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Every Minute Counts: Preparing for and Responding to Workplace Injuries with Risk of Major Bleeding

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Disclosures

Accreditation statement: The American Association of Occupational Health Nurses, Inc. (AAOHN) is accredited as a provider of nursing continuing professional development by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

Contact hours: 1.0

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Disclosures: None of the planners or presenters for this activity have a relevant financial relationship to disclose with ineligible companies



Background

- Roughly 2.5 million workplace injuries and illnesses occur each year (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics <https://www.bls.gov/iif/>)

- Unintentional injury is a leading cause of death, regardless of location

- Top overall
 - Leading cause
 - 3rd leading
- (Tejada-Vera B, Bastian BA, Curtin SC. Deaths: Leading causes for 2023, Figure 2. Natl Vital Stat Rep. 2025 Sep;74(10):1–115)

In comparison, an estimated 10,000 cardiovascular events occur in the workplace each year (American Heart Association, 2025)

- Workers aged 18-24 are at a higher risk of occupational injury and illness than other age groups (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024). Injuries, illness, and fatalities: Table 1. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2023.)

Blood loss is fast and furious

Death due to bleeding can occur
within 5 minutes

Uncontrolled bleeding is the
primary preventable cause of death
for any injury


Last poll (2 questions)

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Bleeding control poll

Have you ever had bleeding control training?



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Waiting for participants

Responses are hidden

→ Show responses

Response	Percentage
Yes	0%
No	0%
Unsure or can't remember	0%



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Bleeding Control Trainin...



Select which slide to add

Have you ever had bleeding control training?

0% Yes 0% No 0% Unsure or can't remember

Do you have bleeding control supplies at your worksite?

0% Yes 0% No 0% Unsure

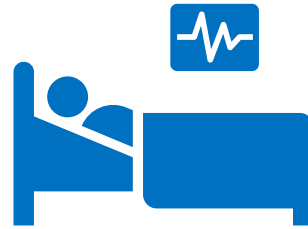
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

29 CFR 1904.39, paragraph 1904.39(a) requires employers to:

- Report deaths within 8 hours
- Report “severe work-related injuries” within 24 hours



Amputations



Hospitalizations



Loss of eye

Epidemiology of Severe Workplace Injuries

What kinds of workplace injuries may result in severe or life-threatening bleeding?

How many may have benefitted from bleeding control intervention at the scene of injury?

Severe Injury Dashboard

[Download the full SIR data set](#)

(Data from 1/1/2015 through 7/31/2025)

Per [29 CFR 1904.39](#), OSHA requires employers to report all severe work-related injuries, defined as an amputation, in-patient hospitalization, or loss of an eye. The requirement began on January 1, 2015. This page provides information from those reports, including a description of the incident and the name and address of the establishment where it happened. Injuries are coded using the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System. You can apply filters below to view the data according to the filters that were selected. You can download the entire SIR dataset by selecting the "Download the full SIR data set" button at the top of the page, or by selecting filters of your choice, and selecting the "Download Selected Data" button below the chart. These data will be updated periodically and represent incidents under federal OSHA jurisdiction only. They do not include incidents under state plan state jurisdiction. The Severe Injury Report dashboard does not include work-related fatalities. To view work-related fatalities, visit www.osha.gov/fatalities. To view more OSHA data, go to www.osha.gov/data.

Year	NAICS	State	Establishment Name
<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text" value="Type to search..."/>	<input type="text" value="All"/>	<input type="text"/>
Event Or Exposure	Source	Nature	Body Part
<input type="text" value="Type to search..."/>	<input type="text" value="Type to search..."/>	<input type="text" value="Type to search..."/>	<input type="text" value="Type to search..."/>
			<input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="button" value="Reset Search Criteria"/>

