

GUIDE TO OSHA RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

	Recordable (Medical Treatment)	Non Recordable (First Aid)
Visits to Health Care Professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any condition that is treated, or that should have been treated, with a treatment not on the first aid list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visits solely for observation, testing, or to evaluate diagnostic decisions Visits solely for counseling Diagnostic procedures, including prescribing or administering of prescription medications used solely for diagnostic purposes Procedures defined in the final rule as first aid
Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures, and Abrasions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sutures (stitches) Staples Surgical glue Treatment of infection with prescription meds on any visit Application of prescription antiseptic or a non-prescription antiseptic at prescription strength Surgical debridement (cutting away dead skin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any wound coverings or bandaging by any medical personnel Liquid bandage Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin; Using wound coverings such as bandages, BandAids™, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips™
Inoculations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inoculations such as gamma globulin, rabies, etc. given to treat a specific injury or illness, or in response to workplace exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tetanus immunizations Immunizations and inoculations that are provided for public health or other purposes, where there is no work-related injury or illness
Splinters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign bodies which require more than simple means to remove because of their location, depth of penetration, size, or shape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab; Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means (needles, pins or small tools)

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Strains, Sprains, and Dislocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Casts or immobilization with rigid stays · Chiropractic manipulation · Exercises recommended by a health care professional who trains the worker in the proper frequency, duration and intensity of the exercise · Physical therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hot or cold therapy · Any non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc. · Finger guards · Temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.).
Burns, Skin Rashes, and Blisters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Any conditions that result in days away from work, restricted work, transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Draining fluid from a blister
Bruises/Contusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Draining of bruises by needle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Soaking therapy · Hot or cold therapy
Medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prescription medication, whether given once or over a longer period of time · Prescription medication, whether that prescription is filled or taken or not · Non-prescription medication administered or prescribed at prescription strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Non-prescription medicines at non-prescription strength, whether in ointment, cream, pill, liquid, spray, or any other form
Oxygen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Oxygen administered to an employee exposed to a substance who exhibits symptoms of an injury or illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Oxygen administered purely as a precautionary measure to an employee who does not exhibit any symptoms of an injury or illness
Physical Therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Exercises recommended by a health care professional who trains the worker in the proper frequency, duration and intensity of the exercise · Physical therapy 	
Loss of Consciousness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Loss of consciousness which results from a workplace event or exposure (e.g., chemicals, heat, an oxygen deficient environment, a blow to the head) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Loss of consciousness due solely to epilepsy, diabetes, narcolepsy, or other personal health condition · Due to voluntary participation in a wellness or similar program (e.g., company sponsored blood donation)