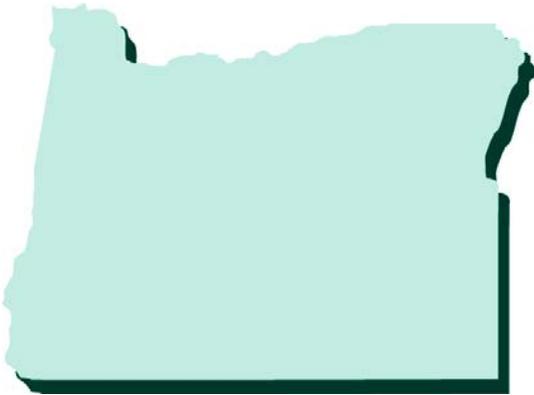




Accepted Disabling Claims in Health Care, Oregon, 2001-2005



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& Business Services*



July 2007



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Accepted Disabling Claims in Health Care,¹ Oregon, 2001-2005

The rates of occupational injury to health care workers have risen over the past decade. In contrast, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Web site² reports that “two of the most hazardous industries, agriculture and construction, are safer today than they were a decade ago.”

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that 175,900 health care³ workers in the U.S. were injured on the job in 2005 and required days away from work for recuperation. This calculates to an incidence rate of 155.8 injuries per 10,000 full-time workers.

Between 2001 and 2005, the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services received notification of 9,835 accepted disabling claims in the health care and residential care industries, an average of 1,967 claims per year. Although the numbers have remained steady from year to year, health care disabling claims are growing as a percentage of total disabling claims in Oregon.

This publication looks at accepted disabling claims received by the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services between 2001 and 2005 for claimants working in the health care industry.

Highlights

- The majority of accepted disabling claims in health care in Oregon occurred in hospitals (42 percent), nursing facilities (20.7 percent), and residential care facilities (19.1 percent).
- Nursing aides were the most commonly injured employees in health care, accounting for 32.6 percent of the industry’s claims.
- Sprains and strains accounted for 61.1 percent of health care claims.
- The back was the most common body part injured in the health care industry, accounting for 33.4 percent of claims.
- Female claimants made up 83.2 percent of accepted disabling health care claims.
- Health care accounted for 34.5 percent of all accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts in Oregon.
- Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) accounted for half of the accepted disabling claims in health care.

¹Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1987 Edition. For this publication, health care is defined as SIC code category 80 (Health Services) and SIC code 8361 (Residential Care).

²<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/healthcare/>

³BLS classifies industry according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), 2002 edition. There is no direct crosswalk between the SIC and NAICS classification systems for the health care industry; industry counts may vary based on the classification system used. For these reasons, BLS data are not directly comparable to Oregon Workers’ Compensation data and are included for informative purposes only.

Accepted disabling claims are claims arising from occupational injuries or diseases that entitle covered workers to compensation for disability or death. Oregon law requires insurers to report all accepted disabling claims and all denied claims to the Oregon Workers' Compensation Division; insurers are not required to report accepted non-disabling (medical-only) claims. This publication uses data reported to the state of Oregon from 2001 to 2005 for accepted disabling claims in the health care industry (SIC code category 80 – Health Services; and SIC code 8361 – Residential Care).

Industry at injury

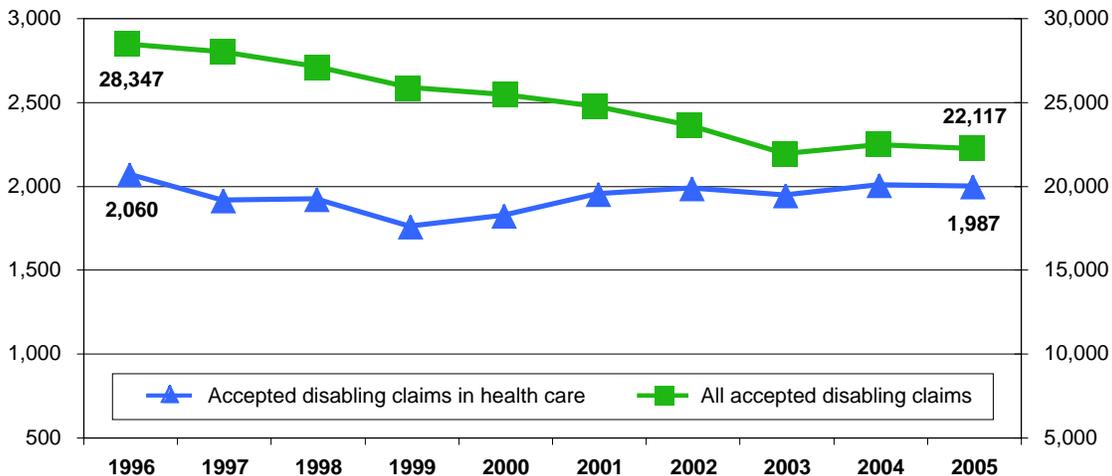
In Oregon, the number of accepted disabling claims (ADCs) for employees in health care has remained fairly stable over the past 10 years at just under 2,000 claims per year; however, ADCs in Oregon, overall, have decreased during that same period (see Figure 1). Consequently the health care industry represents a larger percentage of accepted disabling claims in Oregon each year. The percentage share of claims reported by the health care industry has increased over the past 10 years from 7.3 percent in 1996 to 9 percent in 2005. The majority of disabling injuries came from hospitals (42 percent), nursing facilities (20.7 percent), and residential care (19.1 percent).

Occupation at injury

From 2001 to 2005, nursing aides were the most commonly injured health care employees, accounting for 32.6 percent of accepted disabling claims in the health care industry (see Table 1). Nursing aides and other employees in health service occupations suffered back strains in 38.1 percent of claims and were most often injured while handling a patient.

Registered nurses were the second most commonly injured employees, accounting for 14.2 percent of claims. Registered nurses and licensed practical nurses were most likely to sustain injuries during patient handling, and the most common injury type was back strains. A complete health care occupation table can be found in Appendix B. Industry specific appendix tables include profile sheets for occupation groups with the highest number of accepted disabling claims.

Figure 1. Accepted disabling claims in health care versus all industries, Oregon, 1996-2005



Nature of injury or illness

The majority of accepted disabling claims in health care were for traumatic injuries⁴ (86.1 percent). Sprains and strains were the most common type of injury, accounting for 61.1 percent of claims; however, the number of strains declined 8 percent over the past five years, dropping from 1,265 claims in 2001 to 1,162 claims in 2005. See Appendix C for a complete table detailing the nature of injury for accepted disabling claims in health care.

More than one-third of the accepted disabling claims in health care were for back injuries (see Figure 2). Injuries that involve both the neck and back (such as a strain to the cervical and thoracic areas) accounted for an additional 3 percent of claims. Sprains and strains characterize almost 91 percent of back injuries (including those with both neck and back injuries).⁵

Event of injury or illness

Almost two-thirds of accepted disabling claims in health care were due to bodily reaction and exertion (see Table 2). The category “bodily reaction and exertion” includes injuries caused by bodily reaction (any movement that puts stress on the body), overexertion, and repetitive motion. Musculoskeletal disorders,⁶ a type of injury caused by bodily reaction and exertion, accounted for 50.1 percent of health care claims (see Page 8 for more information regarding MSD injuries in health care).

Falls to the same level (which includes falls to the floor or onto an object) were the second most common cause of disabling injuries in the health care industry, 24.7 percent of which were caused by a wet surface and 5.2 percent of which were caused by ice.

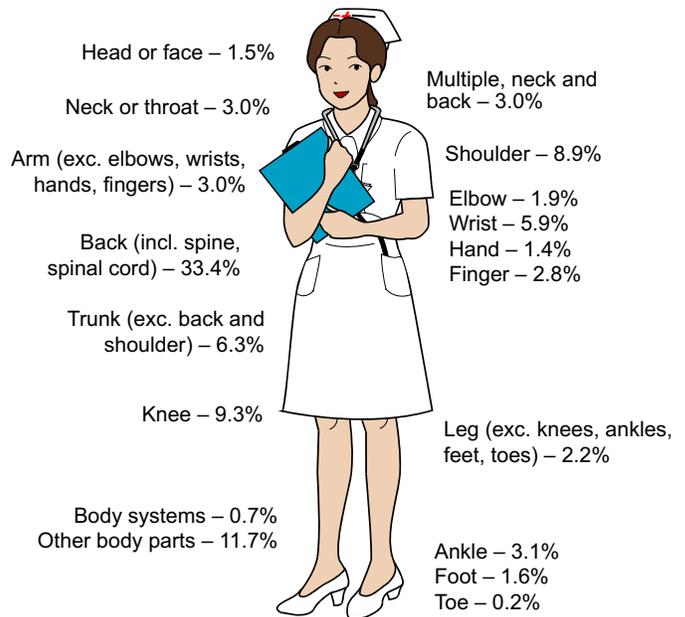
Accepted disabling claims caused by “exposure” include injuries caused by extreme temperature, exposure to a traumatic event, and contact with

Table 1. Top 10 occupations in health care with the most accepted disabling claims, Oregon, 2001-2005

Occupation	Total	%
Nursing aide	3,205	32.6
Registered nurse	1,397	14.2
Other health aides	583	5.9
Maid, houseman	421	4.3
Health technicians, NEC	321	3.3
Cook	236	2.4
Janitor, cleaner	236	2.4
Licensed practical nurse	182	1.9
Clinical lab technician	180	1.8
Social worker	144	1.5
Cumulative total	6,905	70.3

NEC = Not elsewhere classified

Figure 2. Accepted disabling claims in health care by body part injured, Oregon, 2001-2005



Note: Excludes nine claims with missing body part data. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

⁴Traumatic injuries, as defined by the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), are generally injuries or disorders that are the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

⁵The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System classifies the thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions of the spine as part of the “back.” However, injuries to the cervical region of the spine are considered part of the “neck.” To fulfill the information needs of the department, the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services uses an “Oregon-specific code” for injuries that span both the cervical and other parts of the spine. These are classified as injuries to the “neck and back.” Injuries involving only the neck, including cervical spine injuries, are listed as “neck” injuries and are not addressed in this paragraph.

