Table 2. Number, incidence rate, median days away from work and relative standard errors of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders in private industry for Delaware, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of body affected</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Incidence Rate</th>
<th>Median Days</th>
<th>Relative Standard Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Selected Parts</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Trunk</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Back- including spine- spinal cord</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231 Lumbar region</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232 Thoracic region</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Abdomen</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 Intestines- peritoneum</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Pelvic region</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254 Groin</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Upper extremities</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Arm(s)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312 Elbow(s)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Wrist(s)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See footnotes at end of table
Table 2. Number, incidence rate \(^1\), median days away from work \(^2\) and relative standard errors \(^3\) of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work \(^4\) to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders \(^5\) in private industry for Delaware, 2007 -- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of body affected</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Incidence Rate</th>
<th>Median Days</th>
<th>Relative Standard Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Lower extremities</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Leg(s)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412 Knee(s)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Multiple Body Parts</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^2\) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

\(^3\) Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

\(^4\) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

\(^5\) 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.