

Format	Abstract Information
<p><b>Flashtalk, in-person</b></p>	<p><b>A Website to Improve Farmer Wellness</b>  <i>Elizabeth Andekian, DNP, APRN, ACNS-BC, FNP-BC, Saint Anthony College of Nursing</i>  <i>Shannon Lizer, PhD, APRN, FNP-BC, FAANP, Saint Anthony College of Nursing; Michelle Brady, DNP, FNP-BC, Saint Anthony College of Nursing; Mary P. Westerman, MSN, RN, Saint Anthony College of Nursing; Matthew Dalstrom, PhD, Saint Anthony College of Nursing</i>  <u>Contact:</u> <a href="mailto:elizabeth.m.andekian@osfhealthcare.org">elizabeth.m.andekian@osfhealthcare.org</a></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>                      Health care providers and community organizations are collaborating to provide resources to farmers to ameliorate negative health outcomes including poor mental health and high risk of suicide, musculoskeletal injury, and obesity and imbalanced nutrition.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>                      Farmers experience worse health outcomes than non-farmers, largely influenced by the social determinants of health. This mixed methods study was a collaboration between an advanced practice nurse and a community organization. It sought to create an evidence-based, farming specific website to improve farmer health outcomes. Phone interviews (n=21) were conducted to explore farmers’ health issues, stressors, and barriers to wellness. Data was analyzed through thematic analysis. Themes identified encompassed health issues including mental health (n=13) and musculoskeletal complaints (n=12), stressors including the nature of the work (n=9), finances (n=6), family (n=2), and social isolation (n=2), and wellness barriers including finances (n=16), values (n=12), time (n=12), resources (n=11), and providers’ lack of farming knowledge (n=4). The website, Farm Well Wisconsin (<a href="https://farmwellwi.org">https://farmwellwi.org</a>), viewed 4, 063 times in the first year, was developed based on identified themes. This research offers a model through which nurses can partner with communities to address wellness.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, in-person</b></p>	<p><b>AgInjuryNews data for Research: a brief Introduction+R10</b>  <i>Nicole Becklinger, PhD, University of Southern Indiana</i>  <i>Bryan Weichelt, PhD, National Children’s Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety, National Farm Medicine Center, Marshfield Clinic Research Institute;</i>  <i>Serap Gorucu, PhD, University of Florida;</i>  <i>Richard Burke, MPH, National Children’s Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety, National Farm Medicine Center, Marshfield Clinic Research Institute</i>  <u>Contact:</u> <a href="mailto:nbeckling@usi.edu">nbeckling@usi.edu</a></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>                      To increase awareness and encourage more researchers to use the AgInjuryNews dataset</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>                      AgInjuryNews is a free, publicly accessible, online collection of news articles and other reports of agricultural injuries and fatalities. AgInjuryNews was launched in 2015 and</p>

	<p>covers over 4,000 incidents representing more than 5,000 victims. It is maintained by the National Farm Medicine Center and NCCRAHS. Articles and reports are identified mainly through Google Alerts, a digital media subscription service, and submissions from colleagues and collaborators. Incoming articles are screened for relevance, then are coded and entered in the system. Each report contains key pieces of information about the incident such as the date, victim demographics, a brief description of the incident, and a link to the news article or other records. Much of the data in the collection has yet to be analyzed, and the system has been underutilized by unaffiliated, external researchers. Since summer 2022, the lead author has completed three research articles using the AgInjuryNews dataset and is currently pursuing additional individual and collaborative projects. It is hoped that the experiences of the lead author as an independent researcher using the AgInjuryNews system will encourage others to consider the dataset's utility in their own research.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, in-person</b></p>	<p><b>Naturalistic study of vehicle interactions with farm equipment on Iowa's roadways</b>  <i>Amir Ghanbari, PhD student, Department of Epidemiology, University of Iowa</i>  <i>Cara Hamann, Assistant Professor, Department of Epidemiology, University of Iowa;</i>  <i>Stephanie Jansson, PhD student, Department of Biostatistics, University of Iowa;</i>  <i>Kyle Hulscher, student, University of Iowa;</i>  <i>Anton Kruger, College of Engineering, University of Iowa;</i>  <i>Corinne Peek-Asa, Office of Research Affairs, University of California San Diego</i>  <u>Contact: <a href="mailto:amir-ghanbari@uiowa.edu">amir-ghanbari@uiowa.edu</a></u></p> <p><u><i>Main Point:</i></u>  Using naturalistic data, SaferTrek aimed to study the behavior of non-farm vehicles approaching farm equipment. The presentation will focus on one of the parts of this project that involves naturalist data collection and the graphical user interface for annotating the video data.</p> <p><u><i>Abstract:</i></u>  Each year in the Midwest, more than 1,000 crashes between farm equipment and other vehicles occur. The most common types of farm equipment crashes are rear-end and passing collisions which are most often caused by other vehicles. Although a more detailed investigation of driver behavior approaching farm vehicles is needed, there is no standard mechanism for monitoring driver behavior that leads to these crashes. To naturalistically observe driver behavior when interacting with farm equipment, a video-based system was developed to track vehicle approaches behind farm equipment. The equipment was attached to the rear of farm vehicles, collecting approximately 600 driving hours during 2018-2020. The naturalistic component of this study has these objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Design and build a data collection instrument, SaferTrek, to observe driver behavior as vehicles approach, follow, and overtake farm equipment.</li> <li>2. Measure farm equipment exposure to the roadway (miles traveled, location, road class) and the frequency of vehicles approaching the equipment.</li> <li>3. Assess passenger vehicle drivers' behavior approaching farm equipment (including speed, deceleration, following distance, number of attempts, and passing).</li> </ol>