Total Severe Injury Reports
102,959

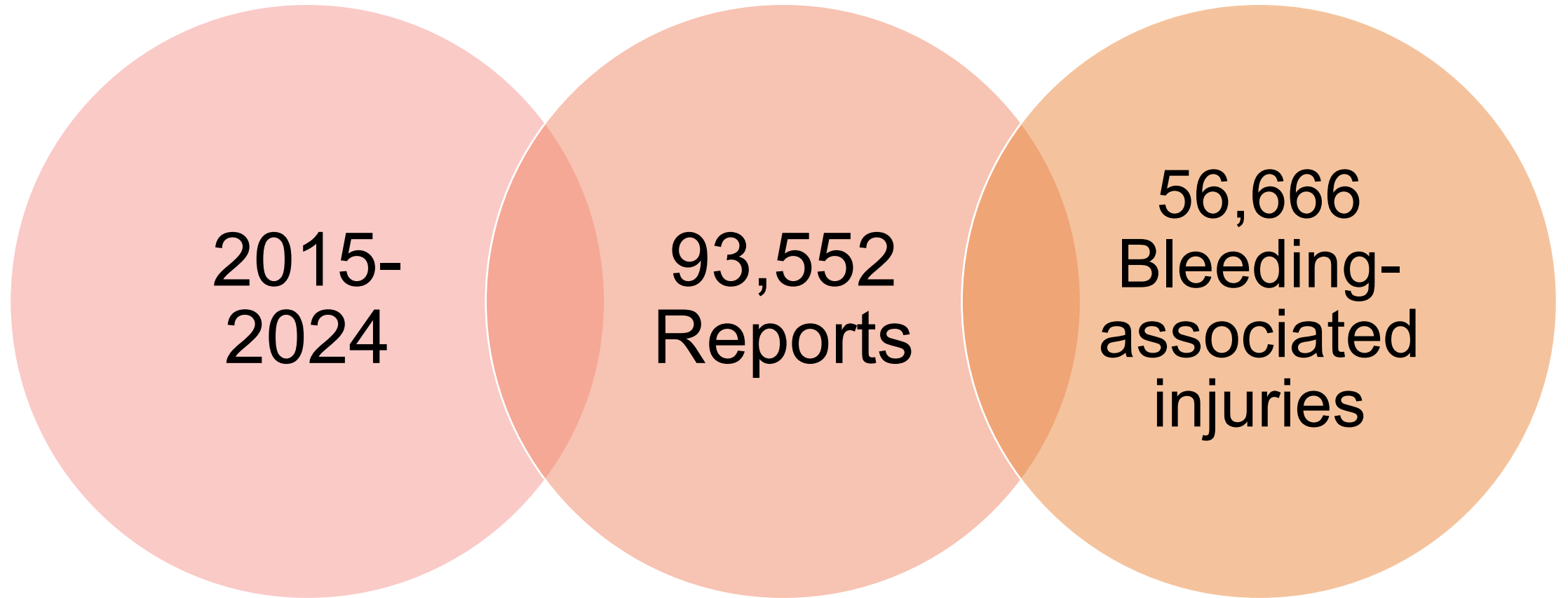
Total Workers Hospitalized
84,032

Total Workers with Amputations
27,174

Total Workers with Loss of an Eye
36

● Total Reports + Total Hospitalized ◆ Total Amputations ■ Total Loss of Eye(s)

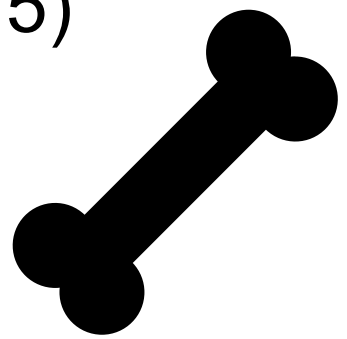
Big picture




Major Types of Injuries (Total 56,666)

Fractures

44.3%
(25,115)



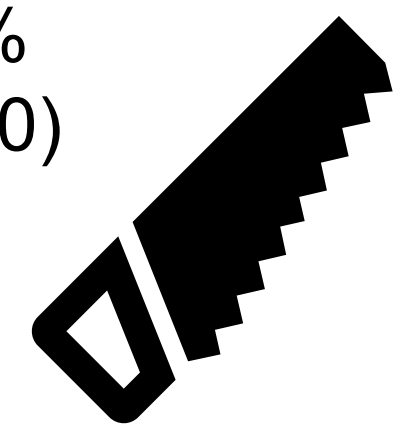


Amputations

41.1%
(23,304)

