

Table 4.2 Summary of results for eye injury

Risk factor	Condition	Finding	Group ^a	Summary sheet number ^b
Eye protection	Eye injuries (impact, blunt force, foreign bodies)	Eye injury is associated with lack of eye protection, often occurs at work and is particularly prominent in young men. The use of eye protection leads to a marked decrease in eye injuries.	1	127
Eye protection	Chemical injury	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Eye protection	Radiation	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Occupation	Eye injury (impact, blunt force, foreign bodies)	Eye injury is a common hazard in certain jobs, and is particularly prominent in males between 20 and 34 years. Foreign bodies in the eye are the most common work-related injury. Regular wearing of appropriate eye protection can reduce the incidence of eye injury (see summary table 135).	1	135
Occupation	Chemical injury	Chemical injury to the eye is the second-most common cause of eye trauma, after foreign bodies. Males are more at risk from this type of injury than females.	1	137
Occupation	Radiation	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Sport	Impact/blunt force injury	A large proportion of injuries occur during sporting activity, with young men being most at risk. The sports resulting in the most number of injuries usually reflect their popularity in the country in question, rather than their inherent danger, although sports using hard, small balls warrant particular caution. Eye injury is less likely to occur in established sports with compulsory and well-designed eye protection.	1	139
Sport	Foreign bodies	Activities such as walking or running near roads may carry a small risk to eye health due to the potential for metallic foreign bodies to be projected from the road by passing cars.	2	140
Sport	Chemical injury	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Sport	Radiation	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Assault	Eye injury (impact, blunt force, foreign bodies, chemicals)	The type of eye injury resulting from an assault depends on the method of assault. Blunt trauma was the most common type of injury. Most assaults, particularly chemical assaults, result in serious injury or blindness. Further studies would be required to evaluate the severity and incidence of eye trauma from assault in Australia.	1	143
Assault	Radiation	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Alcohol consumption	Impact/blunt force injury	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Alcohol consumption	Foreign bodies	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Alcohol consumption	Chemical injury	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Alcohol consumption	Radiation	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Home environment	Impact/blunt force injury	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Home environment	Foreign bodies	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Home environment	Chemical injury	No relevant studies found	7	NA
Home environment	Radiation	No relevant studies found	7	NA

a Groups are as follows:

- Group 1 — Clear association/causality
- Group 2 — Possible association/causality (more research needed)
- Group 3 — Lack of association/causality
- Group 4 — Possible lack of association/causality (more research needed)
- Group 5 — Conflicting results
- Group 6 — Possible protection
- Group 7 — No studies

b Summary sheets number refers to the results tables in Appendix 3.