

Some Study Results

Cancer

- Prostate cancer risk greater in frequent methyl bromide users
- Risk of immune/blood cancers may be greater in alachlor users
- Some pesticides may increase the risk of colorectal cancer
- Lung cancer rates among North Carolina and Iowa farmers is about half that of other residents of the two states

Respiratory Disease

- Egg, poultry and dairy producers are more likely to wheeze
- Pesticides, diesel exhaust, solvents may increase wheeze
- Wheeze incidence was higher among farmers who used paraquat, EPTC, parathion, malathion, and chlopyrifos. The chance of wheezing increased with the amount of days the chemicals were used. The herbicides atrazine and alachlor were also associated with wheeze, especially for those farmers who used it for the equivalent of 20 days in a year.
- Pesticides may contribute to Farmer's Lung disease
- Pesticide use may increase chronic bronchitis prevalence
- Diesel exhaust and solvents are risk factors for wheeze among farmers
- Growing up on a farm may benefit respiratory health

Pesticide Exposure Assessment

- Nested Case-control Analysis of High Pesticide Exposure Events
- A model for predicting the frequency of high pesticide exposure events
- Characteristics of people who self-reported a high pesticide exposure event
- Exposure opportunities of farm families who live where they work

Endocrine Outcomes

- Lifestyle, medical conditions influence women's menstrual cycles
- Pesticides may increase the risk of diabetes

Other

- People who applied pesticides more than 400 days in their lifetime had nearly a two-fold increase in the risk of developing Parkinson's Disease
- Retinal degeneration may be linked to fungicide use
- Pesticide applicators may be at risk for hearing loss
- Pesticide use may be linked to depression
- The overall mortality rate for farmers is significantly less than other people in Iowa and North Carolina. Particularly low rates were observed for cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and total cancer.