

Abstract

Effects of Back-belt on Electromyographic Activities and Angle of Lower Back and Extremity during Lifting

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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the electromyographic activities of the erector spinae muscle of the back and the rectus femoris muscle of the thigh, and to measure the angles of the spinal and knee flexions in order to determine the effect of wearing a back belt.

Methods: Fifteen healthy males participated in the study. Surface electromyography was used to measure the level of muscle activities at the two muscle groups. The Simi system, utilizing two-dimensional analysis of movement, was used to examine the range of motion of the back and low extremity.

Results: Firstly, the angle of the spinal flexion was significantly less in the back-belt-wearing group than in the control, and that of the knee flexion was significantly increased in the back-belt-wearing group. Secondly, there was no significant change in the electromyographic signals of the erector spinae muscle of the back and the rectus femoris muscle of the thigh.

Conclusions: The use of back belts helps workers to correct their posture when lifting boxes. It can therefore protect workers from acute back injuries.

Key Words: Back belt, Electromyographic activity, Lifting, Range of motion.

tion)

(, 2005).

가

(low back pain: LBP)

(manual handling opera-

(Gil, 1989).

2.

1)

(erector spinae), (rectus femoris)

MP100 System(BIOPAC System Inc., Santa Barbara, CA, USA) DE-3.1 EMG (Delsys Inc., Boston, MA, USA) (surface electrode) 2 (sampling rate) 1024 Hz MP100

20~450 Hz band pass filter 60 Hz (noise)

60 Hz band stop filter

Acqknowledge

3.7.2 (BIOPAC System Inc., Santa Barbara, CA, USA)

2)



Fig. 1. VCWS 19: Dynamic Physical Capacities.

3 m (maker)가 (SIGMAX Inc., Tokyo, Japan)

SIMI Twinner Pro(SIMI Reality Motion Systems GmbH, Unterschleissheim, Germany)

3)

Valpar Component Work Sample(VCWS 19) (Fig. 1). VCWS

(Valpar Component Work Sample: VCWS) 가 (Christopherson Hayes, 1992). 가 47.5 cm, 27.5 cm, 10 cm 3 ,

4 10 77.5 cm (Fig. 2).

3.

가 가

1 20 , 5

가 가 3 1

3



Fig. 2. Back belt and lifting box.

1) (%CMVC)
 2) (mV)
 RMS (root mean square)
 가 (anterior superior iliac spine; ASIS) (base of patella) (sacral hiatus) 가 (posterior superior iliac spine; PSIS) (Cram et al, 1998). 가 (normalization)
 (lumbar extension) 90° 45° (constant maximum voluntary contraction; CMVC) . 5
 1 3

2) (lumbar flexion) (knee flexion) 5 가 (transverse process) (frontal plane) 가 (ASIS), (greater trochanter of femur), 가 (lateral condyle of femur), 가 (lateral malleolus) (Fig. 3). 가 (angle to vertical) 가 (three point angle)

4. (paired t-test) . SIMI system

SIMI program
 1 5
 3 (intratester correlation coefficients: ICCs[3,1])
 0.05
 SPSS(Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) 12.0

1. (Table 1).
 24.53 , 2.29 ,
 72.00 kg, 13.13,
 177.40 cm, 6.41 .



Fig. 3. The lifting posture and attachment of markers (1. the meeting point of extension of the transverse process line and frontal plane, 2. ASIS, 3. greater trochanter of femur, 4. lateral condyle of femur, 5. lateral malleolus).

Table 1. General characteristics of subjects (N=15)

	Mean ± SD	Min. ~ Max.
Age (year)	24.53 ± 2.29	20.00 ~ 29.00
Weight (kg)	72.00 ± 13.13	60.00 ~ 110.00
Height (cm)	177.40 ± 6.41	169.00 ~ 195.00

2. 1 5 3 ICCs(3,1) 0.96, ICCs(3,1) 0.99, ICCs(3,1) 0.99, ICCs(3,1) 0.98 (Portney Watkins, 1993)(Table 2).

3. 가 46.78 %CMVC, 21.80 %CMVC, 22.00 %CMVC 가 12.16 %CMVC, 5.96, 15.91 %CMVC, 12.31 %CMVC (Table 3).

4. (p<0.05), 가 (p<0.05) (Table 4). (2005) 2003 70.8%, 26.0% 2 96.8% 39.6%, 23.5% 가 30%가 (European Agency, 2000). 가 Carter Birrell(2000) 가 가 Van Poppel et al(1999)

Table 2. Intratester correlation coefficients for the examination of the joint angles

	Before wearing belt	After wearing belt
Lumbar flexion	0.96*	0.99
Knee flexion	0.99	0.98

*reliability

Table 3. Changes of the EMG level on wearing belt or not

(Unit: %CMVC)

Posture	Before wearing belt	After wearing belt	t-value	p
Erector spinae	46.78 ± 21.80	48.03 ± 22.00	-0.54	0.60
Rectus femoris	12.16 ± 5.96	15.92 ± 12.31	-1.69	0.12

Table 4. Changes of the lumbar and knee flexion on wearing belt or not

(Unit: °)

Posture	Before wearing belt	After wearing belt	t-value	p
Lumbar flexion angle	41.01 ± 5.22	36.39 ± 5.12	4.44	0.00*
Knee flexion angle	66.86 ± 15.11	74.67 ± 14.50	-3.85	0.00*

(flexion) (extension), 가
(lateral bending)

가
(Hemborg et al, 1985; Lander et al, 1992;
Nachemson et al, 1983; Woodhouse et al, 1995).
, Bauer et al(1999)
(squatting exercise)

(NIOSH, 1994; Op De Beeck
Vertongen, 1995). Reddell et al(1992)

가
. Bauer et al(1999)
L3-L5

가
Reddell et al(1992) 가
(deep muscles)

. Thomas et al(1999) (p<0.05),
가 (p<0.05).
Giorcelli et al(2001)

. Thomas et al(1999) , (angular
velocity)

가

가

5

1 가

(Hsiang et al, 1997).

가 (p>0.05).

가
가
가
가

2

가

가

가

가

가

가

1989;10:4-8.

2003.

2005. pp 1-4.

1990;29:20-5.

2003

2005.

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Hsiang SM, Brogmus GE, Courtney TK. Low back pain (LBP)

15 가

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3 , 3

(paired t-test)

Simi system

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(p<0.05),

가 (p<0.05).

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