

Preparing for rural practice



A Note to Facilitators

Dear Facilitator,

Thank you for using Rural PREP's materials to create an active learning experience for your site.

Use this slide deck, along with the Facilitator Lesson Plan, to facilitate a Grand Rounds event at your site. Many of the slides contain additional information in the presenter notes area, so be sure to review the presentation and the notes prior to your Grand Rounds event.



Session Overview

- 5 minutes: Go over and discuss pre-assignment answers with the full group
- 30 minutes: Watch the Presentation
- 15 minutes: Facilitate the Team Activity
- 5 minutes: General Discussion and Social Charge
- 5 minutes: Evaluation of the Learning Materials as a group



Agricultural Exposures: organophosphate pesticide poisoning and prevention

Presented by:

Diane Rohlman, PhD

Associate Professor and Endowed Chair in Rural Health and Safety, University of Iowa

This presentation was originally recorded on January 24th, 2019, in front of several live, online sites connecting from different places across the country.









Objectives

After this presentation, participants will be able to:

- 1. Identify the signs and symptoms of acute organophosphate pesticide poisoning
- 2. Describe the use of cholinesterase monitoring as a possible diagnosis tool
- 3. Design a prevention program with regard to organophosphate poisoning for their local patient population





- 1. According to the Healthier Workforce Center's video, Hierarchy of Controls "is organized so that the most effective changes are changes to workplace or the work environment and they don't rely on individual behaviors." Therefore, in terms of promoting a safe workplace, what would be the top most priority?
 - a. substitution
 - b. elimination
 - c. personal protective equipment
 - d. engineering controls
 - e. administrative controls



1. According to the Healthier Workforce Center's video, Hierarchy of Controls "is organized so that the most effective changes are changes to workplace or the work environment and they don't rely on individual behaviors." Therefore, in terms of promoting a safe workplace, what would be the top most priority?

a. substitution

b. elimination

- c. personal protective equipment
- d. engineering controls
- e. administrative controls



- 2. Designing work schedules to ensure equal distribution of strenuous physical work among a group of workers is an example of:
 - a. substitution
 - b. elimination
 - c. personal protective equipment
 - d. engineering controls
 - e. administrative controls



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- 3. According to Fenske, Lu, Negrete, and Galvin, minimizing work-to-home transmission of pesticides is best achieved by focusing interventional activities aimed at:
 - a. home
 - b. commuter vehicles
 - c. workplace
 - d. communities



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 - a. home
 - b. commuter vehicles
 - c. workplace
 - d. communities



4. According to Fenske, Lu, Negrete, and Galvin, azinphosmethyl residues in vehicle and house dust were highest for which of the following worker groups?

- a. pesticide handlers
- b. fruit thinners
- c. organic orchard workers
- d. commuter vehicle drivers



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a. pesticide handlers

- b. fruit thinners
- c. organic orchard workers
- d. commuter vehicle drivers



- 5. According to Calvert, Rodriguez, and Prado, which of the following is NOT a potential occupational hazard in agriculture:
 - a. off-target pesticide drift
 - b. toxicity of recently marketed pesticides
 - c. gap in worker notification requirements
 - d. personal protective equipment (PPE)



- 5. According to Calvert, Rodriguez, and Prado, which of the following is NOT a potential occupational hazard in agriculture:
 - a. off-target pesticide drift
 - b. toxicity of recently marketed pesticides
 - c. gap in worker notification requirements
 - d. personal protective equipment (PPE)



- 6. According to Calvert, Rodriguez, and Prado, the most common cause of acute pesticide-related illness among farmworkers is:
 - a. off-target drift from neighboring farms/orchards
 - b. commuter vehicles
 - c. inadequate hand washing
 - d. work-to-home transmission



6. According to Calvert, Rodriguez, and Prado, the most common cause of acute pesticide-related illness among farmworkers is:

a. off-target drift from neighboring farms/orchards

- b. commuter vehicles
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Rural PREP Grand Rounds

Presenter: Diane Rohlman, PhD Associate Professor and Endowed Chair in Rural Health and Safety, University of Iowa

Launch the Presentation Now









Team Activity



Team Activity

What if you were to design a prevention program with regard to organophosphate poisoning for your local patient population?

What local resources would you turn to?

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In answering this question as a team, you may wish to consult the

- National Pesticide Information Center: http://npic.orst.edu/index.html
- Migrant Clinicians Network Map: <u>https://www.migrantclinician.org/issues/occupational-health/pesticides/reporting-illnesses</u>
- NIOSH Centers for Agricultural Safety and Health https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/oep/agctrhom.html

Discussion



Social Charge

What are you personally going to do with this information?



Evaluation

Please evaluate these learning materials as a group:

https://goo.gl/forms/uhTYtZEMHCX74tm72





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