

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM UPDATE

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November 8, 2012



NM OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

The overall goal is to conduct occupational illness and injury surveillance and data analysis in order to identify opportunities for intervention and to communicate surveillance findings to those that can affect positive change for workers

WHAT IS OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE?

...the ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data regarding a health-related event for use in public health action to reduce morbidity and mortality and to improve health.

- ✘ Population-based surveillance
- ✘ Case-based surveillance

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH REGISTRY

REPORTABLE OCCUPATIONAL CONDITIONS* INCLUDE:

- (a) asbestosis;
- (b) coal worker's pneumoconiosis;
- (c) hypersensitivity pneumonitis;
- (d) mesothelioma;
- (g) noise induced hearing loss;
- (h) occupational asthma;
- (g) occupational pesticide poisoning;
- (h) burn hospitalization;
- (i) injury death;
- (j) traumatic amputation;
- (k) silicosis;
- (l) other illnesses or injuries related to occupational exposure

STATE-BASED OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH INDICATORS*

Profile of Employment and Demographics

1. Non-fatal work related injuries and illness reported by employers
2. Work-related hospitalization
3. Fatal work-related injuries
4. Amputations with days away from work reported by employers
5. State Workers' Compensation claims for amputations with lost work-time
6. Hospitalization for work-related burns
7. Work-related musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work reported by employers
8. Carpal tunnel syndrome cases filed with the state workers' compensation system
9. Hospitalization from or with pneumoconiosis

STATE-BASED OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH INDICATORS*, CONTD.

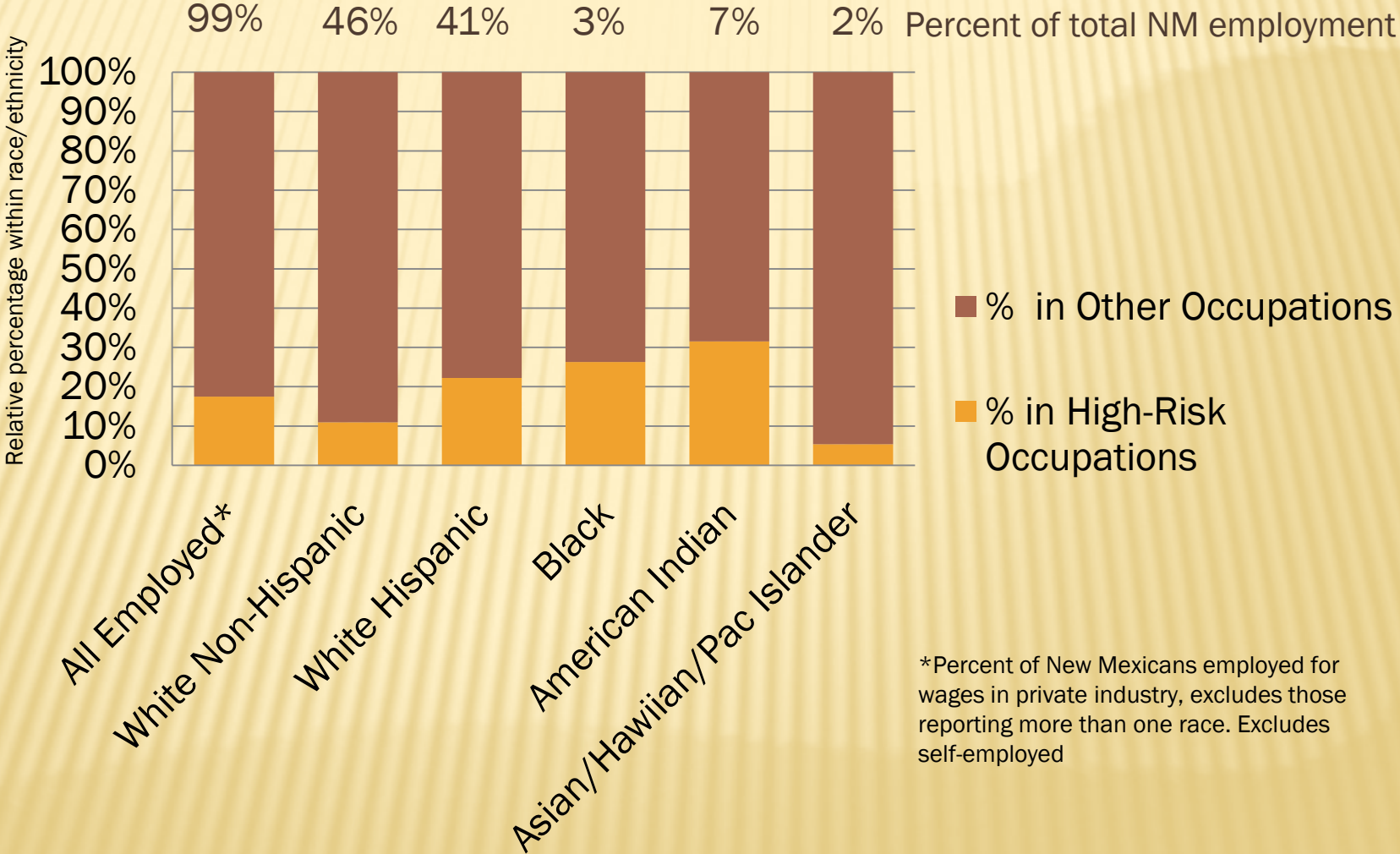
11. Mortality from or with pneumoconiosis
12. Acute work-related pesticide-associated illness and injury reported to poison control centers
13. Incidence of malignant mesothelioma
14. Elevated blood-lead levels among adults
15. Percentage of workers in industries at high risk for occupational morbidity
16. Percentage of workers in occupations at high risk for occupational morbidity
17. Percentage of workers employed in industries and occupations at high risk for occupational mortality
18. Occupational safety and health professionals
19. OSHA enforcement activities
20. Workers' compensation awards
21. Hospitalizations for low back disorders - New

EMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009		2010		2011	
	NM	US	NM	US	NM	US
% UNEMPLOYED	7.6	9.3	8.5	9.6	7.4	8.9
SELF EMPLOYED	8.4	7.0	7.2	7.0	8.3	6.8
PART-TIME	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.7	21.3	19.5
MEN	52.4	52.7	52.6	52.8	53.8	53.1
WOMEN	47.6	47.3	47.4	47.2	46.2	46.9
AGE 16-17	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0
AGE 65+	4.9	4.5	5.6	4.5	6.2	4.8

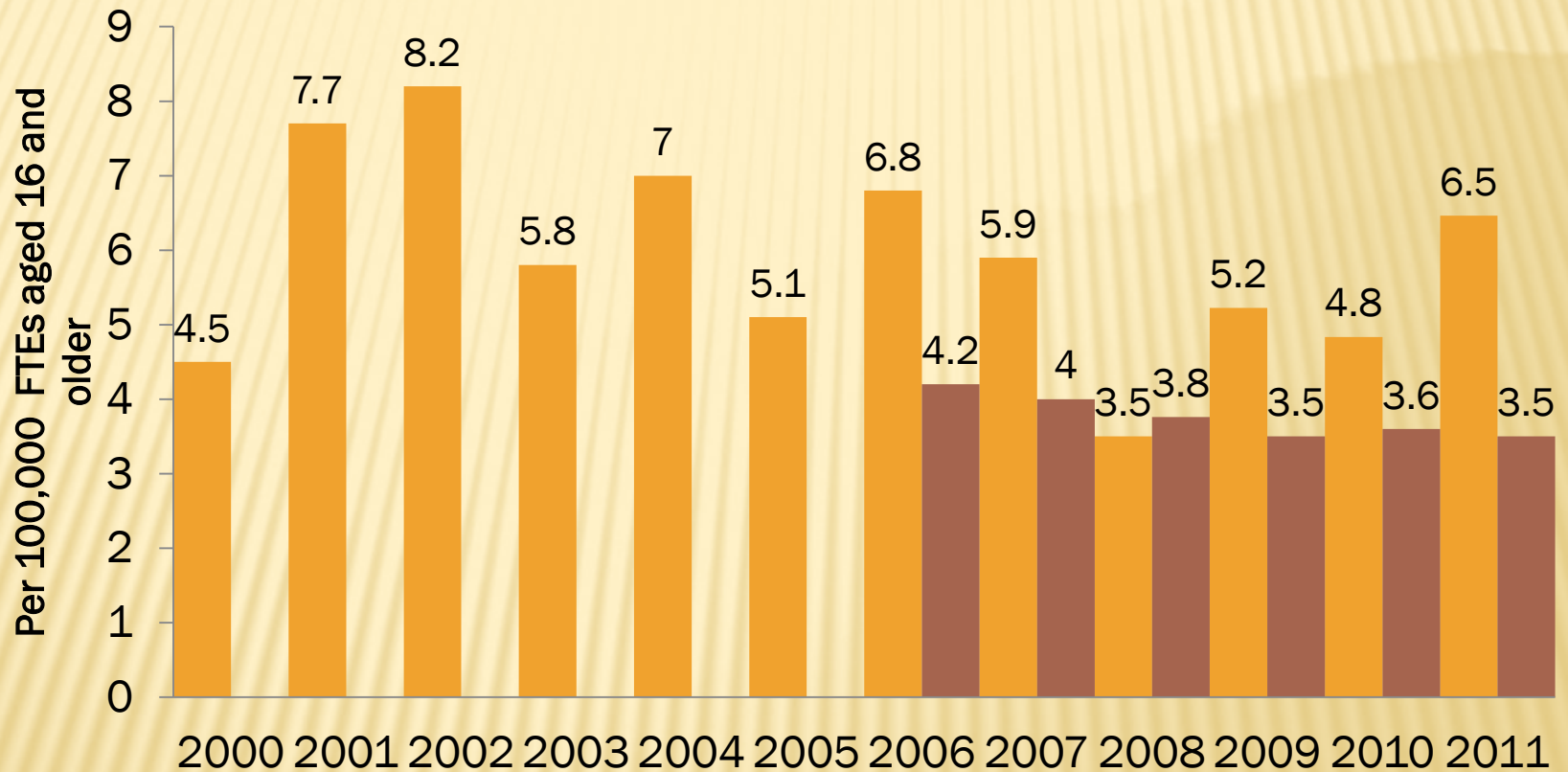
Data source: Geographic Profiles, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment in High-morbidity Risk Occupations by Race and Ethnicity New Mexico, 2008-2010