⁶The term “musculoskeletal disorders” is used here as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (see Page 8). These are sometimes referred to as “ergonomic injuries,” although such terminology is technically incorrect.

caustic or allergenic substances. Contact with caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances was the most common type of exposure claim in health care, with 155 claims from 2001-2005. Health care employees were most often injured from exposure to chemicals (50 claims), infectious and parasitic agents (47 claims), or latex gloves (22 claims). From 2001 to 2005 there were six accepted disabling claims caused by needlesticks.

Assaults and violent acts by persons accounted for 4.7 percent of accepted disabling claims in health care. More information about violent assaults in health care is available on Page 6.

Other claim characteristics

In Oregon, more than two-thirds of the accepted disabling claims in all industries were filed by male workers from 2001 to 2005. As Figure 3 shows, the trend reversed for claims in the health care industry, as female claimants filed 83.2 percent of accepted disabling claims. However, this is not particularly surprising given that the majority of claims came from nurses and health aides, which are traditionally female-dominated occupations.

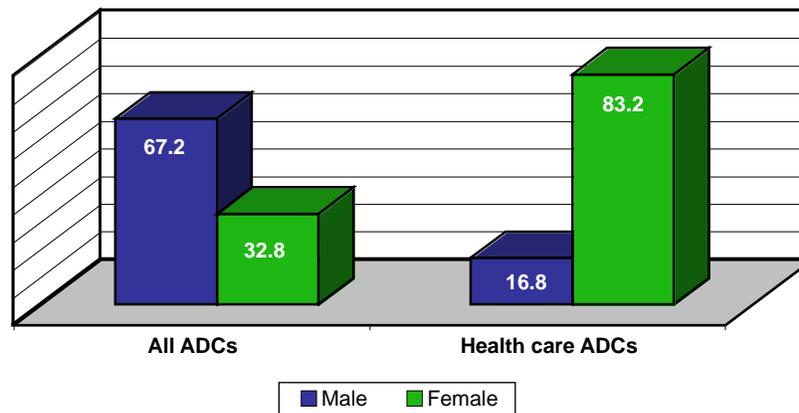
Claimants injured in the health care industry tend to be slightly older than the general claimant population (see Figure 4). The median age⁷ of claimants was 40 for all accepted disabling claims,

Table 2. Accepted disabling claims in health care by event of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	2001-2005 Total	%
Bodily reaction and exertion	6,218	63.2
<i>Bodily reaction</i>	1,229	12.5
<i>Overexertion</i>	4,176	42.5
<i>Repetitive motion</i>	796	8.1
Falls	1,638	16.7
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	276	2.8
<i>Falls to same level</i>	1,354	13.8
Contact with objects	693	7.0
Assaults and violent acts	471	4.8
<i>Assaults by person(s)</i>	461	4.7
<i>Assaults by animals</i>	10	0.1
Exposure	218	2.2
Transportation accidents	196	2.0
Fires and explosions	4	0.0
Nonclassifiable	397	4.0
Total	9,835	100.0

Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

Figure 3. Percent of accepted disabling claims by gender of claimant, Oregon, 2001-2005



⁷The median is the middle point, meaning that one-half of claimants were younger than the median age, and one-half of claimants were older than the median age.

Figure 4. Accepted disabling claims by age of claimant at injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

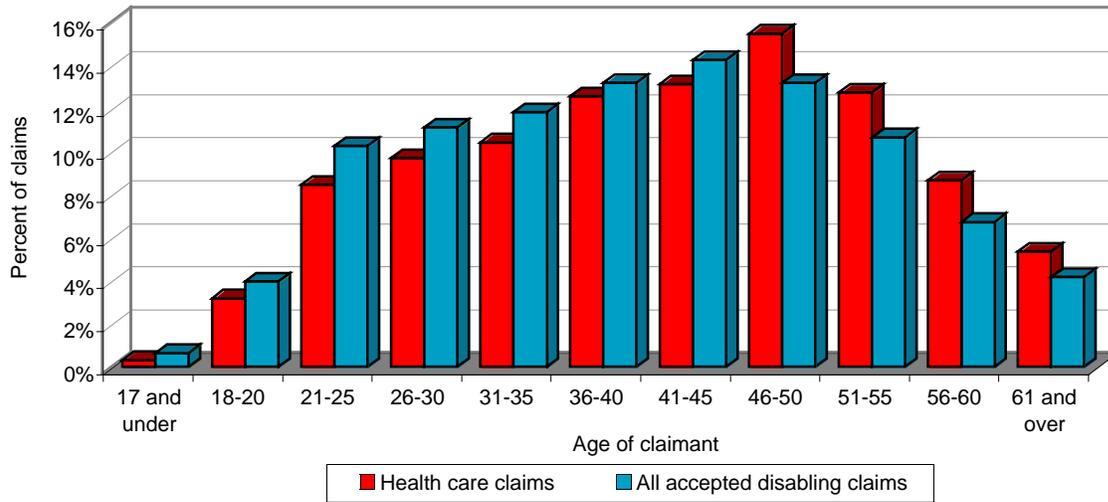


Chart excludes 514 claims (31 claims in health care) with missing age data.

Figure 5. Accepted disabling claims in health care by tenure with employer at injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

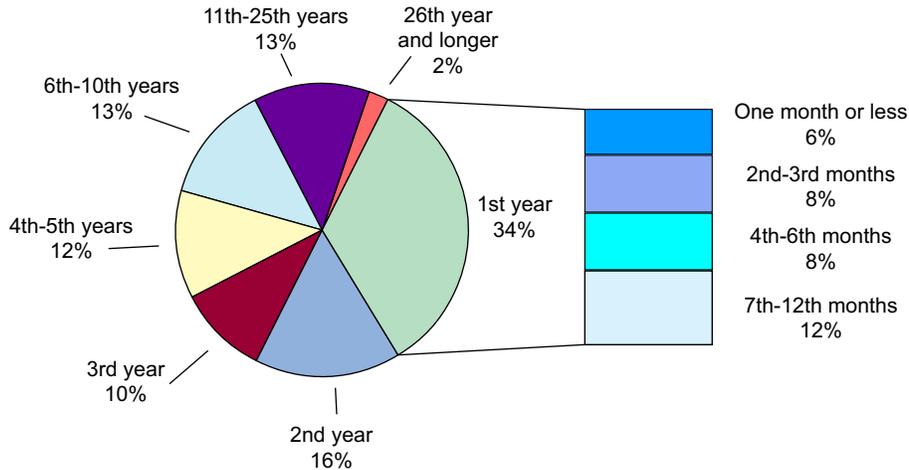


Chart excludes 890 claims with missing tenure data. Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

compared with 43 in the health care industry. The majority of claimants in health care were between 36 and 55 years old at the time of their injury (53.7 percent). Claimants age 61 and older accounted for 4.1 percent of all accepted disabling claims, but accounted for 5.3 percent of accepted disabling claims in health care.

Claimants in their first year of tenure with the employer at the time of their injury filed 34.3 percent of accepted disabling claims in health care (see Figure 5);⁸ however, tenure is not necessarily indicative of experience within the given occupation or industry. The median tenure of claimants in health care from 2001 to 2005 was 25 months, compared with 23 months for workers in all industries.

⁸Calculation excludes 890 claims with missing tenure data.

