

School of Dentistry

Environmental Health & Safety Newsletter

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ENVIRONMENTAL

For your everyday life...

Why shop at Farmers' Markets



- Farmers' Market produce is picked ripe and sold that day. You can taste the difference. Supermarket produce, on the other hand, can take up to two weeks to travel from farm to store, even in summer. Flavor and appearance can suffer.
- You can meet the farmers who grow your food, ask when it was picked, how it was grown, and ways to prepare it.
- You'll find unusual varieties of fruits and vegetables – those bred for flavor, not uniform in size, or ability to travel. Growing a larger number of varieties is ecologically smart too because it reduces crops' vulnerability to

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HEALTH

What's new in Dentistry?

TB Skin Testing

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by infection with the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Infection occurs through inhalation of the bacterium, which then travels to the alveoli of the lungs. In most people who become infected, the body is able to contain the bacteria and prevent it from multiplying. The bacterium can live in the lungs of an infected person for years, even a lifetime, without the person exhibiting any symptoms. This state is called latent TB infection. A person with latent TB is not infectious to others but the infection can develop into active TB disease in the future and usually exhibits a positive reactive tuberculin skin test.

People with latent TB infection



- Have no symptoms;
- Don't feel sick;
- Can't spread TB to others;
- Can have a positive tuberculin skin test reaction;
- Can develop TB disease later in life if they do not receive treatment for latent TB infection.

Most people who have latent TB infection never develop active TB, but if they do not receive treatment for latent

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disease.

- Farmers’ Markets put more money in the farmers’ pockets. Commercial farmers get only twenty-five cents of every dollar’s worth of produce sold in supermarkets. At the Farmers’ market, they get the whole dollar, and then pay a small amount of rent – often only 5 percent of sales.
- Buying locally grown produce encourages regional farming. If farming were more widespread, we could save fuel and resources spent on long distance shipping and reduce our over-dependence on a handful of growing regions that may not be able to produce high yields indefinitely.
- When produce is grown and purchased locally, the money remains in the community and stimulates the local economy.
- Working farms preserve open spaces without using tax dollars.

<http://quincyfarmersmarket.com/shopfarmersmarkets.aspx>

The Market Season

The season generally begins toward the end of June and continues through October. Naturally, there are no guarantees in farming, but here are some of the items you can expect to find at the Market each month.

June

Strawberries, greenhouse tomatoes, beets, cabbage, zucchini, cucumbers, lettuce, peas, radishes, summer squash, and herbs

July

Blueberries, raspberries, summer squash, apples, zucchini, lettuce, field tomatoes, corn, beans, cucumbers, carrots, beets, cabbage, and herbs

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SAFETY

What’s going on in SOD...?

Injury Illness Prevention Plan

Cal/OSHA Injury & Illness Prevention Program

In California every employer is required by law (Labor Code Section) to provide a safe and healthful workplace for his/her employees. Title 8 (T8), of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), requires every California employer to have an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program in writing that must be in accord with T8 CCR Section 3203 of the General Industry Safety Orders.

What is an Injury & Illness Prevention Program?

Your Injury and Illness Prevention Program must be a written plan that includes procedures and is put into practice. These elements are required:

- Management commitment/assignment of responsibilities;
- Safety communications system with employees;
- System for assuring employee compliance with safe work practices;
- Scheduled inspections/evaluation system;
- Accident investigation;
- Procedures for correcting unsafe/ unhealthy conditions;
- Safety and health training and instruction

http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/iipp.html

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Any issues on your mind?

Send me an email:

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TB infection about 10 percent of latent TB infections can develop active disease over a lifetime. This can happen when the person's immune system is weakened allowing the bacteria to become active and cause TB disease (e.g., individuals with HIV, diabetes, certain hematologic disorders such as leukemia and lymphomas, prolonged corticosteroid use, and other conditions). Only a person with active TB can transmit the disease.

