

What work-related risk factors do MSI and psychological injury have in common?

Presenters:

Heather Johnston & Dwayne Van Eerd

RSI Day 2022 – February 28th, 2022



Activity	Engagement	Time
Introduction	Didactic	20 – 25 min
 Who we are 		
 Review from last year 		
Background		
State of Literature		
 Case Scenario 		
Breakout Sessions	Active	20 – 25 min
 Categorizing Risk Factors 		
 Listing tools/techniques 		
 Discussing challenges 		
Break		
Summary & Next Steps	Didactic	15 min
Report on Breakouts		
Revisit Case Scenario		
 List tools/techniques 		



• Describe next steps

Outline

Who we are

Heather Johnston

- Background:
 - Biomechanics & Ergonomics
 - Health Psychology
- Research Interests:
 - Musculoskeletal (MSI) mechanisms
 - Workspace Design
 - Workplace based injury prevention

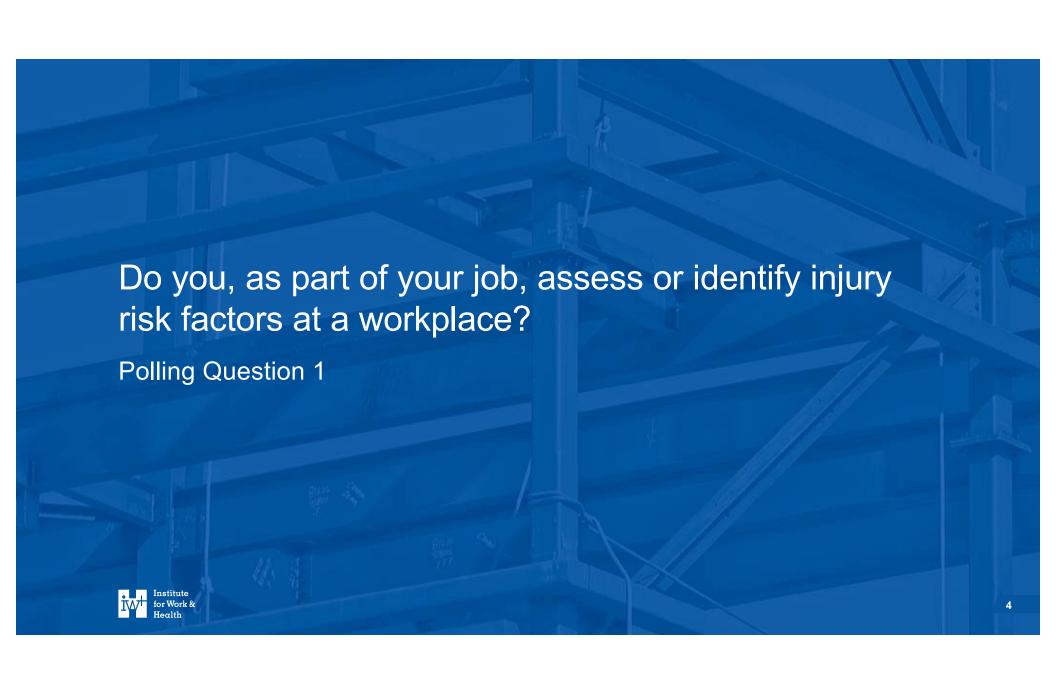
Dwayne Van Eerd

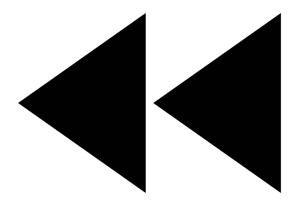
- Background:
 - Kinesiology, ergonomics
 - Rehabilitation (MSI)
 - Knowledge transfer
- Research interests:
 - Workplace-based injury prevention
 - Prevention of work disability
 - Research to practice



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We conduct and share research to protect and improve the health of working people.





RSI Day 2021

MSI and psychosocial hazards in the workplace: A brief timeline



1980s – are MSIs real?