Violence in the workplace

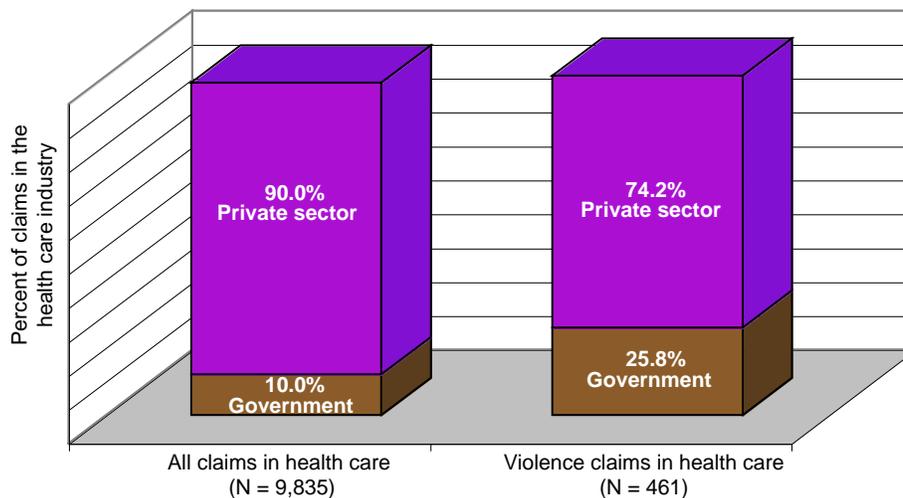
Assaults by persons accounted for 4.7 percent of accepted disabling claims in Oregon's health care industry from 2001-2005. Of the total number of accepted disabling assault claims in Oregon, 461, or 34.5 percent, were from the health care industry. The majority of assault claims in health care came from hospitals (43 percent), residential care (33.4 percent), and nursing facilities (14.8 percent).

The share of assault claims in the public sector was disproportionate when compared to the distribution of all claims in the health care industry (see Figure 6). Health care facilities owned by Oregon's state and local governments account for 10 percent of all accepted disabling claims in health care, but 25.8 percent of claims due to workplace assaults. The majority of assaults in public sector health care took place in psychiatric hospitals (74.8 percent). The majority of assaults in private sector health care took place in residential care facilities (39.5 percent) and general hospitals (27.8 percent).

The topic of workplace violence typically evokes images of violent employees. However, violent assaults perpetrated by co-workers or former employees account for only 10 percent of the accepted disabling assault claims among all industries in Oregon.⁹ Workers in the health care industry were most often assaulted by a patient (90.7 percent).

There are a number of risk factors that can render health care facilities especially vulnerable to violent assaults, such as low staffing levels during times of increased activity, the availability of drugs or money at hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies, and isolated work with clients during examinations or treatment.¹⁰ Health care workers often manage difficult patients; clients frustrated by long wait times, patients with a history of substance abuse, trauma patients, and distraught family members can pose an increased risk for violence. In addition, certain illnesses and disorders have been associated with aggressive behavior, including some types of mental illness, toxic levels of medications, and

Figure 6. Accepted disabling claims in health care by ownership, Oregon, 2001-2005



⁹Hodges, T. (2006). Violence in the workplace: Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts, Oregon, 2001-2005. (Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services Publication No. 440-2482).

¹⁰Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). (2004). Guidelines for preventing workplace violence for health care and social service workers (OSHA 3148-01R 2004).; Simonowitz, J. A. (1996), Health care workers and workplace violence. *Occupational Medicine*, 11(2), 277-291.

certain systemic disorders.¹¹ Workers involved in direct patient care are often the most susceptible to workplace assaults. Nursing aides, for example, were the most commonly assaulted employees in health care, accounting for 36.4 percent of assault claims in the health care industry (see Table 3).

More information about workplace violence in Oregon is available in the Department of Consumer and Business Services' publication, [Violence in the workplace: Accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts, Oregon, 2001-2005](#).¹²

Violence prevention

Violence prevention starts by officially designating workplace violence in health care settings as a "pressing and preventable occupational hazard," according to the American Academy of Nursing's Expert Panel on Violence.¹³ The notion that violent assaults are "just part of the job" may lead to underreporting of incidents of violence¹⁴ and can hinder efforts to effectively deal with the situation.

In 2004, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published *Guidelines for Preventing Workplace Violence for Health Care and Social Service Workers*.¹⁵ The 44-page booklet offers voluntary recommendations for reducing the risk of workplace violence in health care facilities.

In 2006, Oregon OSHA published [Can It Happen Here?](#)¹⁶ a concise guide to preventing violence and aggression in the workplace. The 11 page booklet is meant to serve as a starting point for any employer concerned with workplace violence, and includes information on the types of workplace violence, the prevalence of injuries and illnesses, and suggestions for how to keep the workplace safe.

Table 3. Top five occupations in health care with the most accepted disabling claims due to assaults and violent acts, Oregon, 2001-2005

Occupation	Total	%
Nursing aides	168	36.4
Registered nurses	69	15.0
Other health aides	48	10.4
Social workers	32	6.9
Other therapists	23	5.0
Cumulative total	340	73.7

Oregon OSHA recommends, when developing an effective violence prevention program, employers should:

- Commit to safety
- Involve employees
- Evaluate risks
- Develop a policy
- Establish safety procedures
- Train employees
- Evaluate effort

¹¹OSHA, 2004; Simonowitz, 1996; Morrison, E. F., Ramsey, A., Synder, B. A. (2000). Managing the care of complex, difficult patients in the medical-surgical setting. *MEDSURG Nursing*, 9 (1), 21-26.

¹²Some calculations between publications may not be directly comparable due to differences in industry definitions. This publication covers all health care industries, including both private and public sector employers. Violence in the Workplace categorizes private and public sector employers separately. Health care facilities in the public sector are included in the "state and local government" category. Health care facilities in the private sector are included in the "services" category.

¹³Love, C. C., Morrison, E., et al. (2003). American Academy of Nursing Expert Panel on Violence policy recommendations on workplace violence (adopted 2002). *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 24, 599-604.

¹⁴OSHA, 2004

¹⁵OSHA, 2004

¹⁶Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Oregon OSHA). (2006). *Can it happen here?* (Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services Publication No. 440-2857).

Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD)

Musculoskeletal disorders are a growing concern among health and safety officials. The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) defines musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) as injuries and disorders to muscles, nerves, tendons, ligaments, joints, cartilage, and spinal discs, such as sprains, strains and tears, carpal tunnel syndrome, hernias, pain, and other musculoskeletal diseases, when caused by overexertion, repetitive motion, or bodily reactions due to bending, climbing, crawling, reaching or twisting. MSD injuries do not include injuries due to slips, trips, falls, or similar accidents.¹⁷

MSD injuries accounted for just over half (50.1 percent) of all accepted disabling claims in the health care industry in Oregon from 2001-2005.

The most common type of MSD injury was sprains and strains (84.7 percent), most often caused by overexertion (see Table 4). Back strains alone accounted for almost half of all MSD injuries in health care (2,448 claims or 49.7 percent of accepted MSD claims).¹⁸

Overexertion while handling a patient is the most common cause of MSD injuries in health care, accounting for 2,640 accepted disabling claims, 53.6 percent of the accepted MSD claims in health care from 2001-2005. The majority of patient handling incidents resulted in back strains (1,531 claims).

Table 4. Accepted disabling claims due to musculoskeletal disorders in health care by nature and event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Nature of injury	All MSDs		Event of injury					
			Overexertion		Repetitive motion		Bodily reaction	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	4,924	100.0	3,816	77.5	687	14.0	421	8.5
Sprains, strains, tears	4,172	84.7	3,539	71.9	228	4.6	405	8.2
Rheumatism	342	6.9	135	2.7	198	4.0	9	0.2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	249	5.1	5	0.1	244	5.0	-	-
Hernias	85	1.7	83	1.7	2	0.0	-	-
Dorsopathies	37	0.8	29	0.6	5	0.1	3	0.1
Back pain, hurt back	15	0.3	12	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.0
Other MSDs	12	0.2	6	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.0
Pain, except the back	10	0.2	7	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.0
Arthritis	2	0.0	-	-	2	0.0	-	-

Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

¹⁷Federal Register (11/14/00) Vol. 65 No. 220

¹⁸This figure does not include injuries to both the neck and back (see Footnote 5).

Safe patient lifting

According to NIOSH, mechanical lift equipment is the only effective way to prevent overexertion injuries that occur during patient handling. The size and weight of the human body, patient combativeness, and risk of the patient falling make manual lifting “intrinsically unsafe.”¹⁹ NIOSH suggests that employers should prohibit manual lifting, except in life-threatening circumstances.²⁰

One study found that the move to mechanical lift equipment not only benefits health care workers, but may also help employers reduce workers’ compensation claims costs. In 2004, a NIOSH-sponsored study published in *Injury Prevention* reported that the implementation of a safe lifting program resulted in a significant reduction in resident handling injuries, workers’ compensation costs, and lost workday injuries. The “best practices” musculoskeletal injury prevention program included mechanical lift equipment, employee training, and a written zero lift policy. While the self-insured hospital corporation that participated in the study spent \$158,556 on equipment and training, it saved \$164,609 in workers’ compensation costs over the course of the study, attaining a return on the original investment in less than three years.²¹

In addition to preventing MSD injuries to health care workers, studies have found that mechanical lift devices can also help prevent violent assaults by combative patients. Moreover, mechanical lift devices can prevent injuries in patients, by reducing the risk of falls or skin tears, and add to the patient’s overall comfort and safety.²²

In 2005, Texas was the first state to pass legislation requiring hospitals and nursing homes to implement safe patient handling policies.²³ In 2006, Washington became the first state to mandate that all hospitals provide mechanical lift equipment for the safe handling of patients.²⁴ Since then, Hawaii,²⁵ Rhode Island,²⁶ Ohio,²⁷ and New York²⁸ have all passed laws relating to safe patient handling, and other states are considering similar legislation.

