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



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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



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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

University College, London



Movement Patterns for MMH Implications for training...



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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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