

Pesticide-Related Diagnoses as reported to the Registry

The following is a list of diagnoses that are reported to the Pesticide Poisoning Registry. Note: This is only a sample list of reported diagnoses. Based on exposure history, physical exam, signs reported, symptoms observed, relevant lab results, and professional medical judgement, you will be able to determine the appropriate diagnosis.

Respiratory

Bronchitis or Bronchitis w/Acute Asthma

Bronchospasms

Upper Respiratory Irritation

Neurological

Dizziness

Fasciculations

Headache

Cardiovascular

Bradycardia

Tachycardia

Ocular

Corneal Abrasion

Chemical Conjunctivitis

Gastrointestinal

Gastritis

Gastroenteritis

Dermal

Dermatitis

Hives

Pruritis

General

Chemical Exposure

Chemical Inhalation

Renal

Hematuria

Proteinuria

How are reports made to the Registry?

Physicians and other medical staff are required to report suspected or confirmed pesticide poisoning by calling 1-800-322-6850. Registry staff will answer the phone during normal business hours of 8:30 AM-4:30 PM Mon.-Fri. Outside normal business hours, please leave the patient's name, name of hospital, name of treating physician, and name and number of the person who will be holding the patient's chart. Someone from the Registry will return the call on the next business day.

Call



1-800-322-6850 to make a Report

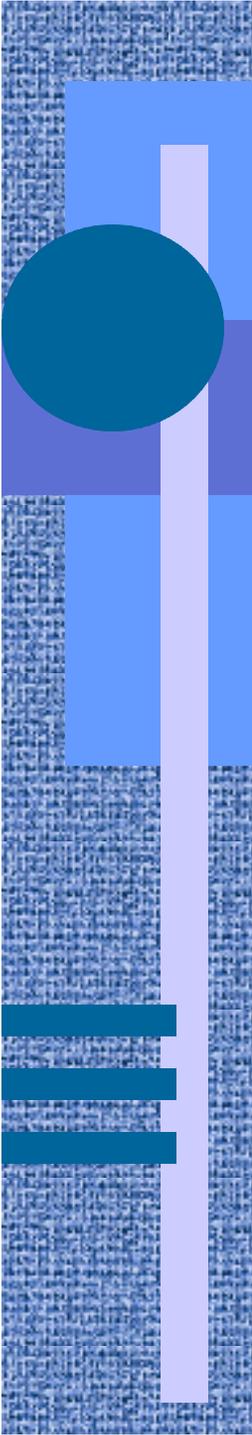
What information should be reported to the Registry?

- **1-800-322-6850**
- Patient Name, DOB,
- Address, Phone #
- Signs, Symptoms
- Treating physician
 - Information on the event(s) leading to the patient's exposure (How patient was exposed)
- Product information
- EPA Reg. No.
- Was the exposure work-related?



Why Should You Report?

- Reporting suspected or confirmed pesticide poisoning is required under New York State Public Health Law.
- Reporting enhances prevention of pesticide related illnesses. It helps NYSDOH identify problem pesticides, pesticide labels, and application methods that result in hazardous exposures. Regulatory agencies can use this information to correct problems. DOH can use this information to develop pesticide illness prevention programs.
- Surveillance for occupational, residential and environmental pesticide-related illnesses and injuries is designed to protect individuals and communities by determining the magnitude and underlying causes of over-exposure to pesticides in the workplace, home, or environment.
- We can make a difference in your patient's life. We can offer resources to help your patient learn about the safe use of pesticides and prevent recurrence of pesticide-related illness. .



Public Health Benefits of Reporting Pesticide Poisoning

Based on previous reports, the Registry has developed educational material to help prevent future exposures and adverse health effects.

Examples of Positive Public Health Impact

A number of pesticide exposures involving the misuse of total release foggers (i.e. “bug bombs”) have been reported. Tenants generally apply too many foggers or set them off near an ignition source (e.g. stoves, heaters, and water heaters). This misuse has proved to be a fire and explosion hazard and has caused burns and injuries. The Registry staff responded by creating a fact sheet for the safe use of roach bombs and foggers.

