

Number of reports 2004

General

Occupational diseases reported at least 10 times in 2004

This table show the occupational diseases which are reported more than 10 times in 2004.

Occupational Disease	Number of reports	%
Noise-induced hearing loss	1377	23,8
Adjustment disorders, surmenage	878	15,2
Repetitive strain injury -RSI- of shoulder and upper arm	659	11,4
Burn-out	345	6,0
Lateral epicondylitis	269	4,6
Repetitive strain injury -RSI- of elbow- forearm	234	4,0
Unspecified soft tissue disorder related to use, overuse and pressure	211	3,6
Repetitive strain injury -RSI- of wrist and hand	198	3,4
Contact dermatitis, contact eczema	160	2,8
Post-traumatic stress disorder	117	2,0
Depressive episode	92	1,6
Reaction to severe stress, unspecified	81	1,4
HNP L4-L5, HNP L5-S1	59	1,0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	56	1,0
Arthrosis of knee,gonarthrosis	52	0,9
Adhesive capsulitis of shoulder	47	0,8
Medial epicondylitis	47	0,8
Combination RSI, no region	46	0,8
Cervicobrachial syndrome	43	0,7
Tenosynovitis, unspecified	36	0,6

Number of reports 2004

Internal derangement of knee	35	0,6
Other and specified infectious diseases	29	0,5
Pediculosis, acariasis and skin infestations NOS	27	0,5
Soft tissue disorder, unspecified	26	0,4
Radiculopathy	24	0,4
Cervical discopathy	22	0,4
Intestinal infections	22	0,4
Spondylosis, arthrosis of spinal column	21	0,4
Arthrosis, unspecified	20	0,3
Effect of air pressure and water pressure, unspecified	19	0,3
Prepatellar bursitis	19	0,3
Panic disorder	19	0,3
Somatoform disorder, unspecified	17	0,3
Joint disorder, unspecified	16	0,3
Hypertension	15	0,3
Chronic crepitant synovitis of hand and wrist	15	0,3
Toxic encephalopathy	15	0,3
Other and unspecified infectious diseases	14	0,2
Eczema NOS	14	0,2
Olecranon bursitis	14	0,2
Asthma	14	0,2
No disease	12	0,2
Injury of unspecified muscle and tendon of upper limb	12	0,2
Mesothelioma of pleura	12	0,2
Allergic reaction	11	0,2

Number of reports 2004

Intervertebral disc disorder, unspecified	11	0,2
Tuberculosis	10	0,2
Occupational asthma	10	0,2
Respiratory diseases NOS	10	0,2
Disorders, unspecified	276	4,1
Total	578	100,0

Number of reports 2004

Number of reports per industry 2004

This table show the number of reports of occupational diseases in the National Registry of Occupational Diseases per industry per year.

Industry	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Number of reports	%	Number of reports	%	Number of reports	%	Number of reports	%
Construction	471	8,4	1873	35,1	1985	33,2	1917	33,1
Manufacturing	1468	26,3	983	18,4	1168	19,6	949	16,4
Health and social work	742	13,3	498	9,3	535	9,0	512	8,8
Public administration and defence	442	7,9	359	6,7	356	6,0	552	9,5
Transport, storage and communication	476	8,5	335	6,3	322	5,4	398	6,9
Real-estate, renting and business activities	557	10,0	242	4,5	318	5,3	247	4,3
Financial intermediation	118	2,1	144	2,7	251	4,2	173	3,0
Education	338	6,0	199	3,7	236	4,0	239	4,1
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	354	6,3	241	4,5	234	3,9	215	3,7
Other community, social and personal service activities	147	2,6	172	3,2	219	3,7	229	4,0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	65	1,2	70	1,3	114	1,9	175	3,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	106	1,9	30	0,6	52	0,9	50	0,9
Hotels and restaurants	43	0,8	28	0,5	34	0,6	28	0,5
Mining and quarrying	27	0,5	52	1,0	33	0,6	33	0,6
Fishing					5	0,1	2	0,0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies					2	0,0	5	0,1
Unknown	239	4,3	109	2,0	109	1,8	64	1,1
Total	5593	1000	5335	100	5973	100	5788	100

Number of reports 2004

Number of reports per disease category 2004

This table shows the number of reports of occupational diseases in the National Registry of Occupational Diseases per disease category per year.