Data Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

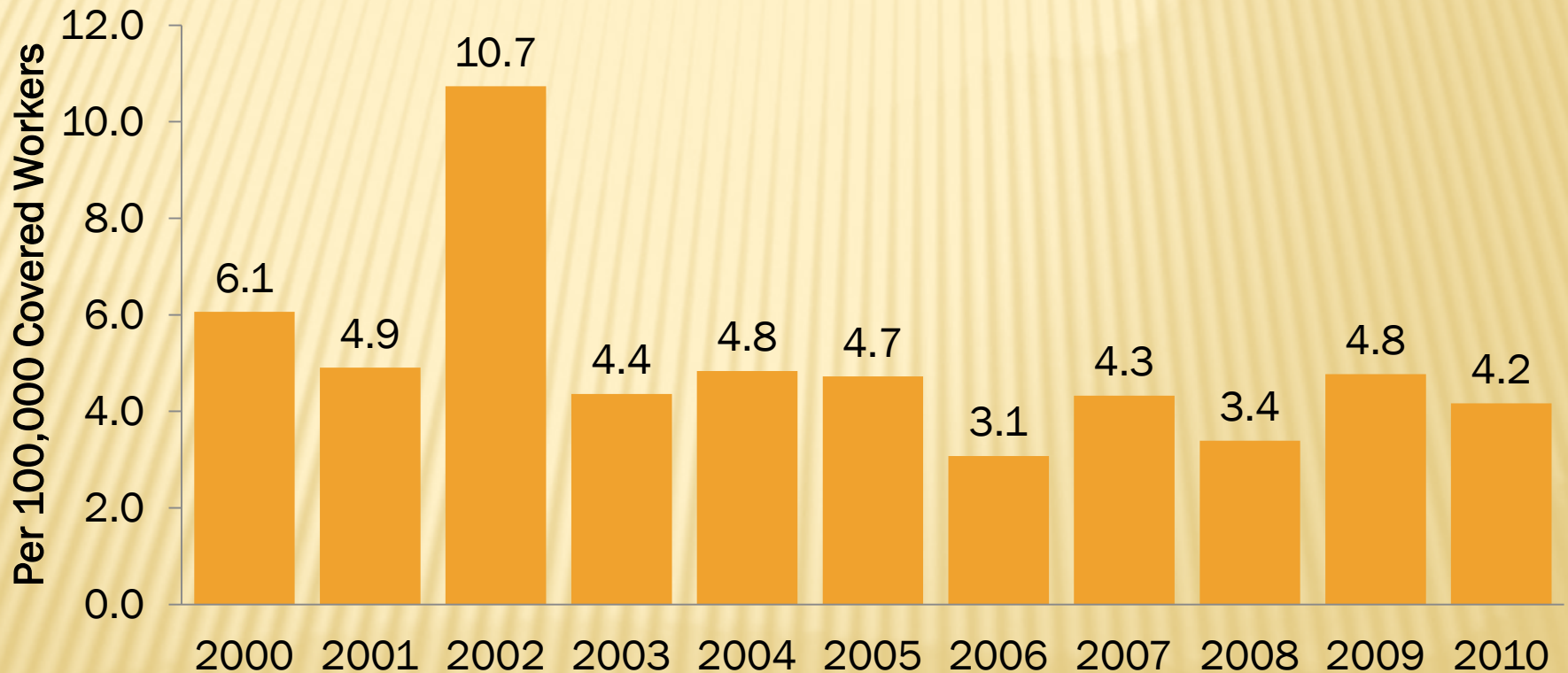
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY DEATH RATES NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES, 2000-2011



Data sources: Census of Fatal Occupational Injury, Current Population Survey U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

AMPUTATIONS IDENTIFIED IN STATE WORKERS' COMPENSATION SYSTEMS

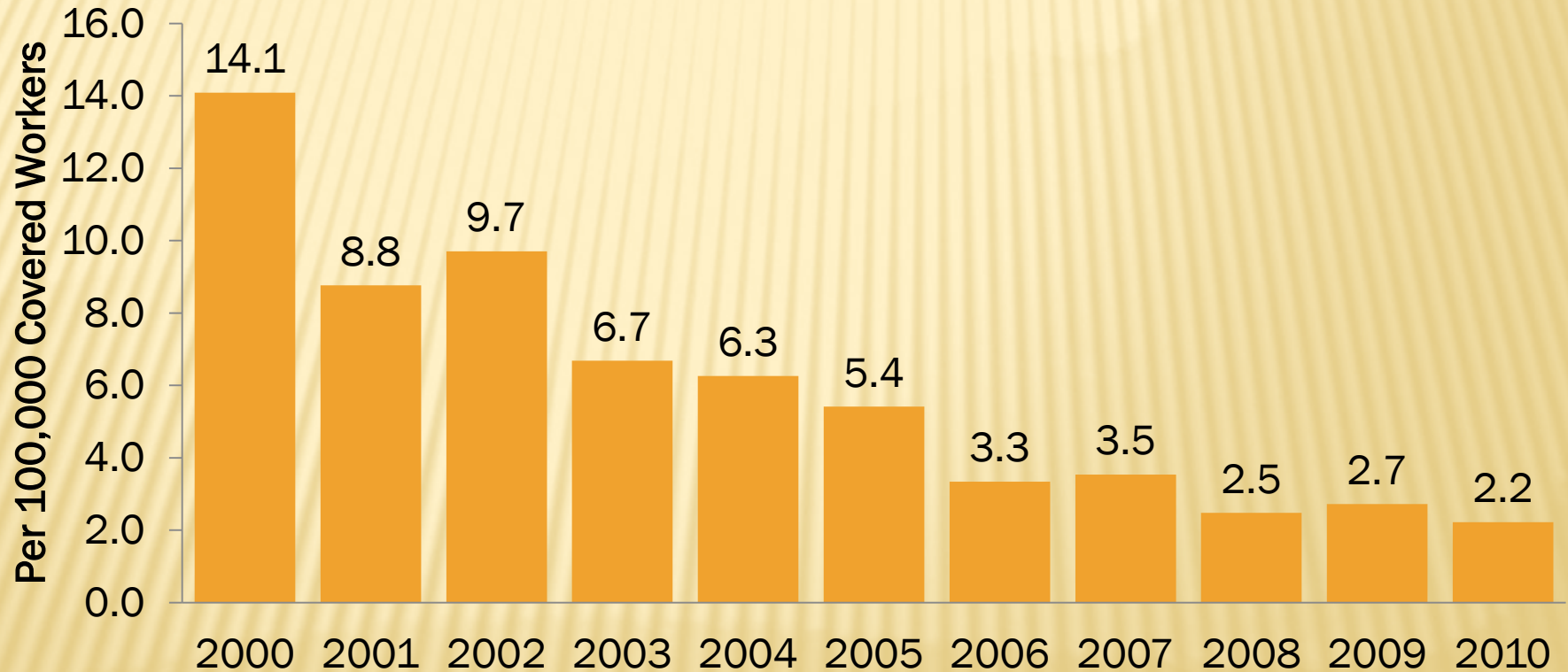
Annual Rate of Lost Work Time Claims for Amputation Identified in New Mexico Workers' Compensation



Data sources: NM Workers Compensation Administration, National Academy of Social Insurance

CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME CASES IDENTIFIED IN WORKERS' COMPENSATION SYSTEMS

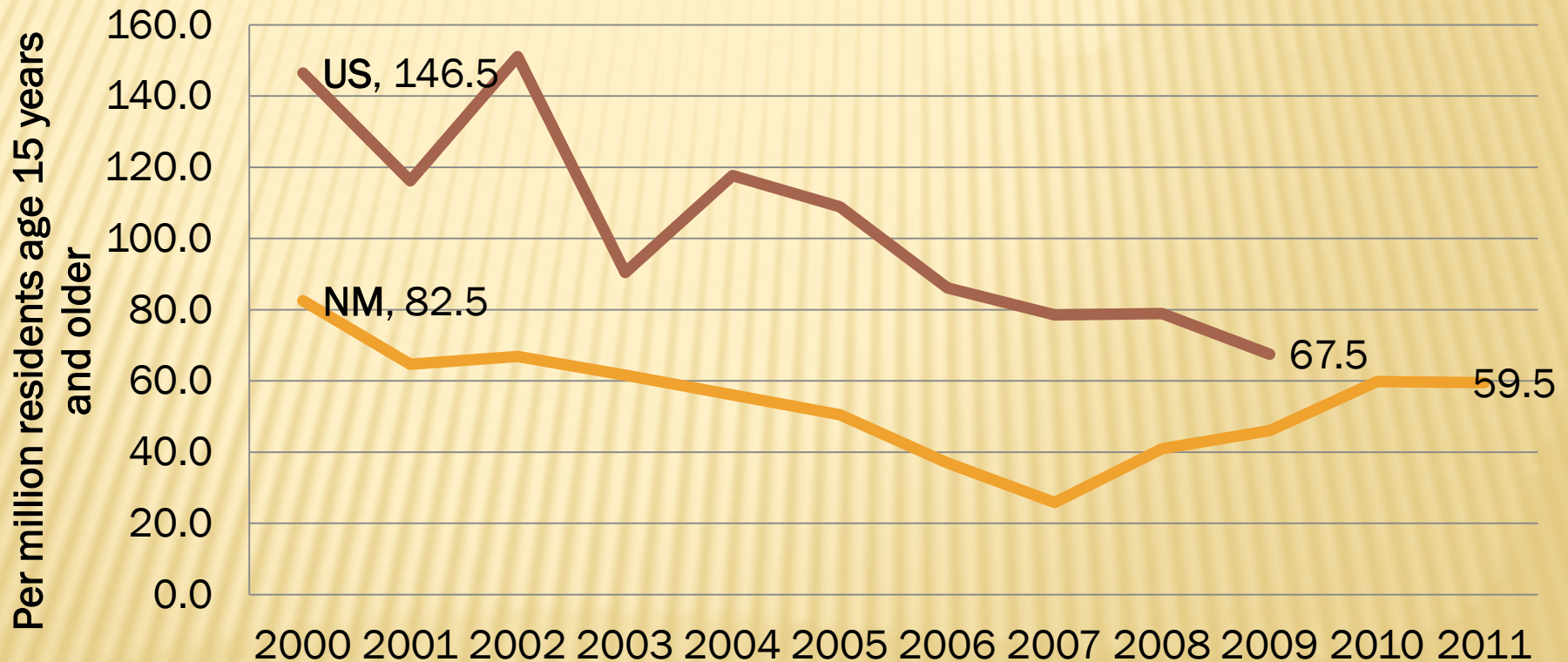
Annual Rate of Lost Work Time Claims for CTS Cases
Identified in New Mexico Workers' Compensation



Data sources: NM Workers Compensation Administration, National Academy of Social Insurance

HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM OR WITH TOTAL PNEUMOCONIOSIS

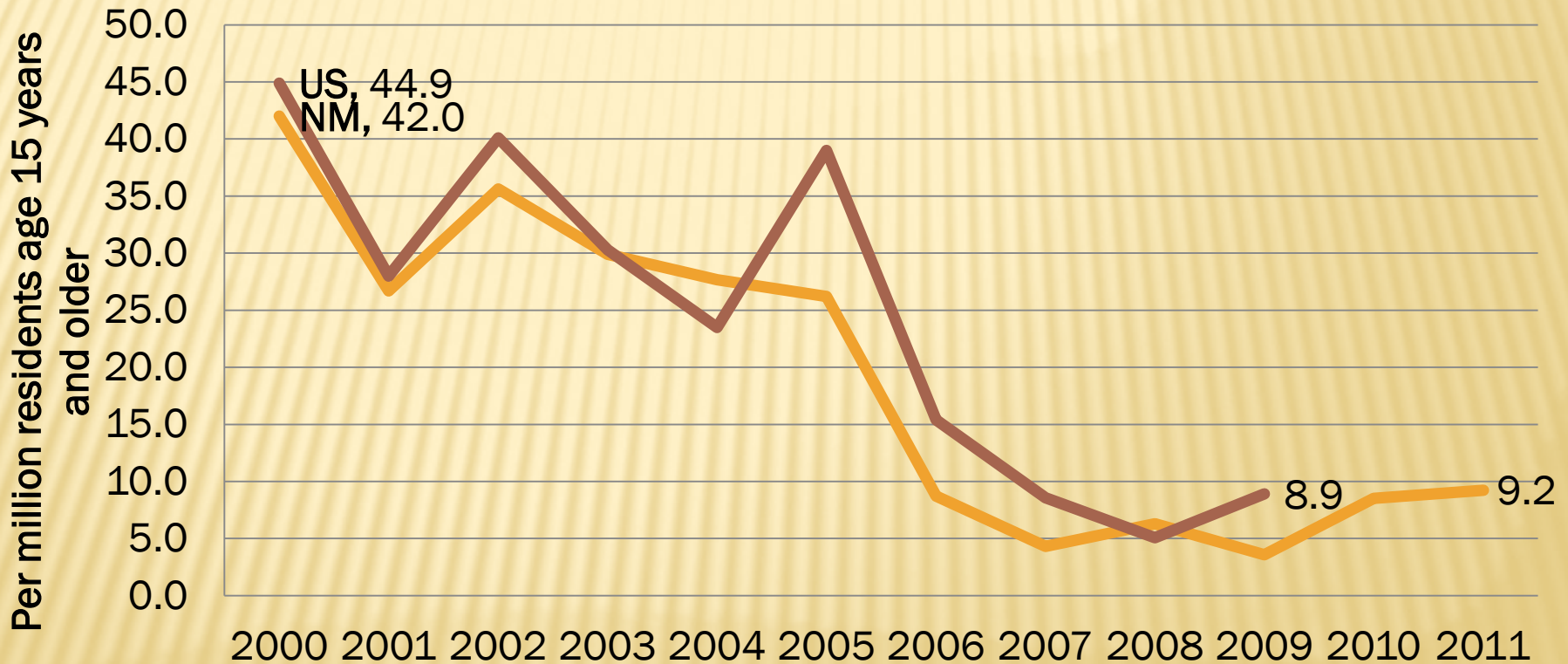
Age-standardized Rate of Hospital Discharges from or with Total Pneumoconiosis NM and US, 2000-2011



