AN 0000048

Title Skit ("teatro") on Pesticide Safety for Hispanic Migrant Farmworkers

Author(s) Center for Environmental Health Sciences, University of California at Davis

Publication Year 1998

Publisher Center for Environmental Health Sciences, University of California at Davis

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Other (see Notes)

Language English

Audience Ethnic groups--Spanish-speakers, Occupational groups--Farmers/farmworkers

Physical Description Skit

Availability See notes.
Contact the CEHS

COEP University of California, Davis

Subjects Pesticide safety, Spanish speakers, Migrant farmworkers

Abstract Don't have the material yet.

Notes Format is "skit"

AN 0000049

Title Pesticide Illnesses and Injuries: A Trainer's Manual for Health Professionals and Agricultural Employers

Author(s) O'Conner-Marer, P.J.
Clarke, D.
Weber, J.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 2000

Publisher Center for Environmental Health Sciences, University of California at Davis

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Training material

Language English

Audience Healthcare community--Healthcare providers, Occupational groups--Farmers/farmworkers

Physical Description 355 pp; b&w; ill; tables; figures; appendices

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.
Contact Barry W. Wilson, Prof., UC Davis Dept of Env. Tox., for more information (see Notes).

COEP University of California, Davis

Subjects Health effects of pesticides, Health education, Safety education, Continuing education for health care professionals, Training courses, Teaching materials, Farmworkers, Occupational accidents, Occupational exposure

Abstract Health professionals and agricultural employers who are knowledgeable about pesticides can contribute to the health and well-being of agricultural employees and their families. The University of California hosted a workshop for health professionals and agricultural employers titled "Pesticide Illnesses and Injuries" on two dates in the summer of 2000. The goal of the workshop was to train people in educating others about the recognition, management, and reporting of pesticide illnesses and injuries. This training manual includes the materials used during the workshop and contains information on pesticide use in California, recognition and management of pesticide exposure, reporting of pesticide illnesses and injuries, pesticide toxicology, and training techniques and resources.

Notes Additional author: M. Zavala. For more information, contact Professor Barry Wilson, bwwilson@ucdavis.edu, tel (530) 752-3519, One Shields Ave., 4209 Meyer Hall, Davis, CA 95616-8521.

AN 0000050

Title Un Nuevo Trabajo para Jorge: El Analisis de la Colinesterasa

Translated Title Jorge's New Job: Getting Tested for Cholinesterase

Author(s) Zavala, M.

Publication Year 2000

Publisher Center for Environmental Health Sciences, University of California at Davis

Format Brochure

Language Spanish

Audience Ethnic groups--Spanish-speakers, Occupational groups--Farmers/farmworkers

Physical Description

Availability See notes.
Contact the University of California, Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources

COEP University of California, Davis

Subjects Hispanic Americans, Farmworkers, Cholinesterase, Health effects of pesticides, Pesticide safety

Abstract Don't have the material

Notes Available from University of California, Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources

AN 0000051

Title The Safe and Effective Use of Pesticides

Edition 2nd

Author(s) Marer, P.J.

Publication Year 2000

Publisher Center for Environmental Health Sciences, University of California at Davis

Format Booklet

Language English

Audience Healthcare community--Healthcare providers, Occupational groups--Farmers/farmworkers

Physical Description

Availability See notes.
Contact University of California, Statewide Integrated Pest Management Office of Education and Publications

COEP University of California, Davis

Subjects Health effects of pesticides, Pesticide safety, Pesticide safety training, Farmworkers

Abstract Don't have the material

Notes Available from University of California, Statewide Integrated Pest Management Office of Education and Publications

AN 0000052

Title Marine toxins

Author(s) Baden, D.G.
Fleming, L.E.
Bean, J.A.

Publication Year 1995

Publisher Elsevier Publishing

Source pp 141-75 in Handbook of Clinical Neurology, v65, Revised Series #21 Intoxications of the Nervous System, Part II. FA Dewolff, ed. Amsterdam, Elsevier Publishing, 1995

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 34 pp; b&w; ill; refs.

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/MarineToxins.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Marine toxins, Neurotoxins, Dementia, Ciguatoxin, Saxitoxin (paralytic shellfish poisoning), Dinoflagellates, Diatoms

Abstract Marine toxins cause a variety of diseases in humans, ranging from acute neurologic diseases, such as ciguatera and paralytic shellfish poisoning, to chronic dementia. Exposure to marine toxins occurs primarly through the ingestion of contaminated fish and shellfish but for certain toxins can occur through skin contact or inhalation. Bioconcentration of toxins through the marine food web is an important consideration in disease transmission. This article reviews the molecular toxicology of marine toxins and the epidemiology, diagnosis, and management of six marine toxin diseases: paralytic shellfish poisoning, tetrodotoxin, neurotoxic shellfish poisoning, ciguatera, diarrheic shellfish poisoning, and amnesic shellfish poisoning.

