### OSHA Incident Fact Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th><strong>Recordable (Medical Treatment)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Non-Recordable (First Aid)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visits to Health Care Professionals</strong></td>
<td>- Any condition that is treated, or that should have been treated with a treatment no on the first aid list</td>
<td>- Visits solely for observation, testing or to evaluate diagnostic decisions</td>
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<td>- Visits solely for counseling</td>
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<td>- Diagnostic procedures, including prescribing or administering of prescription medications used solely for diagnostic purposes</td>
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<td>- Procedures defined in the final rule as first aid</td>
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| **Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures, and Abrasions** | - Sutures (stitches)  
- Staples  
- Surgical glue  
- Treatment of infection with preseciption meds on any visit  
- Application of prescription antiseptic or a non-prescription antiseptic at prescription strength  
- Surgical debridement (cutting away dead skin) | - 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**          | - Inoculations such as gamma globulin, rabies, etc. given to treat a specific injury or illness, or in response to workplace exposure                                                                 | - Tetanus immunizations  
- Immunizations and inoculations that are provided for public health or other purposes, where there is no work-related injury or illness |
| **Splinters**             | - Foreign bodies which require more than simple means to remove because of their location, depth of penetration, size or shape                                                                             | - 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) |
| **Strains, Sprains, and Dislocations** | - 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 | - 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** | - Any conditions that result in days away from work, restricted work, transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid                                               | - Draining fluid from a blister                                                                                         |
| **Medications**           | - 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 | - Non-prescription medicines at non-prescription strength, whether in ointment, cream, pill, liquid, spray, or any other form |
| **Oxygen**                | - Oxygen administered to an employee exposed to a substance who exhibits symptoms of an injury or illness                                          | - Oxygen administered purely as a precautionary measure to an employee who does not exhibit any symptoms of an injury or illness |
| **Physical Therapy**      | - 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** | - Loss of consciousness which results from a workplace event or exposure (e.g., chemicals, heat, an oxygen deficient environment, a blow to the head) | - Loss of consciousness due solely to epilepsy, diabetes, narcolepsy, or other health conditions  
- Due to voluntary participation in a wellness or similar program (e.g., company sponsored blood donation) |