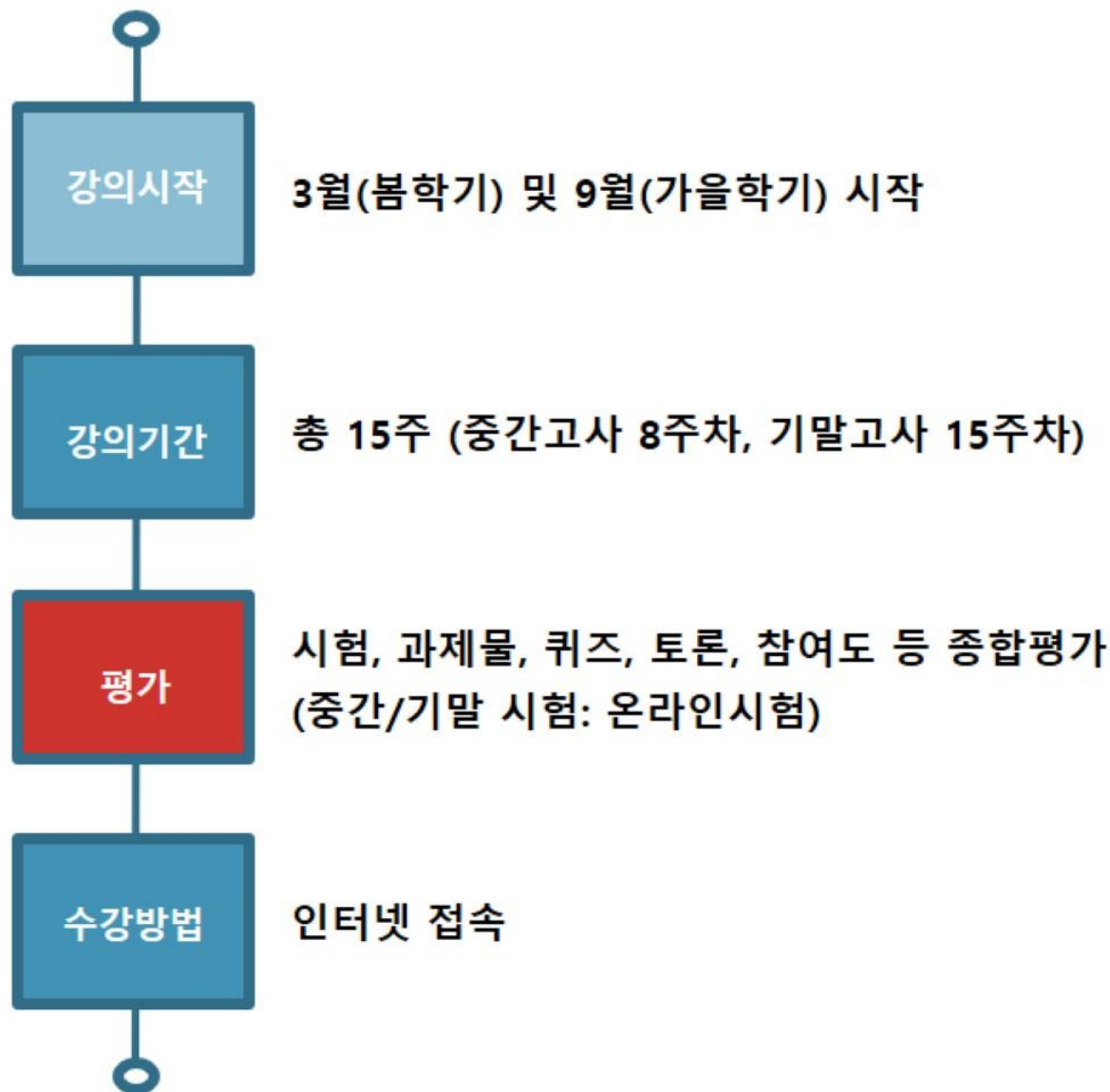
과목명	담당교수
보건학특론	이혜재
환경보건과학	박지호
보건통계학특론	이경무
폐기물자원화와 바이오에너지	한선기
고도 수처리 공정	권수열
환경영향 및 건강위해성평가	이경무
유해화학물질 관리	박동욱
고령사회와 보건환경이슈	정영일