Disease category	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Number of reports	%	Number of reports	%	Number of reports	%	Number of reports	%
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2698	48,2	2278	42,7	2333	39,1	2214	38,3
Mental and behavioural disorders	1517	27,1	1159	21,7	1406	23,5	1582	27,3
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	735	13,1	1344	25,2	1520	25,5	1389	24,0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	257	4,6	221	4,1	259	4,3	226	3,9
Diseases of the nervous system	115	2,1	71	1,3	120	2,0	86	1,5
Diseases of the respiratory system	91	1,6	98	1,8	122	2,0	87	1,5
Diseases of the circulatory system	10	0,2	21	0,4	49	0,8	42	0,7
Diseases of the digestive system	42	0,8	29	0,5	31	0,5	33	0,6
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	14	0,3	3	0,1	18	0,3	13	0,2
Other diseases	114	2,0	111	2,0	115	1,9	116	
Total	5593	100	5335	100	5973	100	5788	100

Number of reports 2004

Distribution among men and women per disease category in 2004

This table shows the distribution among men and women in the reports of occupational diseases in the National Registry of Occupational Diseases per disease category in 2004.

	Men	%	Women	%	Unknown	%	Total
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1333	60,2	828	37,4	53	2,4	2214
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1336	96,2	23	1,7	30	2,2	1389
Mental and behavioural disorders	844	53,4	671	42,4	67	4,2	1582
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	140	61,9	79	35,0	7	3,1	226
Diseases of the respiratory system	62	71,3	23	26,4	2	2,3	87
Diseases of the nervous system	52	60,5	31	36,0	3	3,5	86
Diseases of the circulatory system	32	76,2	10	23,8	-		42
Diseases of the digestive system	11	33,3	22	66,7	-		33
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	12	92,3	1	7,7	-		13
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2	100,0	-		-		2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-		1	100,0	-		1
Other disorders, not classified elsewhere	71	62,8	37	32,7	5	4,4	113
Total	3895	67,3	1726	29,8	167	2,9	5788

Number of reports 2004

Reports per age category in 2004

This table shows the number of reports of occupational diseases in the National Registry of Occupational Diseases per age category in 2004.

Age category	Number of reports	%
20 years and younger	43	0,7
21-30 years	602	10,4
31-40 years	1347	23,3
41-50 years	1825	31,5
51 years and older	1945	33,6
Unknown	26	0,4
Total	5788	100

Number of reports 2004

Disorders of posture and musculoskeletal system

Number of reports of occupational disorders of posture and musculoskeletal system per industry in 2004

This table shows the number, the percentages of reports and the number of reports per 100.000 employees of occupational disorders of posture and musculoskeletal system per industry in 2004.

Industry	Number of reports	%	Number of reports per 100.000 employees (CBS 2002)
Construction	694	30,5	174
Manufacturing	391	17,2	41
Transport, storage and communication	194	8,5	50
Health and social work	171	7,5	18
Public administration and defence	170	7,5	31
Other community, social and personal service activities	139	6,1	59
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	138	6,1	16
Real-estate, renting and business activities	111	4,9	15
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	89	3,9	99
Financial intermediation	69	3,0	26
Education	41	1,8	8
Electricity, gas and water supply	17	0,7	55
Hotels and restaurants	17	0,7	10
Mining and quarrying	4	0,2	-
Fishing	1	0,0	-

Number of reports 2004

Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	1	0,0	-
Unknown	31	1,4	-
Total	2278	100	35

The probability of obtaining an occupational disorder of the posture and musculoskeletal system in all industries is 0.35 per 1.000 employees in 2004 which is equal to 1 out of 2857 employees. This number did not change from 2002 onward. Employees working in the construction industry seem to have the highest probability to obtain an occupational disorder: 1.74 per 1.000 employees. This high probability is partially due to the existing risk in construction work but are probably also explained by the protocolized way of reporting by Arbouw. A decrease in chance of obtaining an occupational disorder can be seen in the financial intermediation industry. The chance dropped from 0.46 per 1.000 employees in 2003 to 0.26 per 1.000 employees in 2004.

