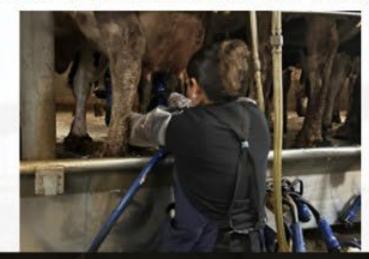
Occupation is a social determinant of health.

Wildfires Make Dangerous Air For Farmworkers: 'It's Like You Can't Breathe'

CDC: Farmworkers die 20 times more than other workers from extreme heat



Lost Both Arms and a Leg: Life and Death for Farmworkers

Farmworkers are risking their lives to feed a nation on lockdown.

Farmworkers face illness and death in the fields

'The reality is that the machinery of growers is taken better care of than the lives of farmworkers.'

What Happens if America's 2.5 Million Farmworkers Get Sick?

Their cramped living and working conditions threaten their health and the nation's food supply.



Farmworkers at risk for obesity, high blood pressure

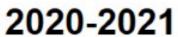
Farmworkers are dying in extreme heat. Few standards exist to protect them

Undocumented Farmworkers Are Refusing COVID Tests for
Fear of Losing Their Jobs

What Are PFAS, and How Do These "Forever Chemicals" Impact Farmworker Communities?

COVID-19 community outreach, education, vaccination, training, resources







2021-2022



2021-2023



2021 - 2025

Health Institute (TEPHI)

Rodriguez, Program Lead

Small Rural Healthcare

>\$400,000 (program)



2022-2023



2023-2024

CDC/National Center for Farmworker Health

Rodriguez, PI \$44.012

1,000 PPE kits, inperson education to >900 ag workers, and facilitated the on-farm vaccination of >1,000 (first dose) worker & families.

CDC/Reach. Immunizations. System Change for Equity (RISE) Rodriguez, PI \$350,000

Gave rise to Sembrando el Sueño, a program that provides services to ag workers in upper 26 counties of Panhandle

Texas DSHS/Texas A&M Texas Epidemic Public Health Rodriguez, PI \$372,674

Three phases: >1,200 on-farm vaccines, >4,770 door-to-door education, & social media campaign 31 rural Panhandle, El Paso, counties, 61 zip codes in RGV. Texas

Created and distributed 30,000 rural county resource lists in the

OSHA Susan Harwood **Training Program** Rodriguez, PI \$160,000

Vaccine-preventable infectious disease training for >1,000 ag and bodega workers in the RGV (English, Spanish, Nahuatl).

USDA Farm and Food Worker Relief Program Rodriguez, PI \$231,000 (program) \$3,000,000 (relief payments)

Provide \$600 relief payments to 5,000 ag workers in TX, NM, KS, and ID.

>4.5 million USD leveraged for dairy worker health, safety, and well-being in Texas (2020 - 2024)



Systemic <u>barriers</u> to health service access

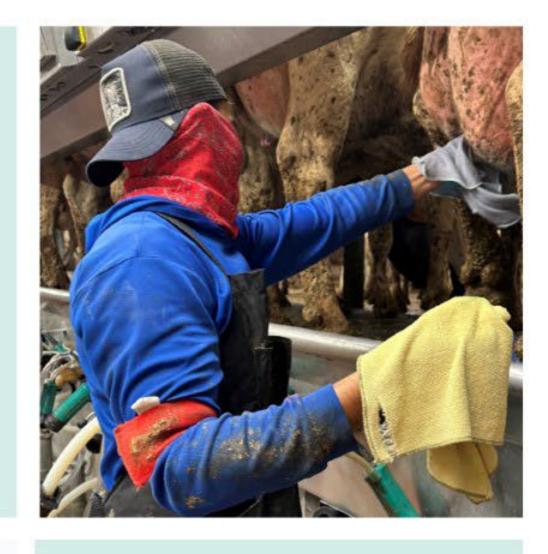
- Cost, lack of health insurance
- Communication, culture, literacy (lack of English-proficiency; indigenous languages)
- Conflicting work schedules (dawn-to-dusk)
- Lack of childcare
- Limited knowledge of health center locations
- Lack of specialty services in rural regions (health 'deserts' | medically underserved)
- Transient lifestyles (im/migration)
- Lack of [public] transportation
- Fear of law and immigration enforcement (deportation; incarceration)

U.S. Dairy Industry

- Non-seasonal (365 days a year, 7
 days a week, 24-hours a day)
- Integrated system with inherent hazards (injury prone)
- >90% family owned & operated
- High dependency on foreign labor (increase in H2A, TN visas)

Dairy Workers

- Immigrant
- Hispanic (Mexico, Guatemala)
- Male
- 30-35 yrs of age
- < 5 yrs in U.S.
 </p>





 Limited Englishproficiency

(Spanish, K'iche')

- Limited literacy (3rd - 6th grade levels)
- Living below poverty level

Category of cattle exposure (Torres-Gonzalez et al., 2013)

- Limited understanding of TB among dairy workers
 - LTBI (Rodriguez et al., 2020)
 - TB knowledge (Rodriguez et al., 2021)
 - Occupational exposures (Rodriguez et al., 2021)
- Proxy exposure category of cattle exposure (particular job tasks)
 - Can be applied to H5N1 prevalence, knowledge, occupational exposures, etc.

