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Title	Office Ergonomics
Ref	Tat_RL_2016_502

OFFICE ERGONOMICS

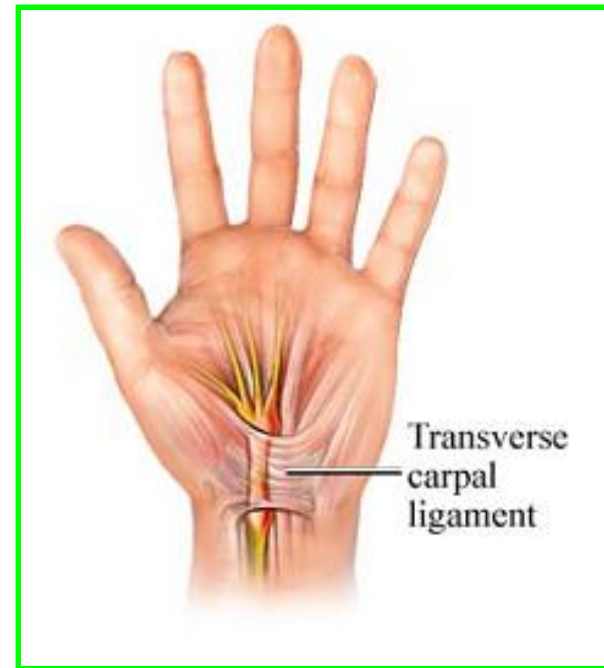


Why Ergonomics ?

To Prevent disorders of the soft-tissues
such as muscles, tendons, nerves, blood vessels, & joints.

Common Office Environment Disorders:

- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
- Tendonitis
- Back Strain/Sprain
- ...and others



Symptoms

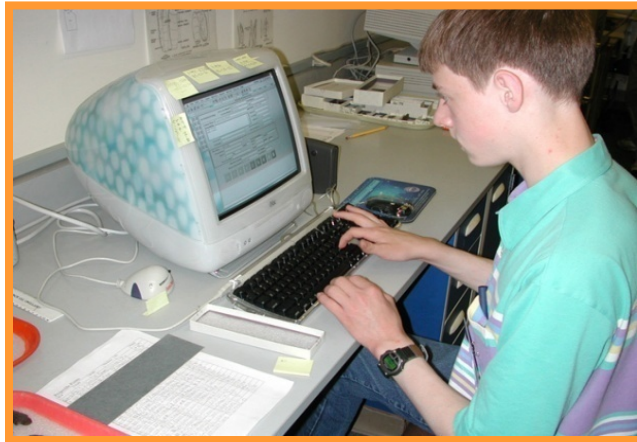


- Numbness
- Burning
- Pain/Aching
- Tingling
- Cramping
- Stiffness
- Tightness
- Decreased range of motion
- Deformity
- Decreased grip strength
- Loss of function

If you experience these symptoms, you may want to request additional ergonomic assistance.

Key Risk Factors

Awkward Postures



+



Force

Risk Factors



While each risk factor is significant; discomfort or injury is more likely to develop when two or more factors are combined

And
the risk exposure is sustained over time.

Ergonomic Assessment

Additional Benefits:

- Improve comfort
- Decrease fatigue
- Enhance job satisfaction
- Increase productivity
- Extend work life
- Protect enjoyment of many life activities



Minimize Risk Factors

Posture



Repetition



The Goal of an ergonomics self-assessment is to help you identify AND reduce, eliminate, or safely manage potential risk factors in your work environment.

