Cardiovascular Risk Factors Among Maine's Logging Workforce

Health Screening Results from Maine Loggers' Health and Safety Study

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INTRO

While logging is known to be one of the most dangerous civilian occupations, less is known about the impact of work mechanization on chronic disease risk factors of loggers. This study reports cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors among Maine loggers.

METHODS

Physical health assessments and surveys collected at: Logging company garages (4 locations) Logger Trade Show

RESULTS

T 97.1% **T** 2.9%

- $\overline{Age} = 46$ years
- $\overline{BMI} = 30.6 \text{ kg/m}^2 (SD 4.9)$ Blood Pressure
- Waist to hip ratio = 0.95(SD 0.07)
- Syste (mm <12 Normal 120-Elevated 130-Hypertension I Hypertension II ≥1∠

Fort Kent

Lincoln

Waltham

Bangor

Table 2. Mallampati Score

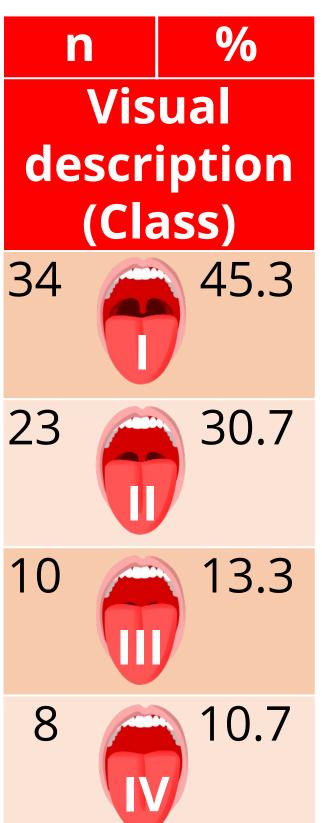
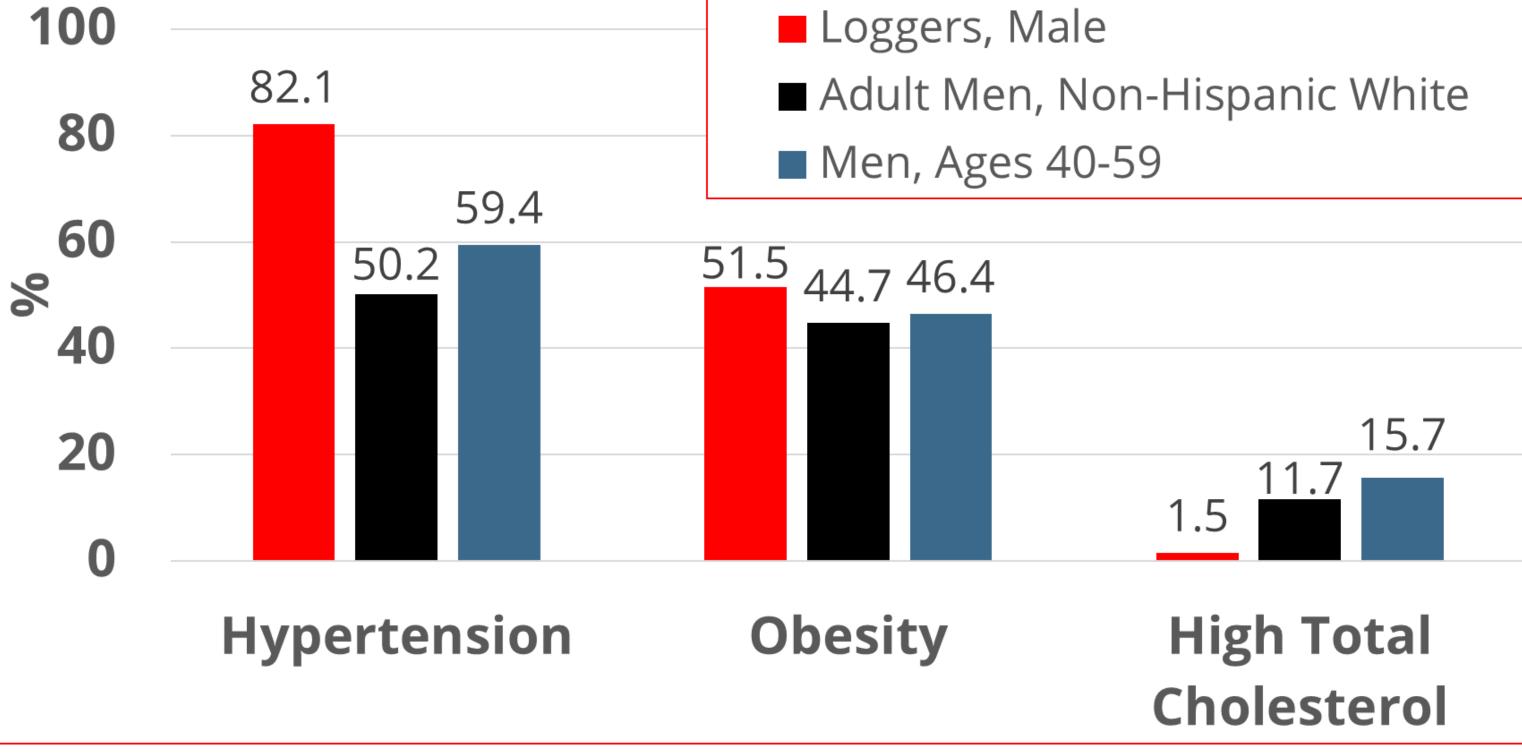


Figure 1. Comparison of hypertension, obesity, and high total cholesterol between loggers and a comparative national sample

Rumford



Maine loggers show signs of (p=0.2377) cardiovascular disease through age (p=0.0045) weight, high blood pressure, and Mallampati score and the hypertensive type II (32.6 kg/m²) **DISCUSSION/LIMITATIONS**

Table 1. Blood Pressure

olic Hg)	and/or	Diastolic (mm Hg)	Ν	%
20	and	<80	6	8.1
129	and	<80	8	10.8
139	or	80-89	26	35.1
40	or	≥90	34	45.6

Take a picture to download the full paper



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pressure measurements.

REFERENCE

Scott E, Hirabayashi L, Graham J, Krupa N, Jenkins P. Not Quite Out of the Woods: Overall Health and Chronic Disease Risk Factors among Maine Logging Workers. J Occup Environ Med. 2022;64(3):236-242. https://journals.lww.com/joem/Fulltext/2022/03000/Not_Quite_Out_of_the_Woods__Overall_Health_and.8.aspx_





• Glucose (non fasting) = 106.6 g/dL (SD 26.1) • HDL (non fasting) = 42.6 g/dL (SD 8.9)

 Total cholesterol (non fasting) =157.8 g/dL (SD 33.2)

Cholesterol ratio (total/HDL) (non fasting) = 3.8 (SD 0.9)

No significant correlation between

Mallampati scores and hypertension

Mallampati scores are significantly

associated with higher BMI (p=0.0038) and

 Significant difference in BMI across the four levels of hypertension (omnibus p=0.0103)

Significant difference (p=0.04) in BMI

between the hypertensive type I (29.1 kg/m²)

• Sample size was impacted by cancellation of data collection due to the pandemic "White coat syndrome" may have impacted blood

Cholesterol and glucose levels were good

Need to assess noise exposure at work as a

possible effect for hypertension

Need to analyze body fat percentage for providing a better picture for health than BMI

The industry needs to keep their workers healthy and attract the new generations



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