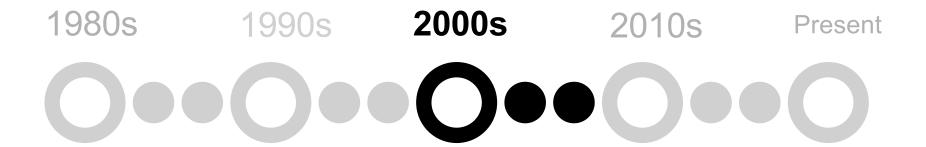
- **History** 'Epidemic' of RSI in Australia (upper extremity only)
 - Invisible, hard to manage, affected people differently, etc.
 - Terms RSI, CTD, OOS, OCD and difficulty with diagnosis
- **Research Emphasis** Causation, diagnosis
 - **Key Factors** Physical: repetition, duration, static posture, force





2000s

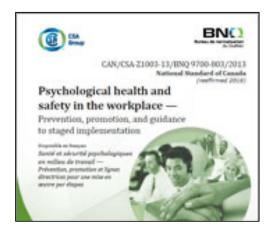
- **History** Psychosocial factors coming to the surface
 - **Terms** Instead of WMSD terms: MSD and MSI including LBP
- **Research Emphasis** Intervention research, psychosocial interventions (e.g. stress management)
 - **Key Factors** Job demands, job control, effort/reward balance





Kerr, M. S., Frank, J. W., Shannon, H. S., Norman, R. W., Wells, R. P., Neumann, W. P., ... & Ontario Universities Back Pain Study Group. (2001); Bongers, P. M., de Winter, C. R., Kompier, M. A., & Hildebrandt, V. H. (1993); Deeney, C., & O'Sullivan, L. (2009); Hauke, A., Flintrop, J., Brun, E., & Rugulies, R. (2011). Collins, J., & O'Sullivan, L. (2010); Sauter, S., & Moon, S. D. (Eds.). (1996); Faucett, J. (2005). Buckle, P. (2005).

Workplace Standard



for Work &

CSAZ1003:

Psychological Health and Safety in the Workplace

- Concern about mental health in the workplace
 - Invisible, hard to manage, affected people differently, etc.
 2013



Present

History • MSD & MSI on the back burner, new concerns (COVID, remote work)

Terms • MHI, Psychological Injury

Research Emphasis • MHI and psychosocial factors, health promotion and implementation

Key Factors • Mental health (individual and work-related), monotonous and remote work

1980s 1990s 2000s 2010s Present





What work-related risk factors do MSI and psychological injury have in common?

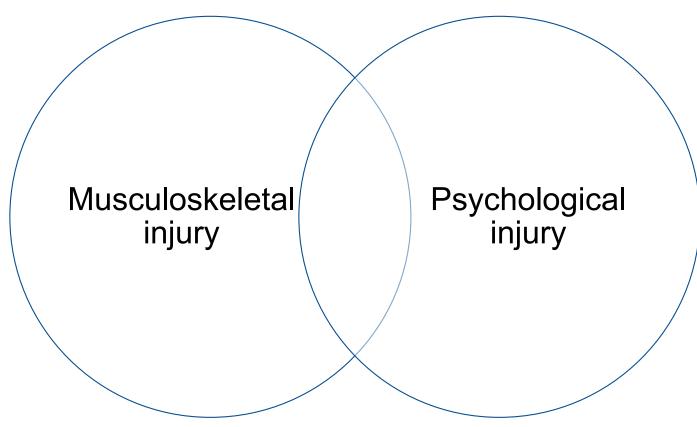


Psychological Injuries in Workplaces

- A compensable claim for psychological injury can arise as an injury by itself with no physical injury or as a result of a physical injury.
- Compensable, stand-alone psychological injuries can be caused by:
 - a chance traumatic event occasioned by a physical or natural cause;
 - a wilful and intentional act that is not the act of the worker; or
 - a traumatic event, or cumulation of traumatic events, related to the worker's work or workplace.



