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Abstract

Characteristics and Odds Ratio of Work Related Musculoskeletal Disorders According to Job Classification in Small-to-medium-sized Enterprises

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Objectives: This study was carried to investigate the prevalence and odds ratio of work related musculoskeletal disorders according to the job classification in small-to-medium-sized enterprises(<300 employee).

Methods: A questionnaire survey was given to 746 workers in 8 workplaces. 501 workers (67.2%) were finally selected in this study. The workers in the 8 workplaces was divided into 7 jobs. Those were manufacturers(metal), assemblers(appliances), cashiers, packers(cosmetics), garbage collectors, and VDT workers.

Multiple logistic regression was used to estimate the odds ratios of the musculoskeletal symptoms according to the job classification.

Results: Univariate analysis showed that the significantly related risk factors for musculoskeletal symptoms are as follows; age, marital status, gender, work load change, work duration, hours worked per day, job demand, decision latitude, type of job.

According to the type of job, the prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms were 7.7%(clerks), 24.3%(manufacturers), 30.0%(assemblers), 23.0%(cashiers), 30.4%(packers), 11.9%(garbage collectors), 29.2%(VDT workers).

Multiple logistic regression showed that the following significant odds ratios (reference-clerks): 7.32(packers), 5.63(assemblers), 5.11(cashiers), 4.79(VDT workers), 3.11(manufacturers).

Conclusion: In small-to-medium-sized enterprises, the job classification was major risk factor for work related musculoskeletal disorders. According to the job classification, the odds ratios of the work related musculoskeletal disorders were different.

Considering the odds ratios, the establishment of a prevention program of work related mus-

culoskeletal disorders is recommended.

Key Words: Small-to-medium-sized enterprises, Job classification, Work related musculoskeletal disorders

(, 1995), (, 1999; , 1999; , 2001; , 2001; , 2001), (, 1997), 가 (, 1999), (, 1997; , 2003; , 2003), (, 1998), (, 1999; , 2000), (, 2000), (, 2000), (, 2001)

가 90% (, 1996) 30% (, 1995; , 1997) 1998 8.9%(, 1998) 64% (OSHA, 2000), 44.1%(, 1996) 2001 5,576 가 1,598 28.7% (, 2001), 2002 가 1,827 33.7% (, 2002), 2003 가 4,532 49.6% 가 148.1% 가 (, 2003).

가 89 1999 (, 1989) 90 (, 2002) VDT(visual display terminal) (, 5 (4.4%), 5 1995; , 1998; , 1996), 50 (38.0%), 50 300