AN 0000053

Title Mannitol therapy for acute and chronic ciguatera fish poisoning

Author(s) Blythe, D.G.
Fleming, L.E.
Ayyar, D.R.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 1994

Source Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 34(3):000-000. Brisbane. ISSN 0079-8835

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 6 pp; b&w; refs; figure; tables

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Marine toxins, Ciguatoxin, Fish and fish products, Seafood poisoning, Diagnosis, Drug therapy, Mannitol

Abstract The marine toxin disease ciguatera poisoning results from consumption of large fish containing high concentrations of dinoflagellate toxins. This article describes a study of the effectiveness of intravenous (IV) mannitol for treatment of ciguatera poisoning. 107 individuals with ciguatera poisoning from the south Florida/Caribbean area were involved. Seventy patients received IV mannitol treatment, and 37 patients received only supportive therapy, if any. Twenty-nine out of 32 (91%) patients treated with mannitol within two days of exposure had complete reversal of symptoms. Although not a formal randomized clinical trial, the study provides support for the use of intravenous mannitol in treating ciguatera poisoning.

Notes Additional authors: D. DeSylva, D. Baden, K. Schrank

AN 0000054

Title Clinical experience with IV mannitol in the treatment of ciguatera

Author(s) Blythe, D.G.
De Sylva, D.P.
Fleming, L.E.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year c.1992

Source Bulletin de la Societe de Pathologie Exotique 85:425-6.

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 2 pp; b&w; refs; figures

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Marine toxins, Ciguatoxin, Fish and fish products, Seafood poisoning, Diagnosis, Drug therapy, Mannitol, Florida-Caribbean region

Abstract The marine toxin disease ciguatera poisoning results from consumption of large fish containing high concentrations of dinoflagellate toxins and can cause long-term neurological symptoms. This article describes a study of the effectiveness of intravenous (IV) mannitol therapy for treatment of acute and chronic symptoms of ciguatera poisoning. 35 patients from the Miami-Caribbean area were treated. IV mannitol was safe and effective for treatment of acute symptoms when administered within two days of exposure, and for chronic symptoms when administered up to eight weeks from the time of exposure.

Notes Additional authors: R.A. Ayyar, D. Baden, K. Schrank

AN 0000055

Title The medical management of seafood poisoning

Author(s) Blythe, D.G.
Hack, E.
Washington, G.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 2000

Source pp 311-319 in Foodborne Disease Handbook, Volume 4: Seafood and Environmental Toxins, Y.H. Hui, D. Kitts, P.S. Stanfield, eds. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 9 pp; b&w; refs

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Fish and fish products, Shellfish, Seafood poisoning, Food poisoning, Botulism, Ciguatoxin, Tetrodotoxin, Vibrios

Abstract Seafood is being consumed in increasing quantities, and with it human exposure to seafood-borne toxins is also increasing. This book chapter provides information on sources of exposure, symptoms, and treatment of seafood-borne illnesses. Illnesses discussed are fish-related poisonings (botulism, scombroid poisoning, tetrodotoxin, and ciguatera) and shellfish-related poisonings (vibrios and shellfish toxins).

Notes Additional author: L.E. Fleming

AN 0000056

Title Blue Green Algae, Their Toxins, and Public Health Issues

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.

Publication Year 2000

Publisher NIEHS Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Format Report

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 12 pp; b&w; refs

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/bluegreenalgae.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Cyanobacteria, Algal blooms, Neurotoxins, Public health

Abstract Some species of cyanobacteria, or blue green algae, produce potent toxins which affect the nervous, hepatic, and dermatologic systems of many species and are associated with toxic bloom events. Human exposure to these toxins may occur through dermal contact, inhalation of aerosols, and ingestion of drinking water and contaminated food. This article raises awareness about issues associated with cyanobacteria by providing detailed background information about the biochemistry of cyanobacteria toxins, studies and other evidence of their health effects in animals, currently available treatments for poisoning, and recommended methods for preventing exposure.

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AN 0000057

Title Florida Red Tide and Human Health: Background

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Baden, D.

Publication Year 1999

Publisher NIEHS Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Format Report

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 6 pp; b&w; refs

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/FloridaRedTideandHumanHealthBackground.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Red Tide, Shellfish, Marine toxins, Saxitoxin (paralytic shellfish poisoning), Dinoflagellates, Drug therapy, Disease treatment, Diagnosis

Abstract Effects of exposure to Florida Red Tide toxins include neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (from exposure through consumption of contaminated shellfish) and respiratory irritation (from inhalation of aerosolized toxins). There is little published information about the appropriate treatment and prevention of these diseases. This article raises awareness of the human health effects of Florida Red Tide by providing detailed information about the organisms that cause Red Tide, their toxins, symptoms, routes of exposure, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

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AN 0000058

Title Epidemiology and public health

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Bean, J.A.
Baden, D.G.

Publication Year 1995

Publisher UNESCO

Source pp 475-485 in UNESCO-IOC Manual on Harmful Marine Phytoplankton #33. G.M. Hallegraeff, D.A.N. Anderson, A.D. Cembella, eds. Paris.

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 11 pp; b&w; table, appendix; refs

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Epidemiology, Marine toxins, Saxitoxin (Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning), Ciguatoxin, Tetrodotoxin, Disease prevention

Abstract Phycotoxin diseases, those caused by harmful marine phytoplankton, include paralytic shellfish poisoning, neurotoxin shellfish poisoning, amnesic shellfish poisoning, diarrheic shellfish poisoning, ciguatera, and fugu (pufferfish poisoning). Epidemiologic study of these diseases in humans is difficult due to the lack of disease and exposure biomarkers. This book chapter discusses the general principles of epidemiology in the context of phycotoxin diseases and stresses the importance of disease and exposure surveillance in the study and public health control of such diseases. It summarizes the known epidemiology of the diseases and makes recommendations for future epidemiological study and public health control strategies. An appendix provides a brief set of guidelines for the epidemiological investigation of an acute outbreak of possible phycotoxin disease.