Implications

From 2001 to 2005, the number of accepted disabling claims for health care workers in Oregon has remained steady (about 2,000 claims per year), despite decreasing numbers of claims in other industries. Thus, health care claims are representing an increasing proportion of all accepted disabling claims. Statistical analysis suggests that there are significant opportunities to decrease injuries and illnesses within hospitals, nursing facilities, and residential care facilities. Employees involved in direct patient handling, such as health care aides and nurses, tend to have the highest number of disabling injuries.

Musculoskeletal injuries caused by patient handling and workplace violence are two particular areas where injury prevention efforts could help counteract high injury incidence rates. Violence prevention programs and safe lifting policies could be beneficial in lowering the number of accepted disabling claims in the health care industry.

¹⁹Collins, J. W., Nelson, A., Sublet, V. (2006). Safe lifting and movement of nursing home residents (NIOSH Publication No. 2006-117). Cincinnati: NIOSH-Publications Dissemination.; Collins, J. W., Wolf, L., Bell, J., & Evanoff, B. (2004). An evaluation of a “best practices” musculoskeletal injury prevention program in nursing homes. *Injury Prevention*, 10, 206-211.

²⁰Collins, 2006

²¹Collins, 2004

²²Collins, 2006

²³Texas SB1525

²⁴Washington HB1672

²⁵Hawaii HCR16

²⁶Rhode Island H7386; Rhode Island S2760

²⁷Ohio HB67

²⁸New York A0764; New York S04929

Methodology

Nature, body part, event, source and secondary source of injury were classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#). The Department of Consumer and Business Services also added "Oregon-specific codes" to the OIICS system and uses these additional codes to fulfill the information needs of the department.

Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#). Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 edition](#).

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

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Simonowitz, J. A. (1996), Health care workers and workplace violence. *Occupational Medicine*, 11(2), 277-291.

Appendix A. Accepted disabling claims in health care by industry, Oregon, 1996-2005

Industry (SIC)	Acceptance year												Ten-year total									
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Total	%
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	2,060	100.0	1,905	100.0	1,910	100.0	1,748	100.0	1,812	100.0	1,943	100.0	1,977	100.0	1,933	100.0	1,995	100.0	1,987	100.0	19,270	100.0
Medical clinics	143	6.9	171	9.0	172	9.0	160	9.2	148	8.2	184	9.5	204	10.3	175	9.1	151	7.6	183	9.2	1,691	8.8
Dental clinics	34	1.7	46	2.4	38	2.0	30	1.7	39	2.2	30	1.5	24	1.2	30	1.6	27	1.4	34	1.7	332	1.7
Osteopathic clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.0
Other health practitioners	32	1.6	32	1.7	24	1.3	29	1.7	24	1.3	26	1.3	28	1.4	38	2.0	21	1.1	23	1.2	277	1.4
Chiropractic clinics	-	-	-	-	4	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1	21	0.1
Optometry clinics	4	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.2	-	-	2	0.1	21	0.1
Podiatry clinics	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	4	0.0
Clinics, nec	28	1.4	31	1.6	16	0.8	25	1.4	20	1.1	21	1.1	24	1.2	29	1.5	19	1.0	18	0.9	231	1.2
Nursing facilities	522	25.3	396	20.8	410	21.5	404	23.1	390	21.5	396	20.4	412	20.8	406	21.0	353	17.7	305	15.3	3,994	20.7
Skilled nursing care	426	20.7	333	17.5	347	18.2	333	19.1	316	17.4	304	15.6	320	16.2	322	16.7	269	13.5	237	11.9	3,207	16.6
Intermediate care	84	4.1	54	2.8	39	2.0	44	2.5	43	2.4	62	3.2	59	3.0	43	2.2	51	2.6	39	2.0	518	2.7
Nursing, nec	12	0.6	9	0.5	24	1.3	27	1.5	31	1.7	30	1.5	33	1.7	41	2.1	33	1.7	29	1.5	269	1.4
Hospitals	919	44.6	834	43.8	834	43.7	679	38.8	748	41.3	766	39.4	837	42.3	783	40.5	834	41.8	869	43.7	8,103	42.0
General hospitals	746	36.2	690	36.2	721	37.7	593	33.9	692	38.2	695	35.8	780	39.5	719	37.2	737	36.9	783	39.4	7,156	37.1
Psychiatric hospitals	160	7.8	132	6.9	100	5.2	79	4.5	36	2.0	60	3.1	42	2.1	53	2.7	81	4.1	76	3.8	819	4.3
Other specialty hospitals	13	0.6	12	0.6	13	0.7	7	0.4	20	1.1	11	0.6	15	0.8	11	0.6	16	0.8	10	0.5	128	0.7
Medical and dental labs	26	1.3	16	0.8	15	0.8	14	0.8	16	0.9	21	1.1	17	0.9	15	0.8	10	0.5	9	0.5	159	0.8
Medical labs	21	1.0	8	0.4	10	0.5	6	0.3	10	0.6	18	0.9	10	0.5	12	0.6	8	0.4	5	0.3	108	0.6
Dental labs	5	0.2	8	0.4	5	0.3	8	0.5	6	0.3	3	0.2	7	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.2	51	0.3
Home health care	52	2.5	48	2.5	31	1.6	36	2.1	33	1.8	55	2.8	45	2.3	43	2.2	118	5.9	108	5.4	569	3.0
Home health care	52	2.5	48	2.5	31	1.6	36	2.1	33	1.8	55	2.8	45	2.3	43	2.2	54	2.7	47	2.4	444	2.3
Independent home care*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	3.2	61	3.1	125	0.6
Other health services	51	2.5	40	2.1	43	2.3	47	2.7	46	2.5	50	2.6	49	2.5	39	2.0	56	2.8	37	1.9	458	2.4
Kidney dialysis centers	-	-	6	0.3	5	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.3	8	0.4	1	0.1	7	0.4	6	0.3	47	0.2
Other specialty outpatient	38	1.8	25	1.3	26	1.4	29	1.7	27	1.5	28	1.4	34	1.7	29	1.5	40	2.0	21	1.1	297	1.5
Health services, nec	13	0.6	9	0.5	12	0.6	14	0.8	15	0.8	16	0.8	7	0.4	9	0.5	9	0.5	10	0.5	114	0.6
Residential care	281	13.6	322	16.9	343	18.0	349	20.0	368	20.3	414	21.3	361	18.3	404	20.9	425	21.3	418	21.0	3,685	19.1
Total ADCs (all industries)	28,347		27,888		27,022		25,770		25,326		24,608		23,464		21,824		22,327		22,117		248,693	
Total health care ADCs	2,060		1,905		1,910		1,748		1,812		1,943		1,977		1,933		1,995		1,987		19,270	
HC's percent of all ADCs	7.3%		6.8%		7.1%		6.8%		7.2%		7.9%		8.4%		8.9%		8.9%		9.0%		7.7%	

*Independent home care denotes home health care workers covered by the Department of Human Services workers' compensation policy beginning April 1, 2004.

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death.

Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#). Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

- Dashes indicate no claims were received; 0.0 percent indicates the percentage of claims on all columns calculates to less than 0.05.

nec = not elsewhere classified

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Appendix B. Accepted disabling claims in health care by occupation of claimant, Oregon, 2001-2005

