



Recreational Water Safety

presented by

Douglas C. Sackett, Assistant Director

Bureau of Community Environmental Health
and Food Protection
New York State Department of Health

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- NYS Association of County Health Officials
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Evaluations

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www.t2b2.org

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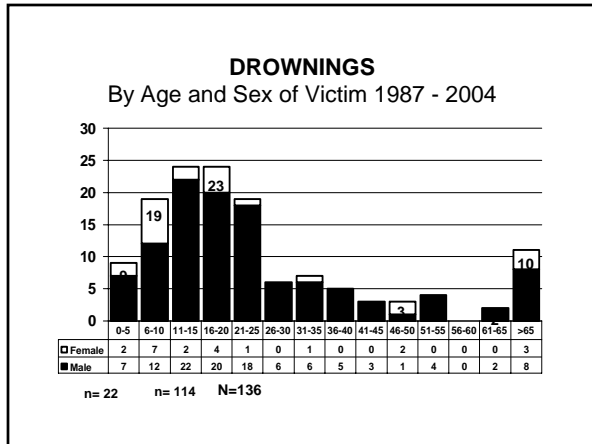
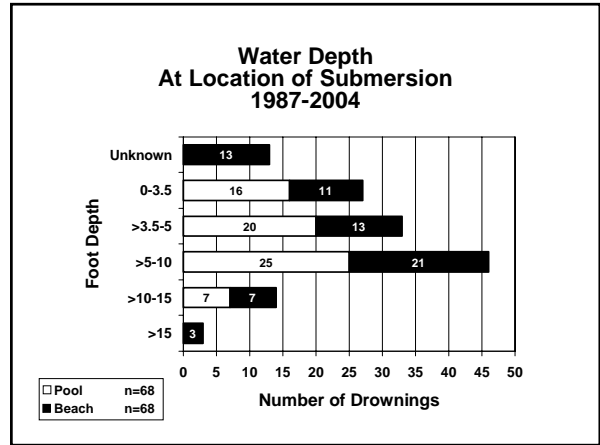
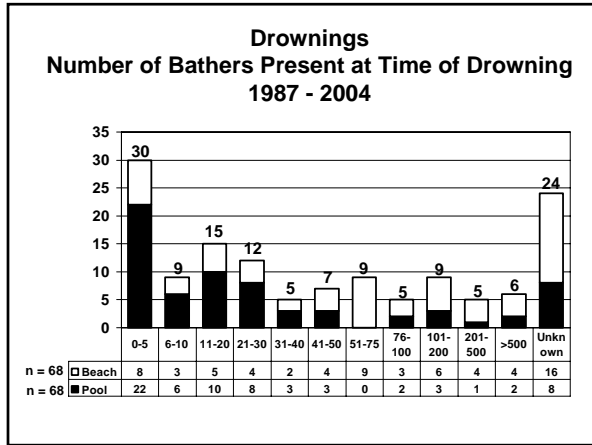
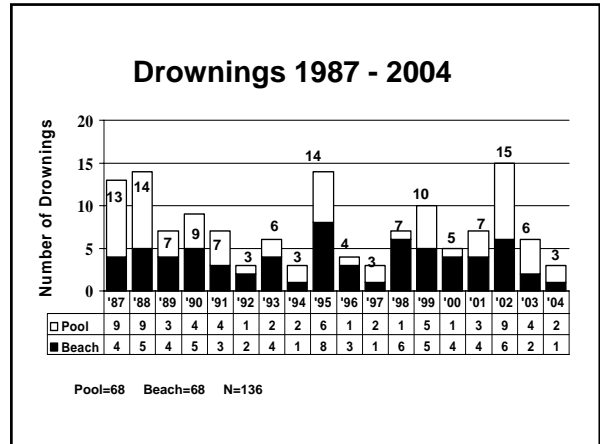
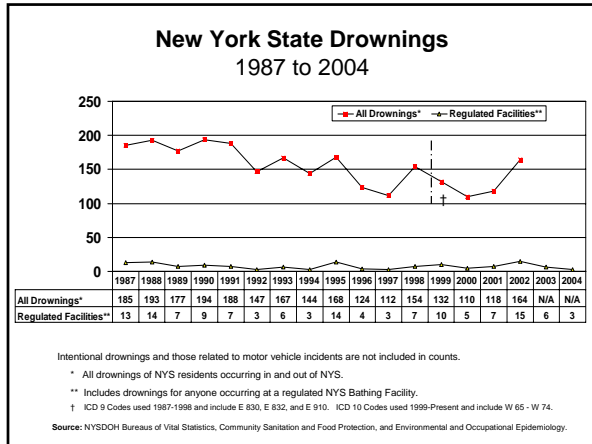
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School of Public Health Continuing Education

