

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, Maine, 2001

Part of body	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total	3,814	6	95.0	6.5
1 Neck, Including Throat	70	2	1.7	25.6
10 Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	70	2	1.7	25.6
2 Trunk	2,757	6	68.7	6.8
20 Trunk, unspecified	--	--	--	--
21 Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	487	22	12.1	11.0
22 Chest, including ribs, internal organs	32	2	0.8	37.4
220 Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	32	2	0.8	37.4
23 Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,809	5	45.1	7.4
230 Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	628	5	15.6	10.0
231 Lumbar region	1,012	5	25.2	8.6
232 Thoracic region	74	3	1.9	24.9
233 Sacral region	30	3	0.8	38.4
234 Coccygeal region	--	--	--	--
238 Multiple back regions	62	2	1.6	27.1
24 Abdomen	184	14	4.6	16.4
240 Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	73	4	1.8	25.0
241 Internal abdominal location, unspecified	40	24	1.0	33.6
242 Stomach organ	--	--	--	--
245 Intestines, peritoneum	54	24	1.4	29.0
2450 Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	54	24	1.4	29.0
249 Internal abdominal location, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
25 Pelvic region	181	13	4.5	16.5
251 Hip(s)	--	--	--	--
253 Buttock(s)	--	--	--	--
254 Groin	175	13	4.4	16.8
28 Multiple trunk locations	58	33	1.4	28.0
3 Upper extremities	690	6	17.2	9.7
30 Upper extremities, unspecified	--	--	--	--
31 Arm(s)	141	3	3.5	18.5
310 Arm(s), unspecified	29	9	0.7	39.6
311 Upper arm(s)	--	--	--	--
312 Elbow(s)	75	3	1.9	24.9
313 Forearm(s)	--	--	--	--
318 Multiple arm(s) locations	--	--	--	--
32 Wrist(s)	293	26	7.3	13.4
33 Hand(s), except finger(s)	31	3	0.8	38.0
34 Finger(s), fingernail(s)	155	5	3.9	17.7
38 Multiple upper extremities locations	64	12	1.6	26.7
381 Hand(s) and finger(s)	--	--	--	--
382 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
389 Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	34	22	0.8	36.4
4 Lower extremities	174	18	4.3	16.8
41 Leg(s)	148	24	3.7	18.1
410 Leg(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
411 Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--
412 Knee(s)	140	30	3.5	18.5
413 Lower leg(s)	--	--	--	--
42 Ankle(s)	20	2	0.5	47.4
43 Foot(feet), except toe(s)	--	--	--	--
430 Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--

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, Maine, 2001

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
8	Multiple Body Parts	112	8	2.8	20.5
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 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 08, 2003