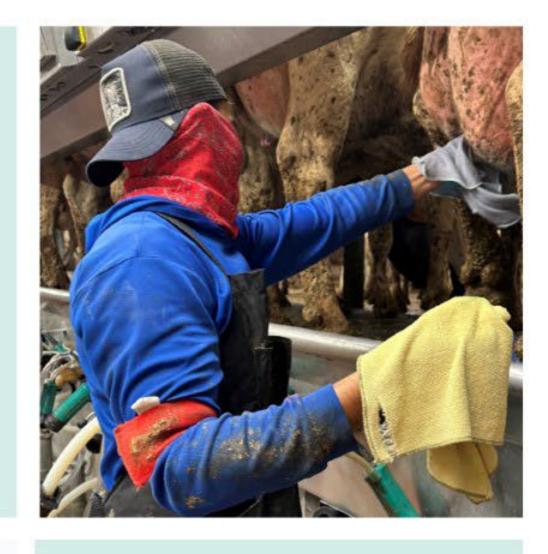
Category	Definition	Job positions	
High	Direct contact with cattle in confined spaces	milkers, pusher, veterinarians, supervisors, manager, hospital workers, slaughter	
Medium	Direct contact with cattle in non-confined spaces	feeders, tractor operators, breeders, calf caretaker, maternity, hoof trimmer, maintenance	
Low	No direct contact with cattle in any type of space	owners, office staff	

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One Health: Research Needs in Dairy Production – H5N1

Matthew Nonnenmann, MS, PhD, CAIH, CIH Department of Environmental, Agricultural and Occupational Health