Occupation	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,943	100.0	1,977	100.0	1,933	100.0	1,995	100.0	1,987	100.0	9,835	100.0
Professional and managerial	449	23.1	459	23.2	401	20.7	461	23.1	442	22.2	2,212	22.5
Executive and administrative	53	2.7	32	1.6	50	2.6	51	2.6	41	2.1	227	2.3
Managers, health and medicine	12	0.6	11	0.6	15	0.8	18	0.9	18	0.9	74	0.8
Other management occupations	41	2.1	21	1.1	35	1.8	33	1.7	23	1.2	153	1.6
Health diagnosing occupation	8	0.4	3	0.2	12	0.6	10	0.5	9	0.5	42	0.4
Physicians	4	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.3	8	0.4	7	0.4	27	0.3
Dentists	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	6	0.1
Podiatrists	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.0
Other health practitioners	3	0.2	-	-	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	8	0.1
Health assessing and treating	315	16.2	343	17.3	278	14.4	324	16.2	335	16.9	1,595	16.2
Registered nurses	283	14.6	300	15.2	242	12.5	284	14.2	288	14.5	1,397	14.2
Pharmacists	3	0.2	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	4	0.2	9	0.1
Dietitians	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.2	8	0.1
Respiratory therapists	2	0.1	9	0.5	9	0.5	10	0.5	4	0.2	34	0.3
Occupational therapists	6	0.3	1	0.1	5	0.3	3	0.2	2	0.1	17	0.2
Physical therapists	4	0.2	12	0.6	11	0.6	3	0.2	12	0.6	42	0.4
Speech therapists	-	-	4	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	5	0.1
Other therapists	14	0.7	12	0.6	8	0.4	17	0.9	16	0.8	67	0.7
Physician assistants	3	0.2	3	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.3	16	0.2
Teachers, except postsecondary	13	0.7	8	0.4	8	0.4	6	0.3	6	0.3	41	0.4
Counselors, educ. and vocational	5	0.3	11	0.6	6	0.3	13	0.7	15	0.8	50	0.5
Social scientists	9	0.5	8	0.4	3	0.2	7	0.4	5	0.3	32	0.3
Psychologists	9	0.5	8	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.3	31	0.3
Social, recreational, religious workers	39	2.0	45	2.3	32	1.7	43	2.2	25	1.3	184	1.9
Social workers	24	1.2	41	2.1	25	1.3	33	1.7	21	1.1	144	1.5
Other professional occupations	7	0.4	9	0.5	12	0.6	7	0.4	6	0.3	41	0.4
Technical, sales, administrative support	322	16.6	324	16.4	353	18.3	311	15.6	311	15.7	1,621	16.5
Technical support workers	175	9.0	175	8.9	214	11.1	190	9.5	160	8.1	914	9.3
Health technologists	156	8.0	160	8.1	194	10.0	180	9.0	149	7.5	839	8.5
Clinical lab technicians	38	2.0	38	1.9	33	1.7	40	2.0	31	1.6	180	1.8
Dental hygienists	8	0.4	5	0.3	11	0.6	11	0.6	7	0.4	42	0.4
Health record technicians	9	0.5	5	0.3	7	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.4	33	0.3
Radiology technicians	11	0.6	14	0.7	24	1.2	17	0.9	15	0.8	81	0.8
Licensed practical nurses	34	1.7	29	1.5	50	2.6	43	2.2	26	1.3	182	1.9
Other health technicians	56	2.9	69	3.5	69	3.6	64	3.2	63	3.2	321	3.3
Other technicians	19	1.0	15	0.8	20	1.0	10	0.5	11	0.6	75	0.8
Sales occupations	3	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.1	7	0.4	20	0.2
Administrative support occupations	144	7.4	145	7.3	135	7.0	119	6.0	144	7.2	687	7.0
Secretaries and typists	24	1.2	22	1.1	18	0.9	14	0.7	25	1.3	103	1.0
Information clerks	30	1.5	25	1.3	17	0.9	24	1.2	40	2.0	136	1.4
Record processors, except finance	11	0.6	10	0.5	8	0.4	8	0.4	15	0.8	52	0.5
Finance record processors	10	0.5	12	0.6	7	0.4	7	0.4	10	0.5	46	0.5
Mail distributors	5	0.3	7	0.4	7	0.4	9	0.5	3	0.2	31	0.3

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Appendix B. Accepted disabling claims in health care by occupation of claimant,
Oregon, 2001-2005, continued

Occupation	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Schedulers, distributors	11	0.6	13	0.7	11	0.6	5	0.3	4	0.2	44	0.4
Adjustors, investigators	8	0.4	5	0.3	9	0.5	5	0.3	5	0.3	32	0.3
General office clerks	11	0.6	14	0.7	17	0.9	18	0.9	14	0.7	74	0.8
Other administrative support	31	1.6	36	1.8	37	1.9	28	1.4	27	1.4	159	1.6
Service occupations	1,037	53.4	1,075	54.4	1,070	55.4	1,069	53.6	1,054	53.0	5,305	53.9
Private household workers	58	3.0	28	1.4	16	0.8	27	1.4	12	0.6	141	1.4
Protective service workers	7	0.4	14	0.7	6	0.3	13	0.7	11	0.6	51	0.5
Food preparation services	88	4.5	79	4.0	107	5.5	91	4.6	113	5.7	478	4.9
Supervisors, food preparation	4	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.3	15	0.2
Waiters, waitresses	4	0.2	6	0.3	1	0.1	7	0.4	7	0.4	25	0.3
Cooks	39	2.0	31	1.6	60	3.1	46	2.3	60	3.0	236	2.4
Kitchen workers, food	14	0.7	8	0.4	13	0.7	7	0.4	11	0.6	53	0.5
Waiters' assistants	5	0.3	7	0.4	7	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	24	0.2
Other food preparation workers	22	1.1	26	1.3	23	1.2	26	1.3	28	1.4	125	1.3
Health service occupations	734	37.8	762	38.5	777	40.2	798	40.0	778	39.2	3,849	39.1
Dental assistants	11	0.6	14	0.7	14	0.7	11	0.6	11	0.6	61	0.6
Health aides, except nursing	110	5.7	92	4.7	107	5.5	161	8.1	113	5.7	583	5.9
Nursing aides, orderlies	613	31.5	656	33.2	656	33.9	626	31.4	654	32.9	3,205	32.6
Cleaning, building service occup	114	5.9	167	8.4	144	7.4	131	6.6	128	6.4	684	7.0
Maids, housemen	70	3.6	101	5.1	85	4.4	85	4.3	80	4.0	421	4.3
Janitors, cleaners	41	2.1	59	3.0	49	2.5	44	2.2	43	2.2	236	2.4
Other building service workers	3	0.2	7	0.4	10	0.5	2	0.1	5	0.3	27	0.3
Personal service occupations	36	1.9	25	1.3	20	1.0	9	0.5	12	0.6	102	1.0
Farming, forestry, fishing	3	0.2	8	0.4	6	0.3	6	0.3	4	0.2	27	0.3
Production, craft, repair occupations	19	1.0	34	1.7	21	1.1	16	0.8	24	1.2	114	1.2
Mechanics and repairers	10	0.5	17	0.9	9	0.5	6	0.3	11	0.6	53	0.5
Construction trades	3	0.2	5	0.3	4	0.2	5	0.3	5	0.3	22	0.2
Precision production occupations	6	0.3	12	0.6	8	0.4	5	0.3	8	0.4	39	0.4
Operators, assemblers, laborers	53	2.7	33	1.7	38	2.0	38	1.9	38	1.9	200	2.0
Operators, except transportation	16	0.8	17	0.9	12	0.6	13	0.7	11	0.6	69	0.7
Laundry machine operators	11	0.6	13	0.7	10	0.5	5	0.3	6	0.3	45	0.5
Other operators, except transport	5	0.3	4	0.2	2	0.1	8	0.4	5	0.3	24	0.2
Transportation equipment operators	17	0.9	5	0.3	10	0.5	14	0.7	14	0.7	60	0.6
Helpers, laborers, material movers	20	1.0	11	0.6	16	0.8	11	0.6	13	0.7	71	0.7
Occupation not reported	60	3.1	44	2.2	44	2.3	94	4.7	114	5.7	356	3.6

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death. Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\)](#), 1987 Edition. Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\)](#), May 2000 Edition.

- Dashes indicate no claims were received; 0.0 percent indicates the percentage of claims on all columns calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

ACCEPTED DISABLING CLAIMS IN HEALTH CARE ■ Oregon, 2001-2005

Appendix C. Accepted disabling claims in health care by nature of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005

