OHCOW MSD Survey & Analysis Tool

Curtis VanderGriendt, CCPE Ergonomist

Basis of the Tool



Industrial
Ergonomics

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An improved musculoskeletal discomfort assessment tool

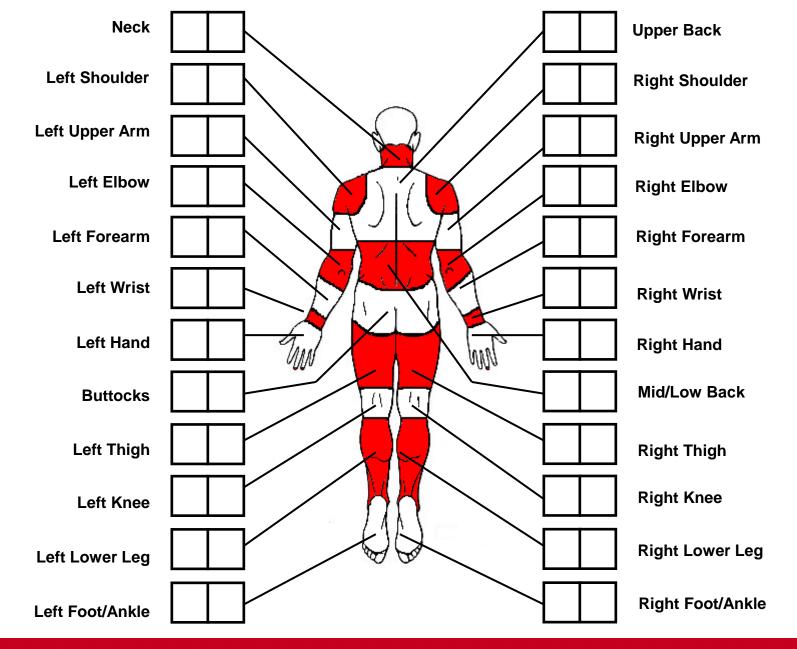
Robert J. Marley *, Nirmal Kumar

Industrial and Management Engineering Department, 315 RH, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717-0384, USA

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Discomfort scales:

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no discomfort
()
                                        A/0 = never
   fairly comfortable
                                        B/1 = rarely
                             neck
                                            (few times/month)
   moderate discomfort
                                        C/2 = frequently
                                            (few times/week)
                                        D/3 = constantly
                                            (nearly every day)
   very uncomfortable
9
   extreme discomfort
```



legend

1	Not likely to seek treatment
2	Somewhat likely to seek treatment
3	Very likely to seek treatment

freq	В	С	D
Discmfrt	= rarely	=frequently	=constantly
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	2	2
4	1	2	2
5	1	2	3
6	2	3	3
7	2	3	3
8	2	3	3
9	3	3	3
10	3	3	3

Exposure Questions

- The tool also asks questions related to physical exposures in the workplace
- These could be adapted to reflect activities that are more specific to your environment

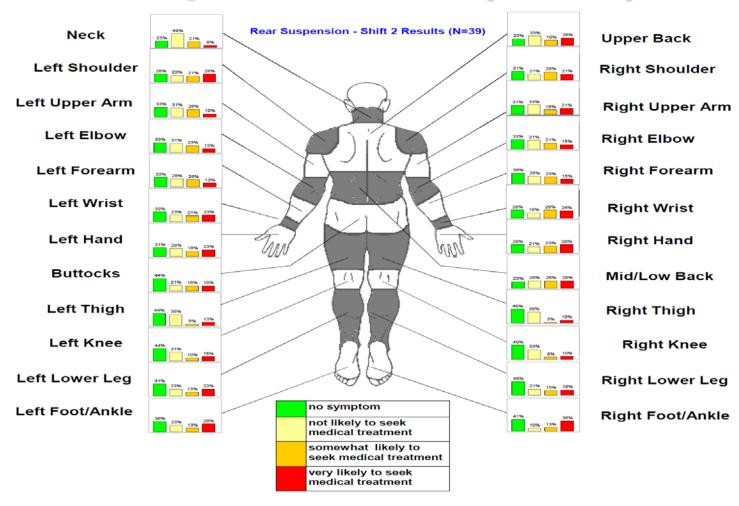
Overall, how would you rate the comfort of your workstation?	comfortable₁	neutral₂ □	a bit uncomfortable₃	uncomfortable₄ □	very uncomfortable₅
Do you have to bend your back in order to do your work?	never₀	rarely₁	once in a while₂ □	regularly₃ □	all the time₄
Do you have to stand in one place (without moving around) for an extended period of time?	never₀	rarely₁	once in a while₂ □	regularly₃ □	all the time₄
Do you have to <u>stretch to reach</u> in order to do your work?	never₀	rarely₁	once in a while₂ □	regularly₃ □	all the time₄
Do you have to twist your body in order to do your work?	never₀	rarely₁	once in a while₂ □	regularly₃ □	all the time₄
6a. Do you need to <u>lift things</u> in order to do your work?	never₀	rarely₁	once in a while₂	regularly₃	all the time₄
6b. How would you <u>rate the effort</u> involved with the <u>lifting?</u>	don't lift₀	easy₁ □	moderate₂ □	difficult₃ □	very difficult₄ □
7a. Do you have to <u>push or pull</u> in order to do your work?	never₀	rarely₁	once in a while₂	regularly₃	all the time₄
7b. How would you rate the effort involved with the pushing or pulling?	don't push	or pull ₀	easy₁ moderat	e₂ difficult₃	very difficult₄ □

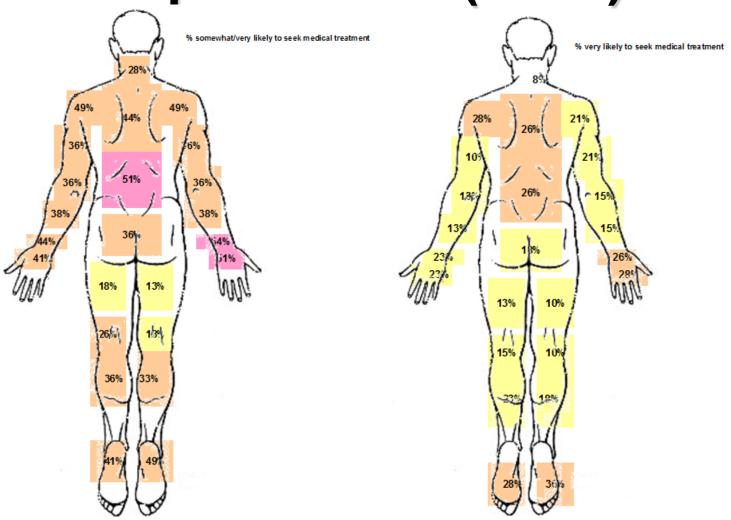
Enter each survey into spreadsheet:

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	rtment:																		
line:																			
job:																			
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sex:																			
	or left handed:																		
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	JPPER ARM																		
	ELBOW																		
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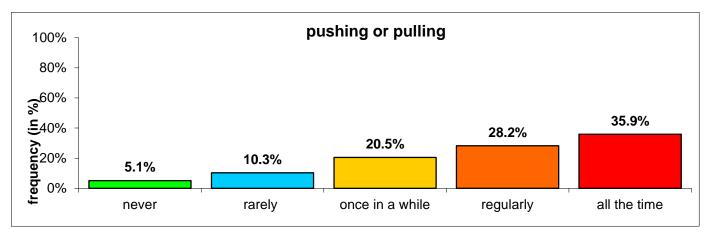
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30	RIC	GHT KNEE															
31	RIC	GHT LOWER															
32		GHT ANKLE OR OOT															
33																	
34	q1: workstation comfort rating																
35	q2: bending																
36	q3: standing in one place																
37	q4: stretching to reach																
38	q5: twisting																
39	q6a: lifting frequency																
40	q6b: lifting effort																
41	q7a: push/pull frequency																
42	q7b: push/pull effort																
43	q8a: gripping frequency																
44	q8b: gripping effort																
45	q9: shoulder work																
