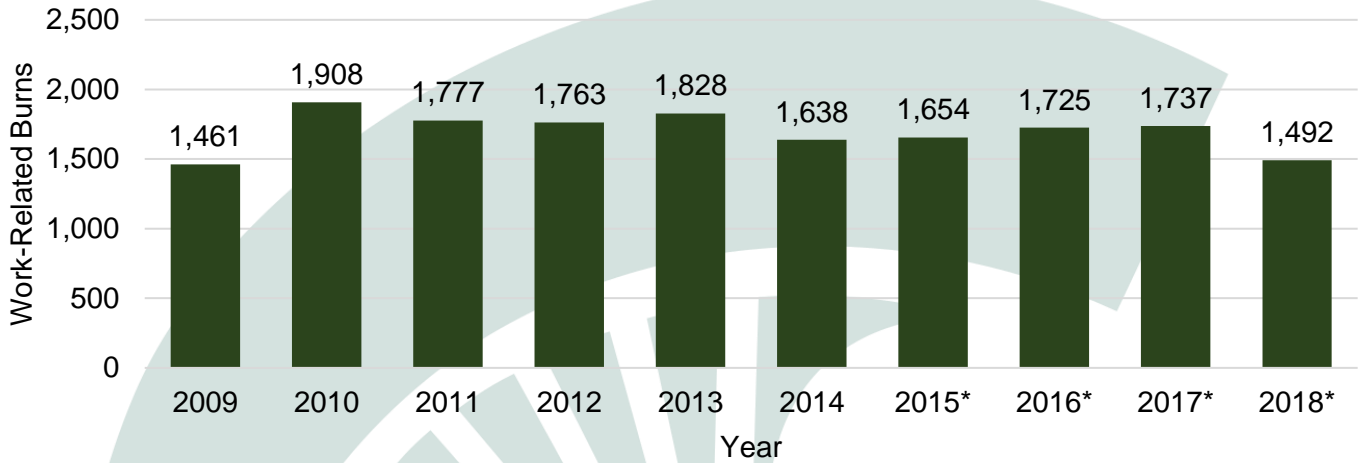


Tracking Work-Related Burns in Michigan

www.oem.msu.edu

Summary Statistics



*2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 preliminary data as of 1/18/19

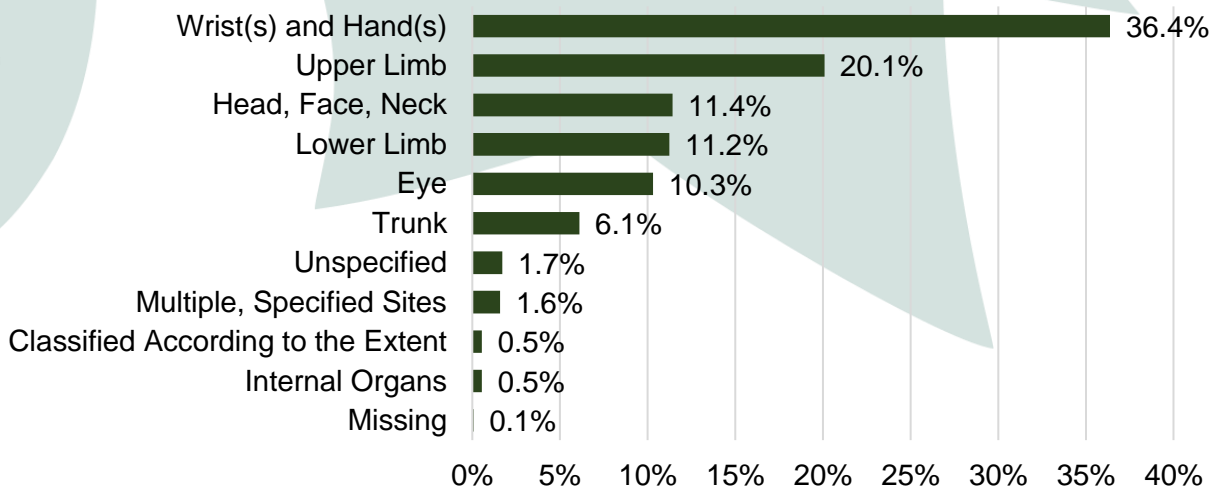
There were 1,638 work-related burns in Michigan during 2014. Occupational burns are a preventable cause of work-related injury. Males accounted for 63.5% of work-related burns. Among workers with a reported race, 78.9% were white. The age of individuals with a work-related burn varied from 15 to 76 years. The average age was 34.1 years and the median age was 32 years.

