科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 期末報告

蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究(第2年)

計畫類別:個別型計畫

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執 行 單 位 : 中山醫學大學職業安全衛生學系暨碩士班

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報告附件:出席國際學術會議心得報告

中華民國 105 年 10 月 11 日

中文摘要:不論是農業、製造業、營造業或服務業,有很多工作作業人員需要長時間的蹲或跪。長期的蹲/跪可能是職業性肌肉骨骼疲勞與傷害的成因,尤其對於下背酸痛及腿部疲勞而言。有鑑於長時間蹲/跪所造成的下背及腿部危害的嚴重性,已有少數研究深入探討其危害成因與介入現場改善方式。雖然這些研究提供了許多對蹲/跪姿勢作業危害機轉的瞭解與可行的解決方案,然而,絕大部分的改善策略均有作業特定性,而無法一體適用於所有蹲/跪姿作業。因此,是否有其他的方案可以更進一步的來減輕作業人員的下肢傷害與疲勞,是值得進一步研究。本研究將以二年時間完成此研究計畫,第一年在實驗室模擬與量測長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業時,作業人員肌肉骨骼負有與生理變化情形,並以心物法評估每次蹲/跪姿勢作業之持續時間;第二年在實驗室以人因工程介入方式,評估蹲/跪作業人員之肌肉骨骼與生理負荷改善策略,並將其應用至作業現場。整體而言,本

勢作業之職業性肌肉骨骼疲勞與傷害之參考。

研究涵蓋理論與實務面之探討,預期其結果可做為業界改善蹲/跪姿

本研究第二年係在實驗室模擬蹲/跪姿作業之生理負荷,並以人因工程介入方式評估是否能有效降低蹲/跪姿作業之危害風險。研究結果顯示,蹲姿作業,在下肢運動後,生理負荷有顯著舒緩的情形,且腿圍變化與Borg量表有顯著組關。跪姿作業在作業型態無調差異,但作業姿勢對於Borg量表有顯著差異情形,作業型態和鴨顯對於左小腿腿圍變化有顯著差異,作業型態和作業姿勢對於大腿圍變化有顯著差異,作業型態和作業姿勢對於大腿圍變化有顯著差異,作業型態和作業姿勢對於大腿圍變化在三種蹲/跪姿勢下則無明顯差異。肌肉負荷對於作業型態的不同有所差異,且在15分鐘之實驗作業,肌肉負荷達到15 %MVC以上,容易導致職業上肌肉骨骼傷害,NMQ問卷中對於達人跪姿勢在下肢部分有較明顯的痠痛情形。建議不管以油漆作業或是地磚作業時以雙腿跪姿進行作業對腿部肌肉負荷較小,且使用跪姿勢以穿戴護具可降低主觀施力知覺程度,以降低膝蓋負荷。

中文關鍵詞: 蹲/跪作業,肌肉骨骼傷害,生理負荷,心物法,人因介入

英文摘要: This project will proceed in two years. In the first year, this study was designed to investigate the effects of

physiological workload and health risk among workers in squatting/kneeling task. A total of 10 subjects were recruited in this study. Experimental independent variables include: work patterns, duration, and squatting / kneeling posture. Experimental dependent variables include: subjective fatigue scale in body parts, Electromyography data (lower back, thighs, legs), leg circumference and heart rate, to assess the physiological load and musculoskeletal fatigue. The experimental results show that the impacts of knee and leg fatigue is related to the length of working time, and the types of job or working postures do not affect directly the leg fatigue. Besides, the changes of %MVC increased slowly after ten minutes, possible reason is the working muscles reached maximal loading during the period, and external loading is overexertion which is beyond muscle capacity caused discomfort. In the second year, this study will simulate and assess the effects of the ergonomic interventions on physiological workloads and musculoskeletal disorders of workers during squatting/kneeling task on the laboratory. The results showed that significant relief for physiological load among squatting work after lower limb movement, and leg circumference changed is significantly correlated with Borg-RPE scale. Kneeling work is no significant differences in the working patterns, but working posture differs significantly for Borg-RPE scale. There are significant differences in working patterns and aided pad for the left leg circumference changed, and working patterns and working posture are significant differences for both sides of the thigh lateralis muscles. This study suggested that workers should use both legs kneeling and wearing aided pad to perform painting or tile works to reduce the knee loading.

英文關鍵詞: squatting/kneeling task, musculoskeletal disorders, physiological workloads, psychophysical approach, ergonomical intervention

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 (□期中進度報告/■期末報告)

蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究

計畫類別:■個別型計畫 □整合型計畫
計畫編號:MOST -103-2221-E-040 -005 -MY2
執行期間: 103 年 8 月 1 日至 105 年 7 月 31 日
執行機構及系所:中山醫學大學職業安全衛生學系暨碩士班
計畫主持人:林彥輝
共同主持人:陳志勇
計畫參與人員:黃維庭、尤婷萱、王嘉安、張榮鳳、翁慈憶
本計畫除繳交成果報告外,另含下列出國報告,共 _1_ 份:
□執行國際合作與移地研究心得報告
■出席國際學術會議心得報告
期末報告處理方式:
1. 公開方式:
■非列管計畫亦不具下列情形,立即公開查詢
□涉及專利或其他智慧財產權,□一年□二年後可公開查詢
2.「本研究」是否已有嚴重損及公共利益之發現:■否 □是
3.「本報告」是否建議提供政府單位施政參考□否■是,
勞動部職安署 (請列舉提供之單位;本部不經審議,
依勾選逕予轉送)

中 華 民 國 104 年 9 月 30 日

中文摘要

不論是農業、製造業、營造業或服務業,有很多工作作業人員需要長時間的蹲或跪。長期的蹲/跪可能是職業性肌肉骨骼疲勞與傷害的成因,尤其對於下背酸痛及腿部疲勞而言。有鑑於長時間蹲/跪所造成的下背及腿部危害的嚴重性,已有少數研究深入探討其危害成因與介入現場改善方式。雖然這些研究提供了許多對蹲/跪姿勢作業危害機轉的瞭解與可行的解決方案,然而,絕大部分的改善策略均有作業特定性,而無法一體適用於所有蹲/跪姿作業。因此,是否有其他的方案可以更進一步的來減輕作業人員的下肢傷害與疲勞,是值得進一步研究。本研究將以二年時間完成此研究計畫,第一年在實驗室模擬與量測長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業時,作業人員肌肉骨骼負荷與生理變化情形,並以心物法評估每次蹲/跪姿勢作業之持續時間;第二年在實驗室以人因工程介入方式,評估蹲/跪作業人員之肌肉骨骼與生理負荷改善策略,並將其應用至作業現場。整體而言,本研究涵蓋理論與實務面之探討,預期其結果可做為業界改善蹲/跪姿勢作業之職業性肌肉骨骼疲勞與傷害之參考。

本研究第二年係在實驗室模擬蹲/跪姿作業之生理負荷,並以人因工程介入方式評估是否能有效降低蹲/跪姿作業之危害風險。研究結果顯示,蹲姿作業,在下肢運動後,生理負荷有顯著舒緩的情形,且腿圍變化與 Borg 量表有顯著相關。跪姿作業在作業型態無明顯差異,但作業姿勢對於 Borg 量表有顯著差異情形,作業型態和護具對於左小腿腿圍變化有顯著差異,作業型態和作業姿勢對於大腿兩側股外側肌有顯著差異。以蹲姿勢作業之心率變化較兩種跪姿作業還要來的大,腿圍變化在三種蹲/跪姿勢下則無明顯差異。肌肉負荷對於作業型態的不同有所差異,且在15分鐘之實驗作業,肌肉負荷達到15%MVC以上,容易導致職業上肌肉骨骼傷害,NMQ 問卷中對於蹲/跪姿勢在下肢部分有較明顯的痠痛情形。建議不管以油漆作業或是地磚作業時以雙腿跪姿進行作業對腿部肌肉負荷

關鍵詞:蹲/跪作業,肌肉骨骼傷害,生理負荷,心物法,人因介入

Abstract

In many agricultural, manufacturing, constructional and service industries, workers are required to squat and kneel for extended periods of time. The occupational musculoskeletal disorders may result from prolonged squatting and kneeling, especially low back pain and low extremities discomforts. In consideration of prolonged squatting and kneeling associated with serious problem on low back and low extremities, few studies have investigated intensively on the causes of problem and improved with field intervention. These studies proposed that the reasons the low extremities may be affected is possibly due to prolonged squatting and kneeling, but most of the ergonomic intervention was task specific and may not be applied on general tasks. Hence, whether other ergonomic improvements can decrease workers' musculoskeletal fatigue is needed to further consideration. This project will proceed in two years. In the first year, evaluation the effects of work situation, working method, and exerted force on physiological workloads and musculoskeletal disorders of workers during squatting/kneeling task, and the use of psychophysics approach in assessing a work-rest cycle during squatting/kneeling on the laboratory; the second year, assessment the effects of the ergonomic interventions on physiological workloads and musculoskeletal disorders of workers during squatting/kneeling task on the laboratory and field. This study shall contain a theoretical and realistic investigation, and the anticipated results of this study could be a workplace squatting/kneeling task design reference for improvement of musculoskeletal fatigue and injuries.

In the first year, this study was designed to investigate the effects of physiological workload and health risk among workers in squatting/kneeling task. A total of 10 subjects were recruited in this study. Experimental independent variables include: work patterns, duration, and squatting / kneeling posture. Experimental dependent variables include: subjective fatigue scale in body parts, Electromyography data (lower back, thighs, legs), leg circumference and heart rate, to assess the physiological load and musculoskeletal fatigue. The experimental results show that the impacts of knee and leg fatigue is related to the length of working time, and the types of job or working postures do not affect directly the leg fatigue. It also found that %MVC increased significantly between five and ten minutes after the start time.

Besides, the changes of %MVC increased slowly after ten minutes, possible reason is the working muscles reached maximal loading during the period, and external loading is overexertion which is beyond muscle capacity caused discomfort. On the other hand, maximum acceptable time of squatting/kneeling determined on the basis of a trial period overestimate the actual time in the psychophysical approach. The implication of this relationship indicated the subject endurance time is unknown, and it is necessary to take longer rest periods to recover their fatigue. Therefore, this study suggest to establish a work-rest scheme to reduce muscle pain, and avoiding occupational musculoskeletal disorders.

