DIRECT FROM CDC ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Preventing Legionnaires' Disease Through a New Learning Opportunity: A Training on Legionella Water **Management Programs**

Editor's Note: NEHA strives to provide up-to-date and relevant information on environmental health and to build partnerships in the profession. In pursuit of these goals, we feature this column on environmental health services from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in every issue of the Journal.

In these columns, authors from CDC's Water, Food, and Environmental Health Services Branch, as well as guest authors, will share insights and information about environmental health programs, trends, issues, and resources. The conclusions in these columns are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the of cial position of CDC.

he Need for Water Management Program Training The number of reported Legionnaires' disease (LD) cases increased by more requires a diverse team with skill sets in engithan 250% over the past decade, with at neering and environmental health. In healthleast 8,400 cases reported in 2018 (Cen- care settings, the team should also include Programs (PreventLD Training). The online ters for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018). A recent review of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) eld investigations indicates that 85% of LD outbreaks were caused by problems that could have been prevented with more effective water management (Garrison et al., 2016). Water management programs (WMPs) can help prevent cases of LD by identifying and addressing conditions that might lead to the growth and spread of Legionella bacteria operations staff design and carry out a WMP within premise plumbing systems. WMPs can mitigate risk factors such as stagna- response to CDC's Federal Register Notice ventLD Training. A team of LD subject matter tion of water, inadequate residual disinfection levels, and improper maintenance of aerosolization devices (e.g., decorative dents indicated that inadequate awareness, consultation at every stage of the training fountains). The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services now requires healthcare to implementation. To address these needs, facilities to have WMPs to minimize the risk of Legionella and other pathogens in hospi- gov/legionella/wmp/toolkit/index.html), a

tals, skilled nursing facilities, and critical access hospitals.

A proactive approach to water management the skill set of infection control. This WMP team must have adequate knowledge of the professionals, building managers, maintebuilding's water system, the capacity to identify proper control locations and limits, and the authority to implement appropriate cor rective actions when necessary. Additionally, this team should have the ability to reconcile environmental data with clinical surveillance for LD. Effective educational resources and templates can help facility management and (Lucas, Cooley, Kunz, & Garrison, 2016). In (Docket No. CDC-2017-0069) to assess experts from federal agencies, industry, and WMP implementation methods, responknowledge, or expertise were major barriers CDC developed a WMP toolkif www.cdc.

LCDR Candis M. Hunter, MSPH, PhD, REHS LCDR Shaun McMullen, MPH Chris Edens, PhD Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Liljana Johnson Baddour, MPH Jennifer McKeever, MPH, MSW National Network of Public Health Institutes

Kelly A. Reynolds, PhD Douglas L. Taren, PhD University of Arizona Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health Western Region Training Center at the University of Arizona

suite of tools and materials for LD response and prevention (Table 1), and online training.

In December 2018, CDC and partners launched Preventing Legionnaires' Disease: A Training on Legionella Water Management training was designed for public health nance and engineering staff, safety of cers, equipment and water treatment suppliers, infection control specialists, and other professionals involved in WMP design and implementation. CDC worked in partnership with the National Network of Public Health Institutes, the University of Arizona Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health, and the Western Region Training Center at the University of Arizona to create the Prehealth departments reviewed and provided development. The training meets CD¢ quality training standards, including a training needs assessment, accurate and relevant content, and learner engagement opportunities.

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