

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, Washington, 2002

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		17,725	10	104.3	3.3
1	Neck, Including Throat	477	7	2.8	12.0
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	477	7	2.8	12.0
2	Trunk	11,961	8	70.4	3.6
20	Trunk, unspecified	--	--	--	--
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	2,053	10	12.1	6.2
22	Chest, including ribs, internal organs	184	2	1.1	19.0
220	Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	184	2	1.1	19.0
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	8,426	7	49.6	3.9
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,441	6	8.5	7.2
231	Lumbar region	5,955	7	35.0	4.3
232	Thoracic region	592	5	3.5	10.8
233	Sacral region	95	3	0.6	26.3
234	Coccygeal region	--	--	--	--
238	Multiple back regions	321	7	1.9	14.5
24	Abdomen	1,047	23	6.2	8.3
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	166	5	1.0	20.0
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	93	28	0.5	26.7
242	Stomach organ	113	52	0.7	24.1
245	Intestines, peritoneum	675	24	4.0	10.2
2450	Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	675	24	4.0	10.2
25	Pelvic region	149	30	0.9	21.1
251	Hip(s)	61	85	0.4	32.8
253	Buttock(s)	--	--	--	--
254	Groin	87	9	0.5	27.4
28	Multiple trunk locations	94	11	0.6	26.5
3	Upper extremities	2,585	18	15.2	5.7
31	Arm(s)	464	14	2.7	12.1
310	Arm(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
311	Upper arm(s)	--	--	--	--
312	Elbow(s)	314	14	1.9	14.6
313	Forearm(s)	78	2	0.5	29.1
318	Multiple arm(s) locations	--	--	--	--
319	Arm(s), n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	1,297	14	7.6	7.6
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	127	17	0.8	22.8
34	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	222	12	1.3	17.3
38	Multiple upper extremities locations	474	150	2.8	12.0
381	Hand(s) and finger(s)	--	--	--	--
382	Hand(s) and wrist(s)	378	150	2.2	13.4
383	Hand(s) and arm(s)	68	199	0.4	31.1
389	Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
4	Lower extremities	1,622	8	9.5	6.9
41	Leg(s)	1,150	14	6.8	8.0
410	Leg(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
411	Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--
412	Knee(s)	1,064	14	6.3	8.3
413	Lower leg(s)	59	7	0.4	33.4
42	Ankle(s)	338	4	2.0	14.1
43	Foot(feet), except toe(s)	135	5	0.8	22.1
430	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	125	5	0.7	23.0

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Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
432	Sole(s)	--	--	--	--
4323	Heel(s)	--	--	--	--
8	Multiple Body Parts	1,065	18	6.3	8.3
9	Other Body Parts	--	--	--	--
99	Other body parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
999	Other body parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
9999	Nonclassifiable	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, April 2004