	<p>This flash talk will provide a demonstration of the data collection instrument and graphical user interface used to annotate the collected video and GPS data.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, in-person</b></p>	<p><b>Where Is Behavioral Healthcare for the Agricultural Population Headed?</b>  <i>Michael Rosmann Ph.D., AgriWellness Inc.</i>  <i>Kaila Anderson MSW, Land Logic</i>  <u>Contact:</u> <a href="mailto:mike@agbehavioralhealth.com">mike@agbehavioralhealth.com</a></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  Introduce a possible nationwide network aimed at supporting the behavioral healthcare of the agricultural population.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  Efforts to make agricultural behavioral healthcare available to producers include the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network, as well as the ongoing work of AgrAbility, the AgriSafe Network, the Centers for Agricultural Safety and Health, AgriWellness, I-CASH, and more. Where is this movement headed? The presenters will suggest ideas germinating about a national network to support the behavioral health and safety of agricultural producers.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, in-person</b></p>	<p><b>Gear Up for Ag(TM) Veterinary Program</b>  <i>Colin Yoder, DVM, MPH Student, University of Minnesota, Upper Midwest Center for Agricultural Safety and Health</i>  <i>Jenna Gibbs, MPH, PhD</i>  <i>Carolyn Sheridan, BSN, RN Ag Health and Safety Alliance(TM)</i>  <u>Contact:</u> <a href="mailto:yoder065@umn.edu">yoder065@umn.edu</a></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  That livestock veterinary workers are important stakeholders in agricultural health and safety, yet they may be overlooked since they are not considered to be NAICS-Code 11 agricultural/forestry workers. Their direct work with large livestock is very similar to that of livestock producers and they may benefit from agricultural health and safety outreach.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  In the past 2 years, AHSA has experienced high demand for the delivery of similar programming to future livestock vet-techs and vet assistants. In 2020, we met with two local large-scale swine/cattle veterinarians and a veterinary representative of the National Pork Board to learn that veterinary workers were concerned about their health and safety when: working/moving sick or stressed animals; assisting in animal deliveries (handling birth materials); handling livestock pest control chemicals; administering pharma or vaccines; working with or testing deceased livestock; handling tissues or fluid lab samples; and working with animals at a location where suspect air quality (or manure gases) may be hazardous. The goal was to develop and deliver a new Gear Up for Ag™ - Veterinary Program to young adults (ages 18-20) in veterinary science programs. The new program material was piloted at Dordt university in May 2022. 9/10 were interested in livestock veterinary work and had already performed work on livestock farming operations. However, only half reported wearing required PPE when handling insecticide treatments and half reported previously contracting a zoonotic</p>

