

**Table 10. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome, occupations with one percent or more of total cases, 1998**

Occupation	Carpal tunnel syndrome							
	Total, all events and exposures		Repetitive typing or keyentry		Repetitive use of tools		Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupations	26,266	100.0	5,463	100.0	3,480	100.0	7,171	100.0
Assemblers	2,242	8.5	19	0.4	611	17.6	812	11.3
Laborers, nonconstruction	878	3.3	--	--	45	1.3	329	4.6
Data-entry keyers	786	3.0	701	12.8	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	715	2.7	--	--	180	5.2	204	2.8
Secretaries	713	2.7	530	9.7	--	--	123	1.7
Cashiers	598	2.3	72	1.3	--	--	322	4.5
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	545	2.1	204	3.7	189	5.4	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	518	2.0	--	--	68	2.0	173	2.4
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	476	1.8	338	6.2	--	--	19	0.3
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	468	1.8	108	2.0	--	--	45	0.6
Welders and cutters	454	1.7	--	--	161	4.6	149	2.1
Packaging and filling machine operators	448	1.7	--	--	49	1.4	267	3.7
Cooks	385	1.5	--	--	41	1.2	208	2.9
General office clerks	384	1.5	174	3.2	17	0.5	95	1.3
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	342	1.3	276	5.1	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	341	1.3	--	--	--	--	149	2.1
Registered nurses	333	1.3	137	2.5	--	--	49	0.7
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	293	1.1	--	--	--	--	158	2.2
Maids and housemen	285	1.1	--	--	--	--	104	1.4
Janitors and cleaners	274	1.0	--	--	--	--	52	0.7
Carpenters	274	1.0	--	--	89	2.5	103	1.4
Order clerks	264	1.0	178	3.3	--	--	--	--
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	261	1.0	--	--	138	4.0	19	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. The ways in which carpal tunnel syndrome occurs includes data for types of repetitive motion other than those shown separately as well as some cases not involving repetitive motion. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in 1998 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 2000