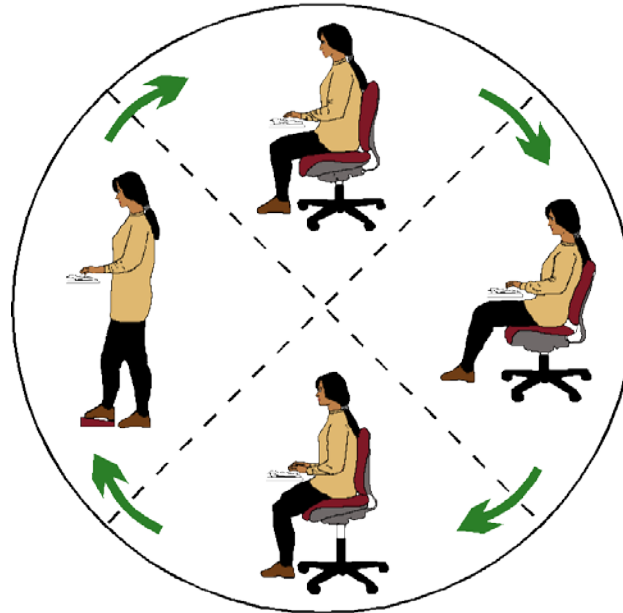


Force



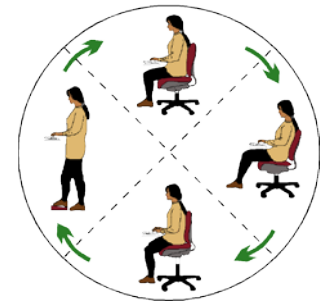
Time

Minimize Awkward Postures



Use "Neutral Posture" at the Computer & Other Equipment

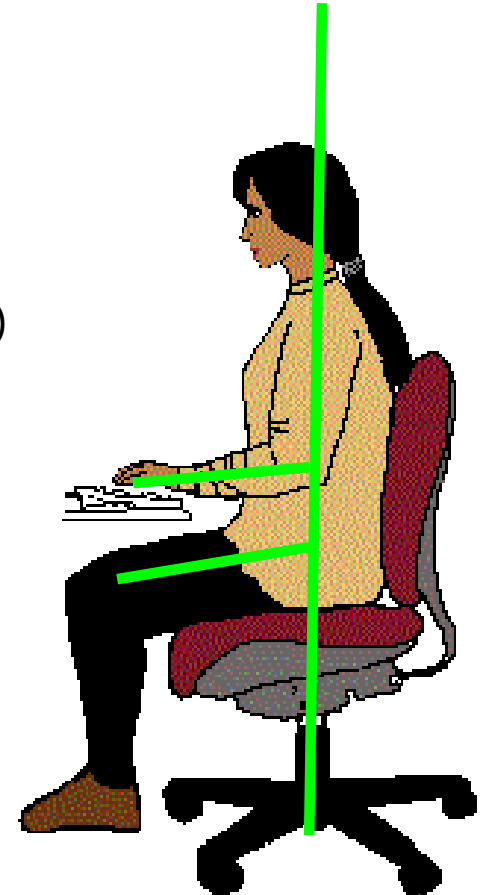
BASIC NEUTRAL



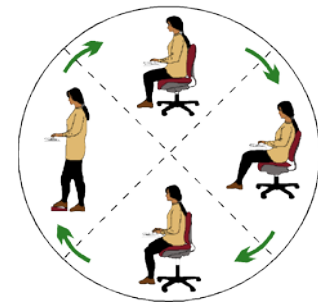
Neutral posture:

- Back supported by the chair back
- Ears, Shoulders, Elbows, Hips vertically aligned
- Elbows, hips, knees bent at near-right angles (90° – 105°)
- Feet flat on the floor or footrest

The basic neutral position most lab personnel should utilize a majority of the time they spend seated at the computer or other equipment.