AN 0000059

Title Ciguatera fish poisoning

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Blythe, D.G.
Baden, D.G.

Publication Year 1997

Publisher Shoreland, Inc.

Source Travel Medical Monthly 1(6):1-4

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 4 pp; b&w; ill; tables, refs

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Ciguatoxin, Food poisoning, Fish and fish products, Marine toxins, Dinoflagellates, Neurotoxins, Diagnosis, Drug therapy, Travel

Abstract The marine toxin disease ciguatera poisoning results from consumption of large fish containing high concentrations of dinoflagellate toxins. Poisoning prevention is difficult because the toxin does not affect the taste, smell, or appearance of the contaminated fish. This newsletter article provides travel medicine practitioners with detailed information about the incidence, neural mechanisms, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of the disease. It also recommends practical ways to reduce one's chances of exposure to ciguatoxin.

AN 0000060

Title Seafood poisoning

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Easom, J.

Publication Year 1998

Publisher Shoreland, Inc.

Source Travel Medical Monthly 2(10):1-8

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 8 pp; b&w; ill; tables, refs

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/SeafoodPoisoning.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Seafood poisoning, Ciguatoxin, Marine toxins, Disease transmission, Shellfish, Drug therapy, Disease prevention

Abstract Although under-diagnosed and under-reported, the incidence of seafood poisoning appears to be increasing, and international travelers are at particular risk. This newsletter article, the first in a series on the subject of seafood poisoning, provides travel medicine practitioners with information about the transmission, diagnosis, and treatment of seafood-borne illnesses by drawing comparisons and pointing out differences between seafood poisoning and other food-borne illnesses. It also provides detailed information about the causes and transmission of specific seafood-borne illnesses, including those caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites, allergens, and toxins. It also advises travel medicine practitioners to warn their patients of the risks associated with eating seafood, especially that which is raw or undercooked.

AN 0000061

Title Epidemiology of seafood poisoning

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Katz, D.
Bean, J.A.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 2000

Publisher Marcel Dekker, Inc.

Source pp 297-310 in Foodborne Disease Handbook, Volume 4: Seafood and Environmental Toxins. Y.H. Hui, D. Kitts, P.S. Stanfield, eds. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York.

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 14 pp; b&w; tables, refs

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/EpidemiologyofSeafoodPoisoning.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Seafood poisoning, Epidemiology, Bacteria, Viruses, Parasites, Allergies, Marine toxins, Disease prevention

Abstract While seafood poisoning is under-reported, its incidence appears to be increasing in frequency and spreading geographically. This book chapter presents the general principles of epidemiology as they apply to seafood-related illnesses. It examines possible social, cultural, and economic reasons for rising rates of seafood poisoning and describes transmission mechanisms and reported outbreaks of a comprehensive variety of bacterial, viral, parasitic, and toxin-related seafood illnesses. It also reviews the role of regulation and education in disease prevention and control. The chapter concludes with recommendations for seafood poisoning prevention and intervention strategies.

Notes Additional author: R. Hammond.

AN 0000062

Title Shellfish poisonings

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Stinn, J.

Publication Year 1999

Publisher Shoreland, Inc.

Source Travel Medical Monthly 3(1):1-6

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 6 pp; b&w; table, refs

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/shellfishpoisonings.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Shellfish, Seafood poisoning, Marine toxins, Dinoflagellates, Diatoms, Neurotoxins, Saxitoxin (Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning), Red Tide, Signs and symptoms, Drug therapy, Disease prevention

Abstract Shellfish poisonings are generally associated with Red Tide events and result from the presence of toxins that are tasteless and odorless and are not broken down during preparation or cooking. This newsletter article, the third in a series on the subject of seafood poisoning, describes the known incidence, transmission, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of shellfish-related diseases: paralytic shellfish poisoning, diarrheic shellfish poisoning, amnesic shellfish poisoning, neurotoxic shellfish poisoning, and aerosolized Red Tide respiratory irritation. It urges medical practitioners to make their patients aware of shellfish poisoning risks and symptoms and report all cases to the appropriate public health authorities.

AN 0000063

Title Scombroid fish poisoning

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Washington, G.

Publication Year 1998

Publisher Shoreland, Inc.

Source Travel Medical Monthly 2(11):1-5

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 5 pp; b&w; table, refs

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Seafood poisoning, Fish and fish products, Scombrotoxin (scombroid fish poisoning), Diagnosis, Drug therapy, Disease prevention, Signs and symptoms

Abstract While seafood poisoning is under-diagnosed and under-reported, its incidence appears to be increasing in frequency and spreading geographically, putting populations such as international travelers at increased risk of illness. This newsletter article, the second in a series on the subject of seafood poisoning, describes the transmission, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of scombroid fish poisoning, an illness resulting from the consumption of improperly handled and/or stored finfish. The article urges medical practitioners to make their patients aware of scombroid as well as other seafood-related illnesses and to report all cases to the appropriate public health authorities.