Work-Related Injury





Work-Related Injury

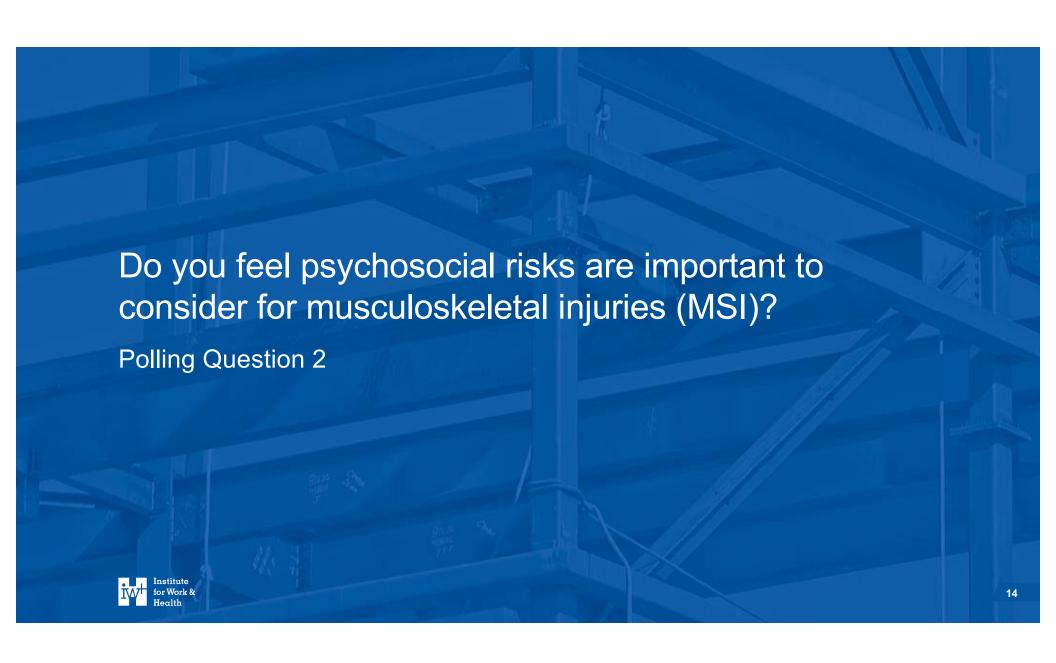
Musculoskeletal injury

Psychological injury

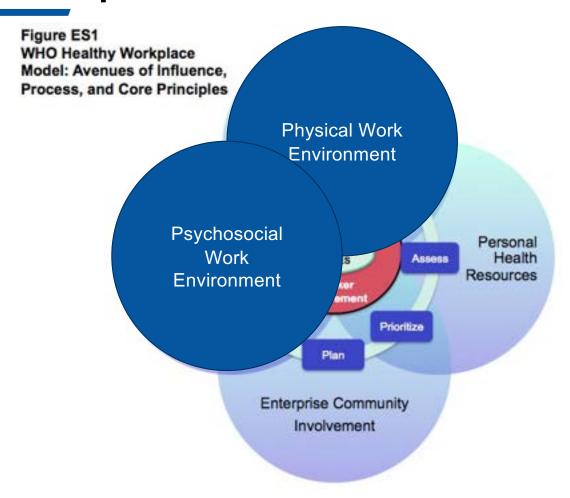
As described, there are many similarities:

- Historical challenges
- Research focus & progress
- Relevance to workplaces & compensation boards
- Risk Factors





Healthy Workplace Model - WHO





Psychosocial Factors

- Literature goes back to the 80s
- More focus on physical factors historically



Early Research: Psychosocial Factors

Definitions:

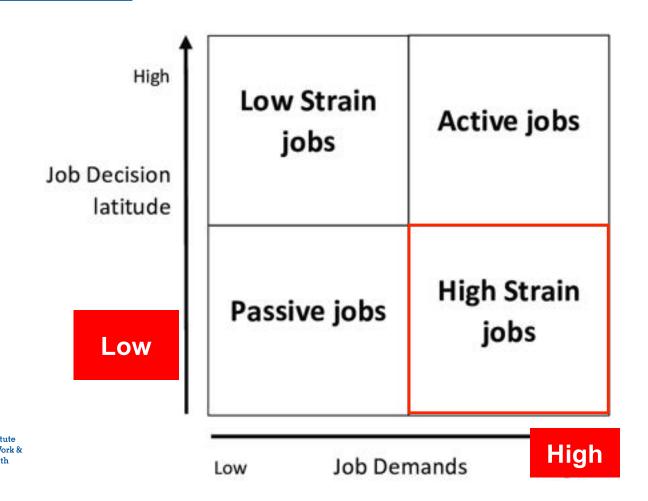
- "Psychosocial factors at work refer to interactions between and among work environment, job content, organisational conditions and workers' capacities, needs, culture, personal extra-job considerations that may, through perceptions and experience, influence health, work performance and job satisfaction." (ILO, WHO, 2019)
- Elements that impact employees' psychological responses to work and work conditions, potentially causing psychological health problems.
- Potential Limitation: Tend to interchange the terms psychosocial and psychological