A product called AllerCare™ was recalled based on efforts of Registry staff, other states with pesticide surveillance programs and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Consumers were repeatedly reporting asthma attacks and other medical problems after using this product. The recall successfully removed a product from the market that caused negative health effects to consumers.

NYS Pesticide Poisoning Registry

Reporting Requirements

Who Should Report?

State regulations require

- Every physician, health facility and clinical laboratory in attendance on a person with confirmed or suspected pesticide poisoning or with any of the clinical laboratory results as described in Chapter 1 of the State Sanitary Code §§22.12 shall report such occurrence to the State Commissioner of Health within 48 hours.
- **Suspected or confirmed pesticide poisoning should be reported by calling 1-800-322-6850 within 48 hours of treating the patient or obtaining relevant lab results.
Calls will be answered M-F 8:30 AM-4:30 PM.**
- If a call is made after normal business hours, please leave a message with the patient's name, name of facility, and name of person who will be holding the chart. Staff will contact the facility on the following business day.



Reporting and HIPAA

While the information you send will contain confidential medical information, submission of the requested information will not violate the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). The Bureau's authority to access, inspect and copy the information is set forth in Public Health Law §§ 206(1)(d), 206 (1)(e), 206 (1)(j) and 225(5)(t) and N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 22.11 and 22.12. The information collected by the NYS Pesticide Poisoning Registry is for public health surveillance.

All information will be held in confidence consistent with public health law and carefully monitored so that the identity of individuals is not disclosed.

Pesticide Poisoning Resources Online

ATSDR ToxFAQs™- is a series of summaries about hazardous substances developed by the ATSDR(Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry) Division of Toxicology. Information for this series is excerpted from the ATSDR Toxicological Profiles and Public Health Statements. Each fact sheet serves as a quick and easy to understand guide. Answers are provided to the most frequently asked questions (FAQs) about exposure to hazardous substances found around hazardous waste sites and the effects of exposure on human health. <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html#bookmark05>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Biomonitoring Program-Provides an overview of Biomonitoring and the benefit of using this method to assess the amount of chemicals present in an individual's body fluids. <http://www.cdc.gov/biomonitoring/default.htm>

Information Center (NPIC)- NPIC (National Pesticide Information Center) provides objective, science-based information about pesticides and pesticide-related topics to enable people to make informed decisions about pesticides and their use. NPIC is a cooperative agreement between Oregon State University and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Answers inquiries from the general public and from health care professionals about pesticides. **1-800-858-7378**
<http://npic.orst.edu/>

Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings U.S. Environmental Protection Agency- A resource guide designed to provide health hazards of pesticides.
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/safety/healthcare/handbook/handbook.htm>

Reducing Pesticide Exposure- A brochure developed by the New York State Department of Health that offers tips for the public to reduce their exposure to pesticides. <http://www.health.state.ny.us/environmental/pests/reduce.htm>



Obtaining Treatment Advice

Advice regarding treatment is available from a New York State Regional Poison Control Center.

They can be reached by calling

1-800-222-1222



Pesticide Poisoning Registry

Contact Information

- If you wish to contact NYS DOH staff regarding the content of this presentation, please call toll free at 1-800-322-6850.
- To report a poisoning, send a copy of the patient's medical record or lab results to this address:

Attn:

NYS DOH
Pesticide Poisoning Registry Program Coordinator
Flanigan Square
547 River Street, Rm.# 230
Troy, NY 12180

- Medical records or lab results can be faxed to: NYS DOH Pesticide Poisoning Registry Program Coordinator at (518) 402-7909

Acknowledgements

The Pesticide Poisoning Registry wishes to acknowledge the following programs and individuals

- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
- Other State-wide surveillance programs that provided support and information for this endeavor
- The NYS DOH Bureau of Occupational Health staff for their contribution to the development of this effort
- The physicians and other medical staff throughout New York State who are instrumental to the success of this program