	<p>disease related to animal handling. All individuals who reported handling needles reported a previous needlestick incident. This pilot has indicated the need to address this working population.</p>
<b>Tee-shirt</b>	<p><b>I-CASH Youth Grant Recipients 1998 – 2022</b>  <i>Ralph Altmaier, MS, University of Iowa</i>  <u>Contact:</u> <a href="mailto:ralph-altmaier@uiowa.edu">ralph-altmaier@uiowa.edu</a></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  I-CASH designates funds for community grants targeted at the prevention of farm-related injury and illness in young people and their families.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  I-CASH designates funds for community grants targeted at the prevention of farm-related injury and illness in young people and their families. Each year, I-CASH distributes \$5000 among projects that involve youth in the planning and delivery of agricultural safety and wellness messages.</p>
<b>Poster</b>	<p><b>Whether psychological support or fairer prices? Fieldwork on family farms in Slovenia</b>  <i>Duska Knezevic Hocevar, PhD, ZRC SAZU</i>  <u>Contact:</u> <a href="mailto:duska.knezevic@zrc-sazu.si">duska.knezevic@zrc-sazu.si</a></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  The anthropological approach contextualizes farmers distress as related to their local moral worlds, foregrounds the ethical and emotional dimensions of agriculture, and calls for problematizing the social and political responses to farmers' avoidance of hardship.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  Agriculture and farming in Slovenia has been dramatically changed and restructured since proclaiming independence from socialist Yugoslavia in 1991 and joining the European Union in 2004. The newly defined moral economy expected farmers to follow contrasting imperatives of pursuing constant economic growth, environmental and social sustainability propagated through the 'normative person', who should be simultaneously a productive, efficient, innovative and competitive but also a just, healthy and satisfied farmer-entrepreneur.</p> <p>The paper discusses some preliminary results of the ongoing anthropological project Changes in Agriculture through the Farmers' Eyes and Bodies. The author argues that farmers have been squeezed between contrasting sets of values and moral imperatives of constantly changing agricultural developmental orientations since 1991 on the one hand, and their local moral worlds of farming practices on the other. Drawing on theorisations of moral economy and social (emotional) suffering, the paper discusses ethnographically observed worries and anxieties (distress) among the farmers through examining their moral and immoral reflections and sentiments about the question of what should be done to improve their wellbeing and farming.</p>

<p><b>Flashtalk, pre-recorded</b></p>	<p><b>Are agricultural and farm youth leaders prepared to discuss suicide?</b>  <i>Kaleigh Barnett, MS, University of Illinois</i>  <i>Courtney Cuthbertson, Ph.D., University of Illinois;</i>  <i>Josie Rudolphi, Ph.D., University of Illinois</i>  <u>Contact: <a href="mailto:evans37@illinois.edu">evans37@illinois.edu</a></u></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  Improving youth leader knowledge and confidence can facilitate conversations about suicide with agricultural youth.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  Farm families experience many psychological stressors, and improving agricultural, and farm youth mental health should be a public health priority. As such, we surveyed agricultural and farm youth leaders (4-H leaders, extension educators, agricultural educators, and FFA advisors) to identify their self-efficacy as mental health stewards. We used the health belief model to curate a 20-minute Qualtrics survey. Data was collected from March to May 2022. Data analysis was completed in SPSS. Descriptive Statistics (means, standard deviation, and frequencies) and Nonparametric Chi-Square Tests for Independence were outputted. The respondent pool comprised of 87.1% white agricultural and farm youth leaders, 74.8% women, and 86% of participants with a bachelor’s degree or higher. 85.7% of the agricultural and farm youth leaders reported never (or only yearly) discussing suicide or suicidal thoughts with agricultural and farm youth. We found that agricultural and farm youth leader knowledge and confidence is associated with the frequency of their conversations about suicide and suicidal thoughts. Improving agricultural and farm youth leader self-efficacy could help facilitate conversations about suicide and suicidal thoughts with youth.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, pre-recorded</b></p>	<p><b>Alcohol use among Illinois farmers: What we know and how to help</b>  <i>Cheyenne Dierickx, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign</i>  <i>Josie Rudolphi, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Courtney Cuthbertson, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Alyssa Billington, MA, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign</i>  <u>Contact: <a href="mailto:ckd4@illinois.edu">ckd4@illinois.edu</a></u></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  To highlight alcohol use among Illinois farmers and its impact, as well as provide resources for farmers and their families who may be concerned about their alcohol use.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  Mental health is a growing topic of concern in the agricultural industry. One contributor that leads to a variety of negative mental health outcomes is substance use, although it is vastly under-researched in farming populations. In this study, farmers in Illinois (N=328) were surveyed about their experiences with mental health, stress, and substance use. Mental health was measured using questions that addressed workplace stressors, perceived stress (PSS), depression (PHQ-9), anxiety (GAD-7), and suicide risk (SBQ-R). The Brief Assist was used to measure lifetime and past three-month substance use of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, cannabis, cocaine, stimulants, inhalants, sedatives, hallucinogens, prescription opioids, and heroin. The results of our survey</p>

