EVIDENCE-BASED SOCIAL LEARNING FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH PROMOTION AMONG IRISH DAIRY FARMERS

AChE monitoring is needed for the surveillance of farmers.

RISK PERCEPTION AMONG MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Over 56% generally evaluate their health very good.

Introduction Farming is an occupation that incurs high rates of occupational injuries and illness, including fatalities. Internationally, legislative approaches to improve agricultural occupational safety and health (OSH) practices have been inconsistent in achieving those objectives. Many alternative initiatives to influence agricultural OSH practices have been developed, frequently emphasising information provision. In Ireland, evaluation of information provision approaches, such as classroom-based learning, has found that this is ineffective for improving agricultural OSH practices. However, peer-based learning using communities of practice (COPs), such as Teagasc dairy farmer discussion groups, presents a promising context for agricultural OSH promotion in Ireland.

Methods Information about discussion group characteristics and engagement with OSH topics was collected using a survey of Teagasc dairy discussion group members, and a survey of Teagasc dairy discussion group facilitators. The statistical software R was used to assess variation in discussion group characteristics and engagement. The results are evaluated with respect to the existing literature regarding effective social learning for farming and OSH promotion, to assess the suitability of these COPs for agricultural OSH promotion.

Discussion The findings of this study, including the evaluation framework developed from literature review, can contribute to effective agricultural OSH promotion in Ireland, and internationally. This is especially true for other countries with existing farmer COPs, such as farmer discussion groups in New Zealand and Wales.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES OF THE USER GARDENERS OF PESTICIDES IN BURKINA FASO

Introduction Pesticides are very useful in the field of gardening for the fight against pests, which exposes gardeners to the risks associated with their use. The aim of our work was to study the

with main component of the device: photometric sensor and principle based on the works by Ellman. By a non-probabilistic sampling, we recruited 190 farmers from the two townships fulfilling all the inclusion criteria and available to participate to all stages of the study.

Results The studied population is essentially young: 83.16% were under 45 years old, with 75% illiterates. 70.3% of the farmers have more than 10 years of spraying experience. We noted that 2.06% of the farmers still used domestic containers to prepare the pesticides. As precautions to prevent poisoning after spraying, 10.31% of the surveyed farmers drink milk. There was a significant AChE decrease between pre-exposure (AChE 3.08±2.3 UI/ml) and post-exposure (AChE 2.65±0.52 IU/ml); p=0.009. 73.1% of the farmers were concerned by that inhibition. Those who could read the pictograms faced less inhibition of AChE (p<0.05). The age variables, level of education and experience of pulverisation do not have any influence on AChE inhibition.

Conclusion AChE monitoring is needed for the surveillance of farmers.