

#### Ergonomics in Your Workspace

How to structure your workplace and workday for lasting physical health!



#### Introduction

- Drew Saenz
- Founder Team Up Health and Fitness
- Exercise & Wellness 2015 ASU
- OSHA Ergonomics certified
- CCFS
- Husband & father

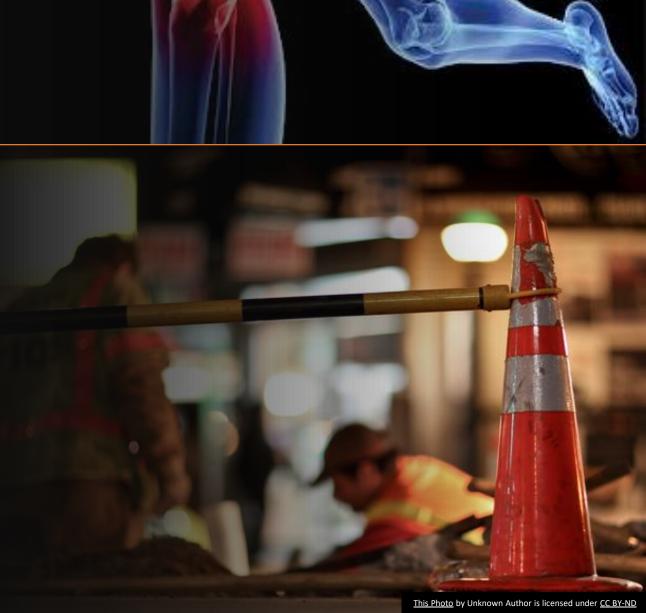
## Todays objective

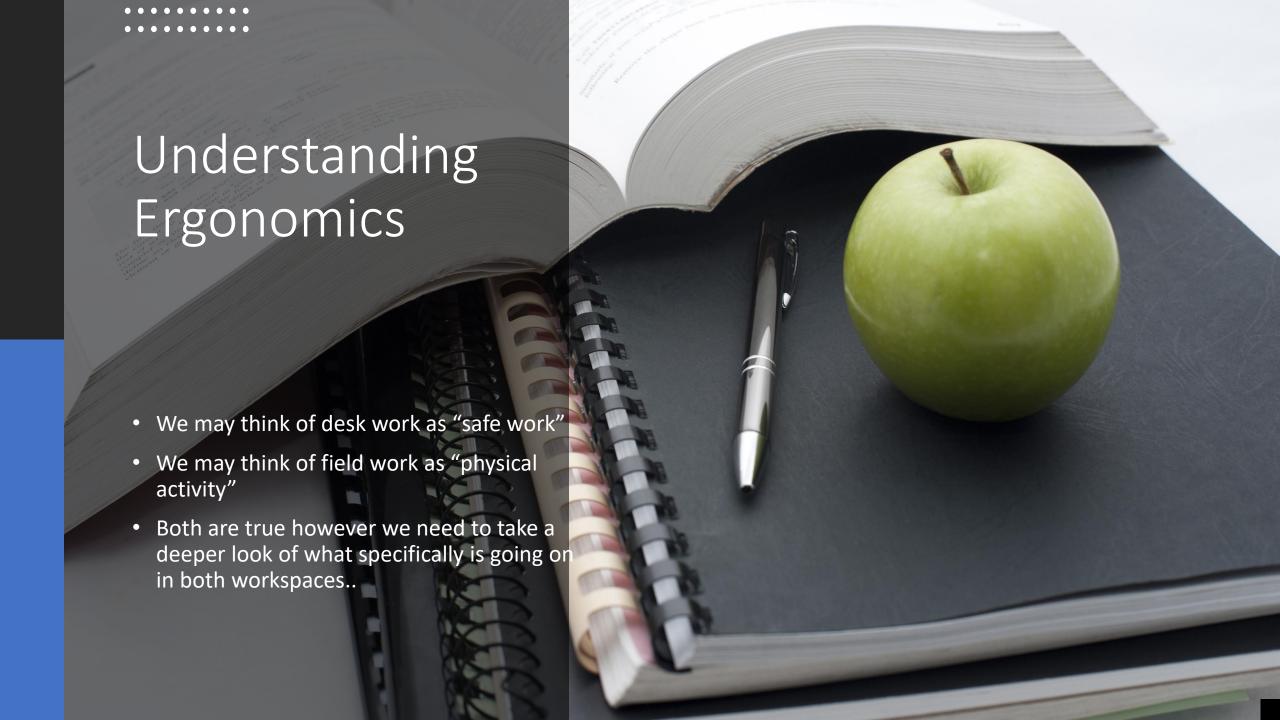
- Understanding modern day ergonomics
- Discuss the specific injuries that impact both desk/office work and physical labor
- Review best practices for workstation set up
- Discuss programs for both office and field employees to improve their daily ergonomic practices