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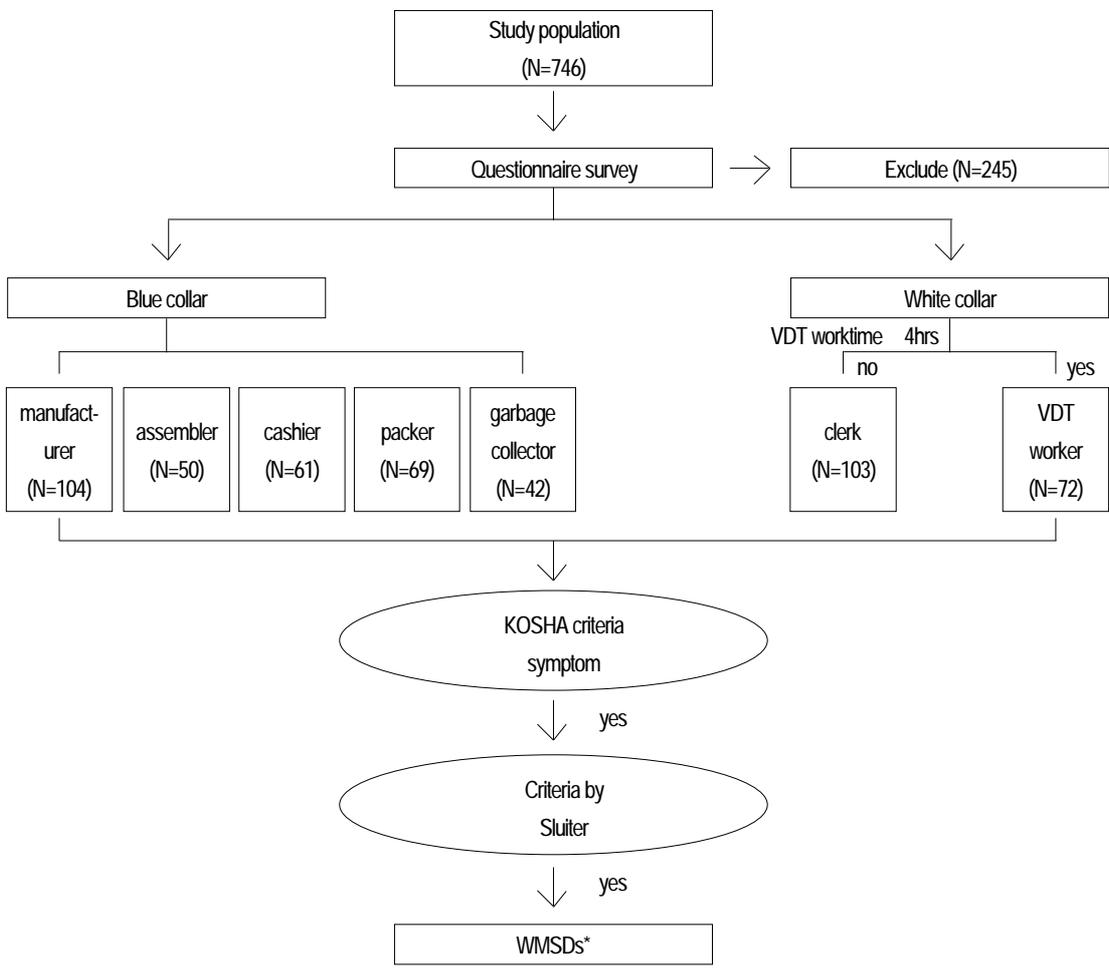
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1) (103), 2) 가
(104), 3) 가 (50), 4) 가
(61), 5) (69), 6)
(42), 7) VDT (72)

가
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 ' Criteria document for evaluating the work-relatedness of upper-extremity musculoskeletal disorders ' , 11
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* WMSDs: Work related Musculoskeletal Disorders

Fig 1. Frame of study design.

Chi square test t-test .

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(, ,), ((26%), 30 (28%) 40 (22.9%) , (27.6%) (Table 1). 501 (logistic regression) . 109 (21.8%) .

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Table 1. General characteristics of subjects and musculoskeletal symptoms

Item	Musculoskeletal symptoms (-) N (%)	Musculoskeletal symptoms (+) N (%)	p-value	
Sex	male	227 (81.7)	51 (18.3)	0.039
	female	165 (74.0)	58 (26.0)	
Age	<30	121 (72.0)	47 (28.0)	0.062
	30-39	144 (82.8)	30 (17.2)	
	40-49	81 (77.1)	24 (22.9)	
	50	45 (84.9)	8 (15.1)	
Marrital status	married	241 (81.1)	56 (18.9)	0.025
	non-married	131 (72.4)	50 (27.6)	
BMI	<20.0	60 (78.9)	16 (21.1)	0.768
	20.0-24.9	235 (77.6)	68 (22.4)	
	25.0	69 (81.2)	16 (18.8)	
Drinking	none	155 (78.3)	43 (21.7)	0.626
	2-3/month	118 (79.2)	31 (20.8)	
	1-2/week	87 (79.1)	23 (20.9)	
	3/week	25 (69.4)	11 (30.6)	
Smoking	non-smoker	219 (77.7)	63 (22.3)	0.412
	ex-smoker	24 (70.6)	10 (29.4)	
	current smoker	137 (80.6)	33 (19.4)	
Exercise	yes	62 (80.5)	15 (19.5)	0.599
	no	330 (77.8)	94 (22.2)	

(25.5%), 가 5 9 (Table 3).
 (30.9%), 8
 (32.9%), (30.1%) 4.
 (Table 2).
 3. 가 , (30.4%) 가 (7.7%)
 (30.0%) 가
 (Table 4).
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Table 2. Work-related characteristics of subjects and musculoskeletal symptoms