Back Relief

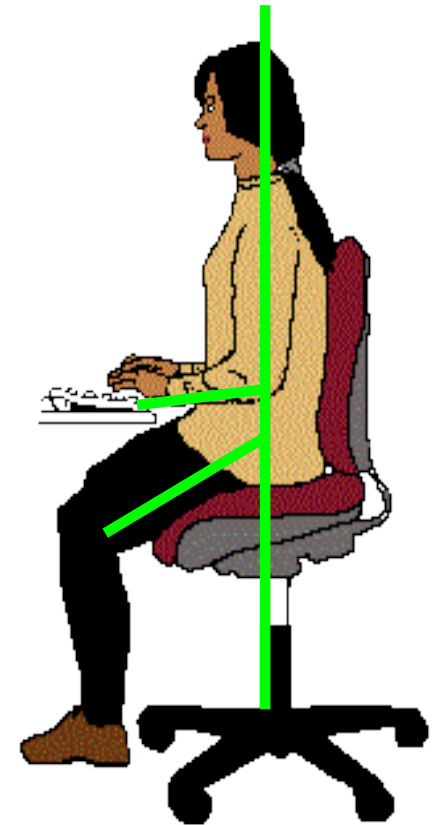


Forward tilt posture:

Raise the chair height a few inches and tilt the front downward slightly (8° - 10°)

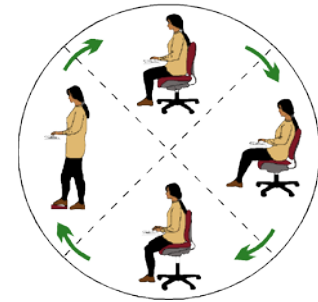
Opens hip angle allowing legs to support some weight.

Not recommended if you have knee or foot problems.



May be used occasionally throughout the day by most people; but is not recommended for long periods at a time.

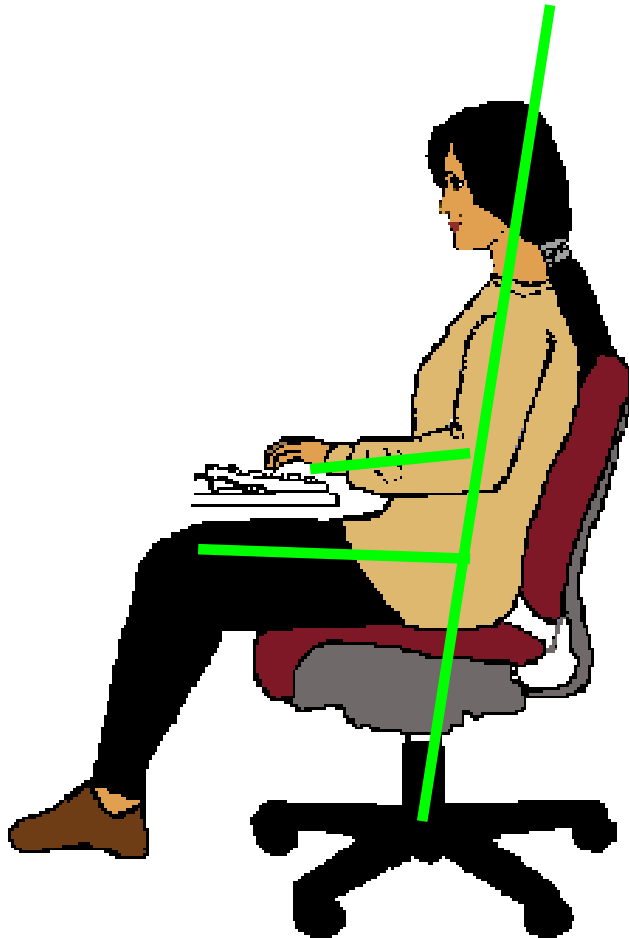
Lower Body Relief



Reclining posture:

Lean back 10° - 20° into the chair's backrest and put your feet out in front of you.

Opens hip and knee angles to help relax back muscles and promotes blood circulation. Leaning back too far can result in an awkward neck posture.