In 2014, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the official source of work-related statistics estimated that 810 work-related burns in occurred Michigan based on employer reports, much fewer than the number that MSU OEM identified.



Molten metal is one of the causes of occupational burns

Work-Related Burns by Part of Body Injured, Michigan 2014*



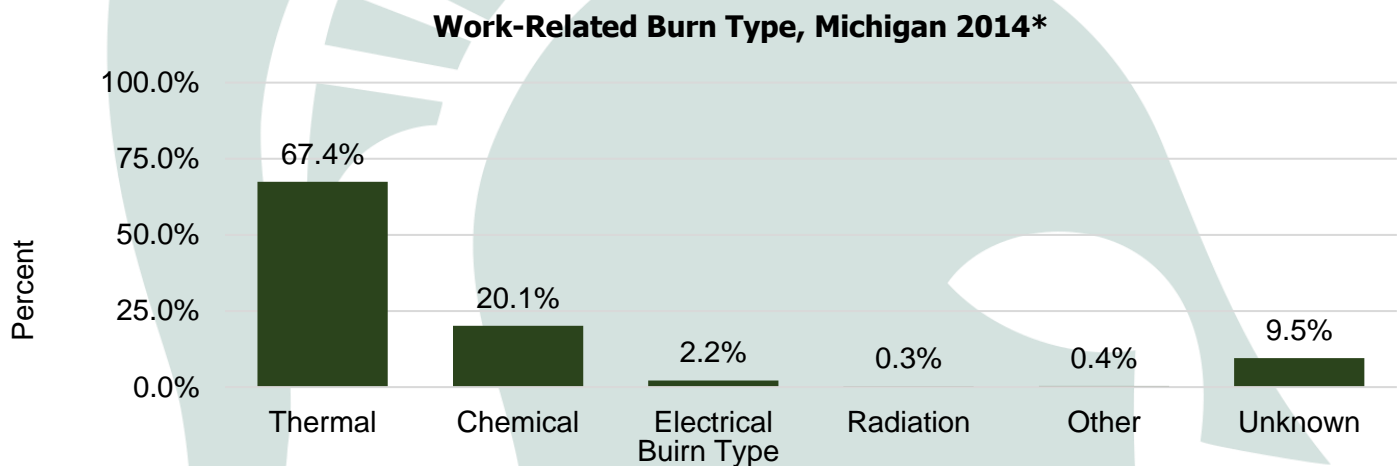
*Percentages based on a burn-related primary diagnosis of 1,638 events.

Background

In September 2010, The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services promulgated rules requiring health facilities and health providers to report traumatic injuries when requested by the Department. Occupational burns are an important injury that may occur at a workplace. Michigan's hospitals, Workers' Compensation Agency, and the state's sole Poison Control Center are the sources for occupational burns. The Occupational and Environmental Medicine Division at Michigan State University prepares periodic reports on work-related burns, available at www.oem.msu.edu.

2014 Results

- 1,638 individuals sustained burns on the job, with 3 workers experiencing more than one separate burn incidents.
- The highest number of burns were thermal burns (1,104), followed by chemical burns (330), electrical burns (36), and then radiation burns (5).
- 330 workers were diagnosed with first-degree burns, 829 with second-degree burns, 70 with third-degree burns. No workers experience a fourth-degree burn.
- The most common part of the body injured were wrist(s) and hand(s) in 596 workers, followed by upper limb burns in 329 workers, and burns sustained to head, face, and neck in 187 workers.
- The most common type of medical encounter was a visit to the Emergency Department (1,330), followed by 51 inpatient hospitalizations.
- Accommodation and Food Services had the highest number (442), and rate (149.5 per 100,000), accounting for 28.4% of work-related burns.
- Workers' Compensation paid lost work time and medical costs for 8.8% of cases and medical cost only for 62.0% of cases.



Work-Related Burns Narratives

- A 44 year-old male was using an injection dye machine when it malfunctioned and emitted molten plastic onto the worker, resulting in second- and third-degree burns to his hands and face.
- A 22 year-old male was working on a cell tower when he came into contact with a power-line which resulted in second-degree electrical burns to his arm.
- A 30 year-old female was cleaning a laboratory when she was splashed with sulfuric acid, causing first- and second-degree burns to her stomach.