In the second year, this study will simulate and assess the effects of the ergonomic interventions on physiological workloads and musculoskeletal disorders of workers during squatting/kneeling task on the laboratory. The results showed that significant relief for physiological load among squatting work after lower limb movement, and leg circumference changed is significantly correlated with Borg-RPE scale. Kneeling work is no significant differences in the working patterns, but working posture differs significantly for Borg-RPE scale. There are significant differences in working patterns and aided pad for the left leg circumference changed, and working patterns and working posture are significant differences for both sides of the thigh lateralis muscles. On the other hand, there are significant differences between squatting and kneeling for heart rate measurement, but no significant differences in three squatting/kneeling postures for leg circumference changed. Working posture differs significantly in muscular loading, and reached to over 15% MVC for 15 minutes experimental work, it could be easily caused to occupational musculoskeletal injuries. There are also visible discomforts in lower extremities via NMQ questionnaire during squatting/kneeling. This study suggested that workers should use both legs kneeling and wearing aided pad to perform painting or tile works to reduce the knee loading.

Keywords: squatting/kneeling task, musculoskeletal disorders, physiological workloads, psychophysical approach, ergonomical intervention

研究計畫內容

1. 緒論

1.1 研究背景

不論是農業、製造業、營造業或服務業,有很多工作作業人員需要長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業;根據文獻的定義,蹲/跪姿勢作業分別為:蹲姿作業係指工作時單腳或雙腳呈現膝關節最大彎曲角度,跪姿作業則是工作時需以單腳或雙腳跪坐,典型的職業暴露如磁磚鋪設與地板整修等[1]。Sandmark et al. (2000)統計職業與膝蓋不適結果顯示,消防隊員、農夫、建築工人、森林工作者、礦工及地毯、地板和浴室工作者均屬膝蓋不適之高風險職業[2]。

流行病學研究顯示,造成下肢與膝蓋不適的動作包括:負重/抬舉、蹲/跪、爬行、攀爬樓梯/階梯、跳躍、久站與走動等,其中以長時間負重/抬舉與蹲/跪姿勢是導致下肢與膝蓋不適的主要職業性動作[1]。長期的負重/抬舉可能造成職業性肌肉骨骼疲勞與傷害,尤其是下背痛及腿部疲勞,已有很多研究[3]。相對而言,長時間採蹲/跪姿勢作業所產生之下肢與膝蓋不適則鮮少獲得重視[4-5]。然而,根據調查顯示:丹麥的勞動人口中,約有19%持續超過1年有下肢與膝蓋疼痛問題,可能與蹲/跪姿勢作業有關[6]。

有鑑於長時間蹲/跪所造成的下背及腿部危害的嚴重性,國外已有少數研究深入探討其危害成因與介入現場改善方式[4-5,7-10],如美國幼稚園老師職業性下肢不適比例達 33%,分析其作業發現每天採蹲/跪姿時間達 10.2%[10];丹麥的研究評估新工具及作業方法對於減輕地板鋪設人員膝蓋負荷的成效[8]。雖然這些研究提供了許多對蹲/跪姿勢作業危害機轉的瞭解與可行的解決方案,然而,大部分的改善都需要考慮作業特性,無法一體適用於所有蹲/跪姿作業。除了工程改善外,是否有其他的方案(如下肢運動以及工作-休息時間的安排等)可以更進一步的來減輕作業人員的下肢傷害與疲勞,是值得進一步研究。

另一方面,相較於國外對於蹲/跪姿作業之研究,國內在這方面的研究幾乎付之關如,找不到文獻可供查詢。雖然國外的資料可以提供作為分析蹲/跪姿作業之參考,然而,外國人的體型、尺寸與國人存在某些程度的差異[11],作業特性也不盡相同。因此,若以國外資料作為國人執行蹲/跪姿作業之參考,是否符合實際情形,此一本土化議題值得進一步探討。

1.2 研究目的

本研究旨在探討蹲/跪作業姿勢對於作業人員生理負荷與健康危害之影響, 並期藉由人因工程之介入,減輕現場需長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員生理負荷 與健康危害,計畫達成之具體目的如下:

1. 實驗室模擬與量測長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業時,作業人員生理與肌肉骨骼負荷 情形。建立實驗室模擬技術以模擬不同之現場作業方式,量測其生理與肌肉 骨骼負荷包括以下肢圍度(以了解長時間蹲/跪姿對血液循環的影響),肌肉電位等客觀數據。同時參考 NIOSH Lifting equation 建立之方法論以心物法收集受試者主觀資料,以為後續膝關節相關職業傷病鑑定之參考,並為人因工程介入方法選用之依據。

2. 探討人因工程介入方式對於蹲/跪作業人員之生理與肌肉骨骼負荷改善影響。

2.文獻探討

蹲/跪姿作業在某些特定作業現場是經常可見的動作,如農作物採收、油漆粉刷、賣場揀貨等。國外已有少數研究探討勞工執行蹲/跪姿作業所產生的下肢與膝蓋疲勞影響。這些因執行蹲/跪姿作業而造成肌肉骨骼傷害之職業風險因素包括:每天屈膝或蹲姿>1小時、每天屈膝或蹲姿>30次、從一層跳到另一層、每天爬>30階、照顧家居行動不便者等[2]。以下分別從蹲姿及跪姿作業等方面,說明這些研究的發現:

2.1 蹲姿與膝蓋屈曲作業(Squatting and knee flexion)

Reid et al.(2010)認為蹲姿與膝蓋屈曲之判別,在於直立時膝蓋屈曲的角度 [12]。Chung et al. (2003)指出蹲姿係指膝蓋屈曲角度大於 90 度,保持蹲姿通常亦 需要另外的關節屈曲,如腳踝、軀幹或肩膀;膝蓋屈曲角度介於 60 度至 90 度稱 過度膝蓋屈曲(severe knee flexion);膝蓋屈曲角度介於 30 度至 60 度稱輕度膝蓋 屈曲(mild knee flexion)[4]。Chung et al. (2003,2005)探討蹲姿與身體主觀不適發 現,當膝蓋屈曲角度愈大,身體主觀不適的感覺也增加[4,13]。Grant et al. (1995) 研究美國幼稚園老師職業性肌肉骨骼傷害顯示,下肢不適比例達33%,分析其作 業發現每天採蹲姿時間達 6.8%[10]; Jin et al. (2009) 比較以蹲姿、彎腰、跪姿(無 支撐)、跪姿(有支撐)採收胡椒時,下背生物力學壓力負荷發現,雖然蹲姿是最方 便的採收姿勢,但會造成下肢疲勞與不適[7];Lee and Chung (1999)探討韓國船舶 製造工人於蹲姿作業時,使用小腳凳對肌肉骨骼不適影響,結果顯示,工人使用 10 cm 小腳凳對於舒緩肌肉骨骼不適有顯著效果,但只延緩 2 分鐘的不適時間, 該研究建議改變作業姿勢才能真正舒緩肌肉骨骼不適[14]。Baker et al. (2003)探討 英國南部罕布夏郡勞工作業姿勢與膝蓋不適關係發現,每天8小時工作時間中累 積蹲姿時間達1小時,會明顯覺得膝蓋不適[15];另一篇文獻針對西丹麥調查結 果甚至顯示,每小時工作時間中累積蹲姿時間達5分鐘以上時,會明顯覺得膝蓋 不適[16]。

2.2 跪姿作業(Kneeling)

某些行業作業人員需要以跪姿取代站姿來作業,這使得膝蓋取代腳來承擔身體重量,導致下肢不適[17]; Chung et al. (2003,2005) 認為作業場所採取跪姿來作業是亞洲與非洲常見的文化[4,13]。Chung et al. (2003) 探討四種跪姿作業姿勢與

下肢不適關係發現,第一種跪姿(兩膝完全屈曲跪立)與第三種跪姿(單膝跪立)會明顯覺得膝蓋不適[4]; Baker et al. (2003)研究英國勞工膝蓋不適發現,男性年齡20-59歲以跪姿作業會增加膝蓋不適,且每天工作時間中累積跪姿時間達1小時,會明顯覺得膝蓋不適[15]。

由以上文獻顯示,作業時採蹲/跪姿勢會明顯造成下肢與膝蓋不適。在研究方法上,多數的研究都著重於蹲/跪姿勢對下肢疲勞/不適的主觀評估,有關其他的客觀指標如肌肉骨骼負荷與生理變化等(如 EMG、Heart rate 等),以及簡易的人因工程介入方案(如下肢運動以及工作-休息時間的安排等)議題都很少被討論到。如何減輕作業人員的下肢與膝蓋傷害,文獻上比較缺乏具體明確且現場實務上的可行方案,是值得進一步作系統化的研究。從學理上而言,除了累積時間外,蹲/跪姿勢、頻率與肌肉關節之休息回復時間(recovery time)具有交互關係。這一部分可以從生物力學、心物法以及生理學的角度加以探討,以為後續現場改善與工作設計之依據。如何透過客觀指標量化評估蹲/跪姿勢危害因子以及簡易介入方案的效益,對於減輕作業員工下肢疲勞與工作績效的提升,是值得加以探討的。

3、研究方法及步驟

本研究將以二年的時間來完成此研究計畫,內容包括:利用 102 年已完成之作業現場需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業人員之作業特性、生理負荷與健康危害情形調查所得之結果,在實驗室模擬與量測蹲/跪姿勢作業之肌肉骨骼負荷與生理變化情形(計畫之第一年);其次,將在實驗室及作業現場進行蹲/跪作業之肌肉骨骼與生理負荷人因工程介入評估(計畫之第二年)。整體而言,此二年計畫涵蓋理論與實務面之探討。詳細內容分年說明如下:

- 3.1 第一年:實驗室模擬與量測蹲/跪姿勢作業之肌肉骨骼負荷與生理變化情形 第一年計畫包含二個工作項目:
- 1. 量測蹲/跪姿勢作業之肌肉骨骼負荷與生理變化情形

經由 102 年已完成之問卷調查結果與作業現場實地收集與拍攝所得之經常保持蹲/跪姿勢作業人員工作姿勢整理與分析後,本研究將建立實驗室模擬技術以模擬不同之現場作業方式,量測其生理與肌肉骨骼負荷,包括下肢圍度(以了解長時間蹲/跪姿對血液循環的影響),肌肉電位等客觀數據。同時參考 NIOSH Lifting equation 建立之方法論以心物法收集受試者主觀資料,以為後續膝關節相關職業傷病鑑定之參考,並為人因工程介入方法選用之依據。

