

Table S1. Characteristic table of chronic mercury poisoning

<p>Features to trigger suspicion</p>	<p>Neuropsychiatric symptoms: dizziness, headache, insomnia, dreaminess, amnesia, fatigue, tremor, and lack of appetite.</p> <p>Stomatitis : early gingival swelling, soreness, easy bleeding, oral mucosal ulcer, salivary gland swelling, increased saliva, and halitosis, followed by gingival atrophy, tooth loosening, and shedding. Patients with poor oral hygiene can have mercury line.</p> <p>Urinary system: lumbago, proteinuria</p>
<p>Etiology</p>	<p>Occupational factors : exposure to mercury during production, transportation, storage and use of mercury</p> <p>Environmental factors : the environment near the residence is polluted by mercury</p> <p>Mistake factors : use of unqualified mercury-containing whitening cosmetics, taking or smearing mercury-containing folk prescription</p>
<p>Differential diagnosis</p>	<p>Differentiation of chronic mercury poisoning from neurasthenia, Parkinson ' s disease, chronic alcoholism and primary nephropathy.</p>
<p>Treatments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stop contacting mercury.</li> <li>2. mercury displacement treatment : the commonly used drug for treatment is sodium dimercaptopropanesulfonate.</li> <li>3. Symptomatic support treatment : fluid infusion, correction of</li> </ol>

	water-electrolyte disorder, oral care, and nutritional nerve.
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