UNDATED

Guthion Poisoning Statistics Summary

prepared by Jerome Blondell

Acute hazards to guthion (azinphosmethyl) can be measured by counting or estimating the number of deaths, hospitalizations, and visits to physicians outside of hospitals.

Mortality

During four years (1961, 1969, 1973, 1974), when all accidental deaths due to pesticides in the U.S. were counted, guthion was found to cause, on average, 0.5 deaths per year during the four years surveyed.

Hospitalized Poisonings

Based on a 12% sample of the nation's hospitals, guthion was estimated to have caused an average of 4 hospitalizations each year during the time period 1971 through 1976, ~~percent of~~ accounting for 0.001 percent of the total pesticide poisonings. This ~~percent~~ estimate ~~of the hospitalized cases were occupational and percent nonoccupational.~~ is based on 3 observed cases: one occupationally-related; one nonoccupational; and one intentional (suicide attempt or homicide attempt).

Physician-Treated Poisoning

Based on data obtained from California (the only state which enforces mandatory reporting of occupational pesticide incidents), physicians treated an average of 5 guthion poisonings each year from 1981 through 1985. An additional one case per year was reported as either due to skin or eye ~~injuries~~ injury.

~~Ratio of~~ Poisonings per Pounds Used (average per year, 1971-1976)

The number of hospitalized poisonings per million pounds reported use in agriculture; government and industry in 1974 was 0.6. The number of California physician-treated occupational poisonings ~~(0.6)~~ average per year,

The average hospitalized poisonings per million pounds used for pesticides was

per million pounds reported sold in California in 1982 was 9.7. On average, for all pesticides we find 1.3 poisonings per million pounds sold, per year. in California.