Item		Musculoskeletal symptoms (-) N(%)	Musculoskeletal symptoms(+) N(%)	p-value
Shift work	no	243 (77.9)	69 (22.1)	0.460
	yes	94 (74.6)	32 (25.4)	
Extra work	no	89 (85.6)	15 (14.4)	0.020
	yes	234 (74.5)	80 (25.5)	
Work duration (year)	<1	59 (83.1)	12 (16.9)	0.080
	1-4	196 (79.4)	51 (20.6)	
	5-9	65 (69.1)	29 (30.9)	
	10	55 (83.3)	11 (16.7)	
Worktime a day (hours)	8	283 (79.7)	72 (20.3)	0.015
	>8	53 (67.1)	26 (32.9)	
Work load change	not changed	219 (82.6)	46 (17.4)	0.006
	decreased	31 (81.6)	7 (18.4)	
	increased	121 (69.9)	52 (30.1)	

Table 3. Job stress and musculoskeletal symptoms

Job stress	Musculoskeletal symptoms (-) Mean (SE)	Musculoskeletal symptoms (+) Mean (SE)	p-value
Job demand	31.6 (0.37)	34.3 (0.62)	0.001
Decision latitude	54.3 (0.80)	48.9 (1.12)	0.001

(, ,), (10.1%) , / 가
 (,) 가 (16.0%) 가
 , (Table 6).

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7.32 가 (Table 5). (radiating neck complaint), , 가

6. (tenosynovitis in the forearm-wrist) ,
 , (radiating neck complaint), VDT
 / , / 가 (radiating neck complaint)
 . VDT (20.8%) , / (tenosynovitis in

Table 4. Job classification and Musculoskeletal symptoms

Job classification	Musculoskeletal symptoms (-) N (%)	Musculoskeletal symptoms (+) N (%)	p-value
Clerk	96 (92.3)	8 (7.7)	0.001
Manufacturer(metal)	78 (75.7)	25 (24.3)	
Assembler(appliances)	35 (70.0)	15 (30.0)	
Cashier	47 (77.0)	14 (23.0)	
Packer(cosmetics)	48 (69.6)	21 (30.4)	
Garbage collector	37 (88.1)	5 (11.9)	
VDT worker	51 (70.8)	21 (29.2)	

Table 5. Odds ratio of musculoskeletal symptoms according to job classification

Job classification	Odds ratio*	95% Confidence interval
Clerk	1	-
Manufacturer (metal)	3.11	1.066-9.068
Assembler (appliances)	5.63	1.692-18.752
Cashier	5.11	1.196-21.859
Packer (cosmetics)	7.32	1.938-27.676
Garbage collector	1.87	0.255-13.789
VDT worker	4.79	1.544-14.840

*adjusted by age, marital status, sex, work load change, work duration, work time a day, job demand, decision latitude

the forearm-wrist)
(Table 7).

Table 6. Musculoskeletal symptoms and Body region according to job classification

Job classification \ Body region	Neck N (%)	Shoulder** N (%)	Back N (%)	Arm/elbow* N (%)	Wrist/finger** N (%)	Knee N (%)	Leg/foot N (%)
Clerk (N=103)	3 (2.9)	4 (3.8)	4 (3.8)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)
Manufacturer (metal) (N=104)	9 (8.7)	8 (7.8)	14 (13.6)	4 (3.9)	8 (7.8)	7 (6.8)	4 (3.9)
Assembler (appliances) (N=50)	5 (10.0)	6 (12.0)	7 (14.0)	3 (6.0)	8 (16.0)	6 (12.0)	2 (4.0)
Cashier (N=61)	4 (6.6)	9 (14.8)	6 (9.8)	1 (1.6)	3 (4.9)	5 (8.2)	4 (6.6)
Packer (cosmetics) (N=69)	6 (8.7)	12 (17.4)	4 (5.8)	7 (10.1)	10 (14.5)	5 (7.2)	6 (8.7)
Garbage collector (N=42)	1 (2.4)	3 (7.1)	1 (2.4)	2 (4.8)	1 (2.4)	3 (7.1)	2 (4.8)
VDT worker (N=72)	7 (9.7)	15 (20.8)	6 (8.3)	1 (1.4)	8 (11.1)	4 (5.6)	4 (5.6)

