Evaluation of Anthropometric Compatibility of Office Furniture with Mobile, Desktop and Web Software Platforms and Posture Exercise Program- An Application-Based Study

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Abstract

Aim: Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) have been observed commonly in office workers with the development of technology. These problems affect the quality of life for individuals and also productivity in the workplace. The aim of this study is to design an application in which the anthropometric compatibility of office furniture is evaluated and individualized planned posture exercise training is included.

Material and Method: The designed application consists of 4 modules. An application has been designed to classify the compatibility and incompatibilities in the first and second modules. The third and fourth modules are designed for personalized exercise definition and follow-up.

Results: Within the scope of the application, 4 modules were combined in a single application. The modules that evaluate the anthropometric suitability of office furniture and calculate the compatibility of office furniture; it is the first and second module. The third module contains the definition of the exercise. The fourth module includes the follow-up of the exercise program.

Conclusion: It is obvious that the current designed application will provide innovation to work health. Based on our hypothesis, we think that the designed application will also be effective for health protection and promotion in office workers.

Keywords: Work-related musculoskeletal disorders; anthropometry; exercise; office workers; application

ÖZ

Amaç: Ofis çalışanlarında işe bağlı kas-iskelet sistem hastalıkları ve şikayetleri yaygın olarak görülmektedir. Bu problemler bireyin yaşam kalitesini ve iş verimini etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, ofis mobilyasının antropometrik uygunluğunun değerlendirilmesi ve kişisel ayarlanan postur egzersiz eğitiminin verimliliği ve verimliliği artırılmasıdır.

Materiały ve Metot: Tasarlanan uygulama toplam 4 modülden oluşmaktadır. Birinci ve ikinci modüllerde uygulama ve açığı veren bir uygulama tasarlanmıştır. Uçüncü ve dördüncü modüller ise ilgili veren egzersiz tanımı ve takibinin yapılması için tasarlanmıştır.

Sonuç: Ofis çalışanlarında sağlanan korunması ve geliştirilmesinde rol aldığı amaç Journalismun bir iş ortamında olduğu için, ofis mobilyasının antropometrik uygunluğunun değerlendirilmesi ve ofis mobilyasının uyumluğunu hesaplandığı modüler; birinci ve ikinci modüllerdir. Uçüncü modü ilgili tanımı içermektedir. Dördüncü modül, egzersiz programının takipini içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşe ilgili kas-iskelet sistemleri; antropometri; egzersiz; ofis çalışanları; uygulamalar
INTRODUCTION

With the development of technology in the world, the use of computers in workplaces has been increasing. The advent of computers to workplaces increases employees' productivity. However, at the same time, the use of computers brings several health problems, especially in terms of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs), causing changes to existing risk factors and the development of new ones in work organizations. WMSDs are defined as injury or disease of the muscle, nerve, tendon, joint, cartilage and spinal discs that develops as a result of exposure to risk factors in the working environment (1,2).

Complaints related to the musculoskeletal system constraints on movement and inability to continue work are common among office workers in the work environment. Incompatibility between anthropometric measurement of individual and office furniture and static posture in computer use are associated with musculoskeletal disorders (3,4).

Anthropometric Features in Office Workers

It is important for the workplace environment to be compatible with people's anthropometric measurements. It is known that incompatibility between the anthropometric properties of individuals and office furniture features causes problems like WMSDs. To design office workplaces well, correct anthropometric data are needed (5,6).

Up to now, there have been various studies about the furniture design according to the human's anthropometric measurements. These works can be broadly divided into two categories. The first category covers the studies related to the statistical methods and the second category involves the studies related to the artificial intelligence and data mining methods (7-9).

Definition of Posture in Office Workers

The posture adopted during work tasks is defined as the work posture. The body maintains a good posture, minimizes energy expenditure, improves the functioning of organs and protects against improper positions that will damage the structures in our body during professional practice. Office workers often have to work in a static sitting position. Prolonged periods of sitting position in office workers is a risk factor for postural problems (4,10). In the literature, the prevalence of WMSDs in office workers has been reported to result from poor body posture and inappropriate workstations. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the positions of the employees at the workstations and to make some interventions (11,12).

Exercise Approaches in Office Workers

The treatment of WMSDs involves alternative approaches (13,14). It is well documented that exercise is used as an effective, safe and cost-effective method in workers (15). In several studies it is reported that exercise interventions are applicable component in improving health in office workers. In evidence-based intervention research, individualized exercise programs stand out. However, encouraging patients to comply with exercise training is a challenge for healthcare providers. Innovative interventions have critical role in controlling global burdens on office workers (16,17).