과목명	담당교수
환경오염물질 이동 메커니즘	권수열
위험관리들론	권혁면
건강증진특론	정영일
역학의 이해와 응용	이경무
대기환경특론	박지호
직업보건환경이슈	박동욱
산업안전특론	권혁면

2-2. 권장교과목

학기	교과목명	학점	담당교수	개설계절
1학기	보건학특론	3	이혜재	봄
	환경보건과학	3	박지호	
2학기	환경오염물질 이동 메카니즘	3	권수열	가을
	위험관리특론	3	권혁면	
	건강증진특론	3	정영일	
3학기	보건통계학특론	3	이경무	봄
	폐기물자원화와 바이오에너지	3	한선기	
	고도 수처리 공정	3	권수열	
4학기	역학의 이해와 응용	3	이경무	가을
	대기환경특론	3	박지호	
	직업보건환경이슈	3	박동욱	
	안전보건특론	3	권혁면	
	환경기술정책 및 계획	3	권수열	
5학기	환경영향 및 건강위해성평가	3	이경무	봄
	유해화학물질 관리	3	박동욱	
	고령사회와 보건환경이슈	3	정영일	
논문	논문연구1	3	-	
	논문연구2	3	-	

2-3. 강의 안내



2-4. 학술활동

01

봄학기 과목세미나

- 5월 20일(토)
- 2023년도 봄학기에 개설된 8과목 대상



02

학과세미나 및 워크숍

- 7월 15일(토)



03

가을학기 과목세미나

- 11월 18일(토)
- 2023년도 가을학기에 개설될 과목 대상



04

신입생 OT 및 워크숍

- 2024년 1월 13일(토)