*p<0.05, **p<0.01 by Chi-square test

Table 7. Frequency of upper extremity musculoskeletal diseases by case definition

Job classification \ Ds	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Clerk (N=103)	2	1	1						1
Manufacturer (metal) (N=104)	4	3	2		1	6	1	2	
Assembler (appliances) (N=50)	3	2	2	1		5		2	
Cashier (N=61)	3	2	1		1	2			
Packer (cosmetics) (N=69)	3	3	2			8	1	1	
Garbage collector (N=42)	1	1	1			1			
VDT worker (N=72)	5	2				5		2	1

Ds: disease

a: radiating neck complaints

b: rotator cuff syndrome

c: epicondylitis

d: cubital tunnel syndrome

e: radial tunnel syndrome

f: tenosynovitis in the forearm-wrist

g: De Quevarian 's disease

h: carpal tunnel syndrome

I: Guyon 's canal syndrome

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(Cannon , 1981;

Silverstein , 1987) 가

(Knave , 1985; , 1989)

(Bonger , 1993; Evanoff , 1994;

(Ong , 1995; , 1996; WHO, 1987) NIOSH, 1997).

(Kamwendo , 1991; Kvarnstrom

, 1983; Linton , 1989; Linton , 1990)

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, 2004) (38%),

(, 2002) 가 (25%), (20%), / (15%)

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1999) 가

23.0%,

가 (14.8%), (9.8%), (8.2%),

(6.6%), / (6.6%), / 가 (4.9%), /

가 , 8 (1.6%)

(

, 1~9 가 2000) 94.4%,

, 10 (61.0%), (59.9%), (53.2%), /

(36.7%), / (34.8%), / (41.6%)

가

VDT (2003) 39.2%, 36.2%,
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VDT (2003) 89.7%,
79.3%, 55.2%, / / 62.0%
(VDT) 980
(, 1997)
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가 31.6%,
(51.2%), (56.1%), (23.5%),
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, 2000) 45.8%,
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(18%)
가
가 (Knave , 1985; Rossignol ,
1987),
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11.9%, 7.1%,
7.1%, / 4.9%, / 4.8%, 2.4%,
2.4%, / 가 2.4%,
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(1987) “ 가 50 ,
” 가 (, 2002).
(, 1992)가 ,
66.7%
가 (7.32), 가
(5.63), (5.11), VDT
(4.79), (3.11)
VDT
29.2%, 20.8%,
11.1% 9.7%, 8.3%, / 1.4%
가

2001;11(1):85-91.

VDT

2003;15(2):140-9.

2001, 2001.

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2003, 2003.

VDT

1991;24

(30.4%), 가 (30.0%), VDT

(29.2%), (24.3%),

(23.0%), (11.9%),

(7.7%)

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(7.32), 가

(5.63), (5.11), VDT

(4.79), (3.11)

1997;9(1):156-69.

2000;12(3):395-404.

가

2003;

15(4):373-87.

I

1989;1

(2):141-50.

(II) -

1995;7(2)

:320-31.

2003.

1999;11(3):385-92.

VDT

2000;12(1):48-58.

1991;24(3):305-13.

VDT

1995;28(2):433-49.

가

1996;8(3):570-7.

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(I) -

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1995;7(2):306-19.

2000;39(1):1-7.

2002;41(3):120-30.

2001;13(3):220-31.

2002;

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14(2):154-68.

1999;32(1):48-59.

가

2003;15(4):401-

가 2002;23(5):627-35.

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1999;11(4):439-48.

1992;25(1):26-33.

가
2001;11(1):56-69.

(Work Postures) (CTDs)
1998;8(1):36-49.

가
1999;11(3):407-14.

(VDT)
1997;9(1):85-98.

2000;12(4):457-72.

2001;13(1):55-63.

VDT
1998;10(4):463-75.

VDT
1996;8(3):403-13.

VDT
2003;42(2) :67-75.

1996;8(2):301-9.

가 . 2002, KOSHA CODE(H-28-2002).

. 2003, KOSHA CODE(H-30-2003).

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2003;15(3):269-80.

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