The Hypothesis

WMSDs are common in office workers. These problems affect the quality of life for individuals and also productivity in the workplace. Our hypothesis is that the designed application will guide practitioners in the process of detecting and reducing WMSD risks. The usage of the designed application will be effective in decreasing musculoskeletal complaints, which can cause pain, limit motion and result in an inability to continue to work among office workers.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

In our hypothetical protocol it has been assessed that Evaluation of Anthropometric Compatibility of Office Furniture with Mobile, Desktop and Web Software Platforms and Posture Exercise Program- An application-based study. The protocol was approved based on the ethical standards of the Declaration of Helsinki. The permissions and consents required for the study were obtained from the Inonu University Health Sciences Non-Interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee (Approval number = 2019/5-28).

The designed application has two-phase for each individual; each phase consists of 2 modules. The application consists of a total of 4 modules. In the first and second module, an application was designed for classifying the compatibility and incompatibility of the office furniture used according to the anthropometric measurements of the individuals and determining the furniture measurement values that fit the anthropometric measurements of the individual (18,19). Extreme learning machine (ELM) was used for classification and regression in application. ELM is a learning algorithm proposed by Huang et al. for a simple and effective single hidden layer feedforward neural network. In the ELM scheme, input weights in the hidden layer are randomly initialized and remain constant throughout the process, while the output weights are calculated via the least squares method (20).

RESULT

Definitions of how each type of anthropometric data and office furniture dimensions are presented in Table 1. Determined compatibility values between anthropometric data and office furniture are shown in Table 2. A computer, which has a 3.50 GHz processor and 8 GB of memory, was used in experiments and MATLAB 2016 software was used in implementation of the proposed system. The 30 participant's anthropometric data were evaluated for the system design.
Table 1. Definitions of how each type of anthropometric data and office furniture

| Anthropometric Data          | Measuring Technique                                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Height                      | The distance between the top of the head and ground was measured while standing upright and looking straight up. |
| Elbow height                | While sitting with the elbows at 90° flexion, the vertical distance from olecranon to the surface on which the person was sitting was measured. |
| Shoulder height             | The vertical distance from the acromion to the seat’s surface was measured.          |
| Knee height                 | While sitting with the knees at a 90° flexion, the vertical distance from the upper surface of the patella to the surface on which the feet rested was measured. |
| Popliteal height            | While sitting with the knees at a 90° flexion, the vertical distance from the popliteal region to the surface on which the feet were grounding was measured. |
| Hip–popliteal length        | While sitting with the knees at a 90° flexion, the horizontal distance between the popliteal region and hip’s posterior surface was measured. |
| Chair’s sitting surface height | The distance from the ground to the top of the sitting surface was measured.         |
| Chair’s sitting area depth  | The distance from the trailing end to the front of the seating surface is measured.   |
| Desk/table height           | The distance from the top of the front edge to the ground was measured.              |

Table 2. Determined compatibility values between anthropometric data and office furniture

| Compatibility Values                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Popliteal height–seat surface height                     | The seat surface height should be in the range of 88–95% of the popliteal height     |
| Hip–popliteal length–sitting place depth                 | The sitting place depth should be in the range of 80–95% range of the hip–popliteal length |
| Elbow and shoulder height–desk height                    | The desk/table height should be at a minimum and maximum range.                     |

Figure 1. Examples of exercise

DISCUSSION

Considering that office workers spend most of their working time sitting on chairs at the table; using furniture compatible for individual anthropometric dimensions will minimize musculoskeletal problems. In this way, office workers will be able to work more productively at workplaces with higher quality working standards. In the existing system, there are furniture with standard dimensions, and it is not possible for these furniture...
sizes to provide the same compatibility in individuals with different anthropometric features.

Another component of the hypothesis is to provide, follow and accomplish an individualized exercise program for office workers through the mobile, desktop and web software program. Other approaches that are frequently preferred in the clinic, the program consisting of standard exercises is given to the people as a brochure, and they are asked to perform the given exercises in a certain period and number of repetitions. With these methods, it is not possible to check whether the people do the exercises correctly and repeats on time. There was also a problem in communication with individuals.

It is obvious that the current designed application will provide innovation to work health. When considering the seriousness of the financial and health effects of this issue, we think that the effect of our system will be significant, as it has been developed with the aim of guiding implementers in the process of revealing and reducing the WMSD risks.

CONCLUSION

In this study the related data were obtained from a pilot region. Supporting this study with research from multiple centers would have improved the effect of the study. The application in our study includes office workers. On the other hand, this type of telerehabilitation applications may be widely used in rehabilitation science.

CONGRESSES

The study has been presented at the ‘7th National Congress of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation’ between April 18-20, 2019.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES: This research was supported by the Scientific Research Projects Unit of Inonu University with the project number TSA-2019-1672.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Ethical approval: The permissions and consents required for the study were obtained from the Inonu University Health Sciences Non-Interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee (Approval number = 2019/5-28).

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