

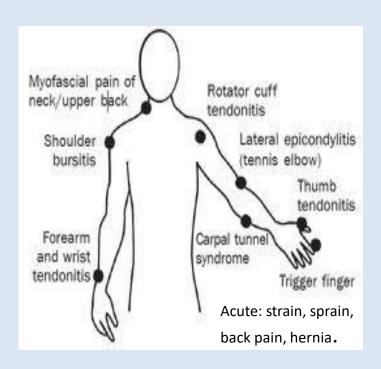
Office Ergonomics

Controlling Stressors to Prevent Musculoskeletal Injuries

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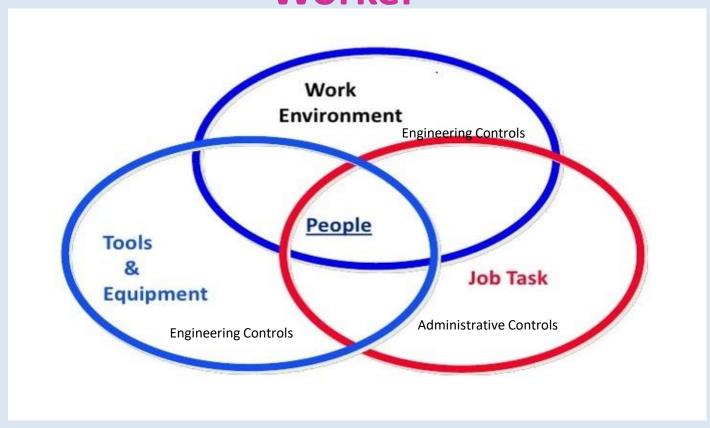
What is a musculoskeletal disorder?



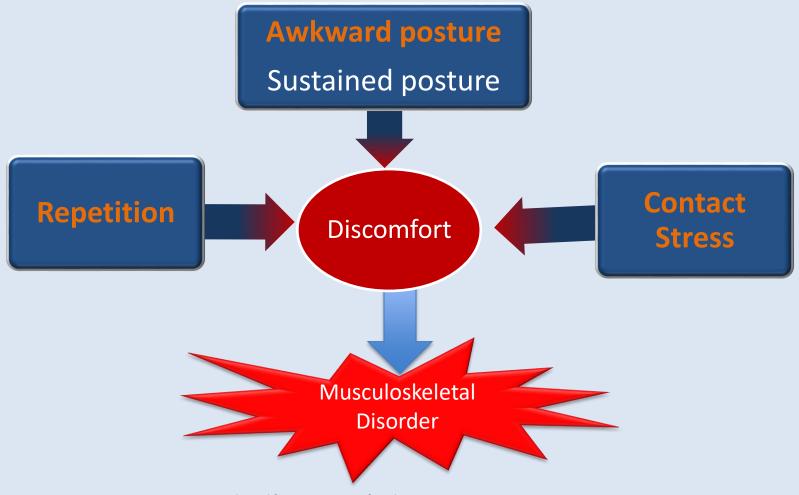
MSDs are soft-tissue injuries caused by sudden or sustained exposure to repetitive motion, force, vibration, and awkward positions. These disorders can affect the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints and cartilage.

Musculoskeletal discomfort can occur anywhere in the body and typically is not caused by a single traumatic event, but is due to micro trauma to tissues that does not heal during rest.

ERGONOMICS = Controlling the Exposure to those Stressors = Fitting the Task to the Worker