Cuts & Lacerations

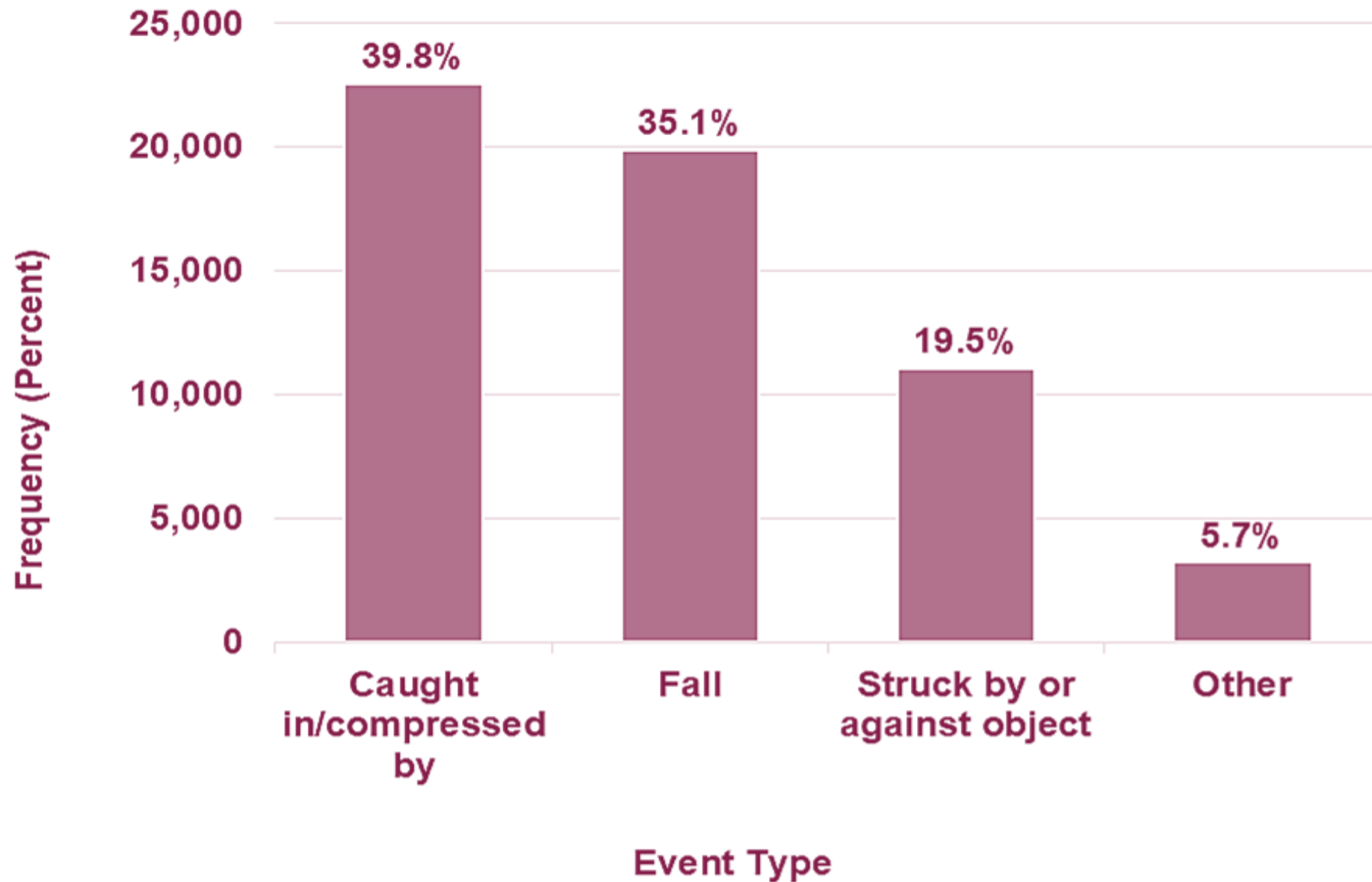
7.6%
(4,310)



Affected Body Parts (n, %)

Type of Injury	All	Extremities	Abd / Pelvis	Head / Neck	Back / Chest / Trunk	Multiple Parts
Amputations	23,304 (41.1)	23,301 (99.99)	-	-	-	3 (0.01)
Cuts and Lacerations	4,310 (7.6)	3,282 (76.1)	64 (1.5)	822 (19.1)	60 (1.4)	81 (1.9)
Fractures	25,115 (44.3)	17,090 (68)	3,833 (15.3)	52 (0.2)	2,054 (8.2)	2,086 (8.3)

Events Leading to Injury



What now?

- Substantial number of injuries may lead to bleeding... or death
- Consider work environment – noise? lights? temperature?
- Consider work locations – rural? remote? isolated?

What can be modified to reduce injury and decrease mortality?

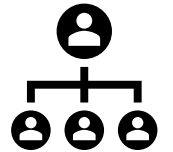
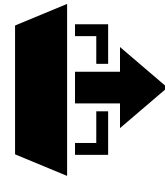
How do we protect workers?

1

Emergency Action Plans



Components



Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

General Duty Clause (29 CFR 1910.151, paragraph 1910.151(b))

How do we protect workers?

That's you!

2

Provide Access to Trained Responders



Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

General Duty Clause (29 CFR 1910.151, paragraph 1910.151(b))

