Table 1. Number, median days, incidence rate\(^1\) and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work\(^2\) involving musculoskeletal disorders\(^3\) by selected natures of injury or illness, Montana, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Median days away from work</th>
<th>Incidence rate</th>
<th>Relative standard error</th>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>73.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>120</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>097</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>5.0</td>
<td>16.3</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>22.3</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<td>1733</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\(^2\) 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; hemia; 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.