2 Models related to Psychosocial Factors

Evidence for both MSI and Psychological Injury



Job Demand Control Model (Karasek, 1979)

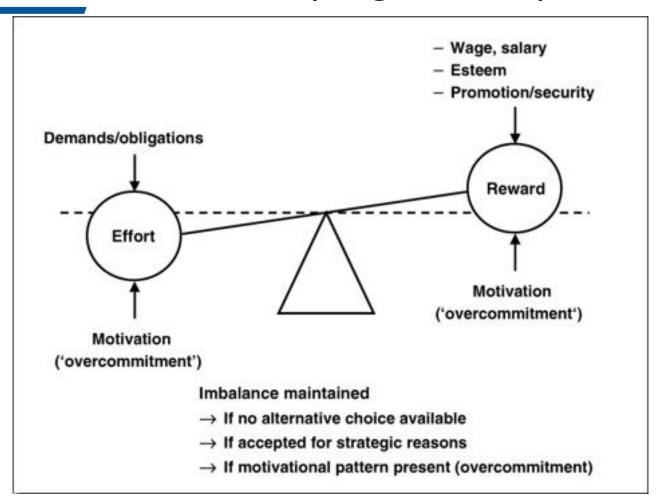


Job Demands Examples

- Monotonous work
- Time pressure
- High concentration
- High responsibilities
- High workload
- Few opportunities to take breaks
- Lack of clarity
- Low control and low autonomy



Effort Reward Imbalance (Siegrist, 1996)





ERI Examples

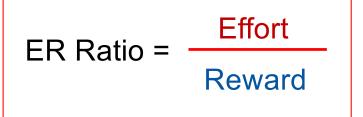
• Effort:

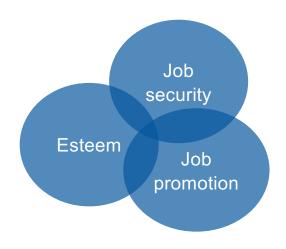
- Time pressure
- Lots of responsibilities
- Physical demands
- Overtime

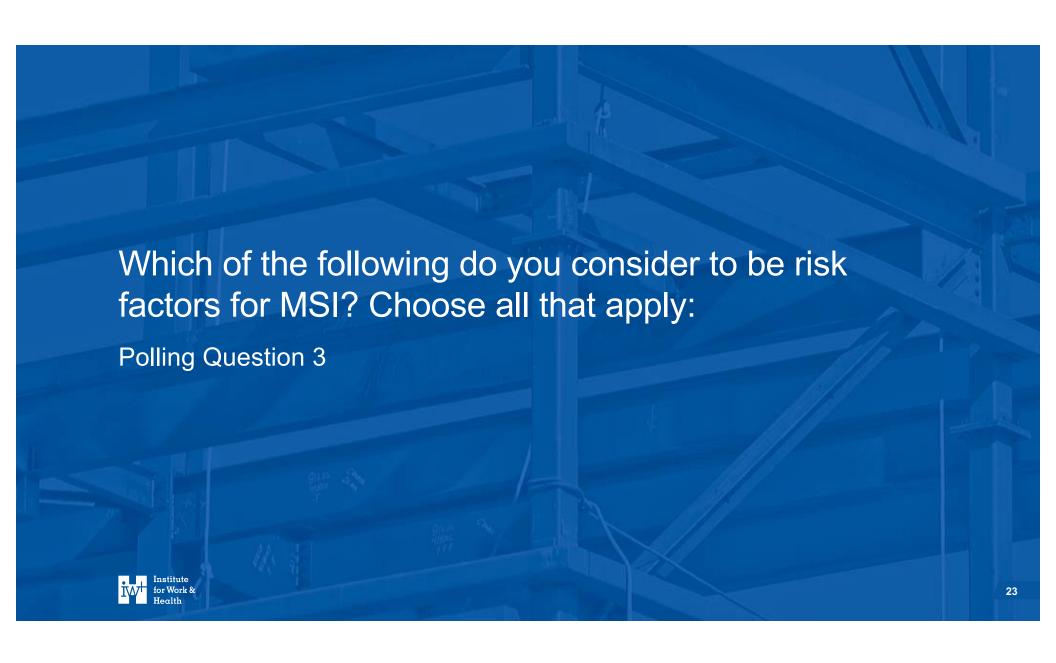
• Reward:

- Respect from supervisor
- Job promotion & prospects
- Adequate salary/income
- Support









With evidence that some psychosocial risk factors impact both MSI and psychological injury...

What else do these risk factors have in common with MSI and psychological injury?



Risk Factors + Modifiers

Examples of physical risk factors that have been well established for MSI:

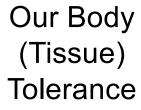
- Force
- Posture
- Repetition
- Vibration

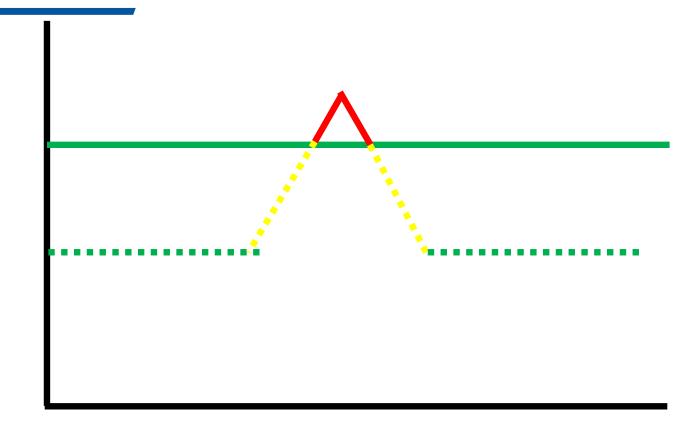
We also know common modifiers behind these:

- Trauma
- Frequency
- Duration



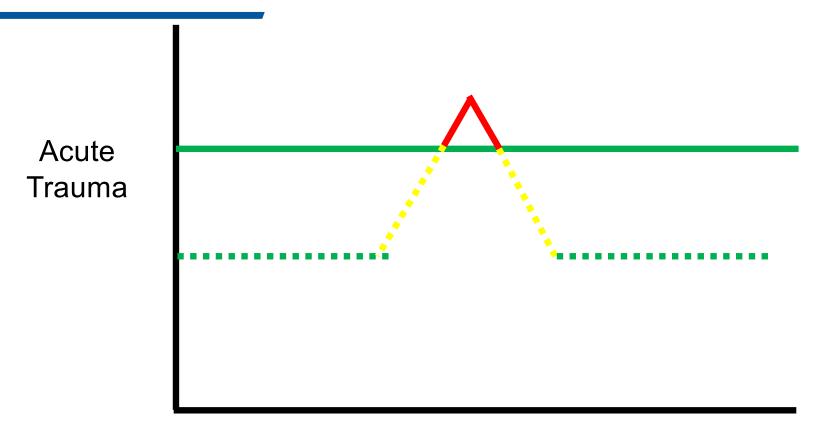
Risk Factors + Modifiers: Trauma







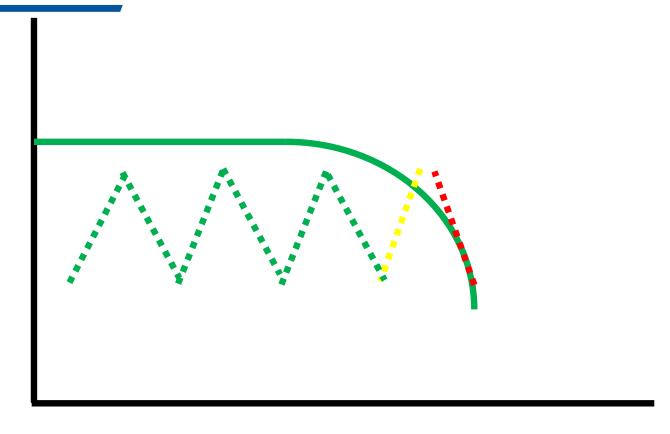
Risk Factors + Modifiers: Trauma





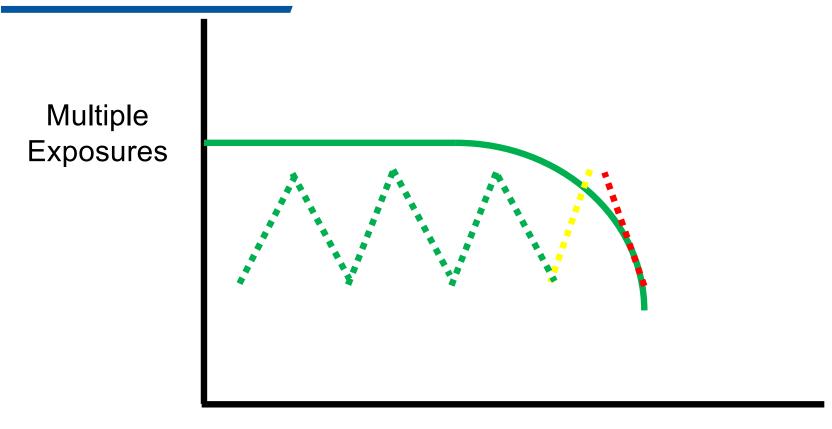
Risk Factors + Modifiers: Frequency

Our Body (Tissue) Tolerance





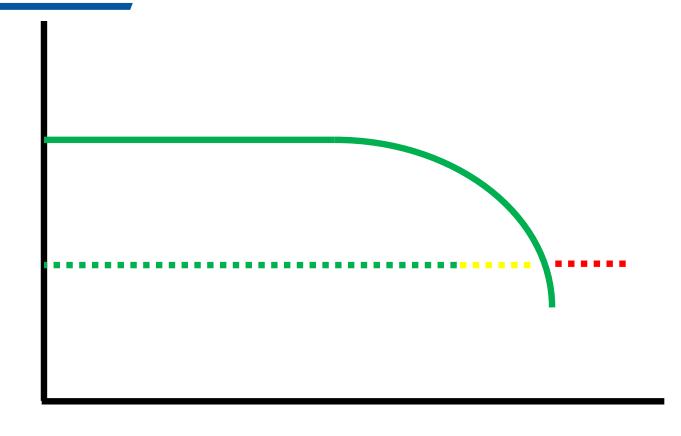
Risk Factors + Modifiers: Frequency





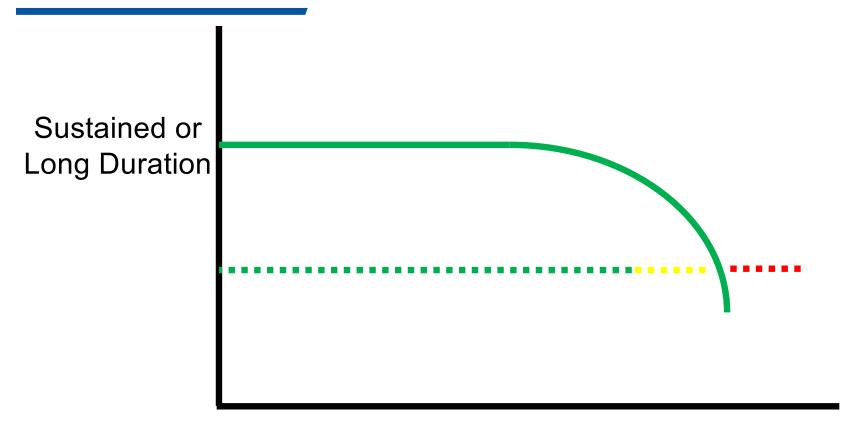
Risk Factors + Modifiers: Duration

Our Body (Tissue) Tolerance





Risk Factors + Modifiers: Duration





How do factors influence one another?



