Planning Your Next Step: The Brain's Connection to Movement

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Physical Ergonomics

- Ergonomists generally deal with the 'physical' side of ergonomics:
 - Lifting, carrying
 - Pushing, pulling
 - Reaching
 - Standing, walking, sitting
 - Gripping

Cognitive Ergonomics

- Defined by the International Ergonomics Association (IE):
 - "Concerned with the mental processes, such a perception, memory, reasoning, and motor responses, as they affect interactions among humans and other elements of a system".

Cognitive Side of Movement

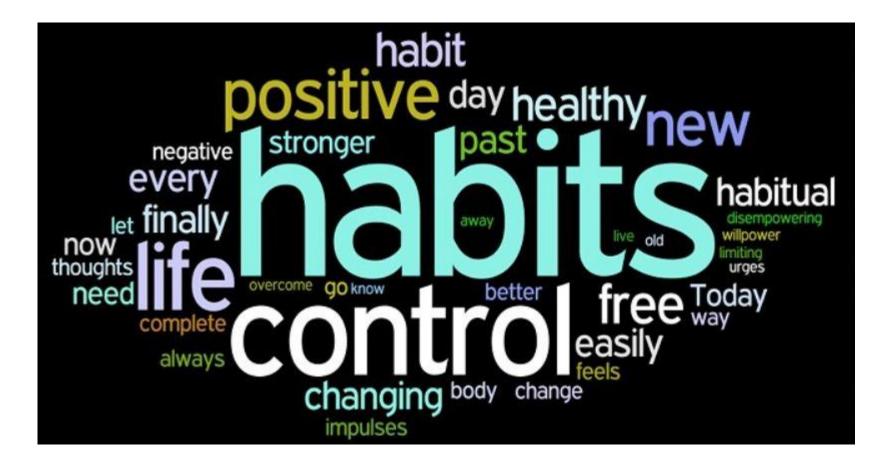


- We neglect (or do not understand) the cognitive side of ergonomics.....our
 BRAINS connection to the physical side....
- Our brain controls ALL movements and some movements require more control than others...ie. Precision movement

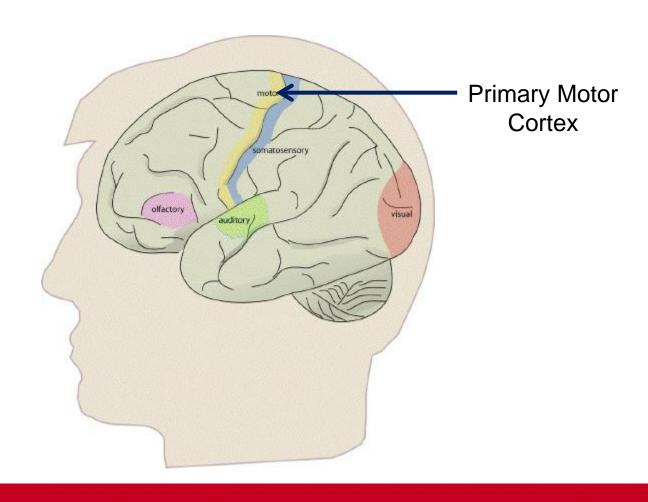
Why should we care?

- Lack of consideration of motor control has implications for:
 - Designing jobs
 - Training
 - Making recommendations and changes;
 engineering vs. administrative controls
 - Injured workers
 - Age of workers; Aging Workers

We are CREATURES OF HABIT

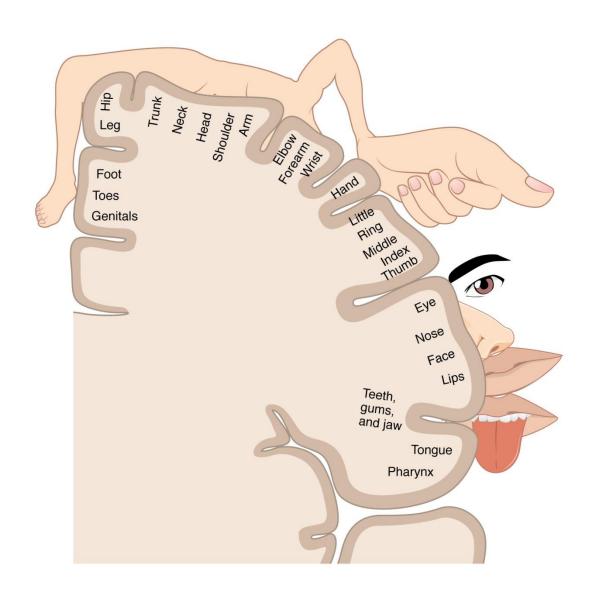


Where are movements controlled?



Motor Homunculus

- Develops over time and differs from one person to the next.
- The hand of an infant brain is different from the hand in the brain of a concert pianist.



How do we learn movement patterns

- Movement is organized by subconscious centres of the brain
- We rely on feedback (neural, proprioceptive, visual) to become 'skilled'
- Poor movement habits or an injury may lead to a change in the pattern through repetition of a degraded movement
- These movements patterns can become permanent and will feel normal...they become habitual

Automatic Behaviours





Habits

 Habits are not just behavioural... we can develop movement habits or patterns in the same way we develop patterns of behaviour.

Motor Behaviour

- When you do something over and over again, it eventually becomes automatic
- Once it's automatic, you can do it without much thought...it become a 'habit'
- The advantage of habits...it allows you to devote your brain power to other tasks – you can multi-task
- Movement patterns become unconsious

Changing Motor Behaviour

- Changing a pattern, once ingrained, requires more work than establishing the pattern in the first place
 - Estimated that 10 times the initial number of repetitions to over-write the existing pattern
 - It can take about 300 repetitions to 'ingrain' a new movement pattern depending on its complexity (ie. Proper lifting patterns)

Time period to learn a new habit

 Time for a habit to form – anywhere from 18 to 254 days (on average...66 days) – period of time depends on the *difficulty* of the activity being learned and the level of *commitment* on the part of the individual

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Movement Patterns for MMH Implications for training...



How to change a 'habit'

- You need to break the unconscious automatic hold – you must activate the thinking part of your brain
 - Therefore you have to override your habit at the subconscious level
 - At first you may have some physical and/or psychological discomfort – you MUST get out of your *comfort zone!!* No one likes to be uncomfortable!

Strategies for Change

 First and foremost, you need to recognize and acknowledge the *need* for change.

Strategies for Change

- Work design ensure the job design is appropriate (neutral postures, acceptable force requirements, etc)
- Worker training ensure workers are trained to use the correct movement patterns
- Equipment changes ensure appropriate time for workers to adapt to the changes if different movement patterns are required

Strategies for Change

- Employ the use of positive feedback to assist with changes
- Utilize 'tools' to assist with bringing the changes in to your consciousness to ingrain the new movement pattern
 - Visual
 - Auditory
 - Repetition

Tools for Change

http://www.workrave.org/screenshots/



Questions??



Thank You

If you have any questions about this presentation, please contact me at the email/number below

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