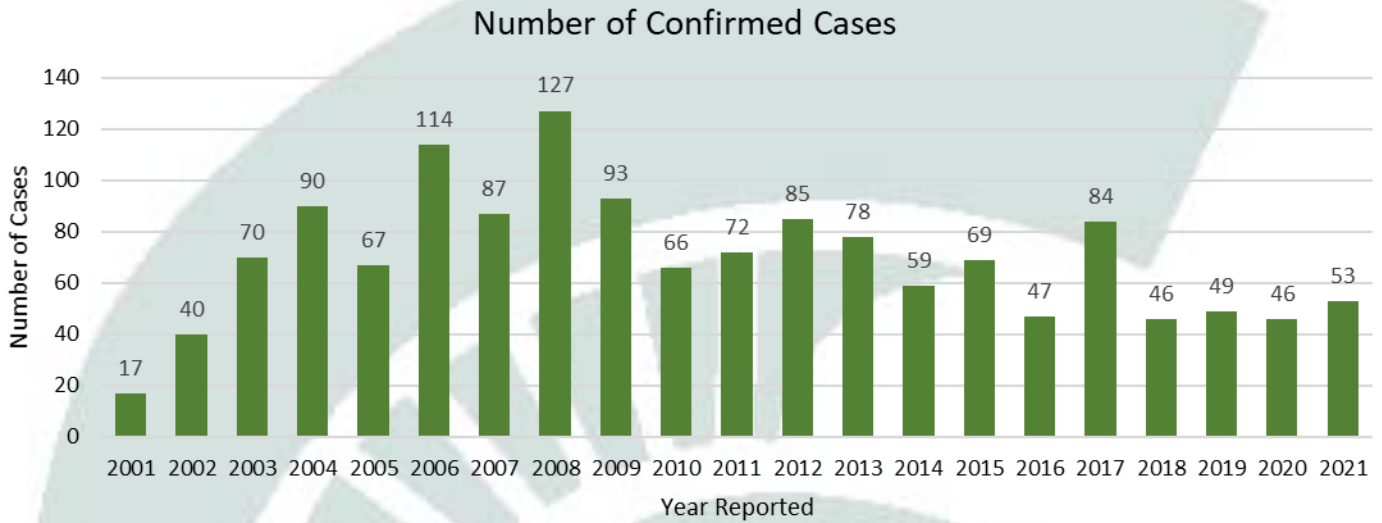


Occupational Pesticide-Related Illnesses and Injuries in Michigan 2021

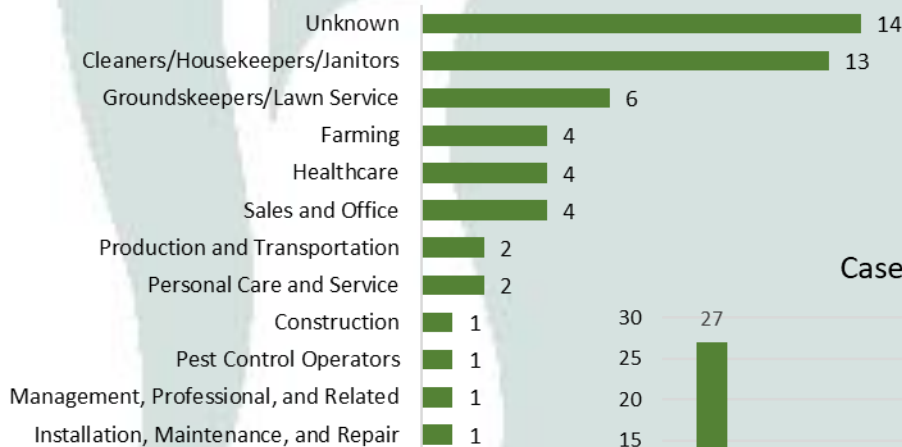
Additional Information Available at: www.oem.msu.edu