2-5. 졸업요건

01

총 30학점 이수

논문연구진행: 전공학점 24학점 + 논문연구 6학점
과목추가이수과정: 전공학점 30학점

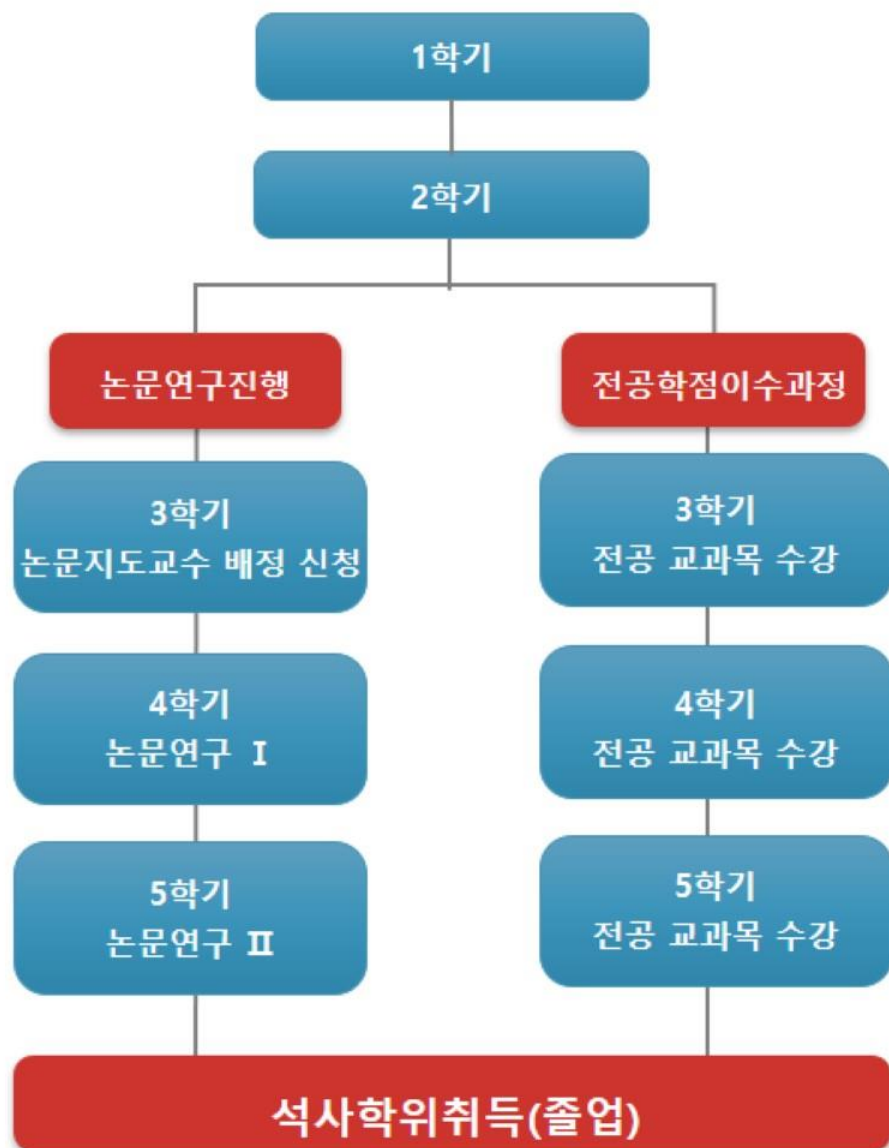
02

학위취득 자격시험 합격

(종합시험:3과목, 외국어시험)

03

평점평균 3.0 이상





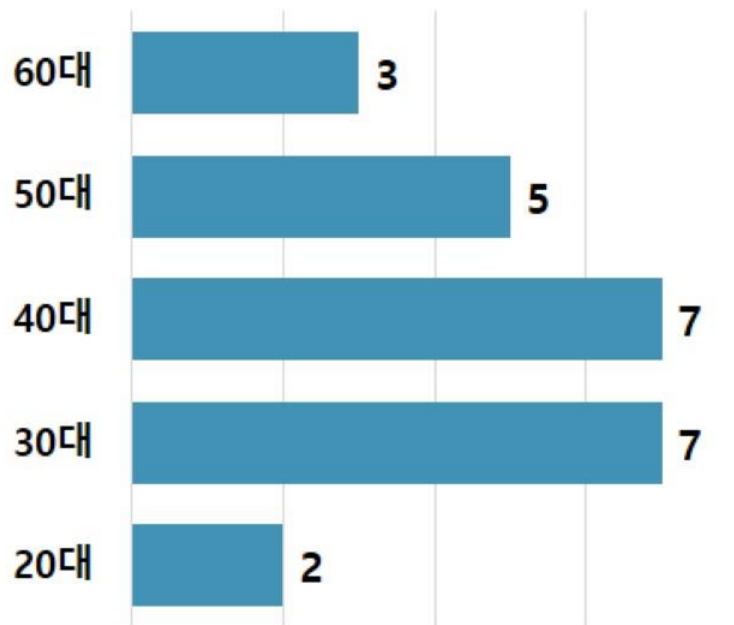
03

대학원 합격자 현황(2023학년도)

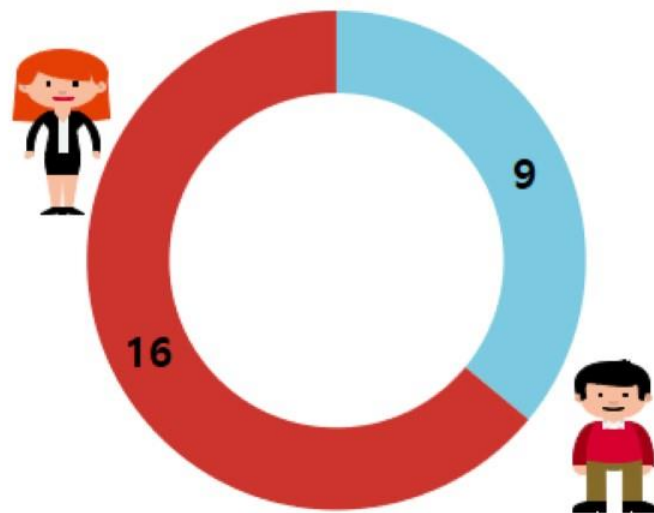
3-1. 합격자 현황(지역별)



3-2. 합격자 현황(연령별, 성별)

