

Table 10. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome, occupations with one percent or more of total cases, 1997

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	29,244	100.0	6,353	100.0	3,583	100.0	8,007	100.0
Assemblers	2,221	7.6	--	--	508	14.2	868	10.8
Laborers, nonconstruction	1,030	3.5	--	--	171	4.8	409	5.1
Secretaries	1,011	3.5	799	12.6	41	1.2	--	--
Data-entry keyers	830	2.8	741	11.7	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	751	2.6	--	--	--	--	453	5.7
Cashiers	672	2.3	92	1.4	58	1.6	240	3.0
Cooks	624	2.1	--	--	78	2.2	187	2.3
General office clerks	534	1.8	326	5.1	--	--	--	--
Accountants and auditors	488	1.7	75	1.2	--	--	--	--
Welders and cutters	487	1.7	--	--	209	5.8	156	1.9
Truck drivers	474	1.6	--	--	--	--	107	1.3
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	409	1.4	378	5.9	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	390	1.3	--	--	--	--	189	2.4
Packaging and filling machine operators	385	1.3	--	--	--	--	223	2.8
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	384	1.3	292	4.6	--	--	--	--
Machine operators, not specified	339	1.2	--	--	--	--	117	1.5
Janitors and cleaners	333	1.1	--	--	62	1.7	66	0.8
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	327	1.1	249	3.9	--	--	--	--
Hand packers and packagers	316	1.1	--	--	--	--	240	3.0

¹ 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 1997 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 1999