For more information please contact us
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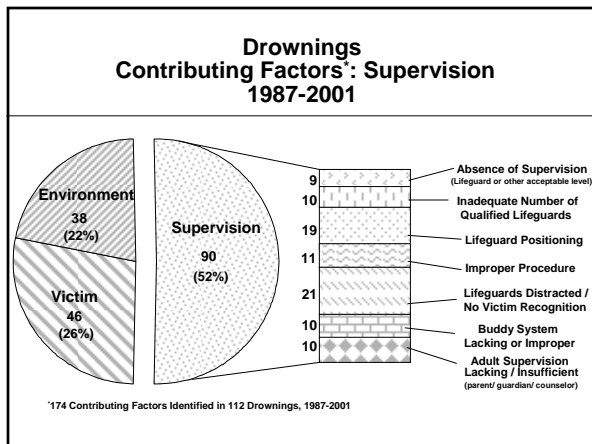
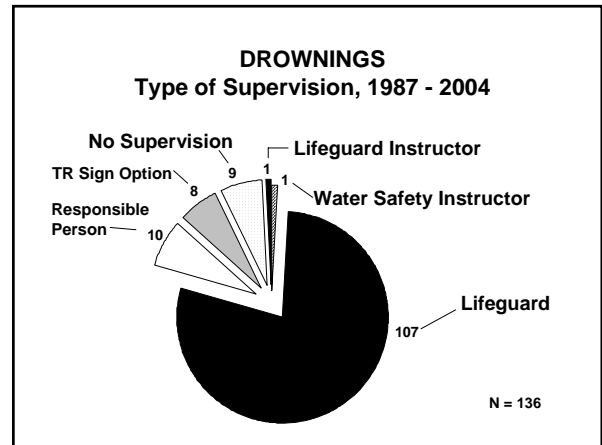
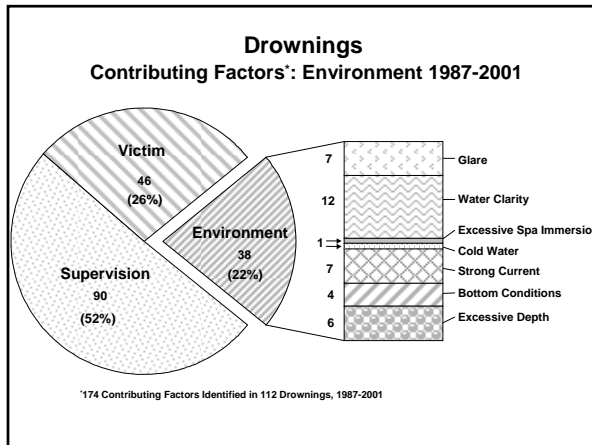
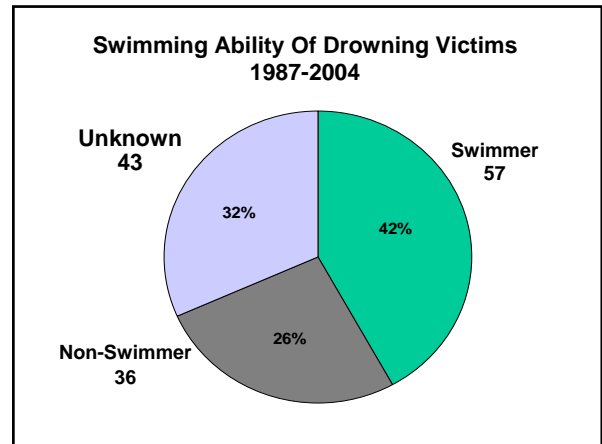
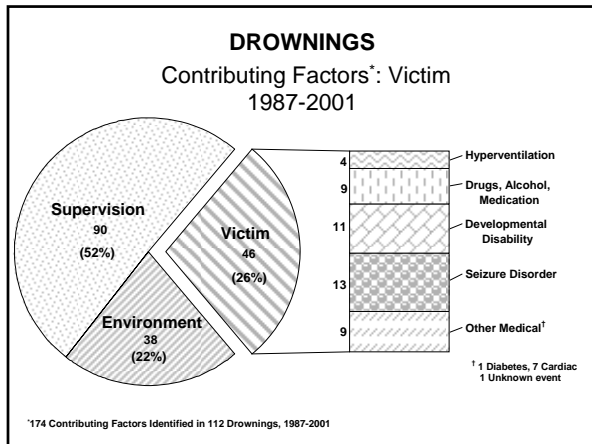
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Drowning Rates by Sex and Ethnicity 1987-2004

