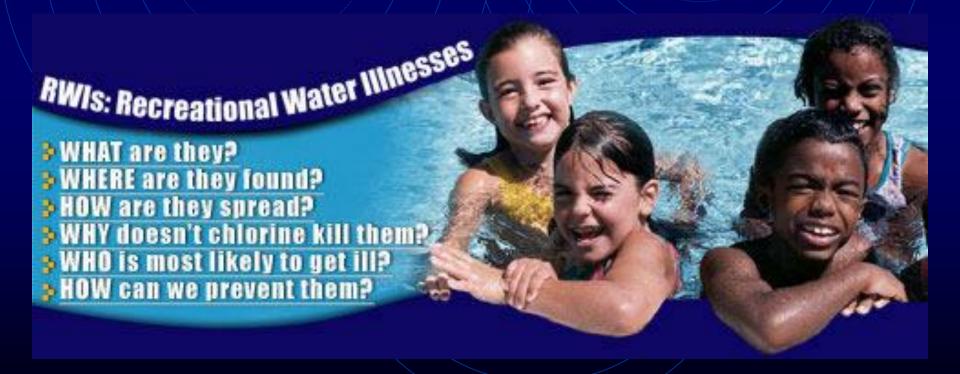
NATIONAL RECREATIONAL WATER ILLNESS PREVENTION WEEK May 24-30, 2010

California Department of Public Health
Drinking Water and Environmental Management Division



Public Swimming Pools



Healthy Swimming All Year Long

In the United States

- 8.8 million residential and public swimming pools (1)
- 339 million pool visits each year by persons over six years old in 2006 (2)



THE PROBLEM:

During 2005 and 2006 combined there were:

- 78 recreational water associated OUTBREAKS
- Affected 4,412 people
- Largest number of outbreaks ever reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in a 2-year period (6)

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM:

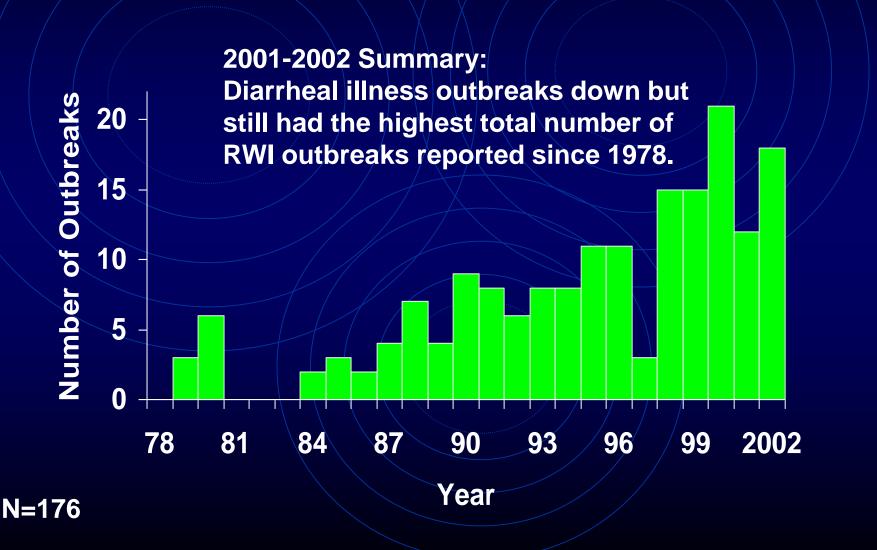
During 2005 and 2006

- 48 were gastroenteritis outbreaks
- Of those, 64.6% were caused by Cryptosporidium (6)

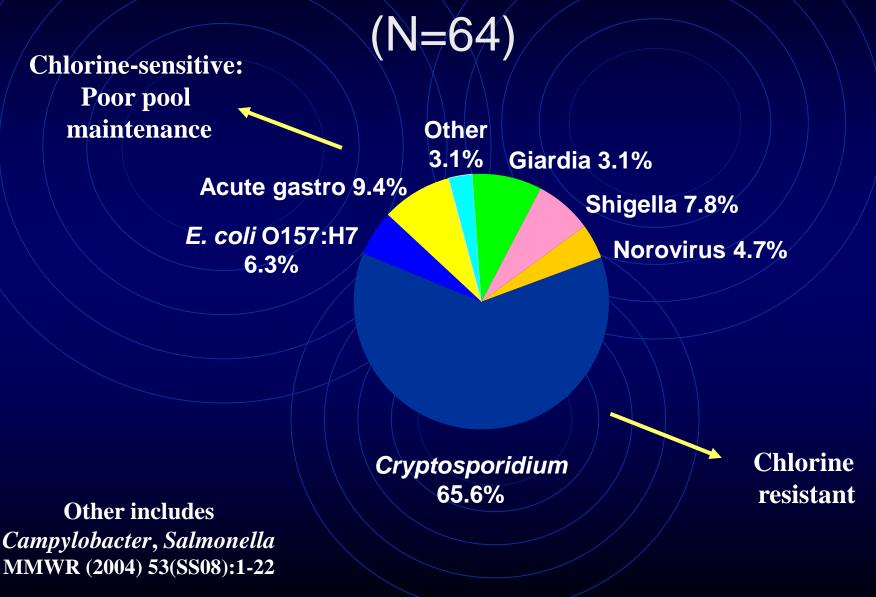
In treated recreational water venues (for example, chlorinated)