Nature of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,943	100.0	1,977	100.0	1,933	100.0	1,995	100.0	1,987	100.0	9,835	100.0
Traumatic injuries	1,688	86.9	1,729	87.5	1,651	85.4	1,722	86.3	1,677	84.4	8,467	86.1
Trauma to bones, nerves, spinal cord	130	6.7	156	7.9	128	6.6	163	8.2	150	7.5	727	7.4
Dislocations	45	2.3	78	3.9	66	3.4	71	3.6	54	2.7	314	3.2
Fractures	85	4.4	78	3.9	62	3.2	92	4.6	96	4.8	413	4.2
Sprains, strains	1,265	65.1	1,278	64.6	1,191	61.6	1,163	58.3	1,162	58.5	6,059	61.6
Open wounds	27	1.4	24	1.2	36	1.9	36	1.8	22	1.1	145	1.5
Amputations	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.0
Bite wounds	3	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.3	-	-	9	0.1
Cuts, lacerations	17	0.9	19	1.0	23	1.2	23	1.2	18	0.9	100	1.0
Punctures, except bites	6	0.3	3	0.2	10	0.5	5	0.3	3	0.2	27	0.3
Surface wounds and bruises	100	5.1	125	6.3	126	6.5	117	5.9	118	5.9	586	6.0
Abrasions, scratches	2	0.1	6	0.3	4	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	15	0.2
Bruises, contusions	95	4.9	119	6.0	122	6.3	115	5.8	115	5.8	566	5.8
Burns	15	0.8	12	0.6	9	0.5	10	0.5	12	0.6	58	0.6
Chemical burns	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.1
Heat burns, scalds	13	0.7	9	0.5	8	0.4	9	0.5	11	0.6	50	0.5
Intracranial injuries	7	0.4	6	0.3	9	0.5	7	0.4	3	0.2	32	0.3
Concussions	7	0.4	6	0.3	7	0.4	7	0.4	3	0.2	30	0.3
Multiple traumatic injuries	105	5.4	114	5.8	146	7.6	205	10.3	194	9.8	764	7.8
Other traumatic injuries	24	1.2	12	0.6	5	0.3	13	0.7	13	0.7	67	0.7
Poisonings and toxic effects	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	7	0.4	17	0.2
Crushing injuries	4	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	10	0.1
Back pain, hurt back	9	0.5	3	0.2	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.1	15	0.2
Soreness, pain (except back)	7	0.4	4	0.2	-	-	5	0.3	1	0.1	17	0.2
All occupational illnesses	237	12.2	218	11.0	223	11.5	180	9.0	213	10.7	1,071	10.9
Systemic diseases and disorders	212	10.9	197	10.0	197	10.2	152	7.6	179	9.0	937	9.5
Nervous system, sense organ diseases	82	4.2	58	2.9	57	2.9	34	1.7	45	2.3	276	2.8
Disorders of the peripheral nervous sys.	81	4.2	56	2.8	55	2.8	32	1.6	44	2.2	268	2.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	75	3.9	53	2.7	52	2.7	30	1.5	40	2.0	250	2.5
Diseases of the eye, adnexa, vision	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1
Diseases of the ear, hearing	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	3	0.0
Circulatory system diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0
Respiratory system diseases	4	0.2	4	0.2	7	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.1	17	0.2
Digestive system diseases	16	0.8	20	1.0	28	1.4	15	0.8	18	0.9	97	1.0
Hernias	15	0.8	19	1.0	28	1.4	15	0.8	18	0.9	95	1.0

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Appendix C. Accepted disabling claims in health care by nature of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005, continued

Nature of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Genitourinary system diseases	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.0
Musculoskeletal diseases	92	4.7	101	5.1	91	4.7	94	4.7	102	5.1	480	4.9
Dorsopathies	6	0.3	13	0.7	12	0.6	8	0.4	10	0.5	49	0.5
Rheumatism, except the back	79	4.1	81	4.1	77	4.0	85	4.3	87	4.4	409	4.2
Bursitis	7	0.4	3	0.2	3	0.2	8	0.4	7	0.4	28	0.3
Tendonitis	31	1.6	36	1.8	28	1.4	35	1.8	35	1.8	165	1.7
Tenosynovitis	9	0.5	7	0.4	8	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.4	36	0.4
Diseases of the skin	17	0.9	14	0.7	14	0.7	7	0.4	11	0.6	63	0.6
Infections of the skin	1	0.1	5	0.3	4	0.2	-	-	4	0.2	14	0.1
Dermatitis	15	0.8	9	0.5	7	0.4	7	0.4	6	0.3	44	0.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	7	0.4	5	0.3	13	0.7	3	0.2	6	0.3	34	0.3
Neoplasms, tumors and cancers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	7	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1	6	0.3	3	0.2	21	0.2
Damage to prosthetic devices	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
Mental disorders or syndromes	6	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.2	1	0.1	16	0.2
Multiple diseases and conditions	23	1.2	37	1.9	67	3.5	103	5.2	116	5.8	346	3.5
Other diseases, conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.0
Exposure to potentially harmful substance	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.0
Exposure to disease	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	3	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.1
Nonclassifiable	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.0

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death.

Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#). Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Nature of injury is classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

- Dashes indicate no claims were received; 0.0 percent indicates the percentage of claims on all columns calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

ACCEPTED DISABLING CLAIMS IN HEALTH CARE ■ Oregon, 2001-2005

Appendix D. Accepted disabling claims in health care by event of injury or illness, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,943	100.0	1,977	100.0	1,933	100.0	1,995	100.0	1,987	100.0	9,835	100.0
Contact with objects	127	6.5	141	7.1	150	7.8	139	7.0	136	6.8	693	7.0
Falls	284	14.6	314	15.9	315	16.3	379	19.0	346	17.4	1,638	16.7
Falls to lower level	50	2.6	52	2.6	52	2.7	62	3.1	60	3.0	276	2.8
Falls to same level	233	12.0	259	13.1	262	13.6	314	15.7	286	14.4	1,354	13.8
Bodily reaction and exertion	1,266	65.2	1,266	64.0	1,245	64.4	1,217	61.0	1,224	61.6	6,218	63.2
Bodily reaction	250	12.9	247	12.5	255	13.2	256	12.8	221	11.1	1,229	12.5
Overexertion	832	42.8	873	44.2	816	42.2	831	41.7	824	41.5	4,176	42.5
Repetitive motion	176	9.1	145	7.3	172	8.9	126	6.3	177	8.9	796	8.1
Exposure	50	2.6	45	2.3	49	2.5	36	1.8	38	1.9	218	2.2
Transportation accidents	47	2.4	44	2.2	33	1.7	41	2.1	31	1.6	196	2.0
Fires and explosions	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.0
Assaults and violent acts	87	4.5	90	4.6	82	4.2	112	5.6	100	5.0	471	4.8
Assaults by person(s)	84	4.3	90	4.6	80	4.1	107	5.4	100	5.0	461	4.7
Assaults by animals	3	0.2	-	-	2	0.1	5	0.3	-	-	10	0.1
Nonclassifiable	81	4.2	77	3.9	58	3.0	70	3.5	111	5.6	397	4.0

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death.

Event of injury is classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Because of rounding, percents may not sum to 100.

- Dashes indicate no claims were received; 0.0 percent indicates the percentage of claims on all columns calculates to less than 0.05.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Source: Information Management Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Health Service Workers in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Accepted disabling claims for health service workers in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	734	100.0	762	100.0	777	100.0	798	100.0	778	100.0	3,849	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	38	5.2	47	6.2	56	7.2	33	4.1	43	5.5	217	5.6
Falls	83	11.3	98	12.9	88	11.3	121	15.2	108	13.9	498	12.9
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	14	1.9	16	2.1	8	1.0	16	2.0	14	1.8	68	1.8
<i>Falls to same level</i>	69	9.4	81	10.6	80	10.3	104	13.0	94	12.1	428	11.1
Bodily reaction and exertion	545	74.3	535	70.2	549	70.7	525	65.8	534	68.6	2,688	69.8
<i>MSD injury</i>	474	64.6	477	62.6	455	58.6	431	54.0	436	56.0	2,273	59.1
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	48	6.5	36	4.7	60	7.7	55	6.9	51	6.6	250	6.5
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	18	2.5	21	2.8	29	3.7	34	4.3	42	5.4	144	3.7
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	2	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.5	3	0.4	4	0.5	14	0.4
Exposure	15	2.0	9	1.2	14	1.8	11	1.4	12	1.5	61	1.6
Transportation accidents	7	1.0	11	1.4	8	1.0	14	1.8	5	0.6	45	1.2
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.0
Assaults and violent acts	37	5.0	44	5.8	37	4.8	61	7.6	42	5.4	221	5.7
<i>Assaults and violent acts by person(s)</i>	36	4.9	44	5.8	37	4.8	57	7.1	42	5.4	216	5.6
<i>Assaults by animals</i>	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	4	0.5	-	-	5	0.1
Nonclassifiable	9	1.2	18	2.4	25	3.2	32	4.0	34	4.4	118	3.1

Most common ADCs for health service workers — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	
1,468	38.1%	Sprains and strains - back
431	11.2%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
332	8.6%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
257	6.7%	Sprains and strains - shoulder
173	4.5%	Sprains and strains - trunk, except shoulder and back

Most common ADCs for health service workers — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	
1,873	48.7%	Overexertion handling a patient
445	11.6%	Falls to the floor
401	10.4%	Bodily reaction or motion
184	4.8%	Violent assault by a patient
131	3.4%	Repetitive motion

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death. Industry is classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), 1987 Edition*.

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS)*.

Occupation is classified according to the *Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual (OCC), May 2000 Edition*.

"MSD injury," as listed in the event of injury table, refers to musculoskeletal disorders as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Federal Register, 11/14/2000, Vol. 65, No. 220).