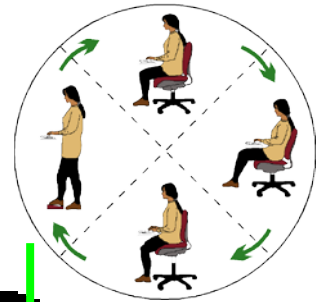
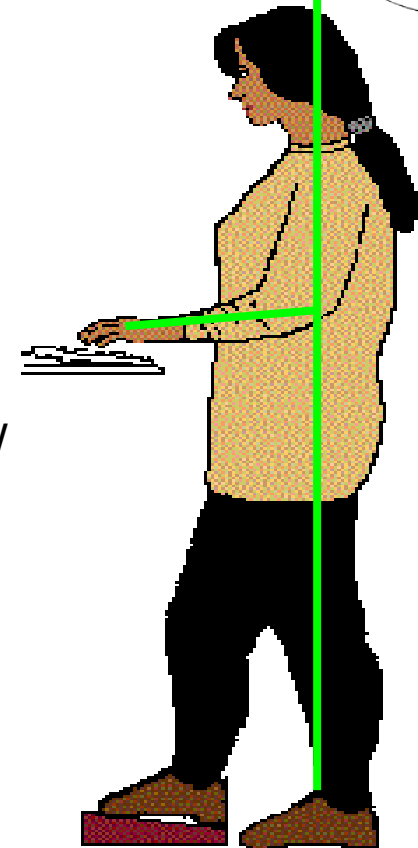


May be used occasionally throughout the day by most people; but not recommended for long periods at a time.

Standing Neutral

Standing posture:

- Provides biggest change in posture
- Good alternative to prolonged sitting
- Can be fatiguing, have chair available
- Prop one foot up on a low footrest to help occasionally shift your weight.



May be used occasionally throughout the day by most people; but not recommended for long periods at a time.

Minimize Awkward Body Position

Adjust Your Chair



Adjust your chair to achieve a neutral position – keep trying, it is an ongoing process!

Fix (or have fixed) a malfunctioning chair

Use a lumbar cushion for additional support or if chair lacks adequate back support or seat is too deep

Pad armrests that are hard or that have square edges

Remove armrests if they contribute to awkward postures

Use a foot rest or keyboard platform to help achieve neutral position if necessary

Minimize Awkward Body Position

Ideal Chair Features

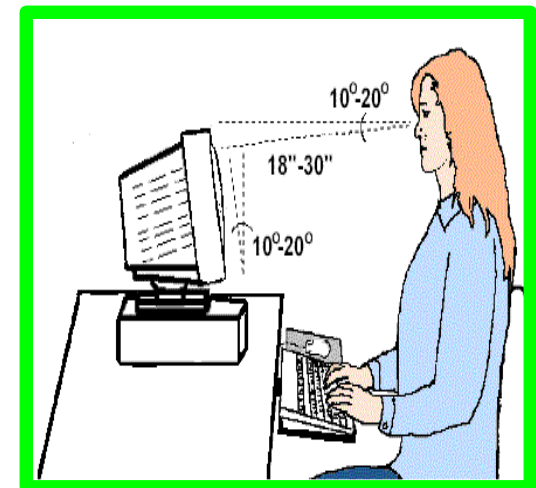
1. 5-Caster Base
2. Height adjustability
3. Seat depth adjustability – either seat slides, back moves fore/aft , or chair is available in numerous sizes
4. Rounded edge to the front of the seat
5. Backrest adjustability – up/down, angle, and flex
6. Armrests are padded and adjustable – up/down, in/out and/or removable



Minimize Awkward Body Postures

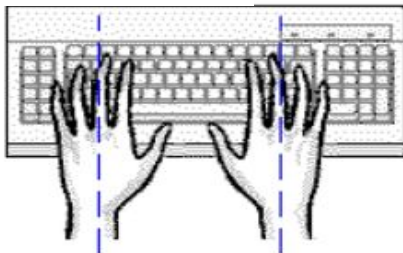
Locate monitor:

- Directly in front of keyboard, no twisting neck or back to view screen
- As far away as possible where material is still easily read. Arm's length or more is desirable
- Top of screen at or slightly below eye level; lower if wearing bi/tri-focal glasses
- At right angle to overhead lights and windows

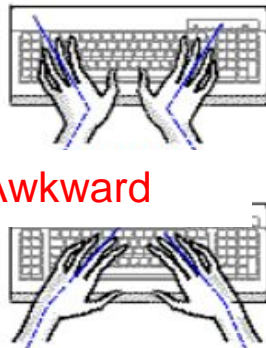


Minimize Awkward Hand & Wrist Postures

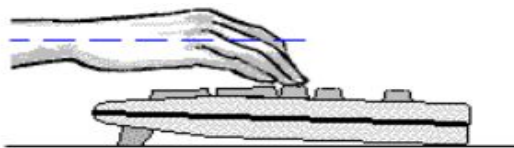
Neutral



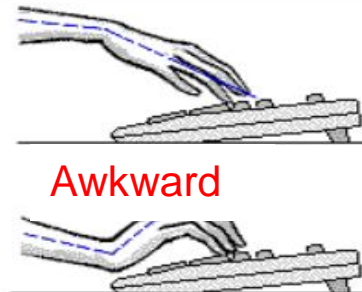
Awkward



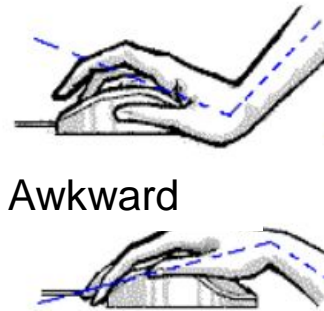
Neutral



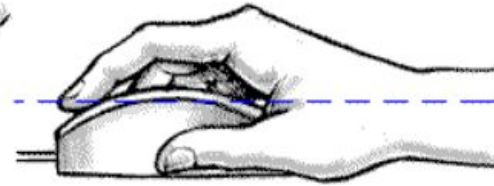
Awkward



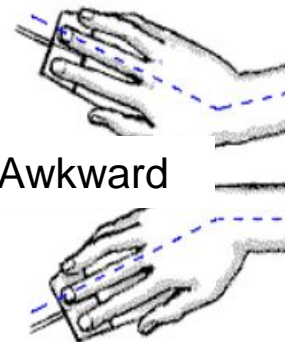
Awkward



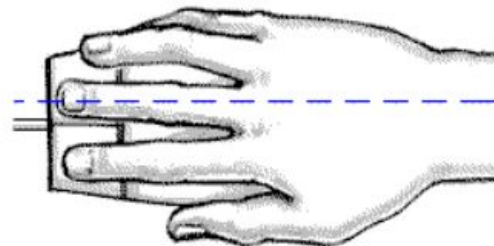
Neutral



Awkward



Neutral



Minimize Awkward Hand & Wrist Postures

When Using Input Devices (Keyboard, mouse, etc.)

- **Proximity** – Items close enough to use while your elbows are aligned between shoulders and hips. No reaching from the shoulder.
- **Angle** – Wrists & forearms parallel to the floor. No forearm or wrist angle.
- **Padding** - No resting on hard edges. Gel wrist rests are helpful.



Minimize Repetitive Motions

Repetitive Motions are those that are repeated every few seconds for extended periods of time.



Repetitive activities are most often a concern when combined with awkward positions, high forces, or significant amounts of time spent at the activity without adequate recovery time.

