

EDITORIAL

WORKSTATION FOR UNIVERSITY FACULTY – AN ERGONOMIC VIEW

Ergonomics deals with work performance, emphasizing on worker safety and productivity. It deals with the scientific study of human capabilities and limitations in relation to work demands. Ergonomics is a crucial issue nowadays because with the advancement in technology, all tasks in most organizations, especially universities, are completed in a sedentary position and on the computer. If daily tasks are not carried out properly without considering posture and duration, there will be slow development of injuries. A person starts making adjustment to body instead of work environment, which further predisposes to injuries. When ergonomically-designed workstations are not utilized, it leads to Repetitive Strain Injuries (RSI) and Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD).

Applying ergonomics at any organization helps to make the workplace comfortable and efficient for the worker, hence, it is important to introduce ergonomic workstations at universities. Usually, most individuals are not concerned about the posture in which they sit and work. Either, they are unaware about good posture habits or may not consider it a health-risk. When pain is initially felt, it is ignored until severe symptoms begin to surface. Prolonged periods of work with the head or trunk bent put stress on them; hence, complaints arise over the time spend. Working with unsupported raised arm predisposes to shoulder strain. Furthermore, factors that contribute to ergonomic injuries are: sitting in awkward postures by tilting head down or forward, leaning forward, keeping wrist or elbow on hard surface. Chair height does not correspond with their popliteal height - either it is low or high. Also, not using a document holder when working with computers or working continuously without intervals - all these behaviors play a role in developing or accelerating the problems.

Ergonomic workstations are needed by the teaching faculty in universities because they have to perform multidimensional tasks. Other than conducting lectures, faculty members perform a lot of tasks on the computer which includes: preparing lecture notes and presentations, designing class activities and assignments, preparing and marking tests, reading course literature, exploring new researches in their subject and so forth. It is necessary for every faculty member to have an individual workstation, so that they can adjust the workstation according to their body dimensions and hence, allow concentrating on their tasks.

Proper guidelines should be followed when using the computer to prevent ergonomic injuries. The height of the chair should be such that the body can maintain good posture, with the appropriate table. The footrest is also considered extremely useful; however, it is not a primary ergonomic accessory but it provides noteworthy benefits. A chair with low back support, swivel and adjustable height are considered better.

Position of the monitor, keyboard and mouse are important consideration as a Physical Therapist. A few landmarks have been researched in various literatures where the viewing distance between eyes and screen should be approximately about 15'' to 27''. Viewing angle of the screen of about 15° (or slightly lower) below the horizontal line is better as it creates a preferable visual zone of 30° (+15° to -15° from the normal line of sight). There should be appropriate spacing on the table for document files, or use the document holder. The usage of tray, its height has often been neglected in various ergonomic stations. The tray having sufficient space for keyboard and mouse, with proper wrist support is appreciated. These should be kept at elbow level to maintain the wrist position.

Ideally, the table should be a curved L-shaped as corner-desk to allow space for desk-work and help to position the monitor directly in front of the user. Working materials on the table should be arranged in zones of necessity so that everything becomes easily accessible. Other than body posture and movement, environmental factors (such as noise, vibration, illumination and climate) of the workplace are also important. Ergonomics provide guidelines for the environmental factors too. For example, shelves above the workstation should not interfere with the monitor height or overhead lights and below the workstation, there should be sufficient legroom.

In order to avoid long-term health hazards, it is beneficial to alternate the sedentary tasks with physical tasks so that one does not sit for an extended period of time. Regardless of available ergonomic workstations, it is necessary that an individual working with a computer for lengthy hours should follow proper guidelines to avoid dilemmas. This is because, if one has a well-designed ergonomic workstation and does not adjust it in accordance to one's body dimension, the ergonomic workstation will be useless. An individual will definitely develop RSI at different regions. Therefore, conducting workshops and other methods to highlight its importance is essential. The universities need to focus on ergonomic safety of academicians in order to decrease their medical leaves and increase the productivity since we all know that prevention is better than cure. In a nutshell, universities should immensely focus on providing ergonomic workstations, in order to facilitate a productive work ambience.

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