"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Health service occupations include dental assistants, nursing aides, and health aides, except nursing.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Nurses in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Accepted disabling claims for nurses in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	317	100.0	329	100.0	292	100.0	327	100.0	314	100.0	1,579	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	24	7.6	15	4.6	17	5.8	24	7.3	18	5.7	98	6.2
Falls	40	12.6	56	17.0	44	15.1	61	18.7	54	17.2	255	16.1
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	4	1.3	6	1.8	4	1.4	9	2.8	5	1.6	28	1.8
<i>Falls to same level</i>	35	11.0	50	15.2	40	13.7	51	15.6	49	15.6	225	14.2
Bodily reaction and exertion	214	67.5	225	68.4	192	65.8	209	63.9	204	65.0	1,044	66.1
<i>MSD injury</i>	170	53.6	181	55.0	146	50.0	160	48.9	162	51.6	819	51.9
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	28	8.8	28	8.5	27	9.2	28	8.6	18	5.7	129	8.2
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	14	4.4	14	4.3	16	5.5	19	5.8	20	6.4	83	5.3
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.7	-	-	4	1.3	10	0.6
Exposure	7	2.2	7	2.1	9	3.1	5	1.5	4	1.3	32	2.0
Transportation accidents	10	3.2	7	2.1	8	2.7	6	1.8	3	1.0	34	2.2
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Assaults and violent acts	13	4.1	12	3.6	17	5.8	17	5.2	24	7.6	83	5.3
<i>Assaults and violent acts by person(s)</i>	13	4.1	12	3.6	16	5.5	16	4.9	24	7.6	81	5.1
<i>Assaults by animals</i>	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.3	-	-	2	0.1
Nonclassifiable	9	2.8	7	2.1	4	1.4	5	1.5	7	2.2	32	2.0

Most common ADCs for nurses — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for NURSES	
541	34.3%	Sprains and strains - back
147	9.3%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
131	8.3%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
98	6.2%	Sprains and strains - shoulder
52	3.3%	Sprains and strains - neck

Most common ADCs for nurses — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for NURSES	
617	39.1%	Overexertion handling a patient
236	14.9%	Falls to the floor
200	12.7%	Bodily reaction or motion
88	5.6%	Repetitive motion
69	4.4%	Violent assault by a patient

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death.

Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#).

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 Edition](#).

"MSD injury," as listed in the event of injury table, refers to musculoskeletal disorders as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Federal Register, 11/14/2000, Vol. 65, No. 220).

"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Nurses include registered nurses and licensed practical nurses.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Administrative Support Workers in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Information Management Division

Accepted disabling claims for administrative support workers in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	144	100.0	145	100.0	135	100.0	119	100.0	144	100.0	687	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	10	6.9	9	6.2	5	3.7	5	4.2	12	8.3	41	6.0
Falls	25	17.4	28	19.3	33	24.4	36	30.3	34	23.6	156	22.7
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	4	2.8	7	4.8	10	7.4	7	5.9	8	5.6	36	5.2
<i>Falls to same level</i>	21	14.6	21	14.5	23	17.0	29	24.4	26	18.1	120	17.5
Bodily reaction and exertion	92	63.9	92	63.4	91	67.4	71	59.7	91	63.2	437	63.6
<i>MSD injury</i>	73	50.7	66	45.5	61	45.2	51	42.9	65	45.1	316	46.0
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	13	9.0	20	13.8	17	12.6	15	12.6	10	6.9	75	10.9
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	2	1.4	3	2.1	7	5.2	4	3.4	2	1.4	18	2.6
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	2	1.4	3	2.1	6	4.4	1	0.8	14	9.7	26	3.8
Exposure	1	0.7	3	2.1	2	1.5	3	2.5	1	0.7	10	1.5
Transportation accidents	9	6.3	8	5.5	1	0.7	3	2.5	3	2.1	24	3.5
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.1
Assaults and violent acts	5	3.5	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.8	1	0.7	9	1.3
<i>Assaults and violent acts by person(s)</i>	4	2.8	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.8	1	0.7	8	1.2
<i>Assaults by animals</i>	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Nonclassifiable	2	1.4	4	2.8	2	1.5	-	-	1	0.7	9	1.3

Most common ADCs for administrative support workers — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT WORKERS	
113	16.4%	Sprains and strains - back
72	10.5%	Carpal tunnel - upper extremities
72	10.5%	Musculoskeletal disorders - upper extremities
64	9.3%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
49	7.1%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities

Most common ADCs for administrative support workers — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT WORKERS	
199	29.0%	Repetitive motion
139	20.2%	Falls to the floor
108	15.7%	Bodily reaction or motion
51	7.4%	Overexertion handling containers
23	3.3%	Highway transportation accidents

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death. Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#).

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 Edition](#).

"MSD injury," as listed in the event of injury table, refers to musculoskeletal disorders as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Federal Register, 11/14/2000, Vol. 65, No. 220).

"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Cleaning and Building Service Workers in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Accepted disabling claims for cleaning and building service workers in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	114	100.0	167	100.0	144	100.0	131	100.0	128	100.0	684	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	8	7.0	16	9.6	18	12.5	13	9.9	9	7.0	64	9.4
Falls	23	20.2	26	15.6	21	14.6	29	22.1	27	21.1	126	18.4
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	5	4.4	4	2.4	1	0.7	5	3.8	8	6.3	23	3.4
<i>Falls to same level</i>	18	15.8	20	12.0	19	13.2	23	17.6	19	14.8	99	14.5
Bodily reaction and exertion	78	68.4	117	70.1	96	66.7	82	62.6	82	64.1	455	66.5
<i>MSD injury</i>	62	54.4	94	56.3	72	50.0	63	48.1	60	46.9	351	51.3
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	11	9.6	17	10.2	13	9.0	12	9.2	12	9.4	65	9.5
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	1	0.9	4	2.4	7	4.9	7	5.3	5	3.9	24	3.5
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	3	2.6	1	0.6	4	2.8	-	-	5	3.9	13	1.9
Exposure	2	1.8	5	3.0	3	2.1	1	0.8	1	0.8	12	1.8
Transportation accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.1
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Nonclassifiable	2	1.8	3	1.8	6	4.2	6	4.6	8	6.3	25	3.7

Most common ADCs for cleaning and building service workers — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for CLEANING AND BUILDING SERVICE WORKERS	
187	27.3%	Sprains and strains - back
63	9.2%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
60	8.8%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
51	7.5%	Sprains and strains - shoulder
27	3.9%	Musculoskeletal disorders - upper extremities
27	3.9%	Sprains and strains - upper extremities

Most common ADCs for cleaning and building service workers — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for CLEANING AND BUILDING SERVICE WORKERS	
118	17.3%	Overexertion handling containers
114	16.7%	Falls to the floor
109	15.9%	Bodily reaction or motion
89	13.0%	Repetitive motion
41	6.0%	Overexertion handling furniture, fixtures

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death. Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#).

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 Edition](#).

"MSD injury," as listed in the event of injury table, refers to musculoskeletal disorders as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Federal Register, 11/14/2000, Vol. 65, No. 220).

"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Food Preparation and Service Workers in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Information Management Division

Accepted disabling claims for food preparation and service workers in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	88	100.0	79	100.0	107	100.0	91	100.0	113	100.0	478	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	9	10.2	12	15.2	19	17.8	20	22.0	17	15.0	77	16.1
Falls	22	25.0	21	26.6	30	28.0	19	20.9	33	29.2	125	26.2
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	1	1.1	1	1.3	3	2.8	1	1.1	2	1.8	8	1.7
<i>Falls to same level</i>	21	23.9	20	25.3	27	25.2	18	19.8	31	27.4	117	24.5
Bodily reaction and exertion	42	47.7	34	43.0	49	45.8	43	47.3	50	44.2	218	45.6
<i>MSD injury</i>	30	34.1	29	36.7	38	35.5	30	33.0	33	29.2	160	33.5
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	9	10.2	4	5.1	7	6.5	8	8.8	9	8.0	37	7.7
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	1	1.1	1	1.3	-	-	3	3.3	4	3.5	9	1.9
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	2	2.3	-	-	4	3.7	2	2.2	4	3.5	12	2.5
Exposure	10	11.4	7	8.9	5	4.7	5	5.5	8	7.1	35	7.3
Transportation accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.2
Fires and explosions	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	-	-	1	1.3	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	2	0.4
Nonclassifiable	4	4.5	4	5.1	3	2.8	4	4.4	4	3.5	19	4.0

Most common ADCs for food preparation and service workers — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVICE WORKERS	
82	17.2%	Sprains and strains - back
42	8.8%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
35	7.3%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
32	6.7%	Cuts and lacerations - upper extremities
27	5.6%	Sprains and strains - shoulder

Most common ADCs for food preparation and service workers — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVICE WORKERS	
115	24.1%	Falls to the floor
66	13.8%	Overexertion handling containers
66	13.8%	Bodily reaction or motion
49	10.3%	Repetitive motion
19	4.0%	Struck by or against machinery

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death. Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#).

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 Edition](#).

"MSD injury," as listed in the event of injury table, refers to musculoskeletal disorders as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Federal Register, 11/14/2000, Vol. 65, No. 220).

