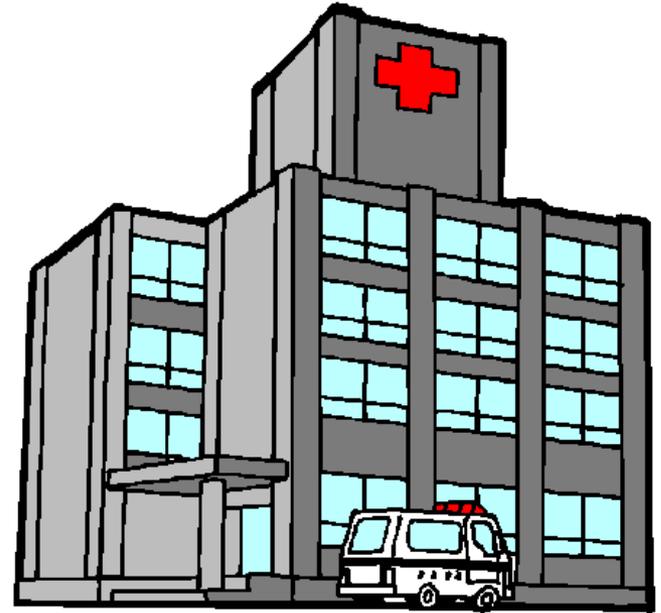


Types of Claims



Types of Claims

- Traumatic Injury
- Occupational Disease
 - Basic
 - Extended
- Death Claims
 - Traumatic
 - Exposure
 - Consequential to accepted claim
 - Death gratuity for injuries incurred in connection with service with an armed force
- Consequential Injury



Traumatic Injury

- A traumatic injury (TI) is defined as:
 - A wound or other condition of the body caused by a specific event or series of events or incidents within a single work day or work shift. A traumatic injury is identifiable as to time and place of occurrence and member or function of the body affected.
- Examples: dog bite, knee strain after a trip and fall, neck strain after an auto accident, or a broken ankle after a slip on ice
- Form CA-1 (Notice of Traumatic Injury) should be completed by the injured employee and an agency supervisor or injury compensation specialist.



Occupational Disease

- An occupational disease (OD) is defined as:
 - A condition produced in the work environment over a period longer than one workday or shift. It may result from systemic infection, repeated stress or strain or conditions of the work environment.
- OWCP separates occupational disease claims into two types:
 - Basic
 - Extended
- Form CA-2 (Notice of Occupational Disease) should be completed by the injured employee and an agency supervisor or injury compensation specialist.



Occupational Disease - Basic

- In these type of claims, the work exposure and the medical condition are well established and the relationship between them is apparent. These cases can be adjudicated with an initial request for information and perhaps a follow-up query for clarification. Some will clearly address all five basic requirements and may be adjudicated if all necessary evidence is in file.
- Examples:
 - A claim for carpal tunnel syndrome from a postal letter-sorting machine operator where medical tests establish the diagnosis.
 - Tendonitis of the shoulder which developed from the duties of a Transportation Security Administration worker from lifting heavy luggage over several days/months.

Occupational Disease - Extended

- In these types of claims, comprehensive factual and medical development is required because the nature of exposure is in question, the diagnosis is not clearly identified, and/or the relationship of the condition to the exposure is not obvious.
- Second opinion examinations are often required in these claims before a decision can be made on entitlement
- Examples:
 - Hearing loss due to continuous noise exposure
 - Asbestos-related illnesses
 - Stress-related conditions (cardiac, emotional, gastrointestinal)

Death Claims

- Traumatic - the result of a traumatic injury. An example would be death upon impact in a car accident.
- Exposure - the result of prolonged exposure to work factors. An example would be employee who was exposed to asbestos for years during employment and died of mesothelioma.
- Consequential - begins as a traumatic injury or occupational disease, but the claimant has passed away as a consequence of his or her injury/illness.

Consequential Injury

- Occurs because of weakness or impairment caused by a work related injury, and it may affect the same part of the body as the original injury or a different area altogether.
- For example:
 - A claimant with an accepted knee injury may limp for a number of years. The limping causes internal derangement in the other knee and this constitutes a consequential injury.

Questions

If you have an injury that was caused by a specific event or series of events within a single work day or work shift, would that be considered a:

- a) Traumatic Injury requiring Form CA-1
- b) Occupational Disease requiring Form CA-2

Questions

There are two separate types of occupational disease claims, Basic and Extended. If an injury caused hearing loss due to continuous noise exposure, would that be classified as:

a)Basic

b)Extended

Questions

A death claim can be the result of which of the following:

- a) Prolonged exposure to work factors
- b) A death which is consequential to an original traumatic injury or occupational disease
- c) A traumatic injury
- d) All of the above

Take Away Tips

- 1) A traumatic injury (TI) is defined as a wound or other condition of the body caused by a specific event or series of events or incidents within a single work day or work shift. Form CA-1 should be used to provide notice of a traumatic injury.
- 2) An occupational disease (OD) is defined as a condition produced in the work environment over a period longer than one workday or shift. Form CA-2 should be used to provide notice of an occupational disease.
- 3) Death claims can be the result of a traumatic injury, prolonged exposure, or a consequence of an initial TI or OD condition.
- 4) A consequential injury occurs because of weakness or impairment caused by a work related injury. It may affect the same part of the body as the original injury or a different area altogether.