AN 0000064

Title Emerging harmful algal blooms and human health: Pfiesteria and related organisms

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Easom, J.
Baden, D.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 1999

Publisher Society of Toxicologic Pathologists

Source Toxicology Pathology 27(5):573-581

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 5 pp; b&w; ill; refs

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/EmerginHarmfulAlgalBloomsandHumanHealthPfeisteriaand%20RelatedOrganisms.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Algal blooms, Red Tide, Dinoflagellates, Cyanobacteria, Diatoms, Marine toxins, Phytoplankton, Ciguatoxin, Saxitoxin (Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning), Tetrodotoxin, Pfiesteria piscicida, Fish kills, Public health

Abstract Pfiesteria and Pfiesteria-like organisms (PLOs) are a group of recently-identified organisms that may have toxic effects on human health and the environment. Algal blooms of Pfiesteria have been associated with fish kills and possibly human health effects in the coastal eastern United States. This article describes the existing body of knowledge concerning Pfiesteria's life cycle, distribution, and effects on fish, and the environmental conditions conducive to its growth. It also reviews and evaluates the existing literature on the human health effects of Pfiesteria and PLOs. It concludes that the research conducted to date is inconclusive but suggestive of human health effects, and it identifies areas of focus for continued research: defining the organisms, isolating their toxins, evaluating their environmental effects, and determining the specific mechanisms leading to human illness. The authors recommend that increased care be exercised by individuals with occupational exposure to algal blooms.

Notes Additional authors: A. Rowan, B. Levin.

AN 0000065

Title Harmful Algal Blooms

Author(s) Florida Department of Health
University of Miami

Publication Year 2001

Publisher Florida Department of Health and University of Miami

Format Brochure

Language English

Audience General public

Physical Description 4 pp; col; 8.5 x 11 in; ill

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.
PDF file currently available.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Algal blooms, Red Tide, Miami-Caribbean region, Marine toxins, Seafood poisoning, Saxitoxin (Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning), Tetrodotoxin, Ciguatoxin, Pfiesteria piscicida, Bioconcentration/bioaccumulation, Signs and symptoms, Drug therapy, Public health, Dinoflagellates

Abstract The frequency and extent of harmful algal blooms (HABs) appears to be increasing in recent years. This brochure provides an overview of the causes and effects of HABs, focusing on the Florida area. The brochure reviews the distribution, causal factors, symptoms, and treatment of ciguatera, Florida Red Tide, neurotoxic shellfish poisoning, brevetoxin/respiratory irritation, Pfiesteria, and Pfiesteria-like organisms (PLOs).

AN 0000066

Title Harmful Algal Bloom Teleconference: June 8, 1999

Author(s) Florida Department of Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 1999

Sponsoring Agency CDC, FL Dept of Health, NIEHS MFBS Center at the U. of Miami

Format Video

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public, Government--Public health officials

Physical Description 1 video (67 min); sd; col; 1/2 in VHS; PowerPoint presentation (75 pp; b&w; ill)

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Algal blooms, Florida-Caribbean region, Dinoflagellates, Diatoms, Cyanobacteria, Marine toxins, Ciguatoxin, Saxitoxin (Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning), Neurotoxins, Fish kills, Pfiesteria piscicida, Drug therapy, Mannitol, Disease prevention, Public health

Abstract Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are associated with a variety of diseases in humans, including paralytic shellfish poisoning, diarrheic shellfish poisoning, neurotoxic shellfish poisoning, aerosolized Red Tide toxin respiratory irritation, amnesic shellfish poisoning, ciguatera, pufferfish/tetrodotoxin poisoning, and estuarine-associated illness. In addition, effects on fish and other aquatic wildlife are common. Recently identified organisms such as Pfiesteria piscicida may also have deleterious effects on human health. This teleconference, with accompanying PowerPoint slides, describes the distribution, causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of marine toxin diseases in Florida. In the first presentation, Dr. Daniel Baden, Director of the NIEHS Marine and Freshwater and Biomedical Sciences Center at the University of Miami, identifies HAB-causing organisms (dinoflagellates, diatoms, and cyanobacteria) and describes the effects of their toxins. In the second presentation, Dr. Karen Steidinger, a marine scientist with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, reviews the causes, routes of exposure and monitoring of human diseases associated with HABs. She also describes the current knowledge of possible health effects caused by Pfiesteria and Pfiesteria-like organisms. In the third presentation, Dr. Lora Fleming, a physician and epidemiologist with the NIEHS Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center at the University of Miami, describes clinically-derived knowledge of diseases associated with HABs. For each, she identifies the period of onset, attack rate, symptoms, fatality, chronic effects, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention methods, as well as gaps in current knowledge. In the fourth presentation, Mr. Alan Rowan, Florida Department of Health HAB Coordinator, describes the Florida Health Department's current efforts to study, treat, and prevent the human health effects of HABs. He describes environmental monitoring and data collection efforts, surveillance systems, current human health effects studies, and methods for providing information to the general public. He emphasizes the importance of reporting diseases to the Health Department. The teleconference concludes with a call-in question and answer session.

Notes Additional author: University of Miami.