People with active TB disease

- have symptoms (e.g., a productive cough, night sweats, fever, weakness or fatigue, weight loss, pain in the chest);
- feel sick;
- can spread TB to others; and
- can have a positive tuberculin skin test reaction.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed recommendations for preventing transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in health-care settings.¹ For more detailed information refer to the [CDC's report](#).

Dental Treatment and TB

Because a person with latent TB is not infectious, he or she can be treated in the dental office under standard infection control precautions.²

Any patient with symptoms suggestive of active TB disease should be removed from the area of other patients or staff, instructed to wear a surgical or procedure mask, assessed for the urgency of their dental care and promptly referred for medical care. Standard precautions are insufficient to prevent transmission of the bacterium. Elective dental treatment should be deferred until the patient has been declared non-infectious by a physician.

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August

Eggplant, peppers, melons, broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi, apples, blueberries, summer squash, zucchini, lettuce, field tomatoes, corn, beans, cucumbers, carrots, beets, cabbage, and herbs

September

Red peppers, onions, potatoes, winter squash, eggplant, peppers, melons, broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi, apples, summer squash, zucchini, lettuce, field tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, carrots, beets, cabbage, corn, and herbs

October

Winter squash, apples, peppers, lettuce, carrots, beets, corn, cabbage, broccoli, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, eggplant, watermelon, pumpkins, and greens.

November

Carrots, apples, cabbage, winter squash, onions, potatoes, pumpkins, and greens

Local Farmer Markets



<http://www.farmernet.com/events/cfms>

Updates to SOD's IIPP:**SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY LABORATORIES-**

In-house annual inspections of all laboratories will be required 6 months prior to EH&S annual inspections. These inspections will be completed by a designated individual. These inspections will be required to detect and eliminate any existing hazardous conditions using the Laboratory Inspection Checklist, or similar form (APPENDIX A).

Laboratory Inspection Checklist link:

<http://ehs.ucla.edu/Pub/Lab%20Safety%20Inspection%20Checklist.pdf>

Note: Updated IIPPs will be distributed shortly to all offices and laboratories

Ask a Dentist....

Do you have any questions for a practicing Dentist? This section is open to everyone! Please, send me your questions by the last Thursday of the month.

Dates:**Energy and Water Savings for Businesses**

Wednesday, June 08, 2011

6:30 PM - 9:00 PM

Community Services Building, 150 N. Third Street

Food Forward Productions to Screen Pilot Episode on Urban Agriculture

Friday, June 10, 2011

7:30 PM

**The LA Brewery Artist Loft Space
676 S Avenue 21**

Urgent dental care for a person with suspected or active TB should be provided in a facility that has the capacity for airborne infection isolation and has a respiratory protection program in place. OSHA describes a standard for respiratory protection, which should be consulted if setting up a program (CFR 1910.134 *Respiratory Protection*). When treating a patient with active TB, dental health care personnel should use respiratory protection (e.g., fitted, disposable N-95 respirators). Standard surgical face masks are not designed to protect against TB transmission.

Dental Healthcare Workers and TB Skin Test

The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices does not recommend routine immunization (Bacille-Calmette- Guérin [BCG]) of U.S. health care workers against TB. However, the CDC does recommend that all persons in the dental office who have the potential for exposure to *M. tuberculosis* through air space shared with persons with infectious TB disease (which essentially means all personnel) receive a two-step baseline tuberculin skin test (TST) at the beginning of employment in low-risk settings, every 12 months in medium-risk settings and every 8–10 weeks in the event of potential ongoing transmission until no further evidence of ongoing transmission is apparent. By doing so, TST conversions (from a negative to positive result) following an exposure incident can be distinguished from positive TST results resulting from previous exposures. After baseline testing additional TB screening is not necessary in low-risk settings unless an exposure to *M. tuberculosis* occurs. Individuals with a positive TST should consult with their physician to determine whether any treatment is required.

For more information:

<http://www.ada.org/2949.aspx#top>