

# Heat-related illness: Protecting NH workers

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**NH Environmental Public Health Tracking** 

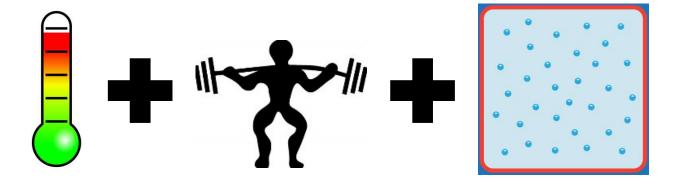
**Division of Public Health Services** 

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# Heat illness is preventable







#### What are the health effects of heat?

#### Acute onset with recognized heat-relatedness

Heat cramps
Heat rash
Heat exhaustion
Dehydration
Fainting/dizziness (heat syncope)

Rhabdomyolysis Kidney injury Confusion/altered mental status

Heat stroke Death

#### Worsen/trigger other health conditions

 Asthma, diabetes, heart and kidney conditions, mental health, accident and injury



#### **HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES**

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

WHAT TO DO

#### **HEAT STROKE**

- High body temperature (103°F or higher)
- · Hot, red, dry, or damp skin
- · Fast, strong pulse
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Confusion
- · Losing consciousness (passing out)

- Call 911 right away-heat stroke is a medical emergency
- · Move the person to a cooler place
- Help lower the person's temperature with cool cloths or a cool bath
- Do not give the person anything to drink

#### **HEAT EXHAUSTION**

- · Heavy sweating
- · Cold, pale, and clammy skin
- · Fast, weak pulse
- · Nausea or vomiting
- · Muscle cramps
- · Tiredness or weakness
- Dizziness
- Headache
- · Fainting (passing out)

- · Move to a cool place
- · Loosen your clothes
- Put cool, wet cloths on your body or take a cool bath
- · Sip water

#### Get medical help right away if:

- · You are throwing up
- · Your symptoms get worse
- Your symptoms last longer than 1 hour



