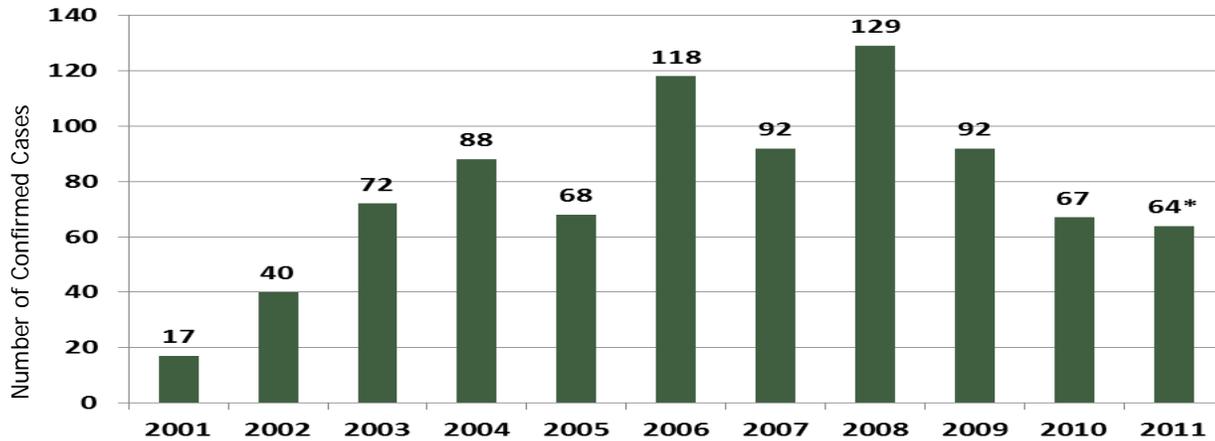


Occupational Pesticide-related Illnesses and Injuries in Michigan, 2010

[www.michigan.gov/mdch/0.1607.7-132-54783_54784-127397-.00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607.7-132-54783_54784-127397-.00.html)

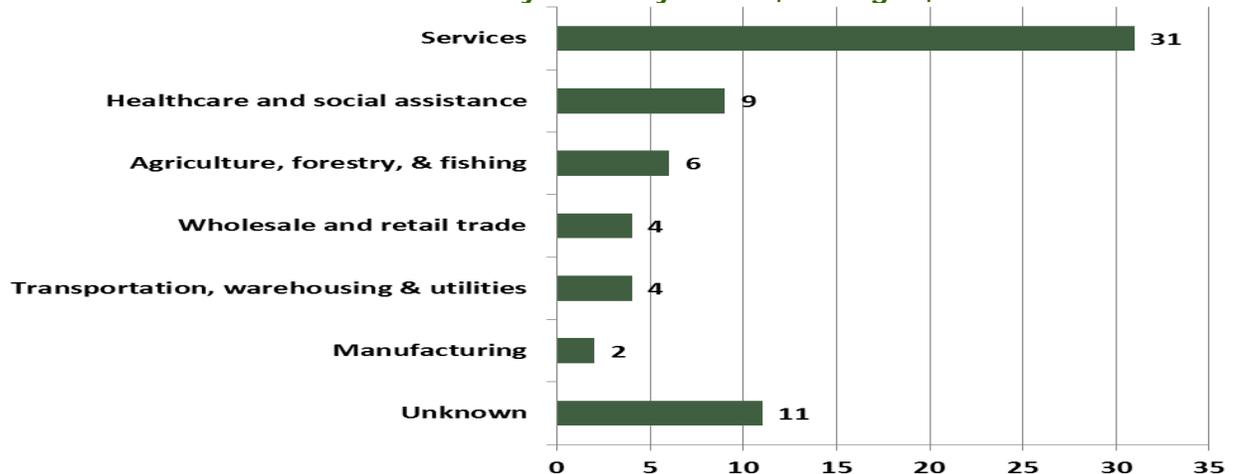
Summary Statistics



* Estimate based on # of Cases, January 1 - June 30, 2011

The number of confirmed work-related pesticide illness and injury cases in Michigan has varied since the surveillance system became fully operational in 2003, ranging from approximately 70 to 130. The “Services” sector has been the most common industry sector where cases were exposed; this sector includes “Services to Buildings and Dwellings”, such as structural pest control or landscaping, and “Accommodation and Food Services” such as hotels and restaurants, where many disinfectant exposures occurred. “Healthcare and social assistance” is the next most common industry sector, followed by Agriculture. In 2010 53.6% of the cases were men. Over 90% were between the ages of 20 and 59. When race was known, over 90% of the cases were among Caucasians.