SEX/RACE	NYS POPULATION	DROWNINGS*	RATE PER 1,000,000	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE
MALES				
White	5,684,782	51	8.97	0.5
Black	1,389,590	40	28.79	1.6
Hispanic	1,409,275	19	13.48	0.75
TOTAL	9,146,748	114†	12.46	0.69
FEMALES				
White	6,076,199	12	1.97	0.12
Black	1,625,326	8	4.92	0.29
Hispanic	1,409,275	2	1.42	0.08
TOTAL	9,629,709	22	2.24	0.13
MALE/FEMALE				
White	11,760,981	63	5.36	0.30
Black	2,812,623	48	17.07	0.95
Hispanic	2,867,583	21	7.32	0.41
TOTAL†	18,976,457	136†	7.17	0.4

* 2000 U.S. Census Data for New York State compiled by NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics.
 † Totals include all ethnicities
 ‡ Drownings at New York State regulated facilities
 † Includes 4 male victims for which ethnicity was not reported.



- ### Contributing Factors - Supervision 2002 - 2003
- Inadequate # of guards 1
 - Inadequate surveillance 1
 - Unobserved submersion 5
 - Improper Procedure
 - No/delayed CPR 2
 - Search 1
 - Used patrons to respond 1
 - Intrusion - other duties 4
 - Distracted
 - (chair change, search) 2
 - Lifeguard Positioning 2
 - blind spots
 - Lifeguard Skills 4
 - panicked
 - fatigued
 - unable to reach pool bottom
 - unable to move victim from 8' depth

Key Water Safety Tips

Properly maintain water quality and clarity

Properly maintain safety features – such as float lines, first aid and rescue equipment

Monitor equipment – always keep in good repair: drain grates, slides, ladders, decks

Lifeguards – have adequate number of well trained lifeguards on duty at all times

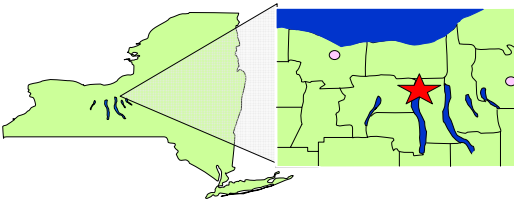
Know CPR and emergency care

An Outbreak of Cryptosporidiosis
Associated with a Recreational Water Spray
Park–New York July-August 2005

Background

State Park A

- Central NY – Finger Lakes Region



Background

- State Park A
- Spray ground attraction with many visitors
- Not DOH-regulated (no standing water)



Timeline

- August 12-14, 2005
- Diarrheal illness in visitors to park spray ground
 - Three daycares in two counties
 - Complaint to NYSDOH after hours duty officer
- August 15
 - Conference call with state and local HDs
 - Epidemiology, Environmental Health
- 47 cases of GI illness, all attended State Park A
- Spray ground closed voluntarily

Timeline August 16 - September 1

- First confirmed cases of cryptosporidiosis
- Interviews conducted by local health departments
- Alerts distributed to:
 - Healthcare providers
 - HIV/AIDS providers
 - Summer Camps
 - Pool Managers
 - Food Service Managers
 - Day Care Centers
 - Schools

Cryptosporidium spp.