# Understanding Ergonomics

- Ergonomics is the science of designing tools, programming, and the workplace so people can reduce the risk of workrelated injuries.
- Injury prevention programs look at the physical stress of a job as well as environmental factors that impact human comfort and health.





#### Office/Desk Work

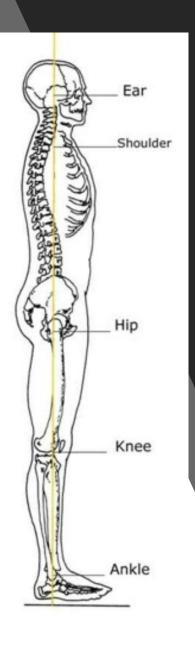
- Occupational injury statics are showing increase in sedentary worker injuries over the past ten years.
- Common issues stems from awkward and improper body position.
- On-going overuse and underuse of certain muscles groups can lead to pain, fatigue, and injury.
- Repetitive movement injuries to keep workers away from work longer than all other occupational injuries or illness.
- Source: Bureau of Labor Statics, National Safety Council



#### Field/Physical Work

- Most common physical work-related injuries include:
  - -Overexertion, bodily reaction (31.4%)
  - -Falls, slips, and trips (26.7%)
  - -Contact with objects/equipment (26.2%)
- Additional injuries include transportation, harmful substances, fire and injury by persons or animals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statics, National Safety Council

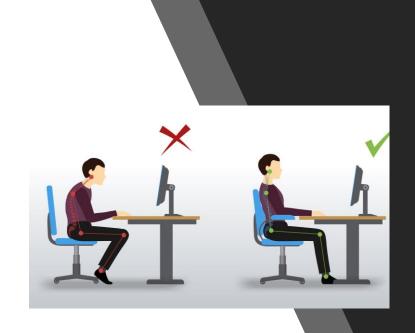


#### Musculoskeletal Disorders

- As you can see simply sitting at a desk or standing can impact neutral posture, and prolonged periods of time increase this impact.
- Without consistent intervention this can lead to chronic conditions such as Repetitive Motion Disorder or Overuse Syndrome.
- MSDs are a serious problem for employers. The economic burden, including workers' compensation costs, lost wages, and lost productivity, is estimated to be between \$45 and \$54 billion annually.
- Source: Bureau of Labor Statics, National Safety Council

# Stages of MSD

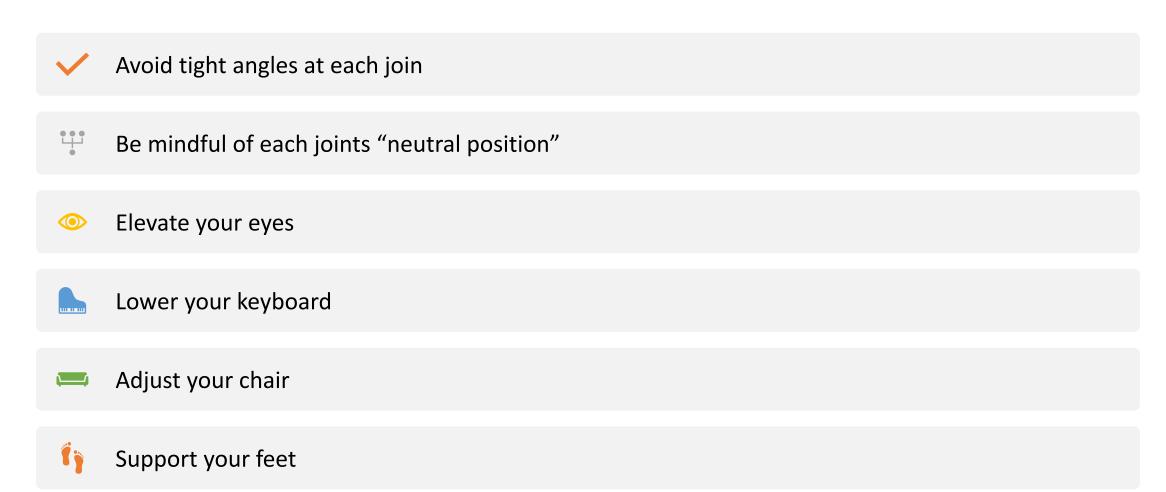
Stage	Symptoms
Early stage	Aching and tiredness of the affected area occur during the work shift but disappear at night and during days off work. There is no reduction of work performance.
Intermediate stage	Aching and tiredness occur early in the work shift and persist at night. The worker may have a reduced capacity for repetitive work.
Late stage	Aching, fatigue, and weakness persist even after resting. The worker experiences sleeplessness and is unable to perform light duties.