	<p>demonstrate that Illinois farmers have engaged in recent alcohol use at a higher rate than the general population (74.9% vs. 54.2%) and that farmers who had consumed alcohol were more worried about workplace stressors, such as occupational hazards, time pressures, and weather. We offer a number of resources for farmers who may be concerned about their alcohol use including, but not limited to, the Concern Hotline, Family Farm Resource Initiative, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) National Helpline, and “Find a Therapist” through Psychology Today.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, pre-recorded</b></p>	<p><b>Deaths from Zoonotic Diseases: A closer look at the CDC Mortality data</b>  <i>Leila Erickson, University of Maryland Baltimore County</i>  <i>Cristina Miller, PhD, USDA Rural Development Innovation Center</i>  <i>Josie Rudolphi, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign</i>  <u>Contact: <a href="mailto:leilae2@umbc.edu">leilae2@umbc.edu</a></u></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  Deaths from zoonotic diseases are prevalent in the United States, especially in those 65 years of age and older, and in states with large metropolitan areas.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  Deaths from zoonotic diseases—animal to human transmitted diseases—have been of increasing concern in the United States. This study examines zoonotic disease mortality, in adults 20 and older, by type of zoonoses, age group, rurality, and state in 2020 using the CDC Multiple Cause Mortality data files. We find that nearly 2% of all deaths in 2020, or 58,920 deaths, were caused by zoonotic disease, mainly from zoonotic septicemia, influenza, bacterial intestinal infection, and viral hepatitis. Those over 65 years of age contributed to 79% of these deaths. Texas, California, Florida, Pennsylvania, and New York account for 31% of all deaths from zoonoses.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, pre-recorded</b></p>	<p><b>Rural and Agricultural Natural Disaster Stress and Recovery Study</b>  <i>Kristin Gaffney, MPH, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences</i>  <i>Ellen Duysen, MPH, Central States Center for Agricultural Safety and Health, UNMC College of Public Health; Sharon Medcalf, PhD, UNMC College of Public Health; Chris Wichman, PhD, UNMC College of Public Health</i>  <u>Contact: <a href="mailto:kkgaffney@gmail.com">kkgaffney@gmail.com</a></u></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  We did not find a statistically significant difference between agricultural producers and non-agricultural rural residents in natural disaster stress and recovery experiences. However, the data suggested that women in agriculture may be at risk for lower levels of recovery. Rural communities should pro-actively include considerations for agricultural producers in emergency management planning and response.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  Objective: This study hypothesized that agricultural producers have significantly different stress and recovery experiences after acute-onset natural disaster compared to other rural residents. Methods: Participants were recruited in Arkansas and Nebraska communities affected by violent tornadoes in 2014 and/or severe flooding in 2019. A novel survey instrument incorporated validated scales and original questions. Results: The analysis sample (N=159) was 20.8% agricultural occupation, 71.1% female, and</p>

	<p>49.1% over age 55. Resilience, stress, and recovery ratio measures were not significantly different between agricultural and non-agricultural groups. Posttraumatic growth score was significantly lower in the agricultural group (<math>p = 0.02</math>). An occupation group by sex interaction was significantly associated with posttraumatic growth score (<math>p = 0.02</math>) when controlled for number of initial posttraumatic stress symptoms; agricultural women showed lower growth. Conclusion: Overall, agricultural and rural, non-agricultural groups did not differ significantly in disaster stress and recovery in this study. There was evidence that women in agriculture may have lower recovery levels. The data indicated that rural residents experience posttraumatic type symptoms up to 8 years beyond acute-onset natural disaster events. Rural community emergency management plans should include mental and emotional health support strategies inclusive of agricultural populations.</p>
<p><b>Flashtalk, pre-recorded</b></p>	<p><b>Analysis of nonfatal injuries among farmers in Illinois</b>  <i>Sean Tormoehlen, PhD Student, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign</i>  <i>Josie Rudolphi, PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign</i>  <u>Contact:</u> <a href="mailto:Seant3@illinois.edu">Seant3@illinois.edu</a></p> <p><u>Main Point:</u>  Describe injuries agricultural producers are experiencing to better inform prevention methods.</p> <p><u>Abstract:</u>  Agriculture is historically one of the most hazardous occupations with many potential safety risks that farmers face every day. There have been many efforts to capture fatality data, but there is a lack of information on what nonfatal injuries occur to agricultural producers. This study was undertaken to document and summarize Illinois farm work-related injuries. Data was collected through survey to describe sources of stress, injury, and health conditions of farmers from 2020 and 2021. The survey included questions about injuries, such as if they had been injured in the past six months. There were 540 responses from Illinois farmers with injury data. The average age of respondents was 61.1 years old with most of the injury cases occurring to males (85.9%). Out of the responses, 48 farmers (8.9%) responded that they had received a recent injury with 47.9% reporting a severity of moderate for their injury. The most common body part that was injured was the arms (<math>n=13</math>) and fingers (<math>n=13</math>) followed by back injuries (<math>n=10</math>). Findings can be used to better understand what injury risks farmers face and to help in the development of evidence-based prevention strategies.</p>