在實驗設計方面,招募 10 位受測者進行實驗,受測者均為大學生,其中男性 5 位、女性 5 位,平均身高 170 公分,平均體重 52 公斤,平均年齡為 20 歲,受測者均無蹲跪工作經驗,身體健康狀況良好且並無肌肉骨骼傷病歷史。實驗自變項(Independent variable)包括:工作型態、蹲/跪姿勢、持續時間,說明如下:(1)工作型態:分成 2 種作業型態:

(a)水平作業:如粉刷牆壁

- (b)垂直作業:如磁磚舖設
- (2) 蹲/跪姿勢: 參考 Jensen, et al (2010)研究,分成3種蹲/跪姿勢:
 - (a)雙腳跪立 (Kneeling: both knees)
 - (b)單腳跪立 (Kneeling: one knees)
 - (c) 蹲姿 (Squatting)
- (3)持續時間:分成2種作業時間
 - (a)連續作業 30 分鐘
 - (b)分2段作業,每段作業各15分鐘,合計30分鐘

本實驗設計採受測者內三因子設計實驗,每個實驗作業時間均為 30 分鐘。由於每個自變項各含有兩個或三個固定水準,因此,每位受試者均執行 12 個作業(2x3x2),實驗依變項(Dependent variable)包括:身體部位主觀疲勞反應量表(包括:肩、上背、下背、手、大腿、膝蓋、小腿與腳)、肌肉電位變化(EMG) (包括:下背、大腿、小腿)、下肢圍度與心搏率(Heart rate)等。這些依變項將利用多項生理量測儀器,如肌電圖(EMG)與心跳計等進行量測,以評估生理負荷及肌肉骨骼疲勞程度。

2. 以心物法評估每次蹲/跪姿勢作業之持續時間

除了在實驗室模擬與量測蹲/跪姿勢作業之肌肉骨骼負荷與生理變化情形, 本研究亦將參考 NIOSH Lifting equation 建立之方法論以心物法收集受試者主觀 資料,以評估每次蹲/跪姿勢作業之持續時間,以為後續膝關節相關職業傷病鑑 定之參考,並為人因工程介入方法選用之依據。受試者將自主決定每次以蹲/跪 姿勢作業之時間,該作業時間將不致於造成受試者非常疲倦或不適。實驗自變項 與依變項與上一實驗相同。

3.2 第二年: 蹲/跪作業之肌肉骨骼與生理負荷人因工程介入評估

本研究在實驗室之人因工程介入評估方面,將探討(1)膝蓋與下肢運動、(2)提供護膝輔具,對於減輕作業人員膝蓋及下肢疲勞的成效,以提供從事這些行業人員之參考。在實驗設計方面,招募 10 名受測者參與本實驗,受測者均為學生身分,其中 5 位男性以及 5 位女性(年龄:21.8±2.62 歲,身高:163.76±10.12 公分,體重:59.28±12.6 公斤),受測者均無蹲跪工作經驗或其他影響下肢動作的疾病,身體健康狀況良好且無肌肉骨骼傷病歷史。受測者在實驗前均簽屬受測者同意書,並了解實驗過程與項目。

本實驗設計採受測者三因子設計實驗,由於每個自變項含有兩個或三個固定水準,因此每位受試者均執行12個作業(2×3×2),如圖1所示,實驗順序為隨機進行。實驗依變項包括:雙腿股外側肌以及腓腸肌肌肉電位變化、心搏率(Heart rate)、下肢圍度、Borg施力知覺量表、身體部位主觀疲勞反應量表(包括:肩、上背、下背、手、大腿、膝蓋、小腿與腳),以評估生理負荷及肌肉骨骼疲勞程度。

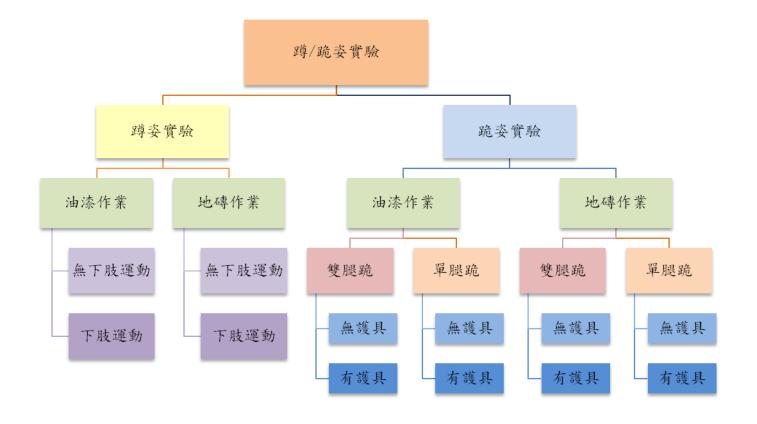


圖1本實驗項目

本實驗設計方面,實驗自變項包括: 蹲/跪姿勢、工作型態、人因工程介入,實驗依變項包括: 心博率、腿圍變化、左右大腿股外側肌肌群之肌肉負荷(MVC%)、左右小腿腓腸肌肌群之肌肉負荷(MVC%)、Borg-RPE 施力知覺量表和身體部位主觀疲勞反應量表,說明如下:

一、工作型態:

分成兩種作業型態,在職場中以蹲/跪姿作業可能具有潛在危害因子如地磚工人、油漆工人、水管裝配工人、服務人員、農牧業人員等需長時間以蹲/跪姿進行作業。兩種作業型態中地磚作業為水平作業,身體軀幹與地面平行呈平行狀態,而實驗再加入另一種油漆作業型態做比較,油漆作業為模擬刷油漆身體軀幹呈垂直時之狀態以模擬不同作業型態之負荷情形。

(一)、油漆作業:

本實驗在寬 240 公分、高 120 公分的白板後方進行指定的實驗動作,將白板豎立於地上,實驗中受測者將粉刷沾水後,對白板後方粉刷,受測者要在白板的寬度範圍內來回移動,並且粉刷至受測的時間結束,在實驗中只能以指定的實驗動作(蹲姿或是跪姿)粉刷,不能中途站立或是以其他的姿勢完成此項實驗,如圖 2。



圖 2 油漆作業之實驗情形

(二)、地磚作業:

本實驗將以 40 塊長 30 公分、寬 30 公分的地拼進行指定的實驗動作,受測者將地拼一塊一塊的拼在地面上,以模擬鋪設地磚工將地磚鋪設於地面的動作進行實驗,活動的範圍限於實驗室內部空間,受測者將鋪設地拼至受測時間結束,期間只能以指定的實驗動作(蹲姿或是跪姿)鋪設地拼,不能中途站立或是以其他的姿勢完成此項測驗,如圖 3。



圖 3 地磚作業之實驗情形

二、實驗動作:

本研究將跪立姿勢分為兩膝完全屈曲跪立及單膝跪立。 三種蹲/跪姿勢,如圖 4。

- (一)、蹲姿(Squatting)
- (二)、兩膝完全屈曲跪立(Kneeling: both knees)
- (三)、單膝跪立(Kneeling: one knee)





圖 4 三種蹲/跪姿勢

三、人因工程介入:

(一)、蹲姿之人因介入以下肢運動進行改善:

本研究探討蹲姿後,加入下肢運動對舒緩下肢疲勞等之成效。下肢運動的介入時間在作完蹲姿實驗後再進行下肢運動,最後量測做完下肢運動後的生理負荷變化。下肢運動為勞動部勞動及職業安全衛生研究所的職場健康促進網之重體力作業勞工對於人因工程現場改善與健康體能促進中「膝、踝動作頻繁之作業」所建議之下肢運動,伸展放鬆動作包括:屈伸膝、踝關節以及腳後跟壓腿伸展後腿肌群左右腿15秒,左右腿8回。

(二)、跪姿之人因介入由穿戴護膝進行改善評估:

本研究探討護膝輔具,對於減輕作業人員膝蓋及下肢疲勞的成效,以提供從事這些行業人員之參考。實驗前量測受測者的膝關節周長,來選擇適合穿戴護膝之大小(如圖5),實驗用之護膝型號如表1所示。

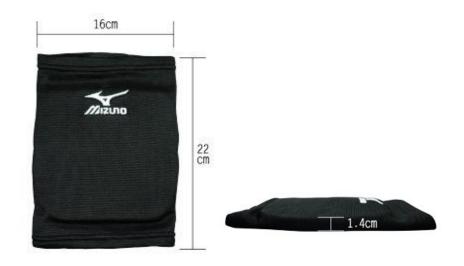


圖 5 實驗使用之護膝

項目 規格 型號 V2TY400652 品牌 Mizuno 美津濃 尺寸 M (32~38cm) L (36~40cm) 材質 人造絲、聚酯纖維、彈性紗 内襯: EVA、FOMA 特性 舒適性:透氣護墊設計 安全性:側翼片強化保護 男女皆適用.吸震.超服貼.易彎曲

表1實驗使用之護膝型號

3.2.1實驗步驟

本實驗分為蹲姿實驗和跪姿實驗,以下為蹲/跪姿實驗步驟。

一、蹲姿實驗:

10 位受測者在兩種不同的工作型態下,以蹲姿作業 15 分鐘,實驗前先量測心博率、腿圍,實驗結束後,再度量測心博率、腿圍以及填寫 Borg-RPE 量表和身體部位主觀疲勞反應量表後,接著進行簡易膝蓋與下肢運動,以評估其對於減輕作業人員膝蓋與下肢疲勞的成效。

二、跪姿實驗:

10 位受測者在兩種不同的工作形態下,分別以兩種跪姿(雙腿跪以及單腿跪)和佩戴護具(無佩帶、有佩帶)下,分別進行各 15 分鐘的實驗,實驗前先量測心博率、腿圍,實驗結束後,再度量測心博率、腿圍以及填寫 Borg-RPE 量

表和身體部位主觀疲勞反應量表。

三、實驗之流程如圖 6 所示:

步驟一:先請受測者填寫基本資料,向受測者說明整個實驗流程及作業,使其對本實驗作業更加熟悉。

步驟二:量測受測者實驗前心博率、定點量測腿圍。

步驟三:實驗儀器設定,依據 zebris EMG 之肌電貼片位置相對黏貼在受測者身上。

步驟四:受測者開始實驗。

步驟五:實驗後直接量測其心博率與腿圍,並請受測者填寫 Borg-RPE 量表和 NMQ 問卷。

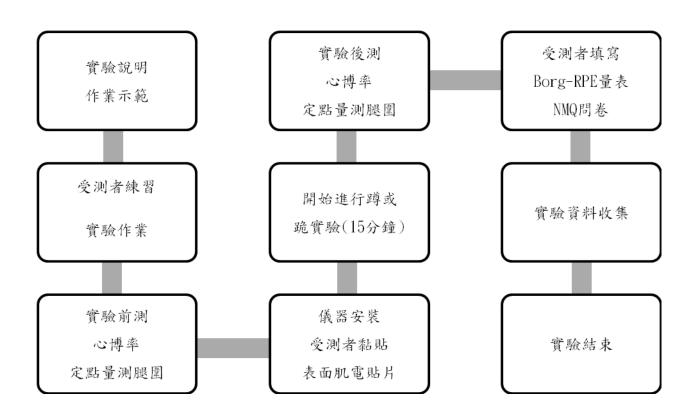


圖 6 實驗流程

肌肉活動值之原始數據同時含有正負兩端數值,EMG 數據資料在正負兩極的數值上並無差別,僅有量的差別,為了計算肌肉活動數據,本研究以 Microsoft Excel 2010 進行休息狀態下之均方根肌電振幅 (RMS 值)、最大自主收縮 MVC 以及蹲/跪姿勢 15 分鐘實驗時肌肉出力值,並將實驗中所測得之肌肉活動數據經由公式 1 計算出肌肉負荷百分比 (%MVC)。

本研究以統計軟體 SPSS 20.0 進行資料的分析。統計分析包括受測者基本資料的描述性統計分析,以描述受測者基本資料與生理負荷之數值;變異數分析,瞭解變項與生理變化之關係;相關性分析找出影響主觀與客觀以及腿部生理負荷之相關因子。

4、研究結果與討論

4.1 第一年結果與討論

4.1.1 肌肉活動之%MVC 分析

研究顯示,不管是哪項作業的連續作業的大腿%MVC 平均值明顯多於分段 作業的大腿%MVC 平均值,連續作業時若沒有休息則會使得肌肉持續出力而造 成疲勞的累積。而在工作類型的比較上,連續作業的粉刷牆面大腿%MVC 平均 值又比鋪設地磚的大腿%MVC 平均值來的高,可能是因為在鋪設地磚時不需要 像粉刷牆面要左右移動,且還需要伸直些膝蓋來粉刷較高的牆面,而鋪設地磚 時只需要小幅度的往前或是往旁邊稍微移動來鋪設地板就好,所以粉刷牆面這 個作業用到骨外側肌的屈膝所拉伸的力量和支撐身體的重量比其他項目作業還 來的多。結果顯示,連續作業的大腿%MVC 平均值明顯多於分段作業的大腿 %MVC 平均值,連續作業時若沒有休息則會使得肌肉持續出力而造成疲勞的累 積,而在工作類型的比較上,連續作業的鋪設地磚大腿%MVC 平均值又比粉刷 牆面的大腿%MVC 平均值來的高,可能因為大腿的骨外側肌在跪姿時需要支撐 身體的重量還要加上鋪設地磚時需要下壓地磚的力量,所以對肌肉造成的負擔 比粉刷牆面來的高。表 2 得知,連續作業的粉刷牆面大腿%MVC 平均值明顯多 於分段作業的粉刷牆面大腿%MVC 平均值,連續作業時若沒有休息則會使得肌 肉持續出力而造成疲勞的累積。推測可能是在這項單腿跪姿的要求上沒有限定 一定要哪一隻腳持續跪著不能換,所以不管是哪一項作業都低於雙腿蹲姿及雙 腿跪姿的%MVC 平均值,所以單腿跪姿對於這些作業而言是對腿部肌肉骨骼較 低傷害的一種作業姿勢。另一方面,結果亦顯示,不管是哪項作業的連續作業 的小腿%MVC平均值明顯多於分段作業的小腿%MVC平均值,尤其是連續作業 之粉刷牆面作業的小腿%MVC 遠高過於其他項目,推測可能的原因為作業時小 腿的腓腸肌要負擔身體因粉刷牆面的身軀垂直動作,由於牆面高過於頭所以需 要稍微起身的動作,而要起身的動作則是小腿的腓腸肌需要拉伸肌肉使身體有 往上的力量,並且又要支撐身體和地面給予的反作用力,因此小腿的腓腸肌負 擔最重。所以在粉刷牆面時,最好能有張小凳子來改善此肌肉骨骼危害。連續 作業的小腿%MVC平均值明顯多於分段作業的小腿%MVC平均值,而在鋪設地 磚時尤其明顯,主要原因為身體的重量和雙手下壓地磚時給予的作用力,在跪 姿時身體的重量長時間壓在小腿肌上而造成酸麻,在加上左右移動和下壓地磚 時給予的力量,使得小腿的腓腸肌負擔為所有項目中最大的一項。表 3 顯示, 連續作業的小腿%MVC平均值明顯多於分段作業的小腿%MVC平均值,連續作 業時若沒有休息則會使得肌肉持續出力而造成疲勞的累積。推測可能是在這項 單腿跪姿的要求上沒有限定一定要哪一隻腳持續跪著不能換,所以不管是哪一 項作業都低於雙腿蹲姿及雙腿跪姿的%MVC 平均值,所以單腿跪姿對於這些作 業而言是對腿部肌肉骨骼較低傷害的一種作業姿勢。

表 2 單腿跪之大腿%MVC

連續作業單腿跪(粉刷牆面)	大腿%MVC平均值(標準差)
右腳	25.43(4.32)%
左腳	25.74(7.68)%
連續作業單腿跪(鋪設地磚)	大腿
右腳	24.74(4.92)%
左腳	24.68(5.31)%
分段作業單腿跪(粉刷牆面)	大腿
右腳	19.64(4.74)%
左腳	19.37(5.49)%
分段作業單腿跪(鋪設地磚)	大腿
右腳	24.26(3.75)%
左腳	24.64(3.9)%

表3 單腿跪之小腿%MVC

連續作業單腿跪(粉刷牆面)	小腿 MVC%平均值(標準差)
右腳	23.69(2.33)%
左腳	24.25(3.86)%
連續作業單腿跪(鋪設地磚)	小腿
右腳	25.76(3.92)%
左腳	26.53(4.84)%
分段作業單腿跪(粉刷牆面)	小腿
右腳	15.76(4.33)%
左腳	14.54(3.46)%
分段作業單腿跪(鋪設地磚)	小腿
右腳	18.9(3.98)%
左腳	19.15(4.06)%

4.1.2 肌肉活動之 ANOVA 分析

變異數分析顯示,持續時間、工作型態、蹲跪姿勢這三項對於大腿%MVC皆為顯著影響,表示在作業中有無加入休息時間對於大腿的%MVC是有顯著性的影響(F=16.776,p<0.001),而二種不同的工作型態對於大腿的%MVC也是有顯著性的影響(F=13.035,p<0.001),最後是三種不同的蹲跪姿勢(雙腿蹲、雙腿跪、單腿跪)對於大腿的%MVC也是有顯著性的影響(F=56.323,p<0.001)。另一方面,持續時間和蹲跪姿勢對於小腿%MVC有顯著影響,表示在作業中有無加入休息時間對於小腿的%MVC是有顯著性的影響(F=59.005,p<0.001),還有三種不同的蹲跪姿勢(雙腿蹲、雙腿跪、單腿跪)對於小腿的%MVC也是有顯著性的影響(F=75.295,p<0.001)。而工作型態的不同對於小腿%MVC則沒有顯著性影響。

4.1.3 受測者平均生理數據之描述性分析

(1)粉刷牆面作業之受測者平均生理數據分析

表 4 結果顯示,在粉刷牆面時以分段作業而言,Borg 量表的分數很接近受測者的平均心跳數,但是在連續作業中可以觀察到受測者的Borg 量表分數都高於心跳數,可能是因為受測者覺得工作的型態很吃力,而且在過程中可能太過於單調重複性的動作出現的頻率又高,所以造成心理上的負擔,使得量表分數比生理反應的數據來的高。而且又以連續作業雙腿蹲姿的得分最高,可以由此推測此項作業的負荷量較大。

	心跳(實驗前)	心跳(實驗後)	Borg 量表分數
分段作業雙腿蹲	74.2	79.1	8
連續作業雙腿蹲	74.5	83.4	10.4
分段作業雙腿跪	73.8	78.7	7.9
連續作業雙腿跪	73.8	83.6	9.9
分段作業單腿跪	74	79	7.9
連續作業單腿跪	74.2	83.4	8.8

表 4 粉刷牆面之受測者平均心跳數據表

由表 5 和表 6 可以得知,在粉刷牆面以連續作業雙腿蹲的姿勢作業時,大腿的腿圍增加最多,而且在痠痛程度中得分也是最高的項目之一。在痠痛程度方面在連續作業時也都高於分段作業,所以在作業中安排休息幾分鐘可以減少肌肉不適的感覺。然後對於膝蓋痠痛而言,最難受的姿勢是雙腿跪姿,長時間的跪姿

會影響到受測者的心情以及想持續作業的感覺。在實驗時,受測者會要求起身走動減少腿部的痠麻感和膝蓋的疼痛感,只好適時的將實驗停止後請受測者稍微的活動一下再開始接受測。有些受測者會反應在跪姿時只有腳背會痠麻,可能因為長時間的跪姿不只壓迫到小腿,連腳背也會因為跪姿感到痠麻和不適感,是否跟受測者的鞋子種類或是跪姿有關聯則需要另外的研究。

表 5 粉刷牆面之受測者平均腿圍數據表

	大腿腿圍(實驗後增加)	小腿腿圍(實驗後增加)
分段作業雙腿蹲	0.61cm	0.24 cm
連續作業雙腿蹲	1.15 cm	0.33 cm
分段作業雙腿跪	0.65 cm	0.43 cm
連續作業雙腿跪	0.92 cm	0.43 cm
分段作業單腿跪	0.42 cm	0.16 cm
連續作業單腿跪	0.53 cm	0.38 cm

表 6 NMQ 問卷之受測者平均痠痛程度數據表

	大腿	膝蓋	小腿	腳踝
分段作業雙腿蹲	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.8
連續作業雙腿蹲	4.2	2.6	3.8	3.2
分段作業雙腿跪	3	3.2	2.8	2.1
連續作業雙腿跪	3.5	4.1	4	2.6
分段作業單腿跪	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.8
連續作業單腿跪	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.5

