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The crowding of swine and poultry in industrial food animal production (IFAP) increases risk for transmission of bacteria. Furthermore, use of antimicrobials at non-therapeutic levels in animal feed to promote growth may contribute to development of resistance in both pathogens and commensal organisms like *Enterococcus*. Transfer of resistance in this environmental microbial community may increase risk to workers for exposure to drug-resistant bacteria. Furthermore, IFAP workers could carry disease between animals in IFAP settings and local human communities. The objective of this work was to evaluate drug-resistant bacterial reservoirs in farm environments in Mexico. Five environmental samples each from two farms and one clinic were taken from dry surfaces using a sterilized dry electrostatic cloth (Swiffer™, Proctor and Gamble). Microbiologic analysis was conducted using a double-enrichment protocol, followed by overnight culture on a chromogenic selective agar for MRSA and other resistant *Staphylococcus* and *Enterococcus* species (MRSA Select™, Biorad, CA). Colonies were sent to Johns Hopkins Hospital microbiology laboratory for sub-cultivation, identification using a Phoenix system, and antibiotic resistance testing. Further antimicrobial resistance testing was performed using Kirby-Bauer methods. Eleven of fifteen swiffers (73%) yielded growth of *Staphylococcus* and *Enterococcus* species. Eight isolates were multi-drug resistant, 2/3 from the clinic, 3/6 from Farm A, and 4/5 from Farm B. Only 1/3 of isolates from the clinic were tetracycline-resistant, while 6/6 and 3/5 were tetracycline-resistant on Farms A and B respectively. In conclusion, drug-resistant and multi-drug resistant bacteria were cultured from farm environments and showed different resistance patterns than those bacteria cultured from the community clinic. The farms added antibiotics to feed, suggesting that antibiotic use in farm environments may support emergence of drug-resistant organisms.

Correspondence: Ana Rule, arule@jhsph.edu.

Innovative Partnership Approaches to Reach Vulnerable Agricultural Workers

E. Roberta Ryder,¹ BA; Sylvia Partida,¹ MA; Alicia Gonzalez,¹ MSW; Francisco Cerda,² Jeffrey Levin,³ MD, MSPH; Karen Gilmore,³ MPH; Matthew Nonnenmann,³ PhD, CIH; Amanda W. Wickman,³ BS

¹National Center for Farmworker Health, Buda, TX

²Texas Workforce Commission, Austin, TX

³Southwest Center for Agricultural Health, Injury Prevention, and Education, University of Texas Health Science Center, Tyler, TX

As demographics and organization of the agricultural workforce continue to change it is challenging to reach hired workers with occupational safety and health (OSH) information. Some obstacles include cultural and language barriers, fears related to immigration status, and concerns surrounding compliance and regulation. Specialization and industrial growth have expanded the employer role in agriculture. The Southwest Center for Agricultural Health, Injury Prevention and Education (SW Ag Center) and the National Center for Farmworker Health (NCFH) have

developed OSH training and intervention tools (e.g., heat-related illness) for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs). Additional partnerships, utilizing the network of regional Monitor Advocates and other agricultural organizations are being fostered with employers who are instrumental in reaching agricultural workers and assuring a safe work environment. States are required to ensure that MSFWs are provided with services that are “qualitatively equivalent and quantitatively proportionate” to the services offered to others seeking employment. State and regional Monitor Advocates carry out this function in accordance with federal regulations. They support the needs of MSFWs, in part by developing linkages with a broad range of stakeholders, including community- and employer-based organizations. Through a newly formed partnership, the state Monitor Advocate in Texas, the SW Ag Center, and NCFH have been able to participate in a range of shared workshop and conference venues important to agricultural employers for information related to workforce needs, labor rules, wage issues, etc. In doing so, each has been able to establish employer relationships with potential opportunities to implement effective OSH solutions. Examples include the annual conference held by the Midwest Association of Farmworker Organizations (MAFO) and the annual Midwest Stream Farmworker Health Forum produced by NCFH. These partnerships constitute the first steps for fostering relationships with agricultural employers in an effort to inform training and disseminate intervention tools related to OSH for hired workers.

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Correspondence: Sylvia Partida, partida@ncfh.org.

Promoviendo Farmworker Safety: An Intervention Designed to Increase Farm Safety Practices among Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

E. Roberta Ryder,¹ BA; Sylvia Partida,¹ MA; Alicia Gonzalez,¹ MSSW; Monica Saavedra,¹ MPH, CHES; Renee Cantu¹; Maria E. Fernandez,² PhD; Jeffrey Levin,³ MD, MSPH; Karen Gilmore,³ MPH

¹National Center for Farmworker Health, Buda, TX

²School of Public Health, University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, TX

³Southwest Center for Agricultural Health, Injury Prevention and Education, University of Texas Health Science Center, Tyler, TX

Promoviendo Farmworker Safety is a five year project with objectives covering the design and field testing of an intervention to increase farm safety practices related to heat and sun safety among migrant and seasonal farmworkers using the Promotora (lay health worker) model as the mode of dissemination. Intervention Mapping (IM) is being used as the framework to guide the development of the program intervention. IM provides a step-by-step process for using theory, empirical findings, and participant involvement to specify program objectives, select theory-based methods, translate the methods into practical strategies and programs, prepare for program adoption and