Number of reports of occupational disorders of the posture and musculoskeletal system per occupation in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentage of occupational disorders of posture and musculoskeletal system per occupation in 2004.

Occupation	Number of reports	%
Extraction and building trade workers	423	18,6
Office clerks	305	13,4
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	173	7,6
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	130	5,7
Other craft and related trades workers	112	4,9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	105	4,6
Other associate professionals	98	4,3
Sales and services elementary occupations	97	4,3
Drivers and mobile plant operators	78	3,4
Clerks	77	3,4
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	62	2,7

Number of reports 2004

Elementary occupations	60	2,6
Life science and health associate professionals	54	2,4
Craft and related trades workers	51	2,2
Personal and protective services workers	48	2,1
Stationary plant and related operators	40	1,8
Machine operators and assemblers	38	1,7
Customer service clerks	37	1,6
Legislators, senior officials and managers	35	1,5
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	34	1,5
Other professionals	30	1,3
Technicians and associate professionals	30	1,3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	25	1,1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	23	1,0
Armed forces	17	0,7
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	17	0,7
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	14	0,6
Precision, handcraft, printing and related trades workers	13	0,6
Life science and health professionals	12	0,5
Teaching professionals	12	0,5
General managers	5	0,2
Professionals	4	0,2
Teaching associate professionals	1	0,0
Unknown	18	0,8
Total	2278	100,0

Number of reports 2004

The 10 occupational groups which were reported most frequently (>3%) can be divided in two distinct categories: occupations with 'heavy' physical work and occupations with 'light' physical work. The first group consists of for example building trade workers and labourers in manufacturing, and the work is characterized by highly strenuous work, using strength and unfavourable postures. Examples of the second group consist of office clerks and service workers with repeated manoeuvres, unfavourable postures and accuracy. Most important risk factor for occupational diseases in drivers of vehicles seems to be body vibration.

Number of reports 2004

Occupational psychological disorders

Number of reports of occupational psychological disorders per industry in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentages of reports of occupational psychological disorders per industry in 2004.

Industry	Number of reports	%
Public administration and defence	297	18,8
Health and social work	244	15,4
Manufacturing	212	13,4
Education	188	11,9
Construction	119	7,5
Real-estate, renting and business activities	112	7,1
Transport, storage and communication	111	7,0
Financial intermediation	98	6,2
Other community, social and personal service activities	54	3,4
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	51	3,2
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	28	1,8
Mining and quarrying	23	1,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	12	0,8
Hotels and restaurants	5	0,3
Fishing	1	0,1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	1	0,1
Unknown	26	1,6

Number of reports 2004

Total	1582	100,0
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Industries with the most frequently reported occupational psychological disorders (>10%) in 2004 were: public administration and defence, health and social work, manufacturing and education. In all of them, except in the manufacturing industry, the psychosocial load is an important factor. When the number of reports is compared to the number of employees per industry, the manufacturing industry does not reach the top-5 of most frequently reported occupational diseases. The construction industry is in seed number five with 8% of all reports within the psychosocial reports. This industry still has a high amount of reports when the number of employees is taken into account. This high amount of reports is due to improvement in the reporting system in this industry.

Number of reports of occupational psychological disorders per occupation in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentage of occupational psychological disorders per occupation in 2004.

Occupation	Number of reports	%
Other associate professionals	230	14,5
Office clerks	189	11,9
Teaching professionals	133	8,4
Life science and health associate professionals	115	7,3
Personal and protective services workers	90	5,7
Clerks	77	4,9
Technicians and associate professionals	76	4,8
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	75	4,7
General managers	73	4,6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	64	4,0
Sales and services elementary occupations	41	2,6
Extraction and building trade workers	40	2,5

Number of reports 2004

Customer service clerks	37	2,3
Other professionals	32	2,0
Drivers and mobile plant operators	30	1,9
Legislators, senior officials and managers	28	1,8
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	26	1,6
Life science and health professionals	23	1,5
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	22	1,4
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	21	1,3
Professionals	18	1,1
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	17	1,1
Stationary plant and related operators	17	1,1
Elementary occupations	15	0,9
Craft and related trades workers	11	0,7
Armed forces	9	0,6
Other craft and related trades workers	9	0,6
Machine operators and assemblers	7	0,4
Legislators and senior officials	5	0,3
Teaching associate professionals	5	0,3
Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers	4	0,3
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3	0,2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3	0,2
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	3	0,2
Corporate managers	1	0,1
Unknown	33	2,1
Total	1582	100,0