#### Workstation Set Up

- **Head** Should be level, not tilted or twisted
- Shoulders Relaxed, elbows close to side
- Back rest Should be tilted back 10 to 20 degrees
- Lumbar Lower back should be supported by curve of chair
- Armrests Should support forearms equally
- Wrists Straight, in line with forearms
- **Hips** Should fit comfortably into chair
- Back of knees Small gap between knees and front of seat
- **Knees** Level or slightly lower than hips
- Feet Should be flat on floor or supported by footrest

# Workstation Key Action items



#### Alternative Workstations

01

Standing workstations can increase calorie burn by 54 calories per day \*5lbs per year! (\$160-\$800)

02

Take it a step further (literally) walking workstation, calorie burn depends on usage (\$3k-\$4k ea.)

03

Pedal desk station can burn 144 calories per day when used for just 2 hours \*10lbs per year! (\$40-\$1300)

## The Stability Ball Chair

- Pub Med did a study....
- Minimal increase in muscle activation
- Zero increase in calorie burn
- Significant increase in discomfort
- If it is working for you, great! Most find discomfort over time

#### Postures Role in Ergonomics

- Neutral Posture: the resting position of each join, where this is no stress or tension present in the nerves, tendons, muscles, or bones.
- Muscles are not flexed or extended
- Examples: neck, wrist, elbow, back

# Improving Posture

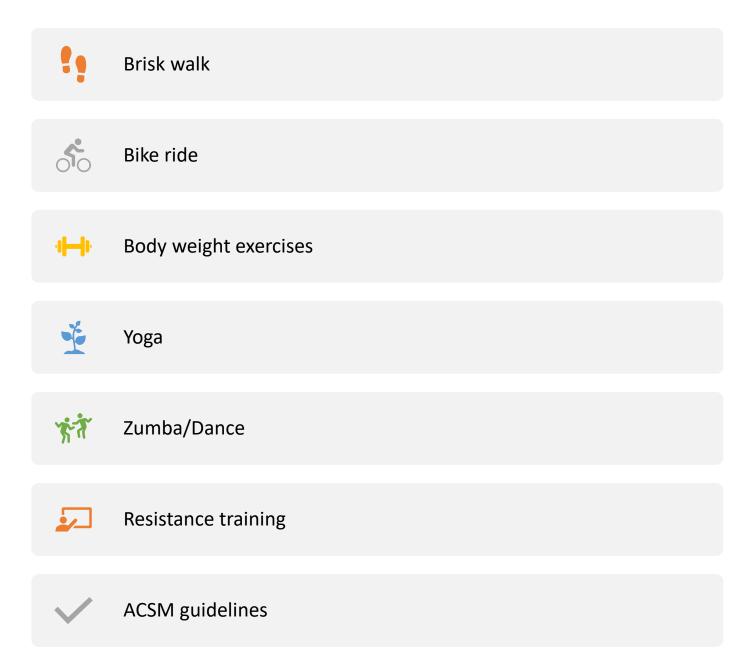
Office/Desk worker approach:

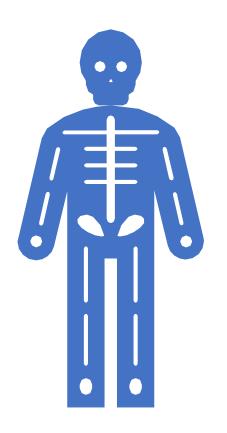
Implement 30 mins of daily planned physical activity, implement daily mobility/stretch routine.

