



Ergonomics Training

For the field, laboratory, and office

Environmental Health & Safety

The NATIONAL PUBLIC HONORS College





What is Ergonomics?

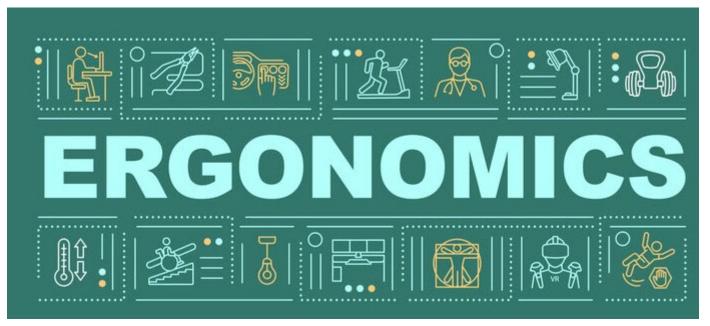
- The science and practice of designing tasks and workplaces considering our capabilities and limitations
- Fitting the work to the person; if a good fit is achieved, the stresses on people are reduced, creating a more comfortable and efficient workspace.







 Ergonomics injuries account for 35% of all worker's compensation injuries in the United States. The goal of this tutorial is to identify injuries common to employees who work in the Physical Plant, an office, and/or laboratory setting.







Musculoskeletal/cumulative Trauma Disorders

- A musculoskeletal disorder is discomfort of the muscles, ligaments, tendons, joints or nerves which could include strain, sprain, or inflammation which can accumulate over time.
- Microtrauma can heal over time, but if we continuously repeat the trauma faster than the healing process can work, an MSD/CT injury will occur.





Symptoms of Musculoskeletal Disorders

MSDs

Signs

- Decreased range of motion
- Deformity
- Decreased grip strength
- Loss of muscle function

Symptoms

- Pain
- Numbness
- Tingling
- Burning
- Cramping
- Stiffness





Examples of injuries we could face:

- Back, neck, wrist strains from lifting heavy objects, sitting for long periods, and typing.
- Strains in the back from standing for long periods of time
- Loss of grip or feeling in hands from operating heavy equipment





Why do we care?

- A 2018 study in the U.S. found that ergonomic improvements resulted in:
 - 75% reduction in lost workdays
 - 48% decrease in employee turnover

MSD/CT injuries can be controlled through ergonomic interventions!





Ergonomic Risk Factors

- These 6 ergonomic risk factors should be avoided when possible
 - Note: many situations will expose you to more than one risk factor at a time.







Ways to reduce risk injury

- Change the way you work
- Change the environment in which you work
- Use equipment to aid in tasks





Change how you work:

- Lift Heavy objects with your knees, not back
- Transport heavy objects with a cart
- Place heavy objects on shelves knee to shoulder height to avoid lifting from levels too high or too low







Change how you work:

- Check your posture throughout the day, make sure to keep posture neutral
- Stand and stretch every hour when sitting at a desk for prolonged periods
- Take multiple breaks when completing repetitive actions
- Use stools at lab benches to avoid prolonged standing

Office Ergonomics: Seven Points to Look At





Equipment that supports workplace ergonomics







Summary

 Musculoskeletal Injury risk can be reduced with method changes, equipment use, and environmental changes. Work smarter, not harder!