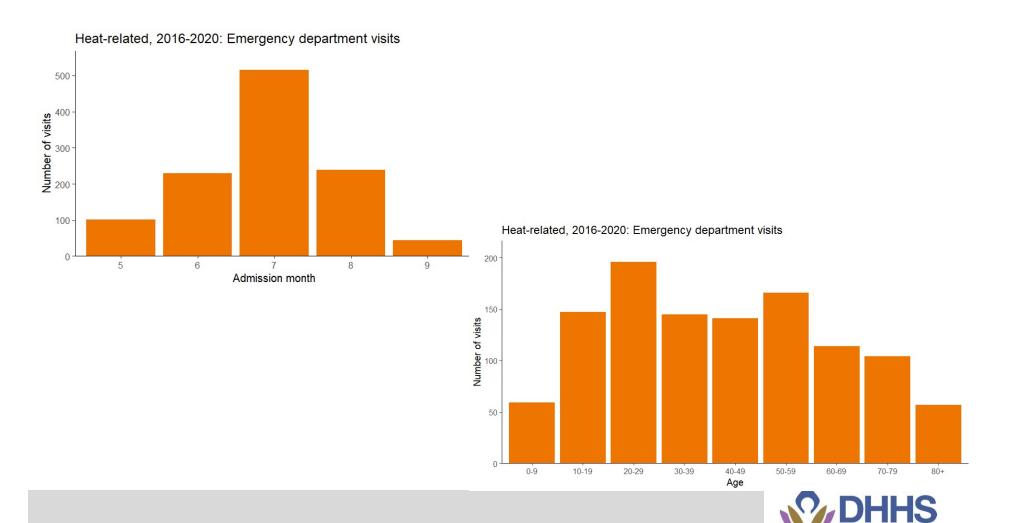




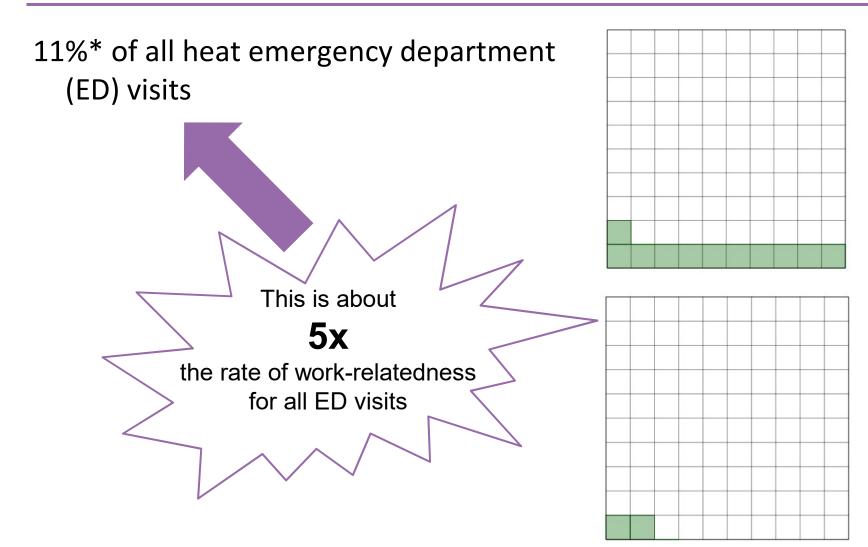


#### What do we know about heat illness in NH?

#### Fatalities: Average ~1 per year over last 20 years



## Why the focus on workers?





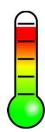




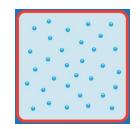














#### Which workers in NH are at risk?

- Pre-existing health conditions and medications
- Age
- Other physiological factors
- Alcohol and substance use
- Clothing and PPE
- Out-of-work heat exposure/lack of cool-down

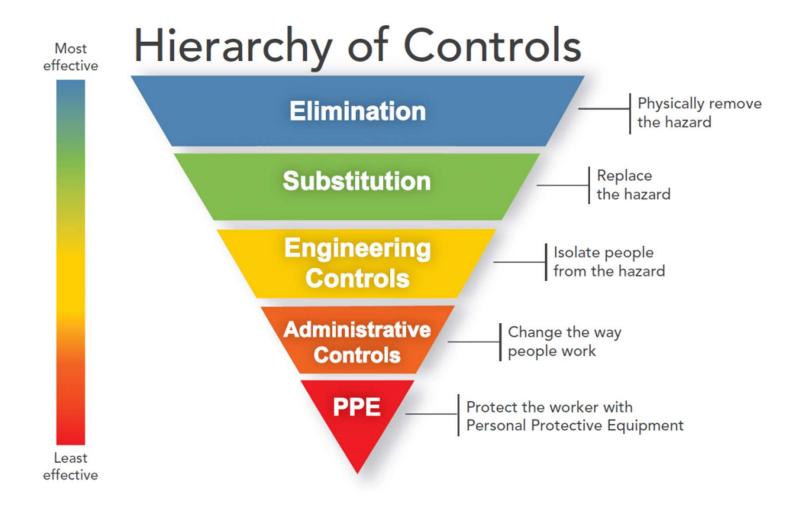


# "It is the employer's responsibility to ensure workers are safe from hazardous heat at work." -- OSHA

Have a Heat Illness Prevention Program!

- Create a Plan and Provide Training
- Identify and Monitor Hazards
- Plan/Implement Controls, Interventions, Modified Work Schedules
- Prepare for an Emergency

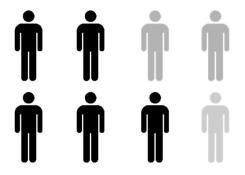






## Work schedules – more than shifting hours and breaks

#### Acclimatization is critical



1st day of the job

1st week of the job



#### **Focus on Hydration**

What is OSHA's recommendation for staying hydrated when working in a hot environment?

- A. 16 oz (~1 water bottle) before work and at lunch
- B. 8 oz (1 cup) every 60-90 minutes at work
- C. 8 oz (1 cup) every 15-20 minutes at work
- D. Any amount, whenever thirsty; drink until no longer thirsty





Available at the Apple App Store and Google Play Store







### Thank you

OSHA: Protecting Workers from the Effects of Heat



OSHA: Personal Risk Factors and Heat Exposure



OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety App



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