

Working in temporary employment exposes to higher levels of muskuloskeletal constraints

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Auteur	Roquelaure, Yves [1], Petit, Audrey [2], Poisnel, Carole [3], Bodin, Julie [4], Descatha, Alexis [5], Leclerc, Annette [6], Ha, Catherine [7]
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Résumé en anglais	Introduction: Since temporary work (TW) has increased in recent years, the aim in this study was to compare the prevalence of non-specific musculoskeletal symptoms of the upper extremities (UEMSDs) and their main risk factors in blue collar workers employed through temporary agency (TW) and in those in permanent employment (PE). Methods: UEMSDs occurring during the preceding 12 months or the preceding 7 days were assessed using the 'Nordic' questionnaire in 1,493 blue collar workers included in a surveillance program for MSDs (171 in TW and 1,322 in PE). Personal factors and work-related risk factors for UEMSDs were assessed by self-administered questionnaires. Exposure to work constraints of blue collar workers in TW and in PE was compared using logistic regression models adjusted for age and gender. Results: The prevalence rates of UEMSDs during the preceding 12 months or preceding 7 days did not significantly differ between workers in TW and PE, except for a higher prevalence in the hand-wrist region during the preceding 7 days after adjustment for age and gender (19.9% [95% CI 13.9-25.9] vs. 14.9% [13.0-16.9], P < 0.05). TW was characterized by higher exposure to paced work (Odds ratio (OR) = 2.1 [95% CI 1.4-3.0]) and time constraints dependent on an automatic rate, permanent control or colleagues' work, and to repetitive movements (OR=2.3 [1.6-3.3]), awkward postures of the wrist (OR=1.6 [1.2-2.4]) and intensive use of vibrating handtools (OR=1.6 [1.1-2.3]). Workers in TW suffered more from a lack of autonomy (OR=2.4 [1.7-3.5]) and skill discretion at work (OR=2.0 [1.3-3.1]), but there was no difference regarding psychological demand of the task or social support. Discussion: Workers employed through temporary work agencies appeared to be overexposed to time constraints and biomechanical constraints of the hand-wrist region in this large working population. TW could represent a subpopulation at particularly high risk of UEMSDs.

Liens

[1] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/yves.roquelaure/publications

[2] http://okina.univ-angers.fr/a.petitle/publications

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