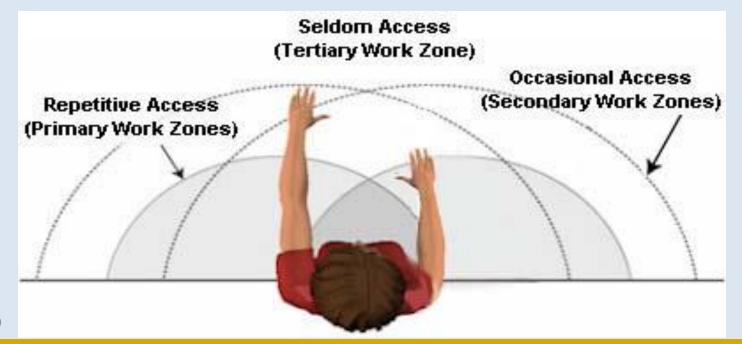
Common Ergonomic Risk Factors

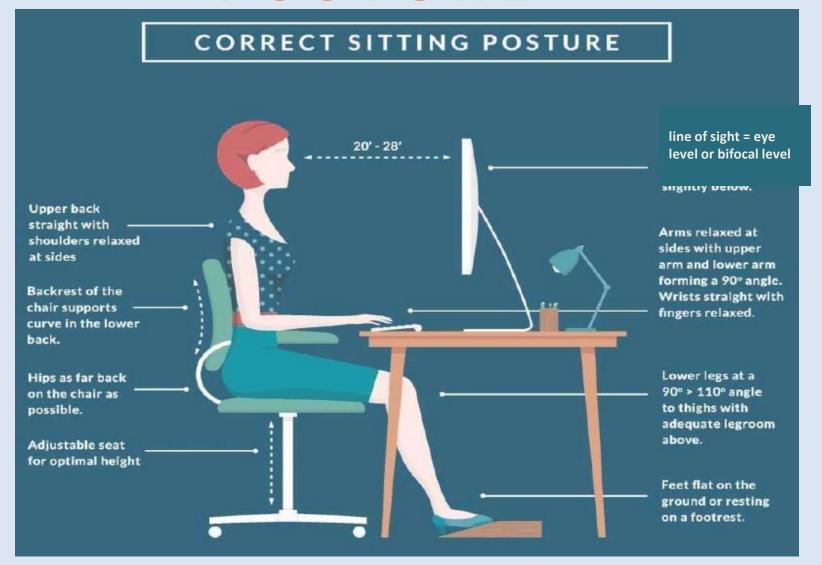


Workstation design and layout considerations

Work Zones

- 1. Primary (Frequent reaches): w/in or close to same area/level as typing
- 2. Secondary (Infrequent reaches)
- **3. Tertiary Zone** (Occasional reaches)

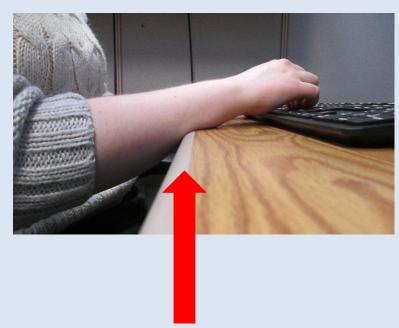




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Contact Stress

Contact stress is pressure on the body by a hard edge/surface. This can reduce circulation and obstruct nerve signals leading to swelling, tingling or discomfort.



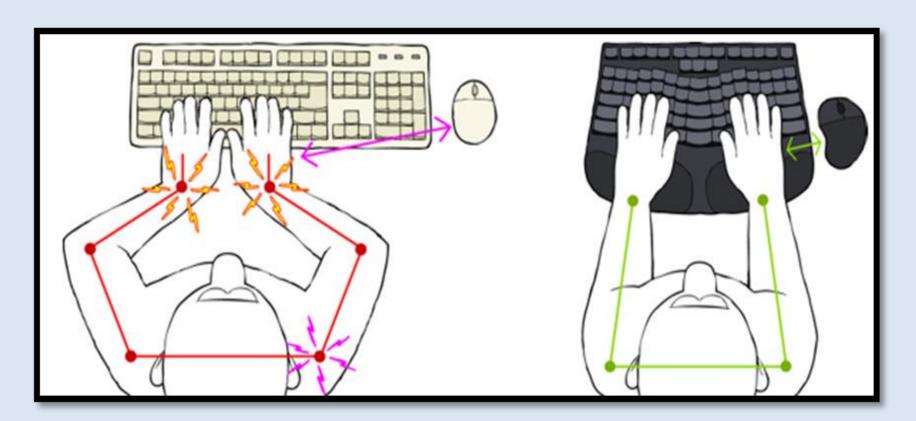
Hard desk edge against forearm.



Front edge of seat against calf.



