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<p>Epidemiological analysis of the profile of traffic accidents related to work in Brazil, 2009 to 2016</p>
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Objective: To analyze the traffic accident data related to work, incidence, recurrent injuries and the affected people profile.

Methodology: Descriptive retrospective quantitative study based on secondary public data, elaborated between 2009 to 2016. The information referring the numbers of Accidents of Work were extracted from Statistical Yearbooks of the Brazilian Social Security, prepared by Secretary of Social Security. Only data of accidents with Communication of Accidents of Work registered in the National Institute of Social Security were used. Data from the Economically Active Population were taken from surveys produced by the National Household Sample Survey, realized by Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics.

Results: The incidence (N° of Accidents/100,000 Economically Active People) increased from 88.17 to 105.40, varying 19.54% in the period. The highest incidence occurred in 2014 (108.80) and the lowest in 2009 (88.17). The most frequent lesions, following the standardization of the International Classification of Diseases, were: Leg fracture, including ankle (S82), Dislocation, sprain and distension of joints and ligaments at the ankle and foot (S93) and Fracture at hand wrist level (S62). 69,480, 51,470 and 47,490, respectively, were recorded. It was observed that men aged 20 to 29 years represented the highest risk group, with 22.84% of the total cases.

Conclusion: Traffic accidents related to work had an increase in their incidence, a relevant fact when analyzing the main age group affected, which represents a significant portion of the Brazilian workforce.