



AIMS

- investigate whether an inflammatory response was mounted following a day of wildfire suppression tasks
- 2) investigate the effect of a repeated day of wildfire suppression tasks on the same inflammatory markers



CRICOS Provider Code: 001138

METHODS

12 male firefighters (29 ± 11 yr)

2 consecutive days of live-fire prescribed burn operations in Ngarkat National Park, SA

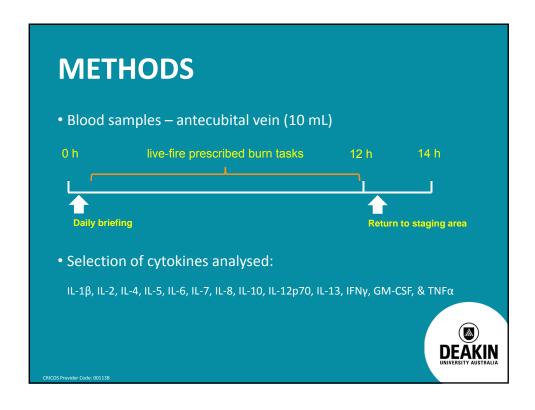
Standard PPC was worn throughout as per agency guidelines

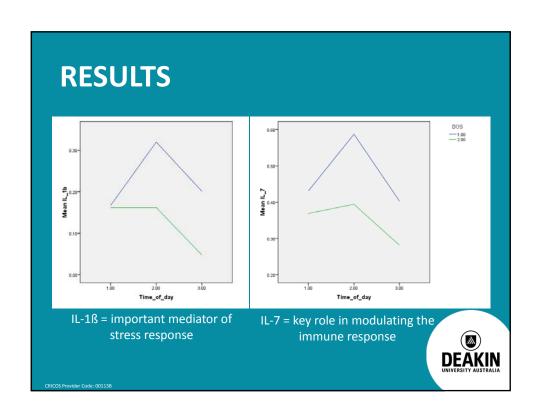
Approval for the project was obtained from the Deakin Ethics committee for Human Research

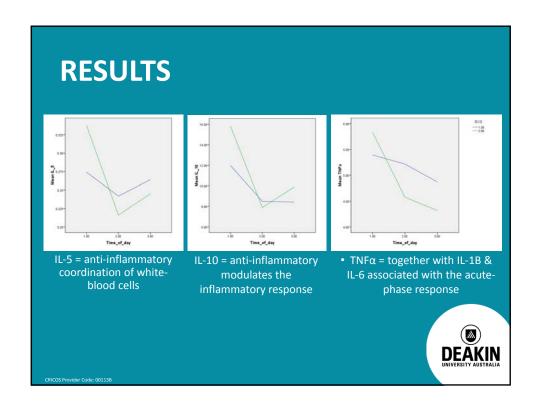
Informed written consent was obtained prior to commencement

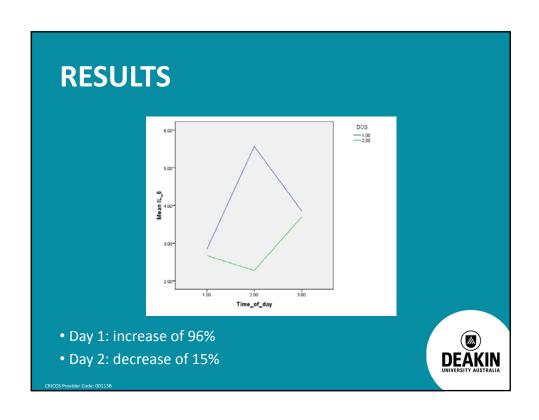


CRICOS Provider Code: 00113









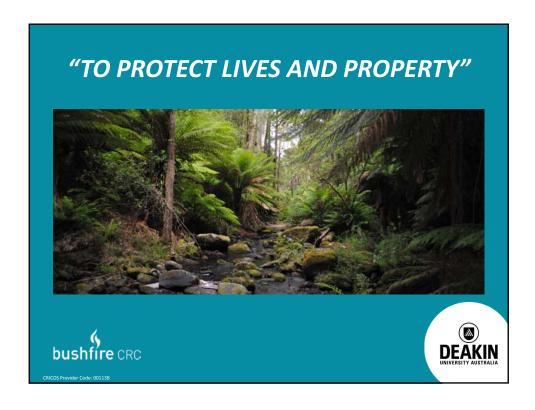


KEY TAKE HOME POINTS

- Wildfire suppression = inflammatory response
- The impact of different stressors needs to be investigated further
- The impact of repeated days needs to be investigated further
- Need to optimise and ensure adequate recovery time between shifts
- Reducing the risk of mal-adaptation of our stress response
- Safeguarding the long term heath of our personnel



