Ergonomics

Healthcare Workers





Session Objectives

You will be able to:

- Identify ergonomic risk factors in your job
- Recognize musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) signs and symptoms
- Lift and carry objects safely
- Take other precautions specific to your job to prevent ergonomic injuries

What You Need to Know

- What ergonomics is and why it is important
- What MSDs are and how you could be at risk
- Symptoms of injuries and what to do about them
- Safe lifting technique
- Ergonomic safety precautions for each task you perform on the job

What Is Ergonomics and Why Is It Important?

- Ergonomics fits jobs to people
- It helps prevent injuries

Musculoskeletal Disorders

MSDs involve injuries to:

- Muscles
- Nerves
- Tendons and ligaments
- Joints
- Cartilage



Major Risk Factors

- Repetition
- Force
- Awkward postures
- Contact stress
- Vibration

MSD Hazards on the Job

- Housekeeping, laundry, and food service
- Patient care
- Maintenance
- Central supply
- Office



MSD Signs and Symptoms

- Back and neck: shooting pain, stiffness
- Shoulders: pain, stiffness, loss of mobility
- Arms and legs: shooting pain, numbness
- Elbow and knee joints: pain, swelling, stiffness



MSD Signs and Symptoms (cont.)

- Hands and wrists: pain, swelling, numbness
- Fingers: pain, loss of strength or mobility
- Thumbs: pain at the base
- Feet and toes: numbress, stiffness, burning sensation

Be sure to report any signs or symptoms of MSDs to your supervisor right away and seek prompt medical treatment

Basic MSD Prevention: Safe Lifting Technique

- Plan your lift
- Stand close to the load
- Squat down
- Get a firm grasp
- Lift with your legs
- Keep the object close to your body



Basic MSD Prevention: Safe Lifting Technique (cont.)

- Carrying
- Unloading



MSD Risks and Basic Prevention

Do you understand the information presented so far?



Planning Patient Lifts

- Get help if necessary
- Stretch briefly
- Select the method and equipment you'll use
- Lock the bed or chair
- Decide on your route
- Explain your plan to the patient



Lifting Patients Safely

Helping patients:

- Sit up in bed
- Stand up



Lifting Patients Safely (cont.)

Helping patients:

- Sit down
- Get up from the floor



Lifting Patients Safely (cont.)

- Bed to chair, chair to bed, or chair to chair
- Lateral transfer



Lifting Patients Safely (cont.)

- Chair to exam table
- Repositioning in bed



Handling Carts Safely

- Place heavy and frequently used items within easy reach
- Remove unnecessary items
- Balance loads
- Push, don't pull



Transporting Portable Equipment

- Rolling devices
- Obstacles
- Medical equipment
- Oxygen tanks



Managing Liquid Transfers

Housekeepers should:

- Use buckets with casters
- Use a hose to fill buckets
- Make sure casters roll easily
- Use proper lifting technique to empty buckets
- Get help emptying buckets if necessary

Managing Liquid Transfers (cont.)

Kitchen workers should:

- Use proper lifting and carrying techniques
- Use elevated faucets or hoses to fill large pots with water
- Use ladles or saucepans to empty pots
- Get help lifting or shifting heavy pots and pans

Selecting and Using Hand Tools to Prevent Injury

- Make sure handle fits your grip
- Use firm but comfortable grip
- Choose the lightest tool
- Select tools that have minimal vibration
- Keep tool blades sharp



Handling Heavy Bags

- Use a materials handling device
- Slide bags on and off carts
- Get help lifting large, heavy bags



Loading and Unloading Laundry

- Handle only a few items at a time
- Brace your body against the machine when lifting
- Brace with one hand, while using the other to pull knotted items free
- Use a cart to transport heavy baskets or bags

Housekeeping Precautions

- Use carts to transport supplies
- Avoid bending or twisting
- Alternate tasks
- Clean objects at waist level whenever possible
- Push with the leading edge when dusting
- Work spray triggers with index and middle fingers

Housekeeping Precautions (cont.)

- Mopping and sweeping
- Kneeling
- Scrubbing
- Vacuuming



Sit Properly to Reduce Strain on Your Back

- Sit up straight
- Lean back
- Keep your chair close to the work surface
- Turn with your whole body
- Hold paperwork upright



Sit Properly to Reduce Strain on Your Back (cont.)

- Adjust your chair and work surface
- Arrange your work area to minimize reaching and bending
- Position your computer correctly
- Maintain a neutral position while keyboarding
- Change positions regularly

Preventing Ergonomic Injuries on the Job

• Do you understand the information about preventing ergonomic injuries?



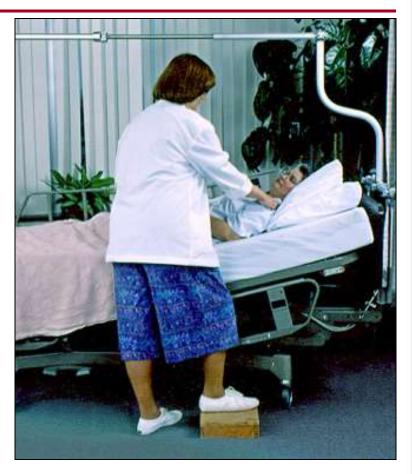
Take Good Care of Your Back

- Wear proper shoes
- Practice good posture
- Get regular exercise
- Sleep on a firm mattress
- Try to keep your weight down
- Don't overexert



Don't Ignore Back Problems or Other Injuries

- Tell your supervisor
- Seek medical treatment
- Follow your doctor's advice



Key Points to Remember

- Make sure you can recognize MSD symptoms
- Be aware of ergonomic risk factors
- Take proper precautions to prevent injuries
- Report any symptoms immediately and seek medical treatment