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SSI [9,22].

## Methods

### Study design and setting

A cross-sectional study was conducted in Mekelle City, Ethiopia, from August 2013 to March 2014. The study was conducted in the Mekelle City, Ethiopia.

### Study population and sampling techniques

The study population consisted of all SSI workers in Mekelle City. A total of 774 workers were included in the study. The study was conducted in Mekelle City, Ethiopia.

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### Data collection technique and data quality control

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was pre-tested and validated. The data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was pre-tested and validated. The data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was pre-tested and validated.

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### Data management and analysis

Data were managed and analyzed using STATA version 12. The data were managed and analyzed using STATA version 12. The data were managed and analyzed using STATA version 12.

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### Ethical consideration

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Mekelle University. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Mekelle University. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Mekelle University.

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## Results

### Socio-demographic and lifestyle characteristics of the respondents

A total of 758 SSI workers were included in the study. The study was conducted in Mekelle City, Ethiopia. The study population consisted of all SSI workers in Mekelle City. A total of 758 workers were included in the study. The study was conducted in Mekelle City, Ethiopia.

### Occupational characteristics of the respondents

The study population consisted of all SSI workers in Mekelle City. A total of 601 workers were included in the study. The study was conducted in Mekelle City, Ethiopia. The study population consisted of all SSI workers in Mekelle City. A total of 601 workers were included in the study.

156 (20.6%), 146 (19.3%), 456 (60.2%) (T = 2).

### Magnitude and characteristics of the occupational injuries

SSI 58.2%, 441 (58.2%), 218 (49.4%), 91 (20.6%), 59 (13.4%), 307 (69.6%), 134 (30.4%) (T = 3).

### Predictors of occupational injuries

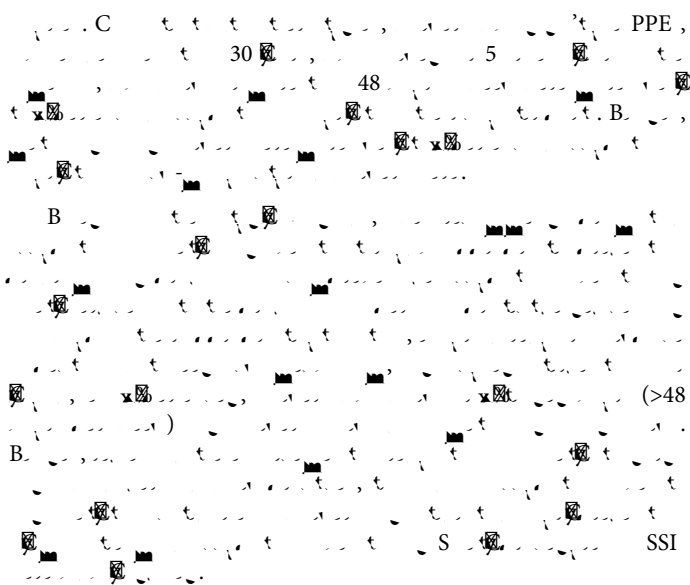
PPE, SSI, PPE [AOR=3.43, 95%CI: 2.39-4.94], PPE [AOR=2.89, 95%CI: 1.88-4.43], 5 [AOR=2.73, 95%CI: 1.92-3.87], 48 [AOR=3.17, 95%CI: 2.07-4.85], 2.34 [AOR=2.34, 95%CI: 1.39-3.92]

(T = 4).

### Discussions

SSI, M, 2013, <5, M (97.10%), SSI, SSI 58.2%, N, G, E, [9], G [7], I [6], [2], -0.028 T -1.

Occupational injuries and associated factors among small-scale industry workers in Mekelle City, Northern Ethiopia. *Occup Med Health Aff* 3: 197. doi:[10.4172/2329-6879.1000197](https://doi.org/10.4172/2329-6879.1000197)



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