AN 0000067

Title Lisbon Expo '98 Touchscreen Program: Oceans and Health CD

Author(s) Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Publication Year 1998

Publisher University of Miami

Format CD-ROM

Language English

Audience General public

Physical Description 1 CD-ROM; sd; col

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Outreach to the general public, Animal models, Health effects of pollution, Endocrine disruptors, Fish kills, Mercury poisoning, Native Americans, Fish and fish products, Great Lakes region, Environmental exposures, Ciguatoxin, Dinoflagellates, Signs and symptoms

Abstract This multimedia CD-ROM contains eight presentations developed by NIEHS and University research centers on themes relating to environmental health and oceans. Each presentation is summarized as follows: 1) "Dietary Mercury, Fish Consumption, and Human Health" presents information about the biogeochemical cycling of mercury, illustrating how humans are exposed to methylmercury through consumption of contaminated fish. High levels of mercury in human hair are associated with high levels of fish consumption in the Great Lakes region. In both animals and humans, research has linked bodily mercury levels with neurological and behavioral problems. Governments can help to control human exposure to mercury by regulating the maximum size of fish that may be caught. 2) "Sentinel Species" describes examples of aquatic animals that have been found to react to aquatic contaminants. As such, these species are indicators of environmental degradation. 3) "Planet Ocean Movie" raises awareness of the uniqueness of Earth's environment by taking viewers on a journey through the solar system towards the sun, describing the environmental conditions and other characteristics of each planet along the way. The journey ends at Earth, characterized by liquid water and oceans, in which life evolved. 4) "Ciguatera Fish Poisoning" describes ciguatera as a disease caused by dinoflagellate toxins that are bioaccumulated in the flesh of fish. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, fatigue, and neurological effects. Laboratories can test fish for the presence of the toxins in order to ensure that the fish is safe to eat. 5) "The Lobster as a Biomedical Model" describes how the study of lobsters, particularly the way their bodies respond to toxins, helps scientists better understand human responses to toxins. 6) "Asian Pacific American Seafood Study" describes the diet of recent Asian Pacific immigrants, which is heavy in seafood. In urban areas, these immigrants may collect their own seafood from polluted water bodies. The Refugee Federation Service Center and NIEHS are conducting a study of seafood consumption patterns among Asian Pacific immigrants in order to better understand and protect people from the potential health effects of eating this seafood. 7) "Environmental Diseases A to Z" raises awareness about the connections between the environment and human health. It highlights one disease or health problem for each letter of the alphabet, explains its environmental causes, and presents ideas for prevention and treatment. 8) "Great Lakes and Human Health" describes the history of human occupation of the Great Lakes watershed. Intensive use of the lakes for transportation, fishing, and recreation has led to degradation of the water, as well as threats to human health and effects on wildlife. Scientists collect water, sediment, and organisms and analyze them to determine the concentration of contaminants in each, which helps them to determine how contaminants move through the food web.

AN 0000068

Title Harmful Algal Blooms and Human Health

Author(s) Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Publication Year 2001

Publisher University of Miami

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Brochure

Language English

Audience General public

Physical Description 2 pp (tri-fold); col; magnet; squeeze toy

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/habbrochure.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Algal blooms, Dinoflagellates, Diatoms, Cyanobacteria, Red Tide, Ciguatoxin, Neurotoxins, Saxitoxin (Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning), Pfiesteria piscicida, Marine toxins, Signs and symptoms, Drug therapy, Disease prevention

Abstract The incidence of harmful algal blooms (HABs) appears to be increasing. HABs can cause illnesses such as ciguatera, neurotoxic shellfish poisoning, and brevetoxin respiratory irritation. This brochure summarizes the causes, symptoms, and treatment of illnesses resulting from exposure to marine toxins, including ciguatoxin, Florida red tide, Pfiesteria and Pfiesteria-like organisms (PLOs), and cyanobacteria. It recommends Web sites for more information and comes with a magnet and squeeze toy displaying the toll-free phone number of the Florida Department of Health's Poison Information Center.

Notes

AN 0000069

Title Physician diagnosis and reporting of ciguatera fish poisoning in an endemic area

Author(s) McKee, D.B.
Fleming, L.E.
Tamer, R.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 2001

Source In: Proceedings of the International Harmful Algal Bloom 2000 Conference, Tasmania

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 3 pp; b&w; refs

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/ciguaterafishpoisoningreporting.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Ciguatoxin, Marine toxins, Seafood poisoning, Dinoflagellates, Neurotoxins, Diagnosis

Abstract Ciguatera fish poisoning is a common and treatable but under-diagnosed disease, caused by consumption of fish contaminated with a marine dinoflagellate toxin. In this study, researchers evaluate physicians' knowledge of and ability to diagnose and treat ciguatera. Thirty-six physicians in Dade County, Florida, where ciguatera is endemic, participated. When presented with a classical case of ciguatera, 68% of the physicians made a correct diagnosis, but only 17% correctly recommended mannitol therapy. While 97% had heard of the disease, only 64% had diagnosed a case in the past, and only 47% knew that ciguatera was a reportable disease. This study highlights the need for better awareness of ciguatera.

Notes Additional authors: R. Weisman, D. Blythe.