(2)鋪設地磚之受測者平均生理數據分析

由表7可以得知,對於鋪設地磚以分段作業的Borg 量表而言,這項目的Borg 量表分數很接近受測者的平均心跳數,但是在連續作業的實驗中,Borg 量表分數都高於心跳數些許,或許是長時間的作業重複性動作頻率高而且有些乏味所以造成Borg 量表的分數會高一些。由表8和表9可以得知,連續作業的雙腿蹲數據中大腿的平均腿圍是增加最多的一項,所以可以得知在鋪設地磚時時雙腿蹲的姿勢是受測者感到最不適的作業姿勢。但是對於膝蓋而言,同樣的也是雙腿跪姿所表示的痠痛程度得分最高,雖然腿圍的數據無法得知雙腿跪姿是受測者感到膝蓋最不舒適的姿勢,但是可以透過NMQ問卷得知這項訊息。而在單腿跪姿時,

分段作業的小腿的平均腿圍大於連續作業的小腿平均腿圍,有可能是受測者在長時間受測時會頻繁的換腳來緩解受測時的痠麻感和不適感,但是在分段作業時會以同一隻腳受測至中途的休息時間,而休息過後可能還是持續使用這隻腳,導致雙腳的腫脹程度不同,而同一隻腳的腫脹增加比較多,所以腿圍才會高於常常換腳的連續作業。

表 7 鋪設地磚之受測者平均心跳數據表

	心跳(實驗前)	心跳(實驗後)	Borg 量表分數
分段作業雙腿蹲	74.5	79.7	8
連續作業雙腿蹲	74.3	83.6	9.8
分段作業雙腿跪	74	78.1	7.6
連續作業雙腿跪	74.2	83.9	9.7
分段作業單腿跪	73.8	79	8
連續作業單腿跪	73.1	83.6	9.1

表 8 鋪設地磚之之受測者平均腿圍數據表

	大腿腿圍(實驗後增加)	小腿腿圍(實驗後增加)
分段作業雙腿蹲	0.7 cm	0.21 cm
連續作業雙腿蹲	1.45 cm	0.57 cm
分段作業雙腿跪	0.58 cm	0.45 cm
連續作業雙腿跪	0.67 cm	0.49 cm
分段作業單腿跪	0.31 cm	0.43 cm
連續作業單腿跪	0.53 cm	0.33 cm

表 9 NMQ 問卷之受測者平均痠痛程度數據表

	大腿	膝蓋	小腿	腳踝
分段作業雙腿蹲	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9
連續作業雙腿蹲	4.4	3.8	4	3.1
分段作業雙腿跪	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.2
連續作業雙腿跪	4.2	4.4	4.3	2.5
分段作業單腿跪	2.5	2.9	2	2.3
連續作業單腿跪	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.4

4.1.4 受測者平均生理數據之 ANOVA 分析

變異數分析顯示,持續時間和蹲跪姿勢對於大腿圍為顯著影響,表示在作業中有無加入休息時間對於大腿圍有顯著性的影響(F=15.97,p<0.001),還有三種不同的蹲跪姿勢(雙腿蹲、雙腿跪、單腿跪)對於大腿圍也是有顯著性的影響(F=13.059,p<0.001)。而不同的工作型態對於大腿圍沒有顯著性的影響。持續時間對於心跳數為顯著影響,表示在作業中有無加入休息時間對於心跳數有顯著性影響(F=9.926,p<0.001)。而工作型態的不同對於心跳數沒有顯著性的影響,還有蹲跪姿勢的不同對於心跳數也沒有顯著性的影響。另一方面,持續時間和蹲跪姿勢對於 BORG 量表為顯著影響,表示在作業中有無加入休息時間對於 BORG 量表有顯著性的影響(F=195.891,p<0.001),還有三種不同的蹲跪姿勢(雙腿蹲、雙腿跪、單腿跪)對於 BORG 量表也是有顯著性的影響(F=7.475,p<0.001)。而工作型態的不同則對於 BORG 量表沒有顯著性的影響。

4.1.5 腿部累積之%MVC 依時間之變化分析

由數據分析發現,累積的大腿%MVC,雖然在連續作業的實驗後所呈現的%MVC 數據都是 25%~38%左右,但是在分段作業的實驗後所呈現的%MVC 數據在 19%~25%左右,可以推論在受測時間的前 15 分鐘內,受測者的大腿%MVC 變化最多。圖 7 的數據是由 10 位受測者在 15 分鐘內大腿的%MVC 的變化,由於每項實驗的前 3 分鐘的數據變化不大,所以只將 180 秒時所累積的%MVC 標示出,而 180 秒至 540 秒時變化也不大,於是只將中間的 360 秒所累積的%MVC 數據標示出來。每個項目經過了 180 秒至 540 秒後的大腿%MVC 相差的幅度最大,而在 780 秒至 900 秒後便漸漸的趨於平緩的增加,變化最大的數值在 540 秒至 720 秒間所累積的%MVC,由圖 7 可以看出這些變化。

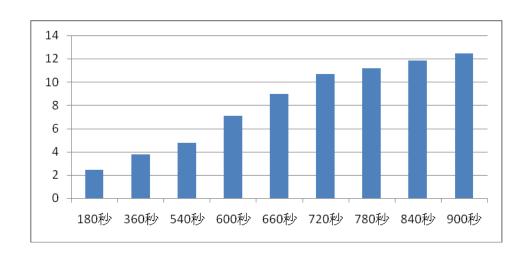


圖7單腿跪時地磚鋪設之大腿累積%MVC

4.1.6 心物法實驗後的受測者數據之描述性分析

為了讓受測者並非以限定之受測時間而影響心理壓力,造成負擔而使生理數據及主觀評估受到影響,使用心物法讓受測者自主決定蹲跪姿的工作及休息時間長短。本研究要評估在受控制及自主工作的環境中,所測到的%MVC 和生理數據是否有變化,因此實驗招募 5 名受測者,只要求完成雙腿蹲姿配合粉刷牆面的項目,由受測者自行訂定作業時間。實驗前同樣也要量測生理數據,在受測時,實驗協助人員會收起計時相關物品或能顯示時間的物品,讓受測時受測者不知道時間的流逝,而實驗何時中止只能由受測者自行評估身體狀況及腿部痠麻程度來告知實驗協助人員後才結束實驗,目的是為了讓受測者的不被預期心理因素而影響,實驗後也不會將實際受測的時間數據告知受測者,以免在下一階段的時間評估上會有預期心理,而造成對於這項實驗的影響。

表 10 顯示受測者 1 對於自主工作時間的安排上較短,而他實際的受測時間跟心理預估的十分接近,就數據比較而言,雖然大腿腿圍上的增加和原本分段作業的受測者平均數據(原本的平均數據為增加 0.61 cm)是減少許多的,但是在小腿腿圍和原本分段作業的受測者平均數據(原本的平均數據為增加 0.24 cm)相比,卻是增加了不少,而他的自主休息時間在 5 分鐘到 7 分鐘左右,比起原本分段作業的規定休息時間還要長 3 分鐘到 5 分鐘,但是這項心物法所測出來的腿部MVC%和原本分段作業的受測者腿部的平均%MVC 相比並沒有減少許多,表示可能在作業中加入休息時間可以適當的緩解連續長時間作業的負擔,但可能並不是休息次數越多效果就越好而是只要在作業中有排休息就好。

以上的結果顯示,短時間作業時需要休息的時間並非是越長越好,但也有可能是在工作和休息的輪調上需要更進一步討論要休息多長的時間,並非一直休息而耽誤到了實際上該要完成的工程。在長時間的作業後,需要一段時間休息,根據每個人的身體狀況可能會有不同的休息時間長短,雖然研究的結果可能是個人的身體因素影響,才會讓休息時間在10分鐘至15分鐘,不過也表示了其實心理認為休息的時間足夠了,但是身體還沒有回復到工作先前的水準,這也可能是疲勞累積的原因,在加上實際上的工程在趕工時,勞工們根本沒有這麼多的時間讓身體休息,可能在不斷的作業中造成傷害及疲勞的累積,而自身並沒有發覺,等到累積到一定的程度時已經造成了肌肉骨骼傷害。

秋 10 × 次 有 1 ~ 文					
受測者 1	第一次	第二次	第三次		
所預估可以受測之時間長短	10 分鐘	10 分鐘	10 分鐘		
實際上受測之時間長短	10 分鐘	11 分鐘	11 分鐘		
心跳(受測前)	79下	76 下	82 下		
心跳(受測後)	82 下	83 下	85 下		

表 10 受測者 1 之雙腿蹲(粉刷牆面)數據

Borg 量表分數	7	7	7
右大腿%MVC	9.26	9.44	9.51
左大腿%MVC	9.31	9.26	9.31
右小腿%MVC	6.66	7.65	6.31
左小腿%MVC	5.2	6.38	6.33
大腿腿圍	0.25cm	0.3cm	0.3 cm
小腿腿圍	0.5 cm	0.5 cm	0.3 cm

4.2 第二年結果與討論

本實驗模擬作業人員採蹲姿動作時,對於生理負荷及肌肉負荷之影響。實驗所操弄的自變項為作業型態與下肢舒緩運動。作業型態分為油漆作業及鋪地磚作業。下肢舒緩運動則是經過 15 分鐘的蹲姿作業實驗後,緊接著進行的運動,下肢舒緩運動僅量測運動過後之身體生理負荷。由於自變項中皆有兩個固定水準,且每位受測者均執行 4 個實驗作業,因此,本實驗設計為受測者內兩因子設計(2² factorial design within subject design)實驗,實驗作業及時間如表 11 所示。

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	實驗作業	作業型態	下肢運動	實驗時間
	Task1	油漆作業	無	15 分鐘
	Task2	油漆作業	有	15 分鐘
	Task3	地磚作業	無	15 分鐘
	Task4	地磚作業	有	15 分鐘

