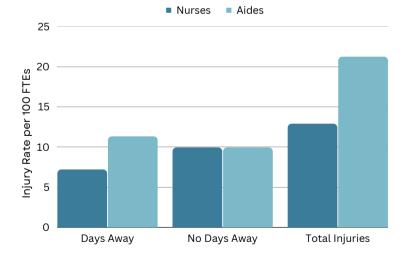


Patient Care Assistants Have Higher Injury Rates than Nurses Findings from the Center's Boston Hospital Workers Health Study

Total Worker Health Implications

Determining why some employee groups report higher injury rates may support identifying working conditions that could be modified to decrease injury rates overall and especially for patient care assistants.

- Healthcare workers have some of the highest overall injury rates in the United States; injury rates increase with declining socioeconomic status.
- The non-physician healthcare workforce is largely female with a race/ethnicity distribution similar to the general population, although with a majority of non-white and immigrant groups employed as lower wage nursing aides with less training than nurses.
- Injury data are important as a surveillance mechanism that drives prevention efforts, establishes a health and safety benchmark, and influences policy-making at the institutional and state levels.





Data Collected

Researchers compared recordable injuries of nurses and aides providing direct patient care at two large Boston hospitals.

 Human Resources and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable injuries data were used.

Study Findings

Aides have higher injury rates than nurses for both types of injuries: those resulting in days away from work and no days away from work.

- For both nurses and aides, back injuries were the most common days away injuries, and injuries from sharp medical devices were the most common no days away injuries.
- About half of injuries involved days away for both nurses and aides.
- This study supports the importance of continued emphasis on preventing back and sharps injuries and reducing risks faced by workers in hospital settings.

Full Publication

Boden LI, Sembajwe G, Tveito TH, Hashimoto D, Hopcia K, Kenwood C, Stoddard AM, Sorensen G. Occupational injuries among nurses and aides in a hospital setting. Am J Ind Med. 2012 Feb;55(2):117-126. doi: 10.1002/ajim.21018.

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