- Known to cause water and foodborne disease
- Cryptosporidiosis
 - Incubation 2 to 14 days
 - Self-limiting gastrointestinal illness
 - May be severe in immunocompromised

Cryptosporidium Oocysts

- Highly contagious
- Resistant to standard chlorine disinfection & filtration

Objectives

- **Epidemiologic**
 - Assess extent of outbreak/illness
 - Evaluate risk factors for illness
- **Laboratory**
 - Identify etiology of illness
 - Evaluate homogeneity of etiologic agent(s)
- **Environmental**
 - Identify source of outbreak
 - Evaluate spray ground function

Case Criteria (Confirmed)

- **Confirmed (Must meet all three)**
 - At least one GI symptom AND
 - Within 14 days of illness, visited State Park (Primary)
 - OR had contact with an ill person who visited State Park (Secondary)
 - AND positive lab result for *Cryptosporidium*

Case Criteria (Suspected)

- Clinical & epidemiologic criteria as above
- No laboratory confirmation

Epidemiologic Methods

- **Case interviews**
 - All reporting illness interviewed, data entered electronically on Health Information Network (HIN)
- **Matched Case-Control Study**
 - Lab-confirmed Crypto identified on electronic reporting system
 - Matched to companions who did not become ill within 14 days of park visit

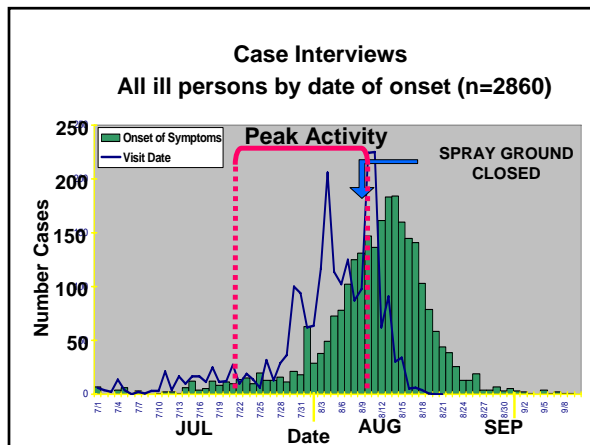
Epidemiologic Methods

(cont.)

- **Cohort Study**
 - Groups registered with park identified
 - All members contacted and offered interview

Case Interviews

- **Preliminary numbers (as of 2/21/06)**
 - 2,860 ill in 37 counties
 - 711 *Cryptosporidium spp.* positive
 - 23 hospitalizations
 - No deaths



Cryptosporidium Outbreak

- **Outbreak affected large population**
- **Exposure to and swallowing spray ground water risk factors for illness**

Conclusions

- **Second largest known cryptosporidiosis outbreak in US recreational water**
- **Illnesses relatively mild**
- **Combination of environmental factors likely**

Recommendations

- **Multifaceted response**
 - Emergency regulations for interactive water features
 - Provider education for Crypto diagnosis
 - Emphasis on “Healthy Swimming” practices

Healthy Swimming Practices

- Properly maintain water treatment processes (filtration, chlorination, ultra-violet light)
- Require showers before entering
- Provide educational tools to patrons using the “6 Pleas” form. ie
 - *Check and change soiled diapers promptly!*
- Post signs: DO NOT DRINK THE WATER!

6 “PLEAs”

Three “PLEAs” for All Swimmers

- Please don’t swim when you have diarrhea
- Please don’t swallow pool water
- Please practice good hygiene (shower, wash hands)

Three “PLEAs” for Parents of Young Kids

- Please take kids on bathroom breaks/check diapers often
- Please change diapers in bathroom, not at pool side
- Please wash child thoroughly (especially rear end) with soap and water before swimming.

Healthy Swimming Practices

CDC’s Healthy Swimming

www.healthyswimming.org

Evaluations

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Thank you!

May 18, 2006

Strong Bones for Life

The Latest Updates on Osteoporosis

Karen Kemmis, PT, DPT, MS, CDE

Joslin Diabetes Center at SUNY Upstate Medical University

Jeri W. Nieves, PhD

Helen Hayes Hospital

Director, NYS Osteoporosis Prevention & Education Program