表 11 4個蹲姿實驗作業

所有生理負荷衡量指標,包括:心率變化(實驗後-實驗前)、下肢腿圍變化(實驗後-實驗前)、Borg-RPE 量表的平均值和標準差,如表 12 所示。從作業型態無下肢運動(Task1 & Task3)的情況中,可以發現在地磚作業之右大腿、左小腿、右小腿的腿圍變化比油漆作業還要大,這可能是地磚作業所需要的腿力負荷較大,但是在心率變化則無明顯差異,且在 Borg 量表中受測者反而覺得油漆作業之施力知覺評估(14.70)比地磚作業(12.30)還要高一些。從作業型態有下肢運動(Task2、Task4)之描述性分析可以看到,對於地磚作業做完下肢舒緩運動後的腿圍變化,會比油漆作業做完下肢舒緩運動之腿圍變化還要大,這可能是因為地磚作業後的腿圍變化較大,但是在短時間的下肢舒緩運動過後,所得到的腿部舒緩也增加,較能恢復至原本作業前的腿圍值。

表 12 蹲姿實驗生理負荷平均值與標準差

實驗作業	心率變化	左大腿	右大腿	左小腿	右小腿	Borg
	(bpm)	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	量表
		(cm)	(cm)	(cm)	(cm)	
Task1	13.90	0.54	0.32	0.46	0.35	14.70
	(8.94)	(0.44)	(0.28)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(3.06)
Task2	3.50	-0.41	-0.48	-0.42	-0.59	
	(6.22)	(0.44)	(0.59)	(0.35)	(0.42)	
Task3	13.90	0.51	0.78	0.61	0.66	12.30
	(7.16)	(0.37)	(0.84)	(0.45)	(0.53)	(3.06)
Task4	3.80	-0.61	-0.66	-0.69	-0.83	
	(6.43)	(0.62)	(0.73)	(0.56)	(0.37)	

^{1.}表中數據為受測者生理負荷之平均值

蹲姿作業實驗之肌肉負荷(%MVC),如表 13 所示。由表中得知,蹲姿實驗在兩種不同工作型態下,大腿之肌肉負荷並沒有顯著的差異,但是左右小腿的腓腸肌肌群之肌肉負荷皆高於 15%MVC,超出文獻建議負荷值,容易導致職業上的肌肉骨骼傷害[94]。從表 4-5 發現地磚作業中之小腿肌肉負荷值大於油漆作業,可能是因為地磚作業需要將身體軀幹下彎至與地板水平的狀態,且地磚作業雙手需要在地面上,以拼地磚之模式移動,故小腿肌肉需要以更大的力量去支撐身體動作。

表 13 蹲姿實驗腿部 4 條肌群肌肉負荷(%MVC)平均值與標準差

實驗作業	左股外側肌	右股外側肌	左腓腸肌	右腓腸肌
Task1	12.24	14.08	17.07	17.04
	(4.24)	(5.07)	(7.73)	(3.22)
Task3	11.64	13.52	18.58	19.46
	(2.92)	(5.51)	(6.08)	(6.93)

單位:%MVC

NMQ 問卷之平均值和標準差如表 14 所示。由表 14 發現油漆作業在臀/大腿 (2.00)、腳/腳踝(1.80)以及腳底板(1.90)呈現稍微痠痛的情形,小腿(2.8)則是有痠痛的感覺;地磚作業在腳/腳踝(1.80)呈現稍微有點痠痛的感覺,小腿則是有痠痛的感覺。在經過下肢舒緩運動(Task2 & Task4),可以發現原本稍微有點痠痛的感覺和有痠痛的感覺都有下降的趨勢。

^{2.}表中括號數據為受測者生理負荷之標準差

^{1.}表中數據為受測者肌肉負荷平均值

^{2.}表中括號數據為受測者肌肉負荷之標準差

表 14 蹲姿實驗 NMQ 問卷平均值與標準差

實驗	脖子	肩膀	上背	手肘	手/手	下背/	臀/大	膝蓋	小腿	腳/腳	腳底板
作業					腕	腰部	腿			踝	
Task1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.30	2.8	1.80	1.90
							(1.33)	(0.68)	(1.32)	(1.14)	(1.52)
Task2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.10	1.00
							(0.42)	(0.84)	(0.42)	(0.32)	
Task3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	2.10	1.30	2.60	1.80	1.40
						(0.32)	(1.10)	(0.95)	(1.35)	(1.32)	(0.97)
Task4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.00	1.00
							(0.42)	(0.32)	(0.42)		

^{1.}表中數據為受測者 NMQ 問卷之平均值

兩個自變項,作業型態及下肢運動與所有量測指標之間的變異數分析,如表 15 所示。從變異數分析結果發現,下肢運動對於心率變化(F=20.964, p=0.000)、左大腿腿圍變化(F=47.545, p=0.000)、右大腿腿圍變化(F=29.680, p=0.000)、左小腿腿圍變化(F=65.022, p=0.000)以及右小腿腿圍變化(F=84.868, p=0.000)有顯著的影響。作業型態與下肢運動之交互作用對小腿腿圍變化(F=4.445, p=0.042)有顯著的影響。雖然在鋪地磚作業之右大腿腿圍變化、左小腿腿圍變化以及右小腿腿圍變化的平均值高於油漆作業,但是在統計上皆無顯著差異,僅有 Borg 量表對於作業型態(F=3.922, p=0.055)有接近顯著的影響。

表 15 蹲姿生理負荷之重複測量變異數分析

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來源	心率變化	左大腿腿	右大腿腿	左小腿腿	右小腿腿	Borg 量表
		圍變化	圍變化	圍變化	圍變化	
作業型態	0.753	0.587	0.461	0.197	0.081	3.922
下肢運動	20.964**	47.545**	29.680**	65.022**	84.868**	11.145**
作業型態×	0.753	0.321	2.509	2.413	4.445*	0.541
下肢運動						

^{1.}表中數據代表 F 值

2.*p<0.05,**p<0.01

蹲姿作業實驗之作業型態對於肌肉負荷(%MVC)對於作業型態之變異數分析,如表 16 所示。ANOVA 分析結果顯示不管是油漆作業還是鋪地磚作業對MVC%皆無顯著影響。

^{2.}表中括號數據為受測者 NMQ 問卷之標準差

表 16 蹲姿腿部 4 條肌群肌肉負荷(MVC%)之重複測量變異數分析

來源	左股外側肌	右股外側肌	左腓腸肌	右腓腸肌
作業型態	0.14	0.55	0.24	0.68

^{1.}表中數據代表 F 值

蹲姿實驗之生理負荷及肌肉負荷之相關矩陣,如表 17 所示。左大腿腿圍變化與 Borg 量表 (r=0.429),(r=0.006) 呈正相關;右大腿腿圍變化與心率變化 (r=0.554),(r=0.000) 、Borg 量表 (r=0.455) ,(r=0.004) 及左大腿腿圍變化(r=0.801) ,(r=0.000) 有正相關;左小腿腿圍變化與心率變化 (r=0.531) ,(r=0.000) 及右大腿腿圍變化 (r=0.438) ,(r=0.438) ,(r=0.438) ,(r=0.438) ,(r=0.438) ,(r=0.000) 是正相關;右小腿腿圍變化 (r=0.812) ,(r=0.499) ,(r=0.000) 是正相關;右小腿腿圍變化 (r=0.499) ,(r=0.000) 是正相關;右小腿腿圍變化 (r=0.759) ,(r=0.499) ,(r=0.001) 、Borg 量表 (r=0.457) ,(r=0.003) 、左大腿腿圍變化 (r=0.800) ,(r=0.845) ,(r=0.000) 及左小腿腿圍變化 (r=0.800) ,(r=0.000) 是正相關,可以發現雙腿壓之間之相關性是非常高的。右股外側肌肌肉負荷 (%MVC) 與左股外側肌肌肉負荷 (%MVC) 的一点,每方 (%MVC) 的一点,每 (%MVC)

表 17 蹲姿生理、肌肉負荷之相關係數

	Borg	左大腿	右大腿	左小腿	右小腿	左股外	右股外	左	右
	量表	腿圍	腿圍	腿圍	腿圍	側肌	側肌	腓腸肌	腓腸肌
		變化	變化	變化	變化	MVC%	MVC%	MVC%	MVC%
心率變化	0.275	-0.368	0.554**	0.531**	0.499**	-0.005	-0.368	-0.260	-0.106
Borg 量表		0.429**	0.455**	0.438**	0.457**	-0.050	-0.062	-0.362	-0.206
左大腿			0.801**	0.812**	0.759**	-0.057	0.214	0.229	0.148
腿圍變化									
右大腿				0.787**	0.845**	0.134	-0.018	0.135	-0.051
腿圍變化									
左小腿					0.800**	0.33	0.189	0.078	0.069
腿圍變化									
右小腿						0.052	0.328	-0.002	0.198
腿圍變化									

^{2.*}p<0.05 , **p<0.01

左股外側肌	0.617**	0.224	0.495*
%MVC			
右股外側肌		0.146	0.441
%MVC			
左腓腸肌			0.817**
%MVC			

^{1.}表中數據代表相關係數

跪姿實驗模擬作業人員採跪姿動作下,對於生理負荷及肌肉負荷之影響。實驗操弄的自變項為作業型態、跪姿以及護膝的配戴。作業型態分為油漆作業及鋪地磚作業,跪姿分為兩種,一為單腿跪姿,另一為雙腿跪姿。護膝的配戴分為無佩帶以及有佩帶。由於自變項中皆有兩個固定水準,且每位受測者均執行 8 個實驗作業。因此,本實驗設計為受測者內三因子設計(2³ factorial design within subject design)實驗,每一種實驗作業時間皆為 15 分鐘,實驗作業如表 18 所示。

實驗作業	作業型態	跪姿勢	護具
Task5	油漆作業	雙腿跪	無
Task6	油漆作業	雙腿跪	有
Task7	油漆作業	單腿跪	無
Task8	油漆作業	單腿跪	有
Task9	地磚作業	雙腿跪	無
Task10	地磚作業	雙腿跪	有
Task11	地磚作業	單腿跪	無
Task12	地磚作業	單腿跪	有

表 18 8 個跪姿實驗作業

所有生理負荷衡量指標,包括:心率變化(實驗後-實驗前)、下肢腿圍變化(實驗後-實驗前)、Borg-RPE 量表的平均值和標準差,如表 19 所示。以作業型態(Task5~8&Task9~12)單獨來看,可以發現心率變化在地磚作業之平均值(7.125)較油漆作業(5.275)高;左大腿(0.66)、左小腿(0.43)和右小腿(0.51)的腿圍變化,油漆作業數值高於地磚作業,而右大腿(0.51)的腿圍變化則是地磚作業高於油漆作業。Borg 量表則是油漆作業(12.6)高於地磚作業(11.75),雖然主觀施力知覺評估在油漆作業較地磚作業大,但是在心率變化上,反而是地磚作業之改變量較油漆作業大。