Field/manual labor approach:

Implement 15mins of recovery focused planned activity each day in conjunction with a pre and post shift routine.

#### 30 min of Planned Physical Activity (office staff)





#### Daily Mobility/Stretch Routine

- Neck CAR
- Shoulder CAR
- Neck floss
- OH- reach and lean
- Chest openers
- Hip CAR
- Toe scoop
- Quad pull
- Hamstring floss



#### Pre-shift Routine

- Focused on muscle and nervous system activation, pre-hab on key joints (shoulders, hips, knees)
- Reach and row
- Shoulder Y/T
- Hip hinge
- Glute compass



- Focused on restoring muscle length and relaxation
- Trap stretch
- OH reach and stretch
- Palms stretch
- Quad pull
- Cross leg touch toes



Workshop Review

 Ergonomics: Ergonomics is the science of designing tools, programming, and and the workplace so people can reduce the risk of work-related injuries.

 The needs of our staff are going to vary depending on their job duties, physical condition, and work environment.



# Office Staff



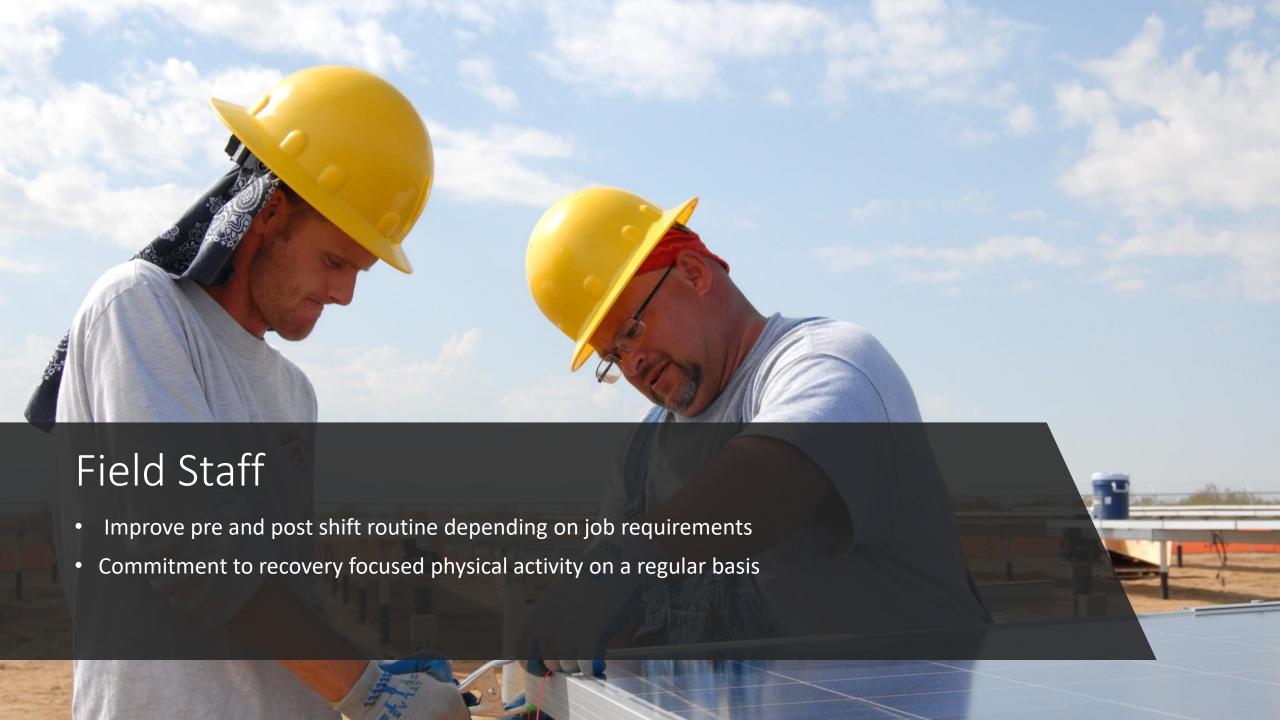




MINDFUL WORKSTATION SET UP

COMMITMENT TO DAILY EXERCISE

COMMITMENT TO DAILY MOVEMENT ROUTINE



#### Next steps...

- Complimentary implementation call
- Drew Saenz
- Drew@teamupaz.com
- TeamUpwellness.com

- Raffle
- Live Q & A