46	q10: number of repititions																
47	q11: vibration exposure																
48	Suggestions:(keep typing even if yo	u go beyond space															

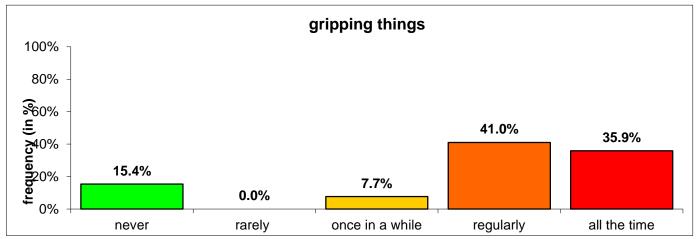
Result Outputs of the Spreadsheet

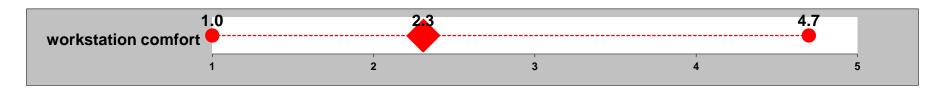




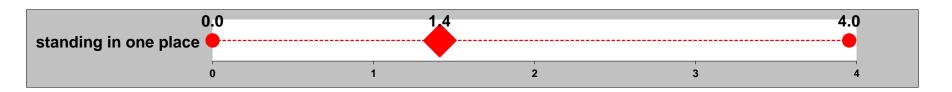














For those who want to do this survey in their workplace ...

Survey Administration Issues:

- Confidentiality the better you can guarantee confidentiality the better your response
- Voluntary no one should be coerced, create an environment where they want to participate
- Response rate less than 60% is a problem, you need a strategy to get 80+%
- Lumping and splitting be careful to avoid lumping different jobs/exposures together on the same spreadsheet

Representativeness:

- Does it accurately reflect the situation?
- If only people who respond to the survey are those who have symptoms, results are biased
- If you get at least 80% response then you can assume answers to questions about common exposures/symptoms are not biased
- 60-80% gray zone

Survey administration:

- Usually you only have one chance to do it right
- Get endorsements (support of union & JHSC)
- Prepare people (tell them ahead of time)
- Provide time and space to fill in survey
- Mailing (not recommended) usually gets 10% response so you need an extensive follow-up strategy

Confidentiality:

- Don't put names (or numbers) if at all possible
- If you put names on, you will assume some responsibility if someone tells you something that requires follow-up
- Determine the level of trust you have (get third party if trust insufficient)
- Storage and security of originals & spreadsheet

Reporting:

- Do you fully understand what the data means?
- What is the main message?
- Keep it simple
- What is the best way to illustrate your point?
- Timing from beginning of survey set a date when you will present results
- Did all this really address the main concern or did the process get side-tracked (issues of accuracy and ability)

The "Soft Guidelines" for surveys

- 1. Never start a survey of the work environment unless there is a clear intention of taking action if indicated.
- Answering the questionnaire is voluntary, but a response rate below 60% is unsatisfactory and a sign of poor climate at the workplace.
- 3. All respondents are anonymous. If scores are calculated for groups of less than 5 persons all group members should agree to do the survey.
- 4. All employees have the right to see and discuss the report containing the results.
- 5. It is important to distinguish between basic conditions of work that are "part of the job" and factors that could be changed. Do not try to change what cannot be changed and do not accept what should be changed.

The "Soft Guidelines" for surveys

- 6. There are no standard solutions to the problems. Solutions should be developed locally and integrated in the other activities of the organization aiming at increased productivity and better quality.
- 7. If interventions are made, it is a good idea to repeat the survey after 1-2 years in order to see if the intended improvements have occurred.
- 8. Many workplaces will benefit from surveys with regular intervals as part of the overall concept of the "learning organization" and "development" work.
- 9. The survey results should be seen as a tool for dialogue and development not as a "report card".

Questions?