- 35 were gastroenteritis outbreaks
- Of those, 82.8% were caused by Cryptosporidium (6)

RWI Outbreaks, United States, 1978-2002; Gastroenteritis



RWI Outbreaks, United States, 1993-2002; Diarrhea in Treated Venues



Crypto Reported Cases:

Increased 143% from 2004 to 2007

2004: 3,411; 2007: 8,300 (7)

What Do We Know About Cryptosporidiosis?

Cryptosporidium Causes Cryptosporidiosis.
 Both are called Crypto.

Cryptosporidium is resistant to chlorine.

 Now leading cause of gastroenteritis outbreaks associated with swimming pool venues. (8)

Cryptosporidium Life Cycle

- Oocysts: chlorine resistant
- Contain 4 sporozoites
- •When ingested or possibly inhaled, excystation occurs
- •Sporozoites are released and parasitize gastrointestinal or respiratory epithelial cells
- •Causes Cryptosporidiosis



Pool Inspections

- > In 2002 CDC collected surveillance data.
- Found 21,561 violations in 22,131 inspections.

Violations noted:

- 50.7%: Water chemistry violations
- 32.2%: Filtration and recirculation systems
- 17.1%: Policy and management

Conclusions

Cryptosporidium

- Cause of a high incidence of recreational water illnesses
- Resistant to chlorine

GOAL:

PREVENTION through EDUCATION

- Posters
- Brochures
- Training

> FUTURE NEED? Think about it:

??? Mandatory Pool Operator Certification???

RECREATIONAL WATER ILLNESS PREVENTION WEEK

May 24-30, 2010

CDC Websites:

Promotion Materials: http://www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming/

You wouldn't drink the water you bathe in.

Why would you drink the water you swim in?

- Brochures: English and Spanish
- Posters
- News Releases
- General Healthy Water Information:

http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/swimming/pools.html

National Consumer League Poll: 2004



- 14% believe pool water is sterile
- 40% of respondents believe they are "somewhat" or "very" likely to get ill from swimming in a pool
- 82% believe you should never swim when ill with diarrhea

The other 18%??? No quick fix

Questions?

Contact

Glenn Takeoka

- •(916) 449-5661
- •Glenn.Takeoka@cdph.ca.gov

Robin Belle Hook

- •(916) 449-5693
- robinbelle.hook1@cdph.ca.gov



References

- 1. Hubbard R. U.S. Swimming Pool Industry Experiences Downturn in 2007. Pool and Spa Marketing. March (2009a):12-13. Available at http://www.poolspamarketing.com/public/stats/pdf/2007 US Swiming Pool Stats.pdf [PDF 543 kb]
- 2. U.S. Census Bureau. 2009 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Recreation and leisure activities: participation/in selected sports activities 2006. Available at http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/tables/09s1209.pdf [PDF 454 kb]
- 3. Hubbard R. U.S. Hot Tub Sales Not so Hot in 2007. Pool and Spa Marketing. March (2009b):14. Available at http://www.poolspamarketing.com/public/stats/pdf/2007_US_Hot_Tub_Stats.pdf [PDF 465 kb]
- 4. U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. United States cancer statistics: 1999--2003 incidence and mortality web based report. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Cancer Institute; 2006. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/uscs.
- 5. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2004. Surveillance Data from Public Spa Inspections---United States, May—September 2002. MMWR 53(25): 553-555. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5325a2.htm.
- 6. Yoder, S.J. et al. Surveillance for Waterborne Diseases and Outbreaks Associated with Recreational Water Use and Other Aquatic Facility-Associated Health Events United States, 2005-2006. 2008: MMWR 57 (No. SS-9): 1-38. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5709a1.htm?s_cid=ss5709a1_e.
- 7. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2008. Communitywide Cryptosporidiosis Outbreak---Utah, 2007. MMWR 57(36): 989-993. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5736a2.htm.
- 8. Shields J.M., Gleim E.R., Beach M.J. Prevalence of Cryptosporidium spp. and Giardia intestinalis in swimming pools, Atlanta, Georgia. 2008. Emerging Infectious Diseases, Available at http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/14/6/948.htm.