Rural Prep Grand Rounds (Pre-work for January 2021)

Resource 1: Read Wright, Marlenga, & Lee's (2013), Childhood Agricultural Injuries: An Update for Clinicians (may require a license or subscription to access)

Question 1. Supervision by an adult is a sufficient strategy for protecting young children in a hazardous work environment.
  a. True
  b. False

Question 2. Pre-school children and older male youth are at the highest risk for _____ injuries, while boys aged 10–15 years are most vulnerable for _____ injuries.
  a. non-fatal, fatal
  b. fatal, non-fatal

Question 3: Children living on farms are at a higher risk than hired workers for sustaining agricultural injuries.
  a. True
  b. False

Question 4: Children living on farms are protected by child labor laws when it comes to agricultural injuries.
  a. True
  b. False

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT a strategy for prevention of agricultural injuries:
  a. Education
  b. Engineering
  c. Effectiveness
  d. Efficiency
  e. Enforcement

Resource 2: Explore the Ag Youth Guidelines section of the cultivate safety.org website: https://cultivatesafety.org/safety-guidelines-search/?category=familyyouth

Question 6: According to "Cultivate Safety", at what age it is safe for children to clean calf pens/hatches, detassle corn, and/or operate pressure washer:
  a. 7+
  b. 10+
  c. 12+
  d. 14+

Question 7: According to "Cultivate Safety", at what age it is safe for children to be working in composting, feeding milk to calves, and/or feeding hay to livestock:

    a. 7+
    b. 10+
    c. 12+
    d. 14+

Question 8: According to "Cultivate Safety", at what age it is safe for children to be involved in farm activities that require lifting, hand harvesting, and/or hand weeding:
    a. 7+
    b. 10+
    c. 12+
    d. 14+

Question 9: According to "Cultivate Safety", at what age it is safe for children to be involved in milking cows, cleaning service alleys, and fieldwork with an implement:
    a. 7+
    b. 10+
    c. 12+
    d. 14+