AN 0000070

Title Harmful algal blooms occupational screening study

Author(s) Easom, J.E.
Fleming, L.E.
Rowan, A.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 2001

Source In: Proceedings of the International Harmful Algal Bloom 2000 Conference, Tasmania

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 3 pp; b&w; refs

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/PilotStudyofHABHumanHealthEffects.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Fish kills, Pfiesteria piscicida, Dinoflagellates, Occupational exposure, Algal blooms, Estuaries, Florida-Caribbean region, Red Tide, Pilot projects

Abstract The incidence of harmful algal blooms (HABs) appears to be increasing. HABs are associated with fish kills as well as human health effects. A recent fish kill in North Carolina was attributed to a new organism, Pfiesteria piscicida. In Florida, a Pfiesteria-like organism (PLO) has been associated with fish lesions and kills. For this study, researchers interviewed 53 Florida Department of Environmental Protection employees to determine the association between occupational exposure to harmful algal blooms (HABs) and human health effects. Three groups of workers participated: 1) those who had been exposed to PLOs, 2) those who had been exposed to fish kills/lesions but not to PLOs, and 3) controls. Individuals exposed to PLOs did not have a higher risk of health effects than those expose only to fish kills/lesions or the control group. This study group represents an important population for future investigations of occupational exposure to HABs.

Notes Additional authors: S. Wiersma, J.A. Bean.

AN 0000071

Title Blue Green Algal Exposure, Drinking Water, and Primary Liver Cancer: Final Report to Florida Harmful Algal Bloom Taskforce

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Rivero, C.
Burns, J.

Publication Year 2000

Format Report

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 45 pp; b&w; tables; figures; appendix

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/FinalReportBlueGreenAlgalExposureDrinkingWaterandPrimaryLiverCancer.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Cyanobacteria, Drinking water, Cancer, GIS (Geographic Information Systems), water treatment, Florida-Caribbean region

Abstract Blue green algae, or cyanobacteia, are a diverse group of organisms that produce potent toxins. Little research on the human health effects of these toxins has been conducted, and current US drinking water treatment practices do not monitor or treat for cyanobacteria toxins. Limited evidence suggests that cyanobacteria toxins in surface drinking water may be linked to increased incidence of liver cancer. This report describes a pilot study that explored the possible association of liver cancer with exposure to drinking water from surface water sources in Florida using several Geographic Information System techniques and comparisons. Results of one comparison show an association between presumed exposure to surface drinking water (as determined by residence in a surface treatment plant's service area) and increased risk of liver cancer, although other comparisons do not show such an increased risk. The authors conclude that the association of human health effects with exposure to blue green algal toxins through drinking water warrants further study.

AN 0000072

Title Seafood toxin diseases: issues in epidemiology and community outreach

Author(s) Fleming, L.E.
Baden, D.G.
Bean, J.A.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 1998

Source pp 245-8 in Harmful Algae. B. Reguera, J.B.lanco, M.L. Fernandez, T. Wyatt, eds. Xunta de Galicia and International Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 4 pp; b&w; tables; refs

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/SeafoodToxinDiseasesIssuesinEpidemiologyandCommunityOutreach.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Seafood poisoning, Marine toxins, Ciguatoxin, Epidemiology, Fish and fish products, Seafood, Dinoflagellates, GIS (Geographic Information Systems)

Abstract The incidence and geographic spread of seafood toxin diseases is increasing due to a variety of factors: increasing seafood consumption, international travel, and incidence of algal blooms. Seafood toxin diseases such as ciguatera are under-diagnosed and under-reported. Epidemiologic study of such diseases is hindered, in part due to lack of reliable data on disease incidence. The authors recommend two specific strategies for improving surveillance. GIS is an appropriate tool for use in disease surveillance and could be an effective means of analyzing data on the incidence of ciguatera. Increasing education and outreach efforts can lead to greater reporting of the disease. A seafood toxin hotline established jointly by the NIEHS Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center at the University of Miami and the South Florida Poison Control Center both provides callers with valuable information and reports apparent cases of seafood-related disease to the CDC, resulting in more reliable incidence data.

Notes Additional authors: R. Weisman, D.G. Blythe.

AN 0000073

Title Geographic Information Systems and ciguatera fish poisoning in the tropical western Atlantic region

Author(s) Stinn, J.F.
De Sylva, D.P.
Fleming, L.E.
Et al. (See Notes)

Publication Year 2000

Source In: Proceedings of the 1998 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in Public Health 3rd National Conference, San Diego, CA.

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 12 pp; col; tables; figures; refs

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.
See Notes.
PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/science/pdf/gisandciguatera.pdf

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Ciguatoxin, Marine toxins, Florida-Caribbean region, Seafood poisoning, GIS (Geographic Information Systems)

Abstract Little is known about the epidemiology of ciguatera fish poisoning, the most commonly reported marine toxin disease. In endemic areas and beyond, ciguatera is a seafood-borne illness that affects persons of all ages and socioeconomic groups. Integrating an existing ciguatera database into a geographic information system (GIS) will give researchers new insight into the epidemiology of ciguatera and allow linkage between disparate epidemiological and oceanographic datasets. A voluntary Ciguatera Hotline has collected data from 1977-1998 in the endemic ciguatera area of South Florida. Descriptional statistics and spatial trends of ciguatera cases and the fish sources were examined using ArcView GIS software. A total of 777 cases, 442 on record, with 304 index cases were analyzed from the database. Cases were distributed geographically throughout Miami-Dade County, Florida. A high concordance was shown between the location of ciguatoxic fish and specific coral reef areas in the Caribbean. Using GIS in the future may help prevent disease by pinpointing ciguatera hotspots and facilitating the exploration of possible etiologic relationships between oceanographic and anthropogenic changes in the sources of ciguatera.

