

## OSHA RECORDABLE REFERENCE

### Based on 2002 revised OSHA guidelines

<b>FIRST AID VS. MEDICAL TREATMENT</b>		
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>FIRST AID Not recordable</b>	<b>MEDICAL TREATMENT Recordable</b>
Medication	Over-the-counter	Prescription medication  Nonprescription medication at prescription dosage
Immunizations	Tetanus  Hepatitis (preventive)	Hepatitis (in response to an exposure incident)  Rabies (to treat a specific injury)
Cleaning or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin	First aid even if multiple applications	Use of medical instruments to remove or investigate deeper tissue layers
Wound coverings	Band-aids  Steri-Strips  Butterfly adhesives	Sutures  Staples  Glues and tapes for closure of the wound
Hot or cold therapy	First aid even if administered by medical personnel	Not applicable
Supports	Wraps  Elastic bandages  Non-rigid supports	Cast  Rigid Splints  Orthopedic devices for immobilization
Immobilization devices	During Initial transport:  Backboard  Neck collar  Air splint	Rigid back belts –  The use of cast splints or orthopedic devices with rigid support designed to immobilize a body part to permit it to rest and recover is medical treatment since they are typically prescribed by a healthcare provider for more serious injuries.  Splints and other devices after initial transport.
Drilling a finger or toe nail or lancing a blister	First aid	Not applicable
Eye patches	First aid	Not applicable
Removal of foreign bodies from the eye	Irrigation  Cotton swab	Embedded or adhered objects which require more complicated procedures
Removal of foreign bodies (other than the eye)	Irrigation  Tweezers  Cotton swabs  Other simple means	Complicated procedures  Excision of tissue
Finger guards	First aid	Not applicable
Massages	First aid	Physical therapy  Chiropractic manipulation
Drinking fluids for heat stress relief	First aid	Intravenous injections  Diagnosis of heat syncope (fainting)