Number of reports 2004

Table 2 shows the reports of psychological disorders in 2004 per occupational group. The occupational groups with the highest number of reports are: other associate professionals, office clerks, teaching professionals, life science and health associate professionals, and personal and protective services workers. On one hand the psychological load in work can be caused by the tasks themselves or by the pressure of time. On the other hand, contact with patient, students or public can cause psychological stress in teaching professionals, health associate professionals such as nurses, and personal and protective services workers.

Number of reports 2004

Occupational Hearing loss

Number of reports of occupational hearing loss per industry in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentages of reports of occupational hearing loss per industry in 2004.

Industry	Number of reports	%
Construction	989	71,2
Manufacturing	225	16,2
Public administration and defence	46	3,3
Transport, storage and communication	43	3,1
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	33	2,4
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	0,9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	9	0,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	8	0,6
Real-estate, renting and business activities	8	0,6
Health and social work	5	0,4
Mining and quarrying	4	0,3
Education	4	0,3
Hotels and restaurants	1	0,1
Financial intermediation	1	0,1
Unknown	1	0,1
Total	1389	100,0

Number of reports 2004

Occupational hearing loss is traced by periodic examination (PAGO). The reports are newly diagnosed cases of hearing loss which are caused by noise exposure in the work environment. The distribution over the industries should be interpreted with caution, because the identification policy differs per industry. Only the transport and construction industries have a structured policy involving the organisation of periodic examination.

Number of reports 2004

Neurological disorders

Number of reports of occupational neurological disorders per industry in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentages of reports of occupational neurological disorders per industry in 2004.

Industry	Number of reports	%
Manufacturing	23	26,7
Construction	23	26,7
Other community, social and personal service activities	10	11,6
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	7	8,1
Health and social work	5	5,8
Transport, storage and communication	4	4,7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	3	3,5
Real-estate, renting and business activities	3	3,5
Public administration and defence	3	3,5
Hotels and restaurants	2	2,3
Education	2	2,3
Financial intermediation	1	1,2
Total	86	100,0

Number of reports 2004

Number of reports of occupational neurological disorders per occupation in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentage of occupational neurological disorders per occupation in 2004.

Occupation	Number of reports	%
Extraction and building trade workers	19	22,1
Other craft and related trades workers	9	10,5
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	8	9,3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7	8,1
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	5	5,8
Sales and services elementary occupations	5	5,8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	4	4,7
Craft and related trades workers	4	4,7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4	4,7
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	4	4,7
Other associate professionals	2	2,3
Office clerks	2	2,3
Personal and protective services workers	2	2,3
Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers	2	2,3
Drivers and mobile plant operators	2	2,3
Elementary occupations	2	2,3
Armed forces	1	1,2
Teaching professionals	1	1,2
Other professionals	1	1,2

Number of reports 2004

Technicians and associate professionals	1	1,2
Customer service clerks	1	1,2
Total	86	100,0

Number of reports 2004

Occupational Skin disorders

Number of reports of occupational skin disorders per industry in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentages of reports of occupational skin disorders per industry in 2004.

Industry	Number of reports	%
Manufacturing	63	27,0
Construction	53	22,7
Health and social work	51	21,9
Other community, social and personal service activities	12	5,2
Real-estate, renting and business activities	10	4,3
Public administration and defence	9	3,9
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	8	3,4
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	6	2,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	2,1
Hotels and restaurants	5	2,1
Transport, storage and communication	4	1,7
Mining and quarrying	1	0,4
Financial intermediation	1	0,4
Education	1	0,4
Unknown	4	1,7
Total	233	100

The amount of work-related skin disorder reports by occupational physicians is the highest in the manufacturing industry. But when the number of employees are taken into account, the construction industry is the most

Number of reports 2004

frequently reported industry (13.8/100.000), followed by the manufacturing industry (6.9/100.000) and the health and social work industry (5.6/100.000). Although hairdressers are the most reported group by dermatologists, there are hardly any reports by occupational physicians from the hairdressing industry. Skin disorders occurring in the small and medium-sized businesses and retail trade are often not seen by the occupational physician. This is not the case in the construction industry, health care and specific types of manufacturing which have a history of extended occupational health care.