Notes Additional author: E. Hack. Abstract written by Stinn et al.

AN 0000074

Title University of Miami Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center Web Site

Author(s) Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Publication Year 2001

Publisher NIEHS Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Web site

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Healthcare providers, General public

Physical Description Web site

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/

COEP University of Miami

Subjects NIEHS Centers research and activities, COEP activities, Outreach activities, Marine toxins

Abstract The Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center (MFBS Center) at the University of Miami aims to evaluate the impact of the oceans and freshwater bodies on human health by assessing and understanding risks and by seeking remedies. The Center sponsors research, as well as educational and outreach activities, focusing on marine and freshwater toxin illnesses and using aquatic species as models for a variety of environmental health studies. This Web site provides detailed information about the Center's activities and about marine toxins and diseases in a variety of formats, such as brochures, tables, and articles, as well as phone numbers, Web sites, literature references, and Center member contacts for additional information. The site is organized into sections targeted to a variety of groups: the general public, healthcare professionals, researchers and scientists, educators and students, and the media.

AN 0000075

Title Proceedings of the Workshop Conference on Seafood Intoxications: Pan American Implications of Natural Toxins in Seafood

Author(s) Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Publication Year 1996

Publisher University of Miami

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS MFBS Center at the Univ. of Miami, WHO, Pan Am. Health Org, Pan Am Inst. for Food Protection and Zoonoses

Format Proceedings

Language English and Spanish

Audience Scientists/researchers

Physical Description 96 pp; b&w; tables; figures; refs

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.

See Notes.

PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/niehs/

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Marine toxins, North America, Central America, South America, Florida-Caribbean region, Dinoflagellates, Seafood poisoning, Ciguatoxin

Abstract These proceedings contain presentations and papers related to the Workshop Conference on Seafood Intoxications, held May 29 - June 1, 1995, at the University of Miami. The first section of the proceedings presents scientific reports, which cover subjects including the incidence, distribution, and laboratory methods for ciguatera and other marine toxins and associated diseases. The second section contains reports from 18 countries in the Americas on current concerns about ciguatera, Red Tide, seafood poisoning, and other issues related to marine toxins. The proceedings also contain a list of participants and schedule of lectures presented during the conference.

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AN 0000076

Title Ciguatera Article Package

Author(s) Marine and Freshwater Biomedical Sciences Center, University of Miami

Publication Year various

Publisher various

Format Article

Language English

Audience Scientists/researchers, Healthcare community--Patients, Media, General public

Physical Description 39 pp; b&w; tables; figures; refs

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.
Contents of package listed in PDF file. Articles themselves not available in full-text format.
PDF file currently available.

COEP University of Miami

Subjects Ciguatoxin, Seafood poisoning, Marine toxins, Signs and symptoms, Drug therapy, Disease prevention, Mannitol, Fish and fish products

Abstract Ciguatera is a seafood-related disease caused by a marine dinoflagellate toxin, endemic in tropical and subtropical areas. This package contains seven medical journal articles about marine toxins and associated diseases, focusing on ciguatera: its symptoms and health effects, transmission, distribution, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. The articles include reports of clinical experience, studies of the effectiveness of mannitol therapy, descriptions of the health effects of various marine toxins, and epidemiologic studies of ciguatera.

Notes See PDF file for list of package contents.

AN 0000077

Title Easy Classroom Experiments for the Scientific Researcher

Author(s) Dereski, M.

Publication Year 2001

Publisher Wayne State University

Format Booklet

Language English

Audience K-12, Scientists/researchers

Physical Description 102 pp, b&w; ill; tables, figures

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.
See Notes.

COEP Wayne State University

Subjects Lesson plans, Experiments (lessons), Science education, Primary school education, Secondary school education, Environmental education, Health education, Classroom activities

Abstract This booklet compiles plans for a variety of science activities suitable for K-12 students using readily available materials. The booklet includes resources, such as lesson guides for the teacher or researcher and student pages (blank forms, charts, and observation sheets), for a total of 28 activities. Topics include environmental health science, chromatography, acids and bases, solutions of carbon dioxide, density, and surface tension.

Notes For more information or to inquire about obtaining a copy, contact Mary Dereski, Ph.D., COEP Director, m.dereski@wayne.edu, tel (313) 961-3348, fax (313) 963-1946.

AN 0000078

Title The Environmental Cyber Schoolhouse: Environmental Health Curriculum on the World Wide Web (brochure)

Author(s) Dereski, M.

Publication Year 2001

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Brochure

Language English

Audience K-12--High school

Physical Description 2 pp (tri-fold); col

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.

COEP Wayne State University

Subjects Environmental education, Curriculum, Health education, Secondary school education, Internet resources, Educational Web sites, Lead poisoning, Asthma, Teacher education

Abstract The Environmental Cyber Schoolhouse is a Web-based collection of environmental health science curricula geared for students in grades 9 through 12. This brochure provides an overview of the curricula, the topics addressed in the lessons, hardware requirements, and information on teacher training required for using the curricula.

AN 0000079

Title Chemicals in My World: Curriculum on Environmental Toxicology for Grades K-12 (brochure)

Author(s) Dereski, M.

Publication Year 2001

Publisher Wayne State University

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Brochure

Language English

Audience K-12

Physical Description 2 pp (tri-fold); col; ill

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.