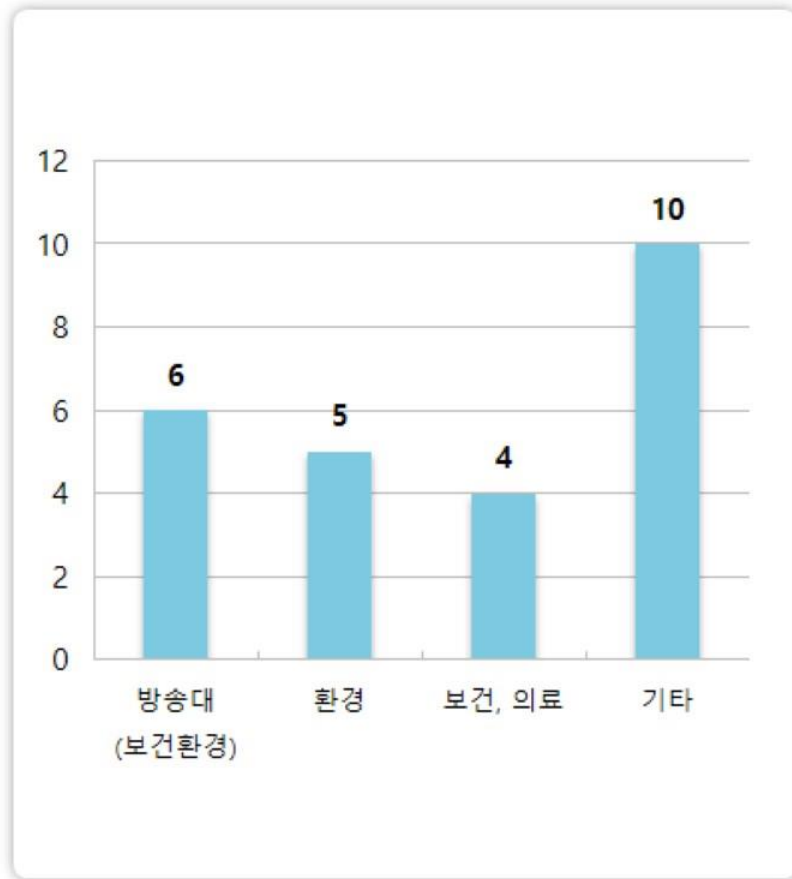


연령별

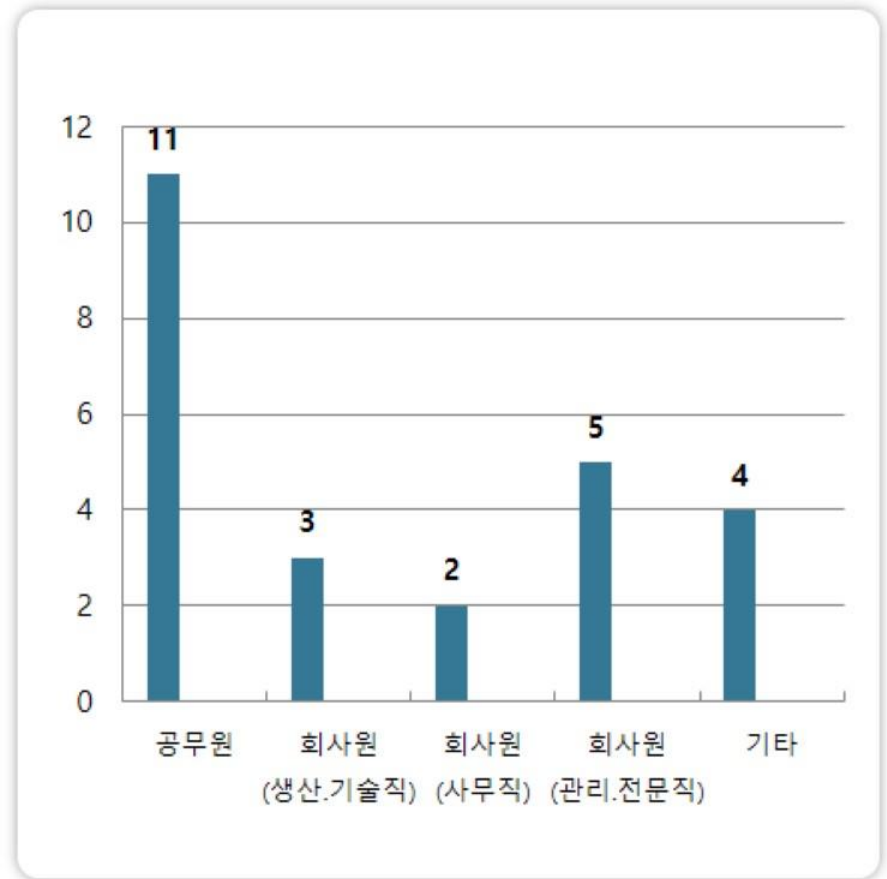


성별

3-3. 합격자 현황



학부 전공



직종

Q&A



THANK YOU!



한국방송통신대학교 대학원
환경보건시스템학과