Summary Statistics

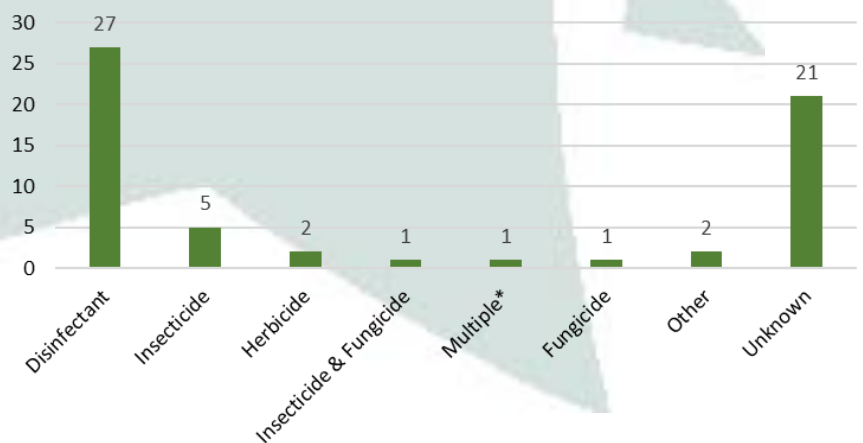


The number of confirmed work-related pesticide illness and injury cases in Michigan has varied since the surveillance system became fully operational in 2003, ranging from 46 to 127. Overall, 54% of the cases were men.

Cases by Industry Sector, 2021



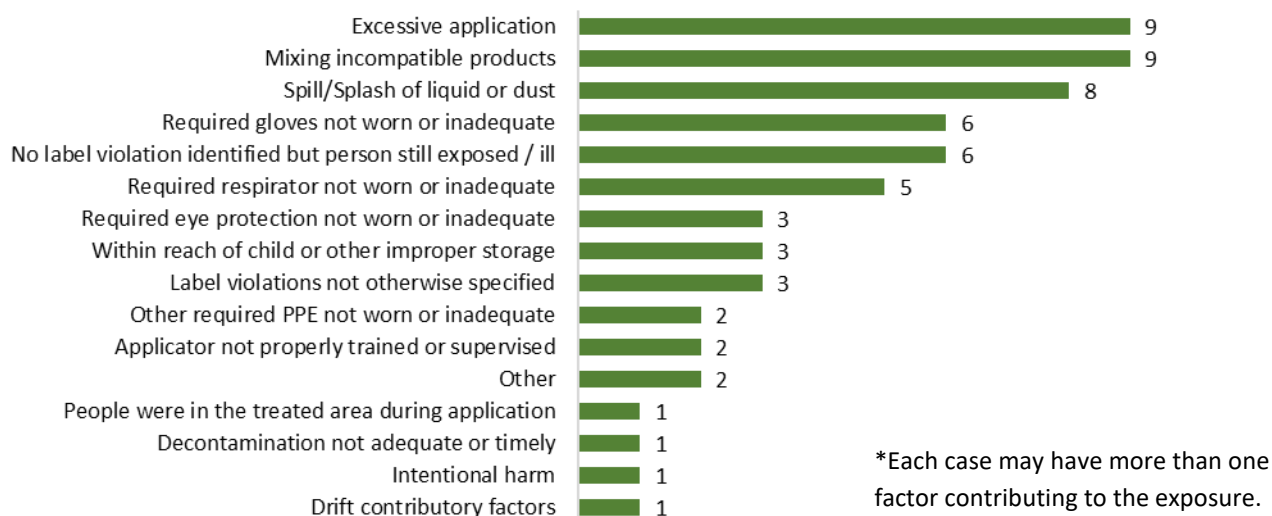
Cases by Pesticide Type, 2021



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 and refer cases to regulatory agencies as appropriate, and 5) provide information for interventions including education and outreach programs. Pesticide-related Illness 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 all three criteria are considered confirmed cases.

Contributing Factors*, 2021



2021 Work-related Pesticide Illness and Injury Select Narratives

- A male in his 30s was spraying an herbicide on apples while working on a farm. He developed shortness of breath and nausea and went to the emergency department. He was diagnosed as having acute chemical pneumonitis. He was prescribed a bronchodilator and an oral steroid.
- A female in her 20s was using disinfectants while working for a car detailing company. She developed a cough and shortness of breath. She was not wearing any PPE. She sought medical attention in the emergency department.
- A male in his 50s was doing routine work when a water line broke and splashed him in the face and under his safety glasses. The water in the pipe had a disinfectant mixed with the water. He developed redness on his right side of his face and right eye. He called poison control.
- A male maintenance worker in his 30's was working for a school district. He picked up the wrong bottle and swallowed a small amount of disinfectant cleaner. He developed minor throat irritation and called poison control.
- A female in her teens was working as a patient care technician for a dialysis clinic when she was mopping a biohazard room with diluted bleach. She began experiencing dizziness, nausea, chest pain, and difficulty breathing. She sought medical attention in the emergency department.