Numbers of Cases by Industry Sector, Michigan, 2010

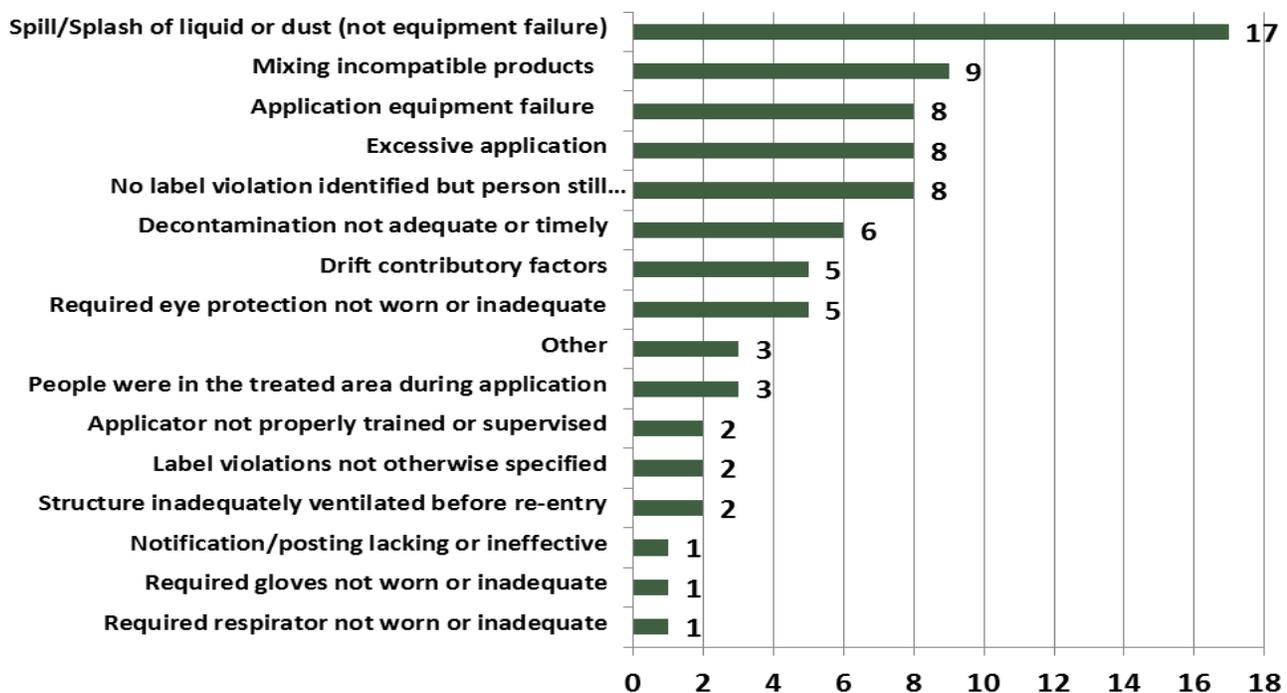


Background

The Michigan Occupational Pesticide-related Illness and Injury surveillance program began in 2001. The goals are to: 1) identify groups at risk for pesticide-related illnesses and injuries, 2) detect trends, 3) identify high-risk active ingredients, 4) identify illnesses that occur even when the pesticide is used correctly, 5) identify and refer cases to regulatory agencies as appropriate, and 6) provide information for planning and interventions including education and outreach programs. Pesticide-related Illnesses and Injury Surveillance is funded under a cooperative agreement with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest. The term pesticide can refer to insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, disinfectants, and various other substances. Reported cases are classified based on criteria related to (1) documentation of exposure, (2) documentation of at least two adverse health effects, and (3) evidence supporting a causal relationship between pesticide exposure and health effects. Cases that meet the criteria are considered confirmed cases.

2010 Results

Contributing Factors Occupational Pesticide-related Cases, Michigan, 2010



Work-related Pesticide Illness and Injury Narratives

- A farmer went to spray a small field of potatoes. This should have taken him about ten minutes, but he had problems with the sprayer and was in the field for about two hours fixing it. In addition to the increased time in the field, the wind picked up, so when he did complete the spraying he got wet. He went home, ate dinner and later developed difficulty breathing and felt like his lungs were filling up with fluid. He went to an emergency department and was hospitalized for a week. He lost an additional week of work. He was diagnosed with respiratory failure, pulmonary edema, and myocardial infarction.
- A worker in a tanning salon disinfected beds. The day was hot and she was very busy, so when she developed shortness of breath, chest tightness, and dizziness, she thought it was related to the heat and running around. She still had symptoms the next morning, so she went to an emergency department. She was diagnosed with bronchospasm and told to take two days off from work.