

recent research project across the province, the proposed presentation will discuss the areas of need and challenges in health care delivery to refugees and immigrants in Saskatchewan, specifically in the area of mental health services. The presentation will address refugees' and immigrants' experiences and degree of satisfaction and perceived efficacy of mental health care services in Saskatchewan, as well as the challenges and needs faced by community organizations assisting refugees and immigrants in Saskatchewan, specifically regarding mental health needs of that population. The paper will conclude with recommendations for improvement to existing services and/or possible new services, based on research evidence and needs assessment.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2014		
G) Agricultural Health: Exploring Farm Injuries II		0935 – 1135
East Rm, Sheraton Chair: Don Voaklander		

## 5421 - Nineteen Years of Agricultural Injury Surveillance: Questions Answered & Questions Raised

**Kathy Belton, Colleen Drul and Don Voaklander**

*Alberta Centre for Injury Control & Research, University of Alberta*

**Background** Injuries and fatalities constitute a major risk for those working in the agricultural sector and those who live on farms. Hazards associated with farming such as dangerous machinery, toxic substances, and livestock have been shown to increased rates of traumatic injury, respiratory problems, and mental health issues. Farm injuries often are fatal because they are often severe, involve multiple body sites, and access to appropriate medical services may be difficult in rural areas. Prevention efforts work most effectively when they can be targeted based on injury patterns. The Canadian Agricultural Injury Reporting (CAIR) program of the Canadian Agricultural Safety Association (CASA) provides standardized and uniform collection of agricultural fatality data that could be used to better assess and address agricultural safety. **Objectives** The main objectives of this presentation are to 1) provide an overview of agricultural injury-related deaths in Canada, 2) highlight the usefulness of the CAIR in understanding the circumstances to develop prevention initiatives, 3) highlight some learnings and questions raised from the surveillance. **Design/Method** A chart review of all fatalities occurring on farms was undertaken. Using a standardized data collection form to capture the detailed circumstances around the injury event, data were collected from medical examiners/coroners offices in participating provinces in Canada. Sixteen years of data have been collected and reports published. Comparison to historical data was undertaken to ascertain if the patterns of agricultural injury-related death have changed. **Results** There has been an overall decline in the agriculture injury death rates. However, agriculture injury deaths due to tractors involving rollovers and runovers continue to be the leading causes of death. The overall agriculture injury death rates in adults (15+ years) continue decline. However, the overall death rates for children (<15 years) has remained unchanged over the 19 year period. **Conclusions** This study highlights the magnitude of agricultural injury fatalities in Canada. It demonstrates the usefulness of a record review process in determining the patterns of agricultural injury not readily available through traditional data sources. The main value of these data continues to be to emphasize the ongoing magnitude of the safety issues within the agricultural industry.

## 5507 - Establishing a Surveillance System for Traumatic Agricultural and Forestry Injury in the Northeast US

**Erika Scott<sup>1</sup>, Nicole Krupa<sup>2</sup>, Melissa Horsman<sup>1</sup> and Paul Jenkins<sup>2</sup>**

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**Objectives:** Agriculture and Forestry rank among industries with the highest rates of occupational fatality and injury. Establishing a non-fatal injury surveillance system is a top priority in the National Occupational Research Agenda. Recently, new sources of data such as Pre-Hospital Care Reports (PCR) and hospitalization data have transitioned to electronic databases. **Methods:** Using narrative free text and location codes from PCRs, along with ICD-9 External Cause of Injury Codes (ECODES) in hospital data from Maine, researchers are designing a surveillance system to track farm and forestry injury. **Results:** For 2008, PCR records produced a total of 104 true agricultural cases. Of these, 66 (63%) were identified from the keyword/visual inspection process alone, 25 (24%) were identified by the farm check-box only, and the remaining 13 (13%) by both methods. For the 148 unique injury events found in hospitalization data, 144 (97.3%) had the initial episode of care documented in only one of the three hospital files. The ED file had the largest number of these (119/144=82.6%), followed by the outpatient file (15/144=10.4%), and the inpatient file (10/144=7.0%). Of the 248 unique agricultural injuries identified (100 PCR only + 144 hospital only + 4 from both), 66 (27%) would not have been identified without free text review of PCR narrative. **Conclusions:** The false positive rate (99.65%) keyword searches underscores that without visual inspection, it is not an effective strategy. Both sources of data (PCR and hospital data) need to be used in a continued surveillance system. A similar process is being tested with data from New Hampshire.



# 7<sup>TH</sup>

INTERNATIONAL  
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SAFETY & HEALTH IN AGRICULTURAL  
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**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES**

## SHARP 2014 BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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SAFETY & HEALTH IN AGRICULTURAL & RURAL POPULATIONS: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

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HEALTHY WORKPLACES

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## SAFETY & HEALTH IN AGRICULTURAL & RURAL POPULATIONS: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

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