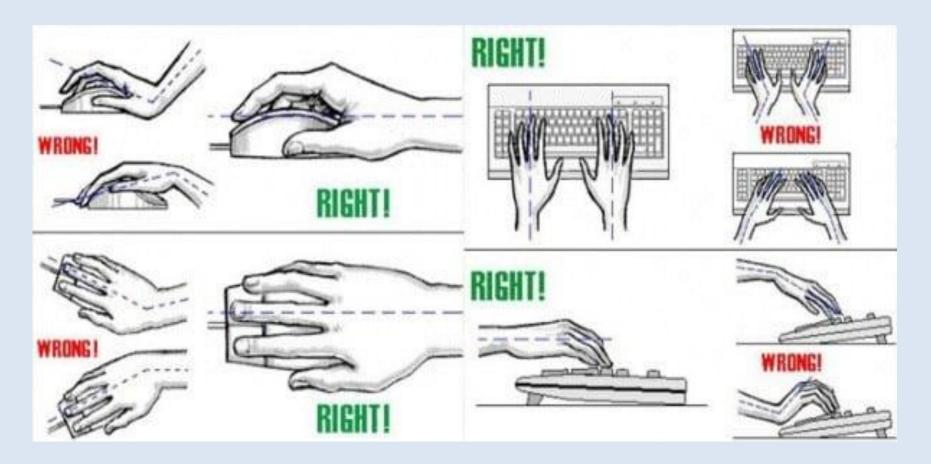
Awkward Posture Neutral Posture





Awkward Posture

Neutral Posture Awkward Posture



Keyboard Trays







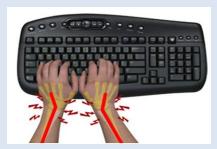
- Shared workstation,
- Typing surface too low or too far from body

BAD





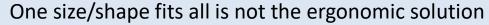
Do I need an ergonomic keyboard?

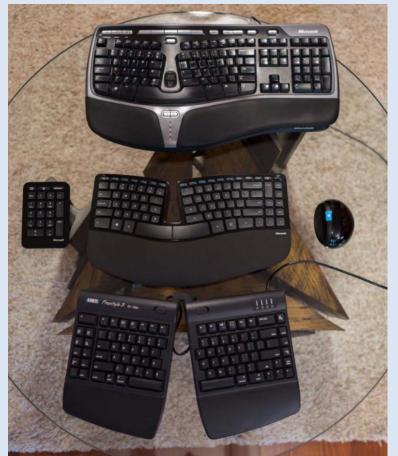


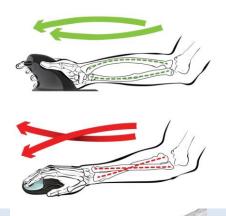


Ergonomic keyboards do one thing:
Prevent ulnar deviation







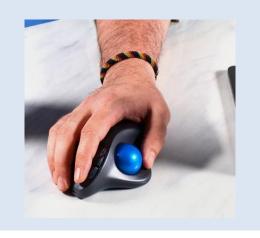






VERTICAL

Or a Mouse?







HORIZONTAL

MONITOR POSITIONING

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Height and Glare Considerations

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DUAL MONITORS

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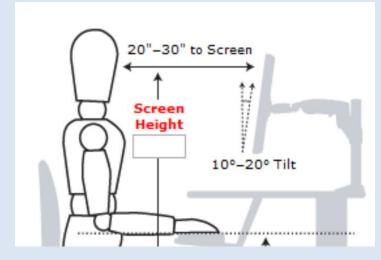


Use if monitors are used nearly equally



Use if the in-line monitor is used majority of the time

HEIGHT OF MONITOR IS THE SAME, WHETHER SINGLE OR DOUBLE



LINE OF SIGHT, not straight viewing



Sitting Position at Home



Sitting Position at Home



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Sitting Position at Home



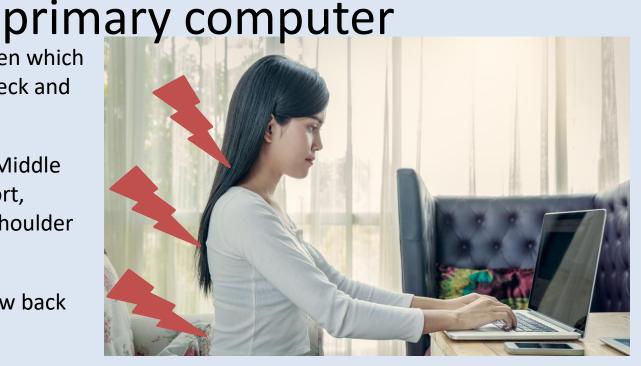
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Common discomfort producing postures when using a laptop as a

Head down to view screen which is too low: Headache, neck and shoulder discomfort.