Data source: New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data, NM Health Policy Commission

HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM OR WITH COAL WORKERS' PNEUMOCONIOSIS

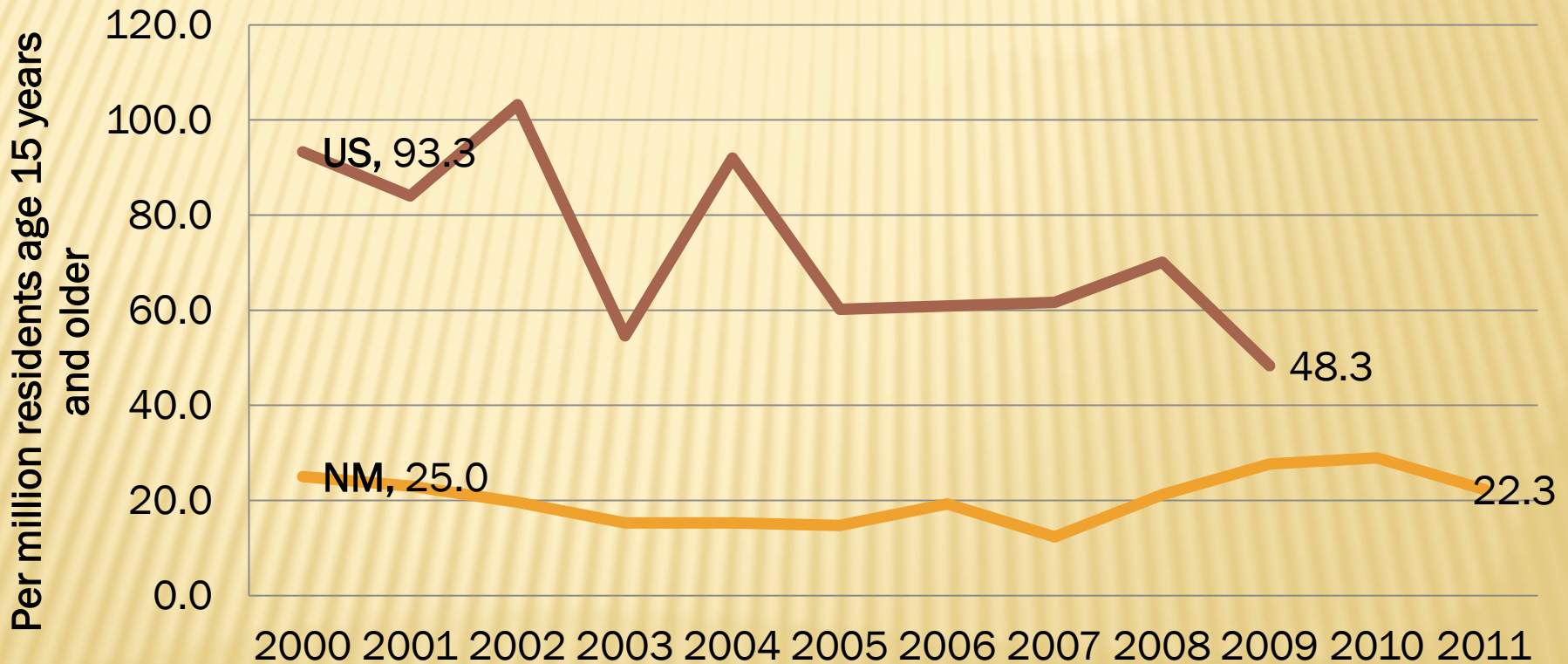
Age-standardized Rate of Hospital Discharges from or with Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis NM and US, 2000-2011



Data source: New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data, NM Health Policy Commission

HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM OR WITH ASBESTOSIS

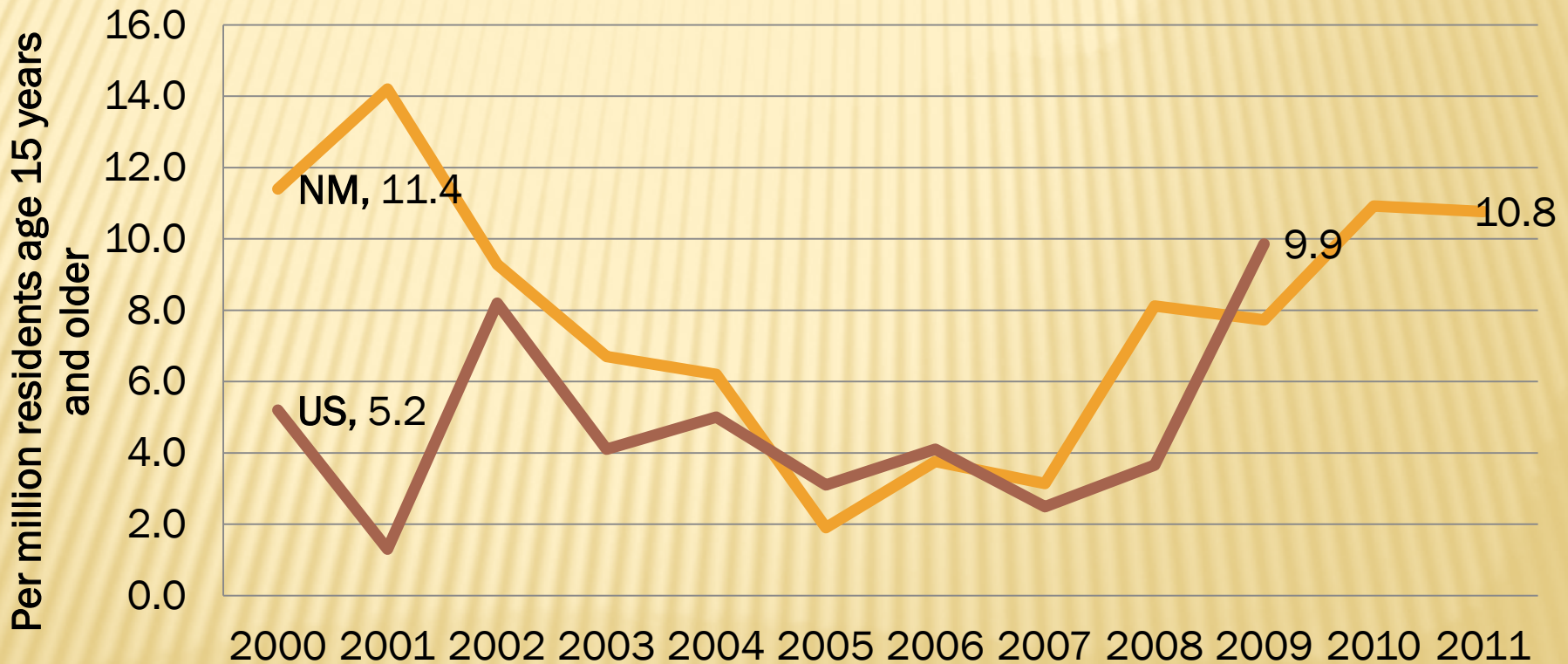
Age-standardized Rate of Hospital Discharges from or with Asbestosis NM and US, 2000-2011



Data source: New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data, NM Health Policy Commission

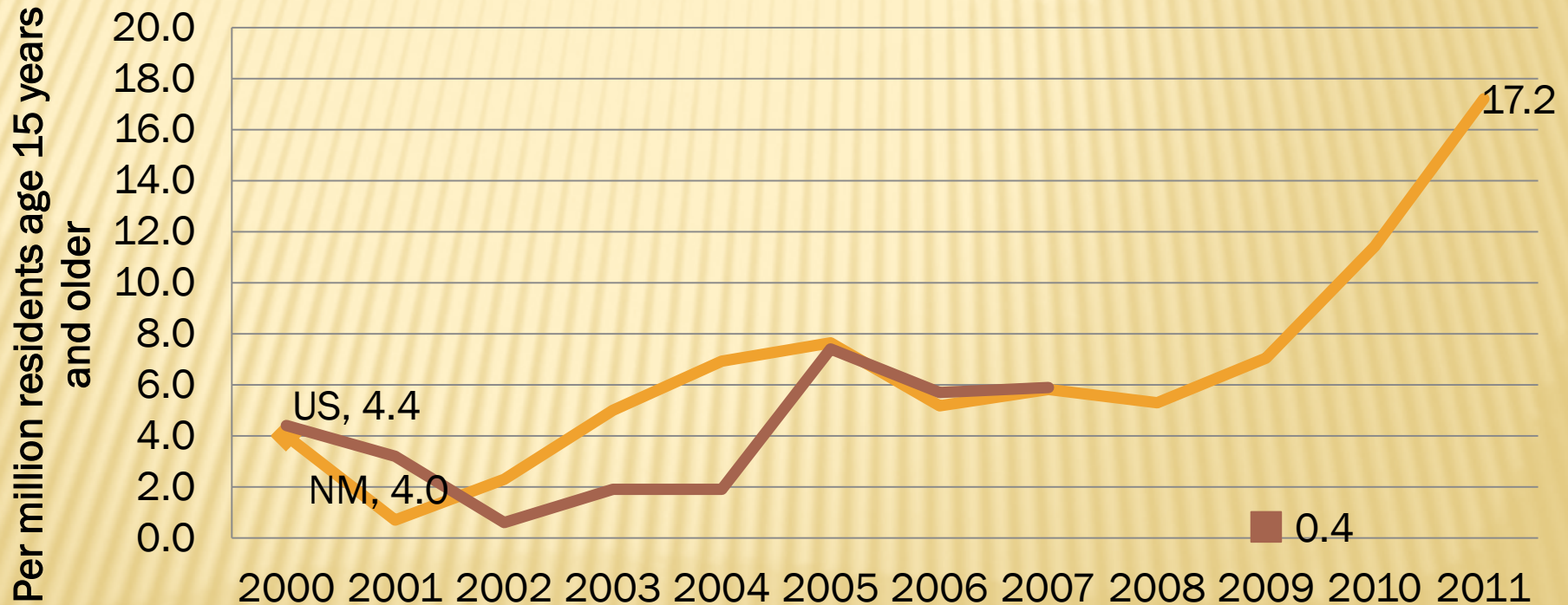
HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM OR WITH SILICOSIS

Age-standardized Rate of Hospital Discharges from or with Silicosis NM and US, 2000-2011



HOSPITALIZATIONS FROM OR WITH OTHER OR UNSPECIFIED PNEUMOCONIOSIS

Age-standardized Rate of Hospital Discharges from or with Other or Unspecified Pneumoconiosis NM and US, 2000-2011