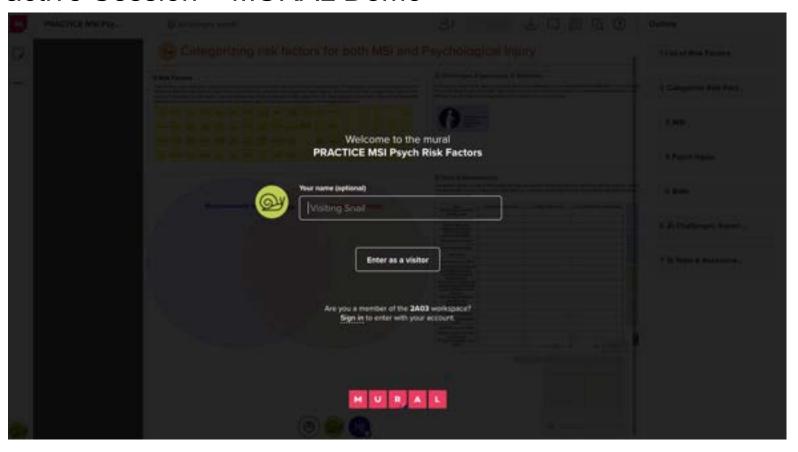


Breakout Sessions

- Categorizing Risk Factors
- Listing tools/techniques
- Discussing challenges



Interactive Session – MURAL Demo

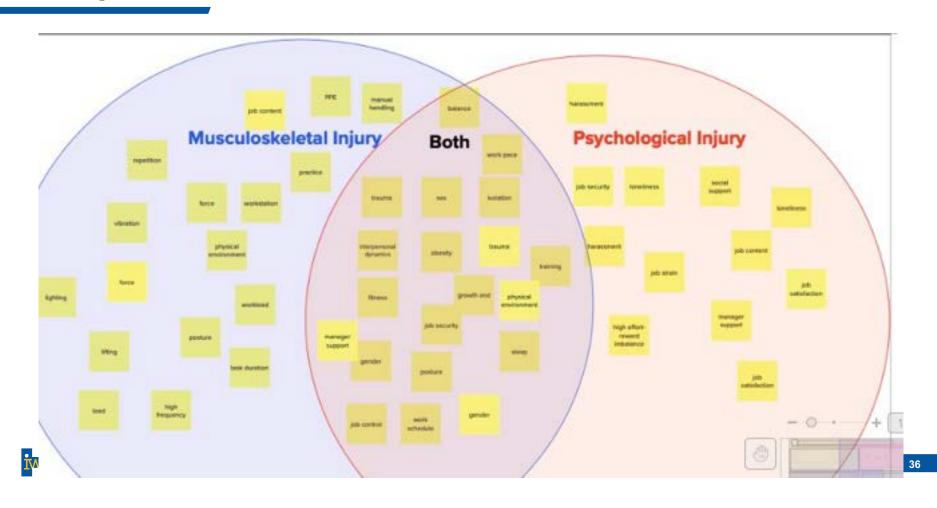




Welcome back



Compilation of MURALS







Tools

Tool	Never Heard of the tool	Familiar with the tool	Currently use/have used the tool
Psychophysical Material Handling Data	• • • •		0
NIOSH Lifting Equation			
Rapid Upper Limb Assessment (RULA)	0 0	•	y
Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA)		0 0	
Biomechanical Model	0 0 0		
Body Discomfort Map	•	0 0	•
Strain Index	• 0 0		
and Activity Level (HAL)	• 0 •		
nergy Expenditure Model for Material Handling	• • •		
Psychophysical Upper Extremity Data	• • • •		
openhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire (COPSOQ)	• •		
Guarding Minds at Work Survey	•	•	•
Effort Reward Imbalance Questionnaire	• • • •		
General Nordic Questionnaire	• • •		
ILO Stress Checkpoints	• 0		
b Content Questionnaire (JCQ)	This is 4 Him O of the Co.	0	
Job Stress Survey (JSS)	0 0 0	0	
OSH Generic Job Stress Questionnaire	0 0	0	
Occupational Stress Index	0	0	



To identify & assess both physical and psychosocial risk factors

We need to consider the level, frequency, & duration

Further complicating things...

We also need to consider how such factors may interact.

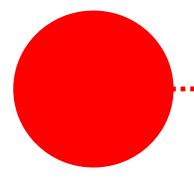


How do factors influence one another?



