out of and in the course of employment The following descriptions paraphrase the standard For full details, refer to the standard

Occupational disease is a disease caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment Work-connected disability includes such ailments as silicosis, pneumoconiosis, tenosynovitis, bursitis, and loss of hearing Even though there is no traumatic injury in such disabilities, if they are work connected, they are considered work injuries

Definitions. To ensure uniformity in the computation of injury rates and thereby provide for comparison among rates, the standard specifies that only *disabling injuries* shall be counted in the computation of standard injury rates In general terms, a disabling injury is one which results in death or permanent impairment or which renders the injured person unable to work for a full day on any day after the day of injury Disabling injuries are of four classes, as follows

1 *Death* is any fatality resulting from a work injury, regardless of the time intervening between injury and death

2 *Permanent total disability* is an injury other than death which permanently and totally incapacitates an employee from following any gainful occupation, or which results in the loss (or the complete loss of use) of any of the following in one accident (*a*) both eyes, (*b*) one eye and one hand, or arm, or foot, or leg, (*c*) any two of the following not on the same limb hand, arm, foot, leg

3 *Permanent partial disability* is any injury other than death or permanent total disability which results in the complete loss or loss of use of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof, regardless of any pre-existing disability of the injured member or impaired body function

4 *Temporary total disability* is any injury which does not result in death or permanent impairment, but which results in one or more days of disability

Temporary total disability—key points. Of the four classes of disabling injuries used in calculating standard injury rates, temporary total disability is the most difficult to interpret uniformly Key points in the definition are

• *Day of disability* A day of disability is any day on which an employee is unable, because of injury, to perform effectively throughout a full shift the essential functions of a regularly established job which is open and available to him Days include Sundays, days off, plant shutdowns, and other nonwork days subsequent to the day of injury (Note Disability days for an injury are not counted when scheduled charge(s) apply)

Here is how the standard describes it

1 5 1 1. The day of injury and the day on which the employee was able to return to full-time employment shall not be counted as days of disability, but all intervening calendar days, or calendar days subsequent to the day of injury (including weekends, holidays, other days off, and other days on which the plant may be shut down), shall be counted as days of disability provided they meet the criteria of the preceding paragraph

1 5.1 2. Time lost on a workday, or on a nonworkday, subsequent to the day of injury, ascribed solely to the unavailability of medical attention or of necessary diagnostic aids, shall be considered disability time, unless in the opinion of the physician authorized by the employer to treat the case the person was able to work on all days subsequent to the day of injury

1 5 1 3 If the physician authorized by the employer to treat the case is of the opinion that the injured employee is actually capable of working a full normal shift at a regularly established job, but has prescribed certain therapeutic treatments, the employee may be excused from work for those treatments without counting the excused time as disability time, provided (*a*) the time required to obtain the treatments does not, on any workday, prevent him from performing effectively the essential functions of his job assignment on that day, and (*b*) the treatments are professionally administered and constitute more than simple rest

1 5 1 4. If the physician authorized by the employer to treat the case is of the opinion that the injured employee was actually capable of working a full normal shift at a regularly established job, but because of transportation problems, associated with his injury, the employee is forced to arrive at his place of work late, or to leave the workplace