以跪姿(Task5、6、9、10&Task7、8、11、12)單獨來評估可發現,心率變化在單腿跪(7.53)明顯高於雙腿跪(4.9);單腿跪姿左大腿(0.57)、右大腿(0.41)和右小腿(0.48)的腿圍變化大於雙腿跪姿,這可能是單腿跪姿是施力集中於某一

^{2.*}表示顯著相關在α=0.01 水準, **表示顯著相關在α=0.05 水準

腿上所造成的差異,而左雙腿跪的小腿(0.39)腿圍變化稍大於單腿跪的腿圍變化(0.38);Borg 量表在單腿跪的平均值為12.93 (有點用力)稍大於雙腿跪的11.43 (輕微用力),代表單腿跪姿勢所需要的施力知覺大於雙腿跪姿勢。有無配戴護具(Task5、7、9、11&Task6、8、10、12)對於生理負荷的影響,從表中可發現,心率變化是有佩戴護具(6.53)大於無佩戴護具(5.9);在腿圍變化中,無佩戴護具之左大腿(0.9)、右大腿(0.48)和左小腿(0.41)皆大於有佩戴護具之腿圍變化,而有佩戴護具之右小腿(0.52) 腿圍變化則稍微大於無佩戴護具的右小腿;Borg量表中無佩戴護具之主觀施力知覺評估為13.23 (有點用力)高於有佩戴護具之施力知覺11.13 (輕微用力)。

表 19 跪姿實驗生理負荷平均值與標準差

實驗作業	心率變化	左大腿	右大腿	左小腿	右小腿	Borg
	(dpm)	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	量表
		(cm)	(cm)	(cm)	(cm)	
Task5	2.60	0.88	0.40	0. 53	0.49	12.8
	(5.78)	(1.33)	(0.44)	(0.64)	(0.41)	(2.35)
Task6	2.90	0.30	0.38	0.36	0.41	10.50
	(3.87)	(0.34)	(0.42)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(2.32)
Task7	8.60	0.78	0.40	0.56	0.37	15.10
	(7.79)	(0.62)	(0.39)	(0.48)	(0.43)	(2.03)
Task8	7.00	0.68	0.59	0.27	0.75	12.00
	(7.17)	(0.66)	(0.53)	(0.26)	(0.60)	(2.94)
Task9	6.00	0.66	0.46	0.22	0.31	12.30
	(7.48)	(0.64)	(0.45)	(0.22)	(0.31)	(2.21)
Task10	8.10	0.40	0.34	0.44	0.38	10.10
	(7.49)	(0.34)	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.25)	(2.08)
Task11	6.40	0.43	0.64	0.32	0.26	12.70
	(5.72)	(0.37)	(0.52)	(0.39)	(0.23)	(3.27)
Task12	8.10	0.38	0.58	0.38	0.53	11.90
	(7.84)	(0.33)	(0.41)	(0.29)	(0.56)	(3.60)

^{1.}表中數據為受測者生理負荷之平均值

跪姿實驗,腿部 4 條肌群肌肉負荷之平均值與標準差如表 20 所示。由作業型態(Task5、6、7、8 & Task9、10、11、12)可得知油漆作業之肌肉負荷在左股外側肌(15.91)和右股外側肌(16.80)明顯高於地磚作業之左股外側肌(11.58)和右股外側肌(13.03),且油漆作業之肌肉負荷皆高於 15%MVC,超出文獻建議負

^{2.}表中括號數據為受測者生理負荷之標準差

荷值,容易導致職業上的肌肉骨骼傷害,而地磚作業之小腿肌肉負荷,左腓腸肌 (14.06)、右腓腸肌(14.76)則高於油漆作業的小腿肌肉負荷。以跪姿 (Task5、6、9、10&Task7、8、11、12)分別討論,發現在單腿跪姿所需要的肌肉負荷,左股外側肌(15.66)、右股外側肌(16.81)、左腓腸肌(13.51)和右腓腸肌(15.03)皆高於雙腿跪姿的左股外側肌(11.83)、右股外側肌(13.03)、左腓腸肌(11.78)和右腓腸肌(11.91)。有無配戴護具 (Task5、7、9、11&Task6、8、10、12)則發現,在無佩戴護具之大腿左股外側肌(14.68)和右股外側肌(15.21),高於有佩戴護具之肌肉負荷值,而有佩戴護具之小腿肌肉負荷值,左腓腸肌(12.72)和右腓腸肌(14.63)則稍微高於無佩戴護具之小腿肌肉負荷值。

表 20 跪姿實驗腿部 4 條肌群肌肉負荷(%MVC)平均值與標準差

實驗作業	左股外側肌	右股外側肌	左腓腸肌	右腓腸肌
Task5	14.73	13.59	9.39	8.05
	(8.82)	(7.10)	(5.63)	(4.24)
Task6	11.74	13.81	8.54	10.24
	(7.72)	(6.57)	(7.64)	(8.08)
Task7	20.97	21.33	13.19	13.33
	(12.04)	(11.15)	(9.96)	(8.31)
Task8	16.18	18.48	13.77	17.07
	(6.16)	(8.30)	(7.51)	(10.79)
Task9	10.45	12.17	13.74	13.95
	(5.81)	(5.54)	(4.08)	(5.12)
Task10	10.39	12.54	15.43	15.38
	(5.59)	(6.25)	(11.07)	(11.92)
Task11	12.55	13.75	13.95	13.87
	(5.84)	(5.18)	(5.07)	(3.21)
Task12	12.94	13.66	13.12	15.84
	(3.55)	(3.83)	(5.91)	(9.88)

單位:%MVC

1.表中數據為受測者肌肉負荷平均值

2.表中括號數據為受測者肌肉負荷之標準差

實驗後之 NMQ 問卷平均值與標準差如表 21 所示,以作業型態(Task5、6、7、8&Task9、10、11、12)來看,在地磚作業之脖子(1.03)、肩膀(0.11)、上背(1.1)、手肘(1.03)、手/手腕(1.26)、下背/腰部(1.25)、小腿(1.45)、腳底板(1.3)皆大於油漆作業;油漆作業中的臀或大腿(1.6)、膝蓋(3)和腳/腳踝(1.28)則稍微大於地磚作業,僅有油漆作業中的膝蓋(3)有達到痠痛的感覺,其他身體部位的痠痛程度皆在 3 以下。跪姿中的雙腿跪和單腿跪(Task5、6、9、10&Task7、8、11、12)之身體部位,在雙腿跪姿中,上背(1.11)、下背/腰部(1.28)稍高於單腿跪姿的痠痛

感,而其他部位之脖子、肩膀、手肘、手/手腕、臀或大腿、膝蓋、小腿、腳/腳踝和腳底板,則是單腿跪之痠痛感較雙腿跪還來的大。有無佩戴護具(Task5、7、9、11&Task6、8、10、12)中,有佩戴護具之上背(1.11),和下背/腰部(1.2)稍微高於無佩戴護具之身體痠痛感,其中,膝蓋在無佩戴護具之痠痛感(3)達到有痠痛的感覺,其餘身體部位則低於有痠痛的感覺。

手肘 手/手 下背/ 實驗作 脖子 肩膀 上背 臀或 膝蓋 小腿 腳/腳 腳底 業 踝 腕 腰部 大腿 板 Task5 1.00 1.20 1.30 1.30 1.20 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.50 3.60 (0.63)(0.85)(0.84)(0.95)(0.68)(0.63)Task6 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 1.10 1.00 1.10 (0.82)(0.32)(0.32)Task7 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 2.50 4.00 1.80 1.60 1.30 (1.35) (0.82) (1.14) (1.08)(0.95)Task8 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.40 2.40 1.10 1.00 1.10 (0.52) (1.08) (0.32) (0.32)Task9 1.00 1.00 1.10 1.00 1.40 1.20 1.20 2.80 1.60 1.20 1.30 (0.32)(0.70)(0.42)(0.63) (1.14) (1.08)(0.42)(0.95)

1.30

(0.68)

1.50

(0.85)

1.50

(0.85)

1.00

1.10

(0.32)

1.00

1.70

(0.82)

1.00

1.10

(0.32)

1.20

1.30

1.40

(0.96)

1.70

(0.63) (0.95) (0.63)

2.70

(0.95) (1.49) (0.97)

1.85

(1.29)

1.20

1.50

1.50

(1.08)

1.00

1.10

(0.32)

1.40

(0.69)

1.30

(0.68)

1.30

(0.95)

1.30

(0.67)

表 21 跪姿實驗 NMQ 問卷平均值與標準差

(0.32) (0.79)

Task10

Task11

Task12

1.00

1.10

1.00

1.00

1.25

1.10

(0.32) (0.32)

1.20

(0.63)

1.00

1.10

跪姿實驗作業的三個自變項,包括作業型態、作業姿勢及護具與所有衡量指標之間的變異數分析,如表 22 所示。從變異數分析結果發現,作業型態和護具交互作用對左小腿腿圍變化(F=4.626,p=0.035)有顯著的影響;作業姿勢對 Borg量表(F=6.365,p=0.014)有顯著影響、護具有無對 Borg量表(F=12.476,p=0.001)有極為顯著的影響。心率的變化在 Task7~12 的變化遠大於 Task5 和 Task6,但是在三個自變項之統計分析則無顯著影響;左大腿腿圍變化在 Task5、7、8、9之數據約大於 Task6、10、11、12 兩倍,但在三個自變項中的統計分析皆無顯著影響;右大腿腿圍變化和右小腿腿圍變化在三個自變項中的統計分析亦無顯著影響;右大腿腿圍變化和右小腿腿圍變化在三個自變項中的統計分析亦無顯著影響。