CRICOS Provider Code: 00113



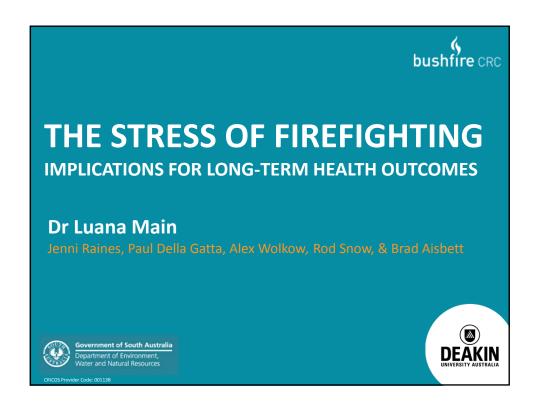
REFERENCES

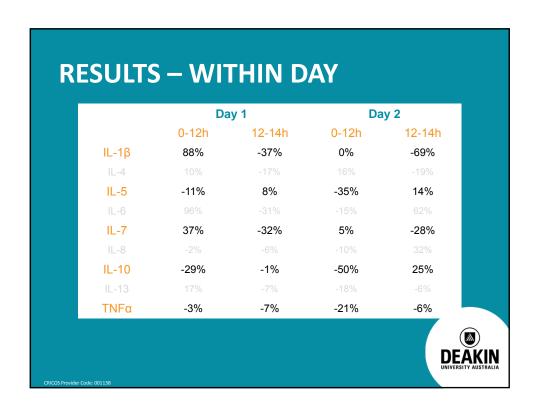
- Cuddy JS, et al (2007) Supplemental feedings increase self-selected work output during wildfire suppression. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise* **39**, 1004-1012.
- Aisbett B, et al (2007) Work patterns of tanker-based bushfire suppression by Australian volunteer firefighters in southeast Australia. *Human Dimensions of Wildfire Conference*, Fort Collins, Colorado, October 21-23.

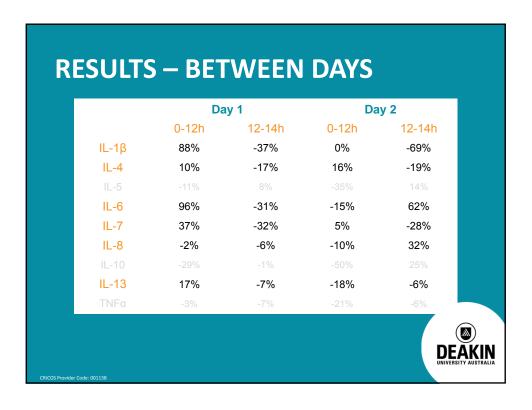
 Black J. (1987) Heat stress in bushfire fighters: A practitioner's perspective. In 'Heat Stress: Physical exertion and environment'. (Eds J Hales, D Richards) pp. 37-51. (Elsevier Science Publishers BV (Biomedical Division): Amsterdam).

- Reisen F & Brown S.K. (2009) Australian firefighters' exposure to air toxics during bushfire burns of autumn 2005 and
- Miranda AI, et al (2010) Monitoring of firefighters exposure to smoke during fire experiments in Portugal. Environment International, 36, 736-745.
- Pepe PE, et al (1985). Accelerated hearing loss in urban emergency medical services firefighters. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* **14**, 438-442.
- Psychological Bulletin 136, 375-389.
- Van den Ploeg et al (2003) Critical incidents and chronic stressors at work: their impact on forensic doctors. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology* **8**, 157-166.









AWAKE, SMOKY AND HOT Student: Alex Wolkow Stressor/s: - Physical work, long work hours & extended wakefulness Aim: to investigate the interactions of intense, intermittent physical labour, long working hours and sleep deprivation on firefighters health. Justification: - Known mood disturbances, behavioural changes and altered immune function. - The interactive and cumulative effect of these stressors on a firefighters health and wellbeing is poorly understood.

AWAKE, SMOKY AND HOT



- Stressor: Exposure to smoke
- Aim: to examine the impact of working in smoky conditions on inflammatory markers
- Justification:
- To date there are no reliable laboratory markers for carbon monoxide poisoning
- Short term exposure to carbon monoxide is associated with an acute inflammatory response
- Further research is required to assess if there is an accumulation effect

CRICOS Provider Code: 00113B

AWAKE, SMOKY AND HOT



- Student: Sarah Jefferies
- Stressor/s
- -Physical work in the heat
- Aim: to examine the impact of working in the heat on inflammatory markers
- Justification
- Significant elevations in plasma pro-inflammatory cytokine levels in heat stroke patients upon hospitalisation.
- There is still the inability to predict, diagnose and treat the aetiology of heat stroke
- The acute-phase response may be involved in the pathology of heat stroke



CRICOS Provider Code: 001138