Arms reaching forward: Middle and upper back discomfort, especially between the shoulder blades.

Lack of back support: Low back and hip discomfort.



Controlling

Posture and Contact Stress

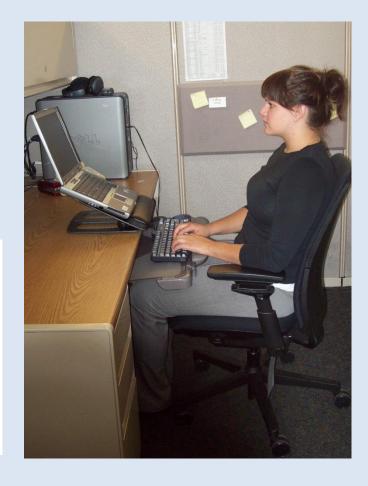
with Laptop Use

 Peripheral keyboard and mouse

 Raise laptop screen to line of sight

 Adjust chair and working surface as before





Controlling Repetition (and sustained posture)

BREAKS

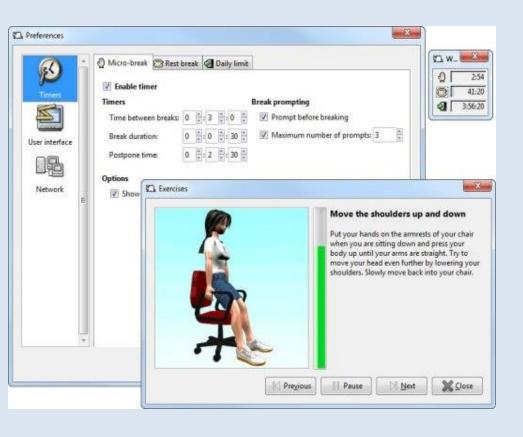
- Get out of your chair and walk.
- Alternate typing tasks with other tasks.
- Take stretch breaks every 20-30 minutes.

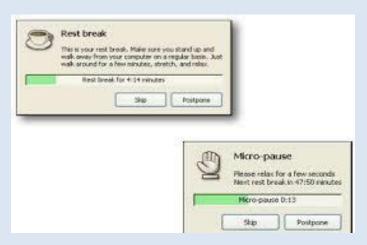
EYE BREAKS

- Lubricate: blink, yawn, close
- Exercise: rotate
- 20-20-20 focus change:
 Every 20 minutes, take a 20-second break and focus
 your eyes on something at least 20 feet away.

REST BREAK SOFTWARE

WorkRave Break Software







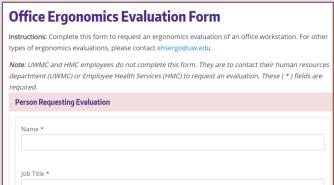
Computer user discomfort reports

| Discomfort | Commonly caused by |
|-------------------|---|
| Headache | Monitor height/distance not ideal |
| Neck Pain | Incorrect monitor height |
| Arm/Shoulder Pain | Extended reach to keyboard/mouse/other |
| Shoulder tension | Keyboard and mouse too high |
| Forearm/elbow | Clawing of the scroll wheel |
| Wrist | Awkward posture during typing, contact pressure |
| Low back | Unsupported feet, chair not adjusted to fit, incorrect tilt |

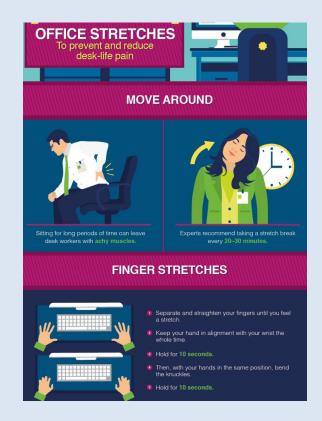
RESOURCES

https://www.ehs.washington.edu/workplace/ergonomics





 Sample Ergonomic Equipment in the Access Technology Center (ATC) located at Mary Gates Hall Room 064 https://ergo-plus.com/infographic-officestretches-prevent-reduce-desk-life-pain/



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