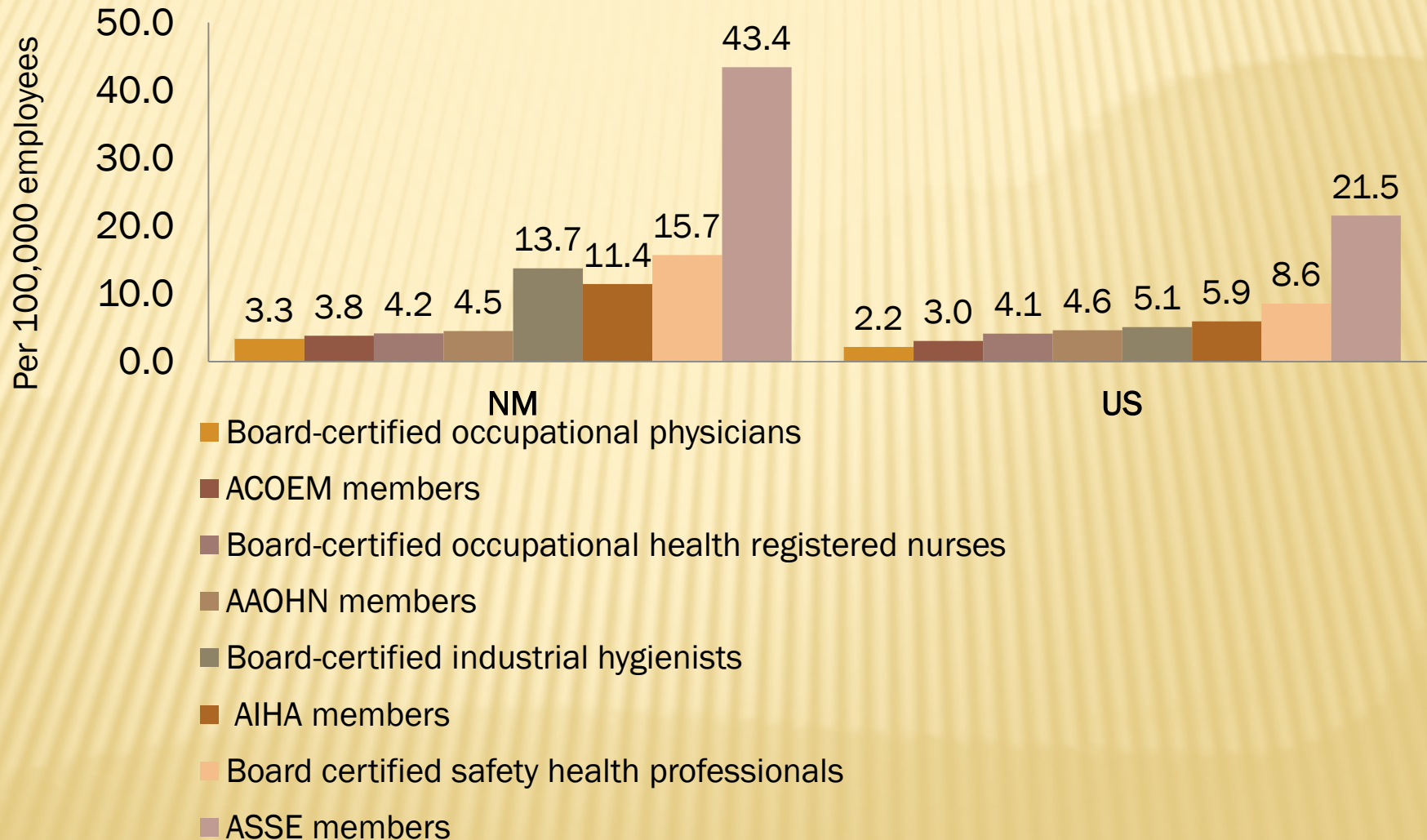
Data source: New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data, NM Health Policy Commission