Minimize Repetitive Motions

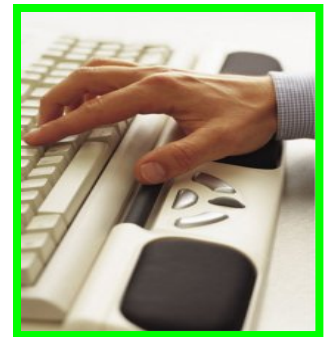
Steps to reduce repetitive motion:

- **Utilize technology** - programmable “hotkeys”, autocorrect, voice recognition, and other software features reduce repetitive keying/mousing.
- **Mechanize** - Use electronic staplers, collators, and other tools for large, repetitive projects.
- **Vary tasks** – Perform repetitive tasks in several small time blocks rather than all at once; perform dissimilar tasks in between.
- **Vary methods**– Periodically switch process flow, switch tools, switch positions, switch hands to perform the same task.

Minimize Repetitive Motions

Additional steps to reduce risks from repetitive motion include alternatives to the standard keyboard and mouse, such as:

- Trackballs
- Vertical mouse
- Rollermouse,
- Natural or Ergonomic keyboards
- Split keyboards



Minimize High Forces

Minimizing awkward postures reduces many of the forces placed on your body during computer use.

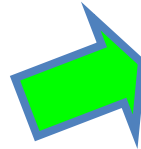
Other steps to reduce forces:

- Avoid resting your wrists against a desk edge
- Do not over-fill file drawers
- On large projects, consider mechanized alternatives to manual comb-binding, stapling or manual physical tasks that are also highly repetitive.
- Follow safe lifting practices at all times.

Safe Lifting Practices

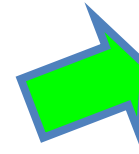


**Get Close to
the Load**



**Bend your
Knees**

**- *Not* your
Back!**



**Use Large Leg
Muscles to
Rise Until
Standing**

Laptop Computers

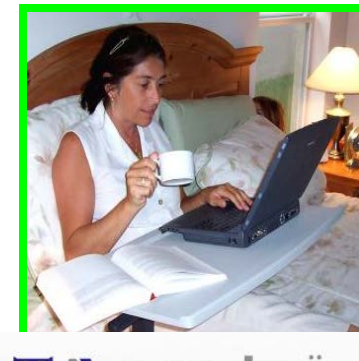
Good ergonomic postures are difficult with a laptop

Full-time users:

- Use separate keyboard and mouse
- Position screen for optimal viewing

Occasional users:

- Position laptop for neutral wrist position
- Angle screen to minimize bending at the back & neck
- Modify your position regularly, especially if feeling discomfort
- Limit time spent on a laptop computer if you can't relieve awkward postures



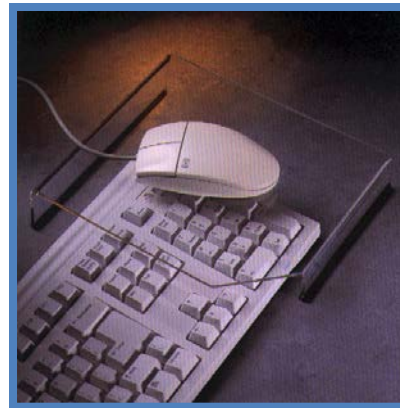
Time — Frequency, Duration & Recovery



Minimize key risk factors
AND
Balance time spent exposed to
risks with adequate recovery
time.

Hints:

1. No "One Right Way" to achieve a neutral posture – experiment with adjusting different elements of your workstation to achieve neutral postures.
2. Adjusting one element of your workstation will affect other aspects. For example, lowering your chair height will change your elbow, wrist, hip and knee angles.
3. Healthy neutral positions can most often be achieved by adjusting existing furniture and equipment. Occasionally different items are helpful or necessary.



Early Intervention is Critical

**Early
Response
Gains
Oppportunity**

- Reduce/Eliminate risks
- Prevent Pain
- Avoid or minimize need for medical treatment
- Happier employees
- Higher productivity
- Financial Savings by avoiding time away from work

Conduct a Self-Assessment



Use the ergonomic assessment form provided on the webpage to guide your through a self-assessment of your work activities.

<http://www.montana.edu/wellness/wellAwards.html>

Questions or Concerns?