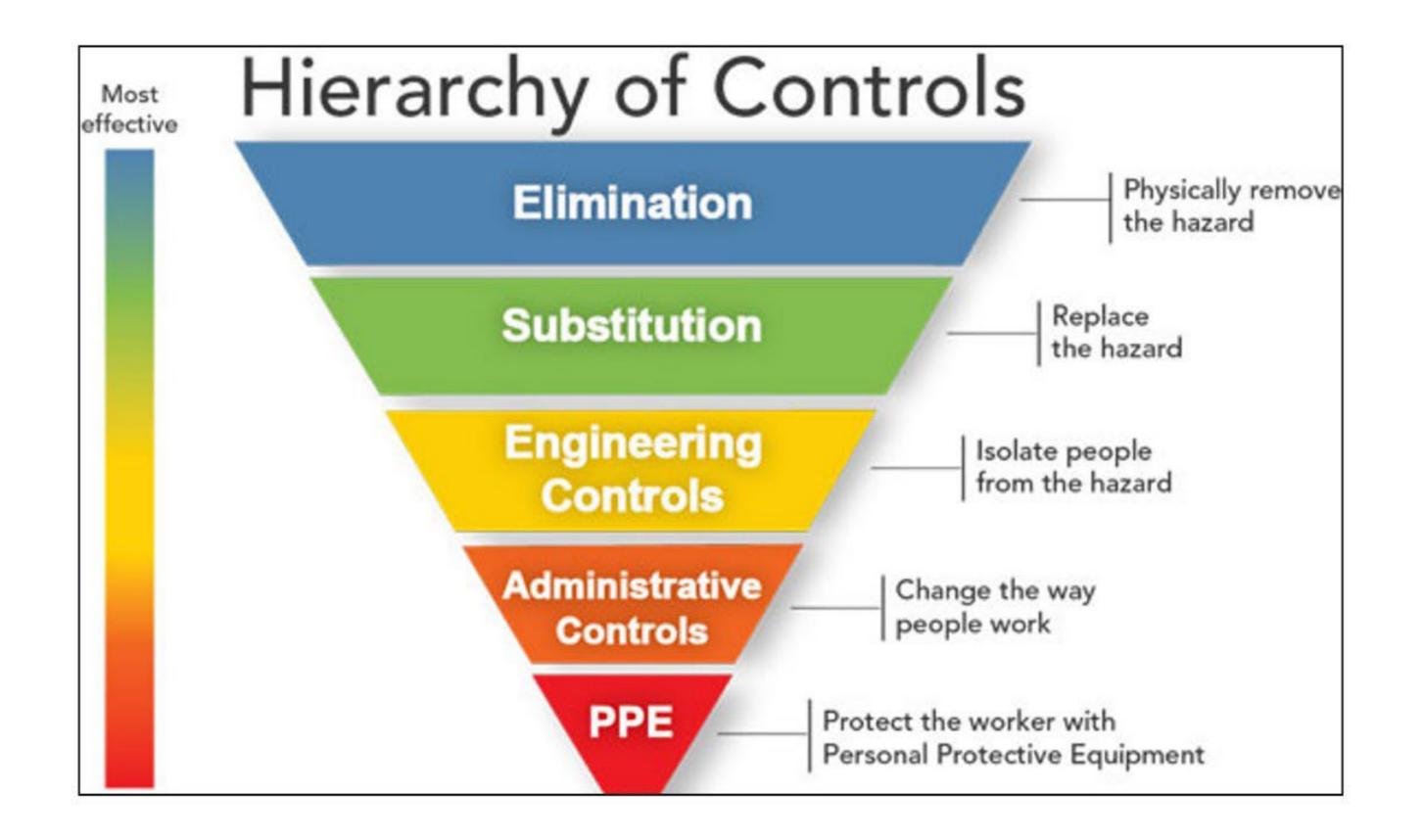












National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (CDC)



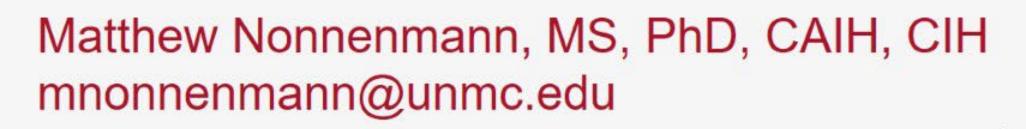
Control Studies:



- Engineering:
 - Work with agricultural engineering colleagues on barrier options
 - Additional of biosecurity equipment and procedures
 - Are non-farm vehicles being soiled?
- Administrative:
 - Hygiene practices, food consumption, clothing changes, laundry etc. other approaches to increase biosecurity
- PPE: When does PPE fail?
 - Barrier clothing, eye and face protection to keep material out of the face, prevent face touching etc.
- Emergency Preparedness:
 - Increase infrastructure on farms to respond to an animal illness event using a One Health approach – we need to do a better job here
 - CS-CASH NIOSH AFF 1U54OH010162











Cherissa Abdul Hamid, DVM, MPH
Texas Department of State Health Services
Regional Zoonosis Veterinarian



Multimodal Approach



Multimodal Approach

Enhance Trust

Producers

Employees

Associate veterinarians



Multimodal Approach

Enhance Trust

Producers

Employees

Associate veterinarians

Provide Support

Transparency

Upholding reporting standards



Multimodal Approach

Enhance Trust

Producers

Employees

Associate veterinarians

Provide Support

Transparency

Upholding reporting standards

Resources

Timely

Appropriate

Achievable

RELATIONSHIP-BUILDING WITH FARMWORKERS

Bethany Boggess Alcauter, PhD, MPH National Center for Farmworker Health





Research Values

- Relationality & relationship-building
 - Research emerges from our relationships
- Relational accountability
 - When we do research, we are accountable to many relationships: to funders, to agencies, to collaborators, and to participants
- Reciprocity
 - o If we ask for something, give in return

See Dr. Shawn Wilson's work: Research is Ceremony

Understanding Reality



- Limited time off, long hours, lack of overtime pay
- Limited OSHA enforcement, few workplace trainings
- Meeting workers in spaces that are convenient and comfortable for them
- Conducting research when it works for for workers
- Involving/welcoming family members



Building this into our protocols

Sample farmworker research participant support action table.

	Immediate action	Short-term action	Medium- or long-term action
Definition & Criteria	Action should be taken within 24 hours. • Farmworker needs urgent medical care • Detection of human trafficking or labor trafficking • Dangerous child labor conditions • Staff witness an injury or extreme abuse	Action should be taken within 3-5 days. • Farmworker needs medical care for any condition or reason • Family or group of farmworkers needs COVID-19 vaccines • Farmworker requests social service referral (mental health care, labor issues, immigration issues, etc.)	Action should be taken within two to six months and will depend on local partner priorities and capacities. • Farmworker vaccination rates are substantially lower than surrounding county • Major health care accessissues are identified, such as lack of interpreters • Other priorities identified by partners, such as overcrowding or lack of training
Data analysis timeline	Issues are identified during data collection and discussed within the data collection team the same day the issue arises. No analysis needed.	Issues are identified in the field and discussed within the data collection team. Data collection team works with Call for Health and homebase staff who in turn work with local partners to quickly meet the need. No analysis needed.	Qualitative and quantitative data are analyzed and presented to local stakeholders within 4-6 weeks after completing data collection, depending on stakeholder availability.
NCFH role	NCFH staff discuss situation and make appropriate referrals. In emergency medical situations, any staff can call 911. Complaints to	NCFH staff discuss situation and make appropriate referrals. CFH and homebase staff may work with local partners to identify	NCFH does initial presentation to local stakeholders. Input is gathered from local stakeholders and used to inform community report.

Examples from the Pandemic

- Paid time off/sick leave
- Free interpretation
- Training & education
- Free, high-quality isolation housing with welfare/health care checks
- · Off-set incentives for vaccinations
- Health care system navigation support
- Referrals to legal support