ACUTE WORK-RELATED PESTICIDE-ASSOCIATED ILLNESS AND INJURY REPORTED TO POISON CONTROL CENTERS*

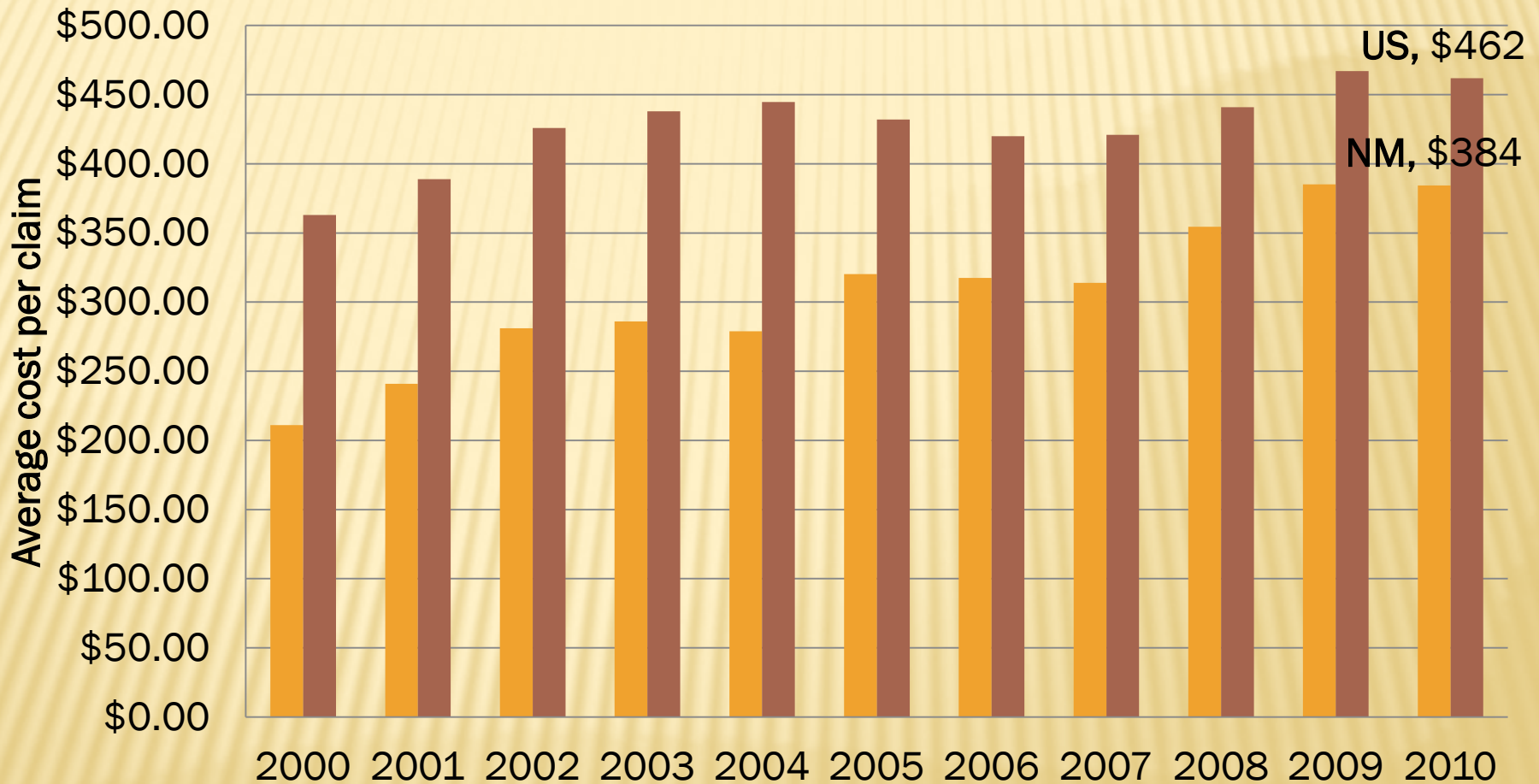


*Data source: American Association of Poison Control Centers

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, 2009



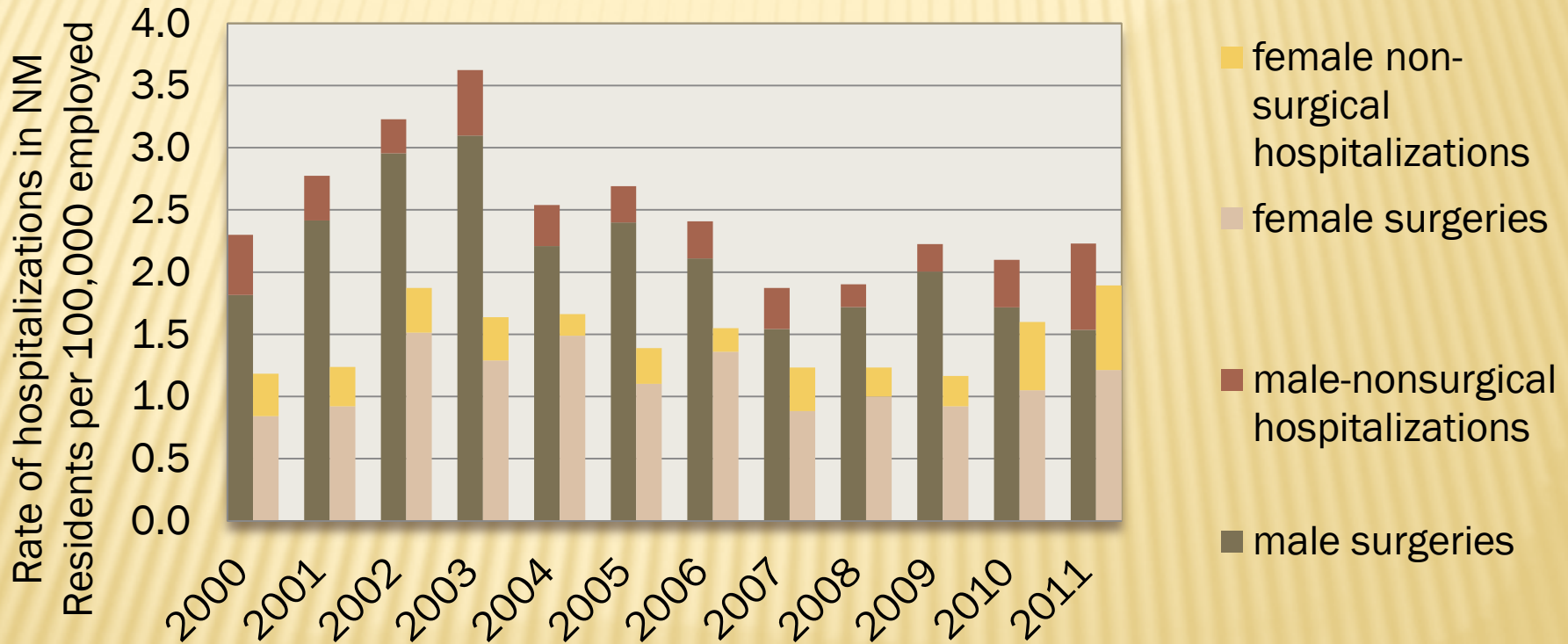
WORKERS' COMPENSATION COSTS



Data source: National Academy of Social Insurance

HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR WORK-RELATED LOW BACK DISORDERS

Work-Related Hospitalization Rates for Low-Back Surgeries and Non-Surgical Disorders* by Gender, New Mexico



*Data Sources: NM Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data where workers' compensation is primary payer; Geographic Profiles, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NM BEHAVIORAL RISK-FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS)

- ✘ Collection of Industry and Occupation data
 - + Global measure of health by I/O groups to set priorities for surveillance
 - + Better address worker groups where data are lacking
 - + Behavioral health for targeting interventions to worksites
 - + Share data findings with NM-OSHA, others in OH illness/injury prevention

WORK-RELATED ASTHMA (BRFSS ASTHMA CALL-BACK SURVEY)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sample size	379	392	284	447
Number with current asthma	248	277	192	332
Asthma caused by chemicals, smoke, dust, or fumes in CURRENT job	9.7%	25.2%	13.3%	12.9%
Asthma made worse by conditions in CURRENT job	32.8%	39.5%	32.5%	21.5%
Asthma caused by chemicals, smoke, dust, or fumes in PREVIOUS job	22.8%	26.2%	30.8%	21.6%
Asthma made worse by conditions in PREVIOUS job	41.4%	39.8%	41.3%	33.8%

✘ What is being done?

- + Guidelines for health care providers
- + Surveillance is focused on high-hazard industries
- + Collection of occupation and industry in surveys
- + Partnering with employers and regulators to disseminate worker exposure prevention messages

✘ What needs to be done?

- + Improve dissemination of worker health and safety information
- + Continue cooperative efforts with other state agencies
- + Evaluate program goals and focus areas to determine effectiveness.

CONTACTS

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Grant funded by National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health (NIOSH) #U600H008486

THANK YOU