COEP Wayne State University

Subjects Curriculum, Toxicology, Classroom activities, Experiments (lessons), Lesson plans, Teacher education

Abstract Chemicals in My World is an environmental toxicology curriculum package for K-12 students. This brochure describes the six lessons and supplies included in the package and the teacher training required for using it. The brochure also describes other services available through the COEP of the Environmental Health Sciences Center at Wayne State University, including a "History of Poisons" presentation and teacher training for using the ToxRAP curriculum.

Notes For more information about the curriculum, contact Mary Dereski, Ph.D., COEP Director, m.dereski@wayne.edu, tel (313) 961-3348, fax (313) 963-1946.

AN 0000080

Title Tell Somebody About Lead: Prevent Lead Poisoning!

Author(s) Dereski, M.

Publication Year 2000

Publisher Wayne State University

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Booklet

Language English

Audience K-12, General public--Local residents

Physical Description 4 pp (folded); mono (black on orange); ill

Availability Copyrighted. Copying and distribution restricted.

PDF files of individual pages available online. Go to http:///www.ehscenter.org/ and click on "Community Outreach," then "Tell Somebody About Lead."

PDF file currently available.

See Web site: http://www.ehscenter.org/

COEP Wayne State University

Subjects Lead poisoning, Disease prevention, Children's health, Paint, Environmental exposures, Household products, Nutrition, Signs and symptoms

Abstract Although lead poisoning is preventable, it continues to affect a large number of children. This booklet describes the routes by which children are exposed to lead in and around the home. It provides dietary recommendations for mitigating the health effects of lead exposure and eliminating lead sources around the home. It encourages parents to have their children's blood tested for lead.

AN 0000081

Title Community Outreach and Education Program, Wayne State University: Directory for Lending Library

Author(s) Dereski, M.

Publication Year 1999

Format Directory

Language English

Audience K-12, General public--Local residents

Physical Description 7 pp; b&w

Availability Public domain. No restrictions.

COEP Wayne State University

Subjects Libraries, Educational publications, Experiments (lessons), Educational software, Teaching guides

Abstract The Community Outreach and Education Program at Wayne State University maintains a lending library consisting of videos, books, CD-ROMs, magazines, catalogs, teacher's guides, and other materials focusing on environmental health and science education. This document lists the materials available for borrowing, organized by format and audience.

Notes Materials in the directory are available upon request from the Wayne State COEP.

AN 0000082

Title Get the Lead Out: Your Environment, Your Health!

Author(s) Dereski, M.

Publication Year 2000

Sponsoring Agency NIEHS

Format Presentation material

Language English

Audience K-12, General public--Local residents

Physical Description 23 pp; b&w; ill; tables; figures

Availability Copyrighted, but copyright holder allows copying and distributing.

See Web site: http://www.ehscenter.org

COEP Wayne State University

Subjects Lead poisoning, Lead, Environmental exposures, Disease prevention, Children's health, Nutrition, Signs and symptoms

Abstract Although lead poisoning is preventable, it continues to affect a large number of children. One out of every four children in Detroit is thought to be lead-poisoned. This presentation provides an overview of the historical uses of lead and the routes of exposure in and around the home. It describes the health effects of elevated blood lead levels, including effects on the brain, blood, kidneys, bones, peripheral nervous system, and nutrition. It provides dietary recommendations for mitigating the health effects of lead exposure and eliminating or reducing lead sources around the home.

Notes Format is PowerPoint presentation slides. Material available on COEP website. Go to http:///www.ehscenter.org/ and click on "Community Outreach," and then "Get the Lead Out."

AN 0000083

Title Chemicals in My World Curriculum Series: Where Is the Water?--Lesson Plan for Grades Pre-K Through 2

Author(s) Dereski, M.

Publication Year 1997

Publisher Wayne State University

Format Curriculum

Language English

Audience K-12--Elementary school

Physical Description 1 p; b&w

Availability Copyrighted and COEP requires that users undergo training.

See Notes. Some information about the curriculum is available on line at www.ehscenter.org. Select "Community Outreach", then "Educational Outreach", then "Curriculum", then "Grades K through 2."

See Web site: http://www.ehscenter.org/

COEP Wayne State University

Subjects Curriculum, Basic science education, Classroom activities, Lesson plans, Water, Water resources, Water pollution

Abstract Chemicals in My World is an environmental toxicology curriculum for K-12 students, consisting of six lesson plans, each targeted to a different age group. This lesson plan consists of six activities to teach students in grades pre-K through 2 about water, the water cycle, and water pollution. The goal of the lesson is to introduce a variety of water-related concepts, specifically: 1) that the Earth is composed primarily of water; 2) salt and fresh water; 3) that the supply of fresh water is limited; 4) the hydrologic cycle; 5) how plants, animals, and humans use water; 6) pollution and acid rain; 7) how chemicals can enter and affect plants, animals, and cells; 8) dose-response and concentration; and 9) drinking water treatment. In order to borrow the full lesson plan kit, which includes written materials and all necessary supplies and equipment, teachers must receive training, which is provided at no cost by the Wayne State University COEP to local teachers.

Notes Training is required to use the full curriculum. For more information, contact Mary Dereski, Ph.D., COEP Director, m.dereski@wayne.edu, tel (313) 961-3348, fax (313) 963-1946.