

Table 1. 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 natures of injury or illness, Wyoming, 2002

Nature	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total	965	9	65.8	6.6
021 Sprains, strains, tears	798	8	54.4	6.9
0972 Back pain, hurt back	11	1	0.8	41.7
0973 Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	--	--	--	--
1241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	70	27	4.8	17.1
153 Hernia	73	7	5.0	16.8
1530 Hernia, unspecified	21	7	1.5	30.2
1531 Inguinal hernia	39	5	2.6	22.7
1532 Hiatal hernia	--	--	--	--
1533 Ventral hernia	13	16	0.9	38.4
1539 Hernia, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	13	26	0.9	38.8
170 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	8	29	0.6	48.9
1721 Sciatica	--	--	--	--
1729 Dorsopathies, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
173 Rheumatism, except the back	--	--	--	--
1733 Tendonitis	--	--	--	--

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