



Cultural Influences on Safety Training Among Vietnamese Shrimp Fisherman

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surveys on human needlestick exposure to veterinary biologics, and to review literature and educational documents describing needlestick prevention strategies for agricultural workers and veterinarians. An electronic database search was conducted using PubMed[®] and CABI[®]. Key search terms: PubMed[®] - “Needlestick Injuries” [MeSH] veterinar*, “Vaccination/veterinary” [MeSH]) AND “Occupational Exposure” [MeSH], “Vaccination/veterinary” [MeSH]) AND “Occupational Exposure” [MeSH]; CABI[®] - needlestick injuries.sh. Article inclusion criteria were those detailing NSI in agricultural workers only. Abstracts of all search results were read and relevant articles compiled into a RefWorks[®] database. References cited within articles were examined to locate additional articles. Fifty-six articles were identified. Literature consisted of case reports (n = 14), survey/case series articles (n = 11), prevention guidance documents (n = 6), and background articles (n = 25). Forty-eight cases were found. Twenty-four identified injury location: 13 (54.2%) NSI to the hands: three to the right, eight to the left, and two were not specified. Eight injuries were to the legs (33.3%): five to the right and three were not specified. Of the 48 cases, 11 (22.9%) involved oil-adjuvanted vaccines. The remaining products included: other vaccines, antibiotics, analgesics/sedatives, and hormones. Forty-six (95.8%) of 48 cases reported seeking medical attention. Of the 11 survey/case series articles: two focused on oil-adjuvanted products, one on Brucellosis RB51 vaccine, three on tilmicosin, and five were non-specific. General recommendations from guidance documents included: proper animal restraint, avoid recapping needles, do not bend needles, do not put needle caps in your mouth, provide appropriate training, provide sharps containers, report injuries, seek medical attention. NSI in agriculture workers and veterinarians can result in injury and loss of work. It appears that NSI awareness is limited among workers. There is a need for comprehensive programs to prevent NSI on livestock operations.

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Every ethnic group has its own cultural background and history that influences how it views health behaviors. Even though the fishing trades are among the most dangerous jobs in the world, there has been little attention in the literature to the significant role that culture plays in the expression and experience of safety and occupational health practices among Vietnamese shrimp fishermen. Three focus group sessions were conducted in order to identify factors that hinder or facilitate receptivity to available training and that can guide adaptation of educational tools in a culturally appropriate way. Participants were recruited using purposive sampling among various Vietnamese shrimper communities in Texas. Following informed consent and utilizing a series of open-ended questions, sessions were conducted in their native language among owners/captains/deckhands, support infrastructure—adult family members and religious/community leaders; and industry management and insurance representatives. Translations of transcribed documents were compared with simultaneous translations to insure thematic consistency. The content of each focus group discussion was carefully reviewed for trends or patterns and an overall thematic summary prepared. The cultural considerations identified during these sessions were used to plan and deliver culturally appropriate safety training and occupational screening sessions. The findings illustrate the importance of commercial fishing industry leaders to consider cultural factors in the design of workplace interventions that focus on changes in safety and occupational health behaviors. The impact of promoting health and safety among unique worker populations requires greater understanding of cultural influences.

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A Simulator to Improve Awareness of Rollover Risk and Stimulate Safer Driving Behavior Among Young All-Terrain (ATV) Drivers

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In the US there are more than 10 million all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) in use. Narrow wheelbase, high center of gravity and high speed driving make these vehicles unstable on steep and rough terrain, and, as a result, rollover is the most common accident. ATVs are mostly a recreational vehicle, but they have become a working and transportation vehicle on many US farms where they are so popular that youth are more likely to operate an ATV than a tractor. Statistics show high rates of injuries and death in agriculture, with a high incidence of youths injured. The objective of the study is to investigate the effectiveness of an ATV stability simulator to increase the risk awareness of rollover and stimulate safer driving behavior with young drivers. The ATV stability simulator is a platform where a commercial model of ATV is firmly fixed and can be laterally tilted under the control of an instructor. People visiting the Penn State Rural Health and Safety Extension exhibit area at the 2012 Agricultural Progress Days were asked to ride the ATV stability simulator and to complete a brief questionnaire. Thirty-seven individuals (4 females) from 12 to 19 years old rode the simulator. Ten people did not have any previous

experience in riding any ATV. Fourteen people had less than 2 years experience while 14 had more than 2 years of ATV riding experience. Seventeen participants rode ATVs weekly while 10 were less frequent users. Seventeen people used ATVs for recreation purposes, 5 for agricultural tasks (mainly transportation), and 5 for both usages. Nearly 30% (8) of the participants having ATV riding experience had a rollover, while 27 of the respondents reported that they knew someone injured or that had died in an ATV accident. Nearly all the participants (35 out of 37) affirmed that the experience on the simulator helped them to better understand better ATVs stability and likely helped to observe more closely in the future the conditions that can affect the ATV stability. Participants judged the simulator to be an effective tool in training riders, particularly beginning riders, to safely operate ATVs.

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Rollover Protective Structure (ROPS) Retrofitting on Agricultural Tractors: Goals and Approaches in Different Countries

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