

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, Delaware, 2000

Part of body	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total	1,820	7	60.5	4.9
1 Neck, Including Throat	90	7	3.0	13.7
10 Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	90	7	3.0	13.7
2 Trunk	1,311	7	43.6	5.3
21 Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	175	14	5.8	10.2
22 Chest, including ribs, internal organs	18	4	0.6	29.4
220 Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	18	4	0.6	29.4
23 Back, including spine, spinal cord	979	6	32.5	5.6
230 Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	345	6	11.5	7.8
231 Lumbar region	583	6	19.4	6.5
232 Thoracic region	41	4	1.4	19.9
233 Sacral region	5	4	0.2	55.0
238 Multiple back regions	--	--	--	--
24 Abdomen	82	20	2.7	14.3
240 Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	23	15	0.8	26.5
241 Internal abdominal location, unspecified	10	7	0.3	38.9
242 Stomach organ	11	59	0.4	38.3
245 Intestines, peritoneum	38	14	1.3	20.5
2450 Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	38	14	1.3	20.5
25 Pelvic region	38	9	1.3	20.5
251 Hip(s)	--	--	--	--
254 Groin	31	12	1.1	22.5
255 External reproductive tract structures	--	--	--	--
2551 Scrotum	--	--	--	--
28 Multiple trunk locations	20	9	0.7	28.1
3 Upper extremities	205	10	6.8	9.6
30 Upper extremities, unspecified	--	--	--	--
31 Arm(s)	50	8	1.7	18.0
310 Arm(s), unspecified	12	5	0.4	36.2
311 Upper arm(s)	6	60	0.2	51.0
312 Elbow(s)	28	8	1.0	23.6
313 Forearm(s)	--	--	--	--
32 Wrist(s)	98	11	3.2	13.2
33 Hand(s), except finger(s)	19	3	0.6	28.7
34 Finger(s), fingernail(s)	29	14	1.0	23.3
38 Multiple upper extremities locations	8	6	0.3	44.8
382 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
389 Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
4 Lower extremities	101	10	3.4	13.0
41 Leg(s)	84	17	2.8	14.2
410 Leg(s), unspecified	17	2	0.6	30.3
411 Thigh(s)	8	9	0.3	44.5
412 Knee(s)	54	29	1.8	17.4
413 Lower leg(s)	--	--	--	--
42 Ankle(s)	8	10	0.3	45.4
43 Foot(feet), except toe(s)	10	1	0.3	39.3
430 Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	9	1	0.3	41.7
432 Sole(s)	--	--	--	--
4323 Heel(s)	--	--	--	--
8 Multiple Body Parts	110	9	3.7	12.5
9 Other Body Parts	--	--	--	--

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, Delaware, 2000

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
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 restricted work activity.

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, July 15, 2003