Number of reports of occupational skin disorders per occupation in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentage of occupational skin disorders per occupation in 2004.

Occupation	Number of reports	%
Extraction and building trade workers	45	19,3
Life science and health associate professionals	31	13,3
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	28	12,0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13	5,6
Other craft and related trades workers	13	5,6
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	13	5,6
Stationary plant and related operators	11	4,7
Personal and protective services workers	9	3,9
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	8	3,4
Elementary occupations	8	3,4
Other associate professionals	6	2,6
Craft and related trades workers	6	2,6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6	2,6
Sales and services elementary occupations	6	2,6
Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers	5	2,1

Number of reports 2004

Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	5	2,1
Machine operators and assemblers	4	1,7
Life science and health professionals	3	1,3
Technicians and associate professionals	3	1,3
Armed forces	2	0,9
Other professionals	2	0,9
Drivers and mobile plant operators	2	0,9
Customer service clerks	1	0,4
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	1	0,4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1	0,4
Unknown	1	0,4
Total	233	100,0

The amount of work-related skin disorder reports by occupational physicians is the highest in the manufacturing industry. But when the number of employees are taken into account, the construction industry is the most frequently reported industry (13.8/100.000), followed by the manufacturing industry (6.9/100.000) and the health and social work industry (5.6/100.000). Although hairdressers are the most reported group by dermatologists, there are hardly any reports by occupational physicians from the hairdressing industry. Skin disorders occurring in the small and medium-sized businesses and retail trade are often not seen by the occupational physician. This is not the case in the construction industry, health care and specific types of manufacturing which have a history of extended occupational health care.

Number of reports 2004

Occupational Lung Disorders

Number of reports of occupational lung disorders per industry in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentages of reports of occupational lung disorders per industry in 2004.

Industry	Number of reports	%
Manufacturing	37	33,0
Construction	20	17,9
Transport, storage and communication	19	17,0
Public administration and defence	9	8,0
Health and social work	5	4,5
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	4	3,6
Education	4	3,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	3	2,7
Real-estate, renting and business activities	3	2,7
Other community, social and personal service activities	3	2,7
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	2	1,8
Financial intermediation	2	1,8
Unknown	1	0,9
Total	112	100,0

More than 50% of reports of occupational lung disorders by occupational physicians are contributed by the manufacturing industry and the construction industry. These are industries in which different factors attributing to lung disorders can be found (respiratory allergens, inorganic dust, allergens). A decrease can be seen in the health care industry. This is due to a decrease in the number of reports of TBC (Mantoux test), laboratory animal allergy and latex allergy.

Number of reports 2004

Number of reports of occupational lung disorders per occupation in 2004

This table shows the number and the percentage of occupational lung disorders per occupation in 2004.

Occupation	Number	%
Extraction and building trade workers	17	15,2
Personal and protective services workers	15	13,4
Stationary plant and related operators	8	7,1
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	8	7,1
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	7	6,3
Other associate professionals	6	5,4
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	5	4,5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5	4,5
Technicians and associate professionals	4	3,6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	4	3,6
Other craft and related trades workers	4	3,6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4	3,6
Office clerks	3	2,7
Machine operators and assemblers	3	2,7
Teaching professionals	2	1,8
Life science and health associate professionals	2	1,8
Clerks	2	1,8
Drivers and mobile plant operators	2	1,8
Elementary occupations	2	1,8
Armed forces	1	0,9

Number of reports 2004

Professionals	1	0,9
Life science and health professionals	1	0,9
Other professionals	1	0,9
Craft and related trades workers	1	0,9
Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers	1	0,9
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	1	0,9
Unknown	2	1,8
Total	112	100,0

More than 50% of reports of occupational lung disorders by occupational physicians are contributed by the manufacturing industry and the construction industry. These are industries in which different factors attributing to lung disorders can be found (respiratory allergens, inorganic dust, allergens). A decrease can be seen in the health care industry. This is due to a decrease in the number of reports of TBC (Mantoux test), laboratory animal allergy and latex allergy.