"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Health Technicians and Technologists in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Accepted disabling claims for health technicians and technologists in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	66	100.0	62	100.0	75	100.0	73	100.0	60	100.0	336	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	4	6.1	5	8.1	4	5.3	9	12.3	7	11.7	29	8.6
Falls	12	18.2	6	9.7	13	17.3	12	16.4	7	11.7	50	14.9
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	2	3.0	2	3.2	4	5.3	3	4.1	2	3.3	13	3.9
<i>Falls to same level</i>	10	15.2	4	6.5	9	12.0	9	12.3	5	8.3	37	11.0
Bodily reaction and exertion	41	62.1	47	75.8	52	69.3	50	68.5	41	68.3	231	68.8
<i>MSD injury</i>	32	48.5	36	58.1	36	48.0	37	50.7	29	48.3	170	50.6
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	3	4.5	9	14.5	11	14.7	6	8.2	6	10.0	35	10.4
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	2	3.0	-	-	3	4.0	3	4.1	2	3.3	10	3.0
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	3	4.5	2	3.2	2	2.7	4	5.5	3	5.0	14	4.2
Exposure	4	6.1	2	3.2	5	6.7	2	2.7	1	1.7	14	4.2
Transportation accidents	1	1.5	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	2	3.0	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	2	3.3	5	1.5
Nonclassifiable	2	3.0	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	2	3.3	5	1.5

Most common ADCs for health technicians and technologists — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH TECHNICIANS AND TECHNOLOGISTS	
66	19.6%	Sprains and strains - back
28	8.3%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
26	7.7%	Sprains and strains - shoulder
24	7.1%	Carpal tunnel - upper extremities
18	5.4%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts

Most common ADCs for health technicians and technologists — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH TECHNICIANS AND TECHNOLOGISTS	
71	21.1%	Repetitive motion
57	17.0%	Bodily reaction or motion
46	13.7%	Overexertion handling a patient
44	13.1%	Falls to the floor
16	4.8%	Overexertion handling containers

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Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 Edition](#).

"MSD injury," as listed in the event of injury table, refers to musculoskeletal disorders as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Federal Register, 11/14/2000, Vol. 65, No. 220).

"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Health technicians and technologists include clinical laboratory technicians and technologists, dental hygienists, health record technicians and technologists radiologic technicians, and other health technicians and technologists. Licensed practical nurses have been moved to the "Nurses" category.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible, so report results may vary over time.

Health Assessment and Treating Occupations in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Accepted disabling claims for health assessment and treating occupations in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	32	100.0	43	100.0	36	100.0	40	100.0	47	100.0	198	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	-	-	2	4.7	1	2.8	3	7.5	5	10.6	11	5.6
Falls	4	12.5	8	18.6	3	8.3	6	15.0	9	19.1	30	15.2
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	-	-	2	4.7	-	-	1	2.5	2	4.3	5	2.5
<i>Falls to same level</i>	4	12.5	6	14.0	3	8.3	5	12.5	7	14.9	25	12.6
Bodily reaction and exertion	23	71.9	26	60.5	26	72.2	21	52.5	28	59.6	124	62.6
<i>MSD injury</i>	18	56.3	18	41.9	21	58.3	13	32.5	19	40.4	89	44.9
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	4	12.5	4	9.3	3	8.3	6	15.0	3	6.4	20	10.1
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	1	3.1	3	7.0	2	5.6	2	5.0	6	12.8	14	7.1
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	-	-	1	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
Exposure	-	-	-	-	1	2.8	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
Transportation accidents	1	3.1	3	7.0	-	-	1	2.5	1	2.1	6	3.0
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	4	12.5	4	9.3	4	11.1	8	20.0	4	8.5	24	12.1
Nonclassifiable	-	-	-	-	1	2.8	1	2.5	-	-	2	1.0

Most common ADCs for health assessment and treating occupations — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATING OCCUPATIONS	
57	28.8%	Sprains and strains - back
22	11.1%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
21	10.6%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
9	4.5%	Sprains and strains - neck
9	4.5%	Sprains and strains - upper extremities

Most common ADCs for health assessment and treating occupations — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND TREATING OCCUPATIONS	
54	27.3%	Overexertion handling a patient
32	16.2%	Bodily reaction or motion
26	13.1%	Falls to the floor
19	9.6%	Violent assault by a patient
13	6.6%	Repetitive motion

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Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 Edition](#).

"MSD injury," as listed in the event of injury table, refers to musculoskeletal disorders as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Federal Register, 11/14/2000, Vol. 65, No. 220).

"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Health assessment and treating occupations include pharmacists, dietitians, respiratory therapists, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech therapists, other therapists, and physician's assistants. Registered nurses have been moved to the "Nurses" category.

Dashes indicate no claims were received.

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Mental Health Workers in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Accepted disabling claims for mental health workers in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	33	100.0	49	100.0	28	100.0	39	100.0	26	100.0	175	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	1	3.0	2	4.1	1	3.6	4	10.3	1	3.8	9	5.1
Falls	5	15.2	15	30.6	8	28.6	7	17.9	5	19.2	40	22.9
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	1	3.0	6	12.2	2	7.1	2	5.1	4	15.4	15	8.6
<i>Falls to same level</i>	4	12.1	9	18.4	6	21.4	5	12.8	1	3.8	25	14.3
Bodily reaction and exertion	16	48.5	13	26.5	10	35.7	12	30.8	10	38.5	61	34.9
<i>MSD injury</i>	6	18.2	8	16.3	5	17.9	7	17.9	8	30.8	34	19.4
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	8	24.2	4	8.2	4	14.3	4	10.3	1	3.8	21	12.0
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	1	3.0	1	2.0	1	3.6	1	2.6	1	3.8	5	2.9
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	1	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
Exposure	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
Transportation accidents	5	15.2	7	14.3	2	7.1	3	7.7	2	7.7	19	10.9
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	6	18.2	11	22.4	6	21.4	13	33.3	6	23.1	42	24.0
Nonclassifiable	-	-	-	-	1	3.6	-	-	2	7.7	3	1.7

Most common ADCs for mental health workers — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS	
30	17.1%	Sprains and strains - back
23	13.1%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
19	10.9%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
12	6.9%	Sprains and strains - neck
11	6.3%	Fractures - lower extremities

Most common ADCs for mental health workers — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS	
37	21.1%	Falls to the floor
26	14.9%	Violent assault by patient
24	13.7%	Bodily reaction or motion
19	10.9%	Highway transportation accidents
9	5.1%	Overexertion with person (non-patient)

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Dashes indicate no claims were received.
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Health Diagnosing Occupations in Health Care

Accepted Disabling Claims (ADCs), Oregon, 2001-2005

Accepted disabling claims for health diagnosing occupations in the health care industry by event of injury, Oregon, 2001-2005

Event of injury or illness	Acceptance year											
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Five-year total	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	8	100.0	3	100.0	12	100.0	10	100.0	9	100.0	42	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30.0	1	11.1	4	9.5
Falls	2	25.0	-	-	3	25.0	3	30.0	2	22.2	10	23.8
<i>Falls to lower level</i>	1	12.5	-	-	1	8.3	-	-	-	-	2	4.8
<i>Falls to same level</i>	1	12.5	-	-	2	16.7	3	30.0	2	22.2	8	19.0
Bodily reaction and exertion	6	75.0	1	33.3	8	66.7	4	40.0	4	44.4	23	54.8
<i>MSD injury</i>	4	50.0	1	33.3	5	41.7	3	30.0	3	33.3	16	38.1
<i>Non-MSD bodily reaction</i>	2	25.0	-	-	2	16.7	-	-	1	11.1	5	11.9
<i>Non-MSD overexertion</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10.0	-	-	1	2.4
<i>Non-MSD repetitive motion</i>	-	-	-	-	1	8.3	-	-	-	-	1	2.4
Exposure	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.4
Transportation accidents	-	-	-	-	1	8.3	-	-	-	-	1	2.4
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22.2	2	4.8
Nonclassifiable	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.4

Most common ADCs for health diagnosing occupations — Nature of injury and body part injured

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH DIAGNOSING OCCUPATIONS	
5	11.9%	Sprains and strains - shoulder
4	9.5%	Sprains and strains - multiple body parts
4	9.5%	Sprains and strains - lower extremities
3	7.1%	Dislocations - lower extremities
3	7.1%	Carpal tunnel - upper extremities
3	7.1%	Sprains and strains - back

Most common ADCs for health diagnosing occupations — Event and source of injury

Claims	% of injuries for HEALTH DIAGNOSING OCCUPATIONS	
10	23.8%	Overexertion handling a patient
9	21.4%	Falls to the floor
6	14.3%	Bodily reaction or motion
5	11.9%	Repetitive motion
2	4.8%	Violent assault by a patient

Accepted disabling claims (ADCs) are claims, accepted by insurers, arising from occupational injury or illness that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death. Industry is classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification Manual \(SIC\), 1987 Edition](#).

Employees of client leasing firms are reported by the industry in which they were working at the time of injury.

Claim characteristics are classified according to the [Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System \(OIICS\)](#).

Occupation is classified according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Coding Manual \(OCC\), May 2000 Edition](#).

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"Musculoskeletal disorders," as listed in the nature of injury table, refers to the specific OIICS category, which includes arthropathies, dorsopathies, rheumatism, and osteopathies.

Health diagnosing occupations include physicians, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists, and other health diagnosing practitioners.

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