Work Pace

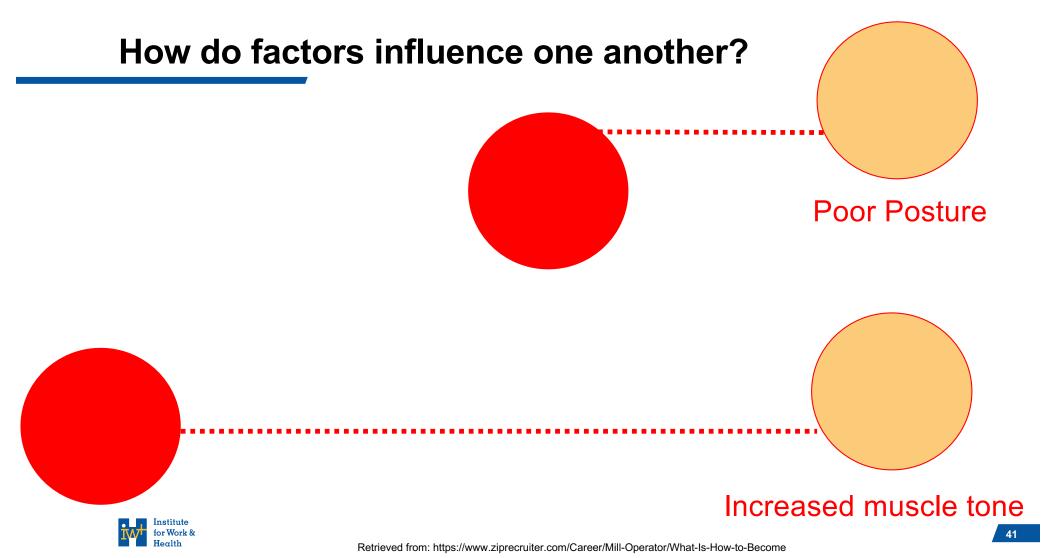
- Hurried tasks
- Speed/Accuracy tradeoff



Job Demands

- Thinking of other tasks
- Increased stress





How do factors influence one another?





How do we assess psychosocial risk factors?

- Examples of Survey & Self Report (workers/employees)
 - ERI Questionnaire
 - Job Content Questionnaire
 - Job Demands Survey
 - Nordic Questionnaire
 - ILO Stress Check
 - Job exposure Matrix





How do we assess psychosocial risk factors?

Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire (COPSOQ)

- Designed for the assessment and improvement of psychosocial conditions in workplaces and for research purposes
- Use at workplaces of any size and sector, which provides for comparisons and benchmarking by using reference values
- https://www.copsoq-network.org/

Guarding Minds at Work

- Comprehensive resource to help you assess and address psychological health and safety in your workplace
- Identify and measure employee experience with psychosocial factors known to have a powerful impact on organizational health, the health of individual employees, and the financial bottom line.
- https://www.guardingmindsatwork.ca/



How do we assess psychosocial risk factors?

Adapt from the Psychological Health & Safety Standard:

- 1. Organizational Culture
- 2. Psychological and Social Support
- 3. Clear Leadership & Expectations
- 4. Civility & Respect
- 5. Psychological Demands
- 6. Growth & Development
- 7. Recognition & Reward
- 8. Involvement & Influence
- 9. Workload Management
- 10. Engagement
- 11. Job Balance
- 12. Psychological Protection



Institute for Work & 13. Protection of Physical Safety



Summary

- Where is the evidence?
 - Psychosocial risk factors are related to MSI
 - Psychosocial risk factors are related to Psych Injury
 - Examples of similar modifiers & interactions between MSI x Psych
- What can we do?
 - Measure & assess risk factors
- What are our challenges moving forward?
 - Likely greater attention to psychosocial factors in workplaces
 - Influence both MSI and psych injuries
 - Need to understand the similarity between MSI and Psych risk factors
 - Need to develop tools to assess psychosocial factors, modifiers,
 & interactions with physical factors

Future Research:

- Addressing MSI must also consider relevant psychosocial risk factors
- What are the common risk factors?
 - Scoping review of MSI literature
- How can we measure these common risk factors?

risk-factors-and

 Develop an instrument to measure risk factors common to both MSI and psychological injuries.





Thank you

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