^{1.}表中數據為受測者 NMQ 問卷之平均值

^{2.}表中括號數據為受測者 NMQ 問卷之標準差

表 22 跪姿生理負荷之重複測量變異數分析

來源	心率變化	左大腿	右大腿	左小腿	右小腿	Borg
		腿圍變化	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	腿圍變化	量表
作業型態	1.534	1.682	0.369	1.095	2.215	2.044
作業姿勢	3.007	0.002	2.400	0.003	0.750	6.365*
護具	0.170	2.846	0.004	0.274	3.094	12.476**
作業型態×	2.566	0.792	0.258	0.084	0.105	0.453
作業姿勢						
作業型態×	0.709	0.404	0.731	4.626*	0.018	1.018
護具						
作業姿勢×	0.144	1.429	0.465	0.6620	3.190	0.064
護具						
作業型態×	0.061	0.234	0.129	0.030	0.495	0.856
作業姿勢×						
護具						

^{1.}表中數據代表 F 值

三個自變項對於肌肉負荷的變異數分析,如表 23 所示。從變異數分析結果發現作業型態(F=5.888, p=0.018)與作業姿勢(F=4.713, p=0.034)對於左股外側肌之肌肉負荷有顯著影響;作業型態(F=4.795, p=0.032)與作業姿勢(F=5.292, p=0.025)對於右股外側肌之肌肉負荷有顯著影響。小腿兩條肌群之肌肉負荷對於三個自變項則無顯著之影響;護具的有無對於腿部 4 條肌群之肌肉負荷並沒有達到顯著的影響。

表 23 跪姿腿部 4 條肌群肌肉負荷(MVC%)之重複測量變異數分析

作業型態 5.888* 4.795* 3.198 1.73 作業姿勢 4.713* 5.292* 1.023 2.61 護具 1.433 0.188 0.009 1.72	
	0
護具 1.433 0.188 0.009 1.72	
	5
作業型態× 0.740 1.866 2.315 2.54	1
作業姿勢	
作業型態× 1.691 0.391 0.228 0.00	9
護具	
作業姿勢× 0.127 0.292 0.119 0.06	0
護具	
作業型態× 0.094 0.072 0.375 0.03	1

^{2.*}p<0.05,**p<0.01

作業姿勢× 護具

1.表中數據代表 F 值

2.*p<0.05,**p<0.01

跪姿實驗之生理負荷及肌肉負荷之相關矩陣,如表 24 所示。客觀評量心率對於主觀評量之 Borg 量表呈負相關(r=-0.001,p=0.993),右股外側肌肌肉負荷對於左股外側肌肌肉負荷(r=0.877,p=0.000)呈顯著正相關;左腓腸肌肌肉負荷對於左股外側肌肌肉負荷(r=0.327,p=0.003)呈顯著正相關,而對於右股外側肌肌肉負荷(r=0.351,p=0.001)呈顯著正相關;右腓腸肌肌肉負荷對於左骨外側肌肌肉負荷(r=0.396,p=0.000)呈顯著正相關,對於右股外側肌肌肉負荷(r=.0438,p=0.000)呈顯著正相關,對於左腓腸肌(r=0.881,p=0.000)也呈顯著正相關。雖然在雙腿腿圍變化之間沒有達到統計上之顯著相關,但在右大腿腿圍變化對於心率變化(r=0.218,p=0.052)有些微相關。而右股外側肌肌肉負荷對於右大腿腿圍變化(r=-0.205,p=0.068)則呈些微負相關。

表 24 跪姿生理、肌肉負荷之相關係數

-	Borg	左大腿	右大腿	左小腿	右小腿	左	右	左	右
	量表	腿圍變	腿圍變	腿圍變	腿圍變	股外側	股外側	腓腸肌	腓腸肌
		化	化	化	化	肌	肌	MVC%	MVC%
						MVC%	MVC%		
心率變化	-0.001	-0.027	0.218	0.132	0.070	0.035	0.026	0.030	0.105
Borg 量表		0.118	0.025	0.040	0.118	0.063	0.028	-0.119	-0.073
左大腿			0.172	-0.018	-0.056	-0.069	-0.061	-0.114	-0.148
腿圍變化									
右大腿				0.172	-0.001	-0.189	-0.205	0.084	0.102
腿圍變化									
左小腿					0.180	0.102	0.072	-0.133	-0.062
腿圍變化									
右小腿						-0.033	0.038	-0.017	-0.005
腿圍變化									
左股外側肌							0.877**	0.327**	0.396**
%MVC									
右股外側肌								0.351**	0.438**
%MVC									

- 1.表中數據代表相關係數
- 2.*表示顯著相關在α=0.01 水準, **表示顯著相關在α=0.05 水準

蹲姿與跪姿(雙腿跪與單腿跪)分別在油漆作業(圖 8)和地磚作業(圖 9)之平均值與標準差。由圖 8 油漆作業中得知,心率變化以蹲姿(13.9)變化最大,其次為單腿跪姿(8.6),最後則是雙腿跪姿(2.6);Borg 量表在單腿跪姿最高(15.10),其次為蹲姿(14.70),最後則是雙腿跪姿(12.8);左大腿腿圍變化以雙腿跪姿(0.88)最為明顯,其次為單腿跪姿(0.78),最後是蹲姿(0.54)、右大腿腿圍變化以兩種跪姿(0.40)大於蹲姿(0.32)、左小腿腿圍變化以單腿跪姿(0.56)最高,其次是單腿跪姿(0.53),最後是蹲姿(0.46)、右小腿腿圍變化以雙腿跪姿(0.49)最高,其次是單腿跪姿(0.37),最後是蹲姿(0.35)。

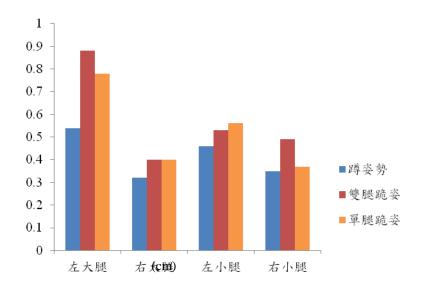


圖 8 油漆作業蹲/跪姿勢之生理負荷情形

由圖 9 地磚作業中得知,心率變化以蹲姿(13.9)最大,其次為單腿跪姿(6.4),最後為雙腿跪姿(6.0);Borg 量表以單腿跪姿(12.7)最大,其次為雙腿跪姿和蹲姿勢(12.3);腿圍變化在左大腿以雙腿跪姿(0.66)最大,其次為蹲姿(0.51),最後為單腿跪姿(0.43)、右大腿則是蹲姿(0.78)最大,其次為單腿跪姿(0.64),最後是雙腿跪姿(0.46)、左小腿部分依序為蹲姿(0.61)、其次為雙腿跪姿(0.32)與單腿跪姿(0.22)、右小腿則以蹲姿(0.66)變化最大,其次為雙腿跪姿(0.31),最後為單腿跪姿(0.26)。

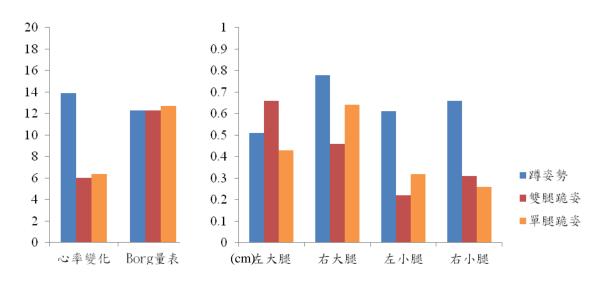


圖 9 地磚作業蹲/跪姿勢之生理負荷情形

蹲/跪姿勢在油漆作業中的 4 條肌群之肌肉負荷情形如圖 10 所示,由圖中得知,大腿肌肉負荷部分:左股外側肌以單腿跪姿(20.97)最大,其次是雙腿跪姿(14.73),最後是蹲姿勢(12.24)、右股外側肌同樣以單腿跪姿(21.33)最大,其次是蹲姿(14.08),最後則是雙腿跪姿(13.59);小腿肌肉負荷部分:左腓腸肌以蹲姿(17.07)最大,其次是單腿跪姿(13.19),最後是雙腿跪姿(9.39)、右腓腸肌以蹲姿(17.04)最大,其次是單腿跪姿(13.33),最後是雙腿跪姿(8.05)。

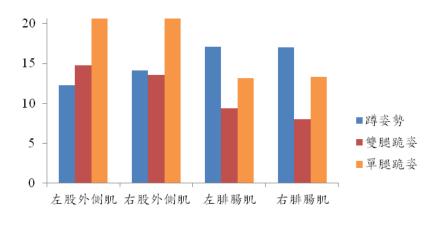


圖 10 油漆作業蹲/跪姿勢之肌肉負荷情形

蹲/跪姿勢在地磚作業中的 4 條肌群之肌肉負荷情形如圖 11 所示,由圖中得知,大腿肌肉負荷部分:左股外側肌以單腿跪姿(12.55)最大,其次是蹲姿勢(11.64),最後是雙腿跪姿(10.45)、右股外側肌以單腿跪姿(13.75)最大,其次是蹲

姿(13.52),最後則是雙腿跪姿(12.17);小腿肌肉負荷部分:左腓腸肌以蹲姿(18.58) 最大,其次是單腿跪姿(13.95),最後是雙腿跪姿(13.74)、右腓腸肌以蹲姿(19.46) 最大,其次是雙腿跪姿(13.95),最後是單腿跪姿(13.87)。

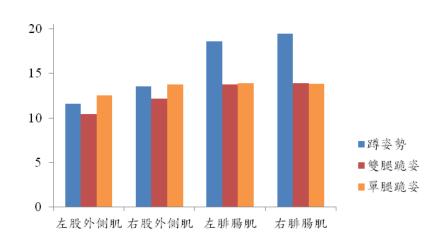


圖 11 地磚作業蹲/跪姿勢之肌肉負荷情形

油漆作業中 NMQ 問卷在蹲/跪姿勢如圖 12 所示,在上肢部分皆沒有痠痛的情形在下背/腰部,雙腿跪姿(1.2)有稍微痠痛的感覺;臀/大腿在單腿跪姿(2.5)有稍微痠痛的感覺,其次是蹲姿(2),最後是雙腿跪姿(1.5);膝蓋在單腿跪姿(4)有很痠痛的感覺,其次是雙腿跪姿(3.6),最後是蹲姿(1.3);小腿部分在蹲姿(2.8)有接近痠痛的感覺,其次是單腿跪姿(1.8),最後是雙腿跪姿(1.3);腳/腳踝在蹲姿(1.8)稍微高於單腿跪姿(1.6)和雙腿跪姿(1.2);腳底板則在蹲姿(1.9)稍微有點痠痛的感覺,再者是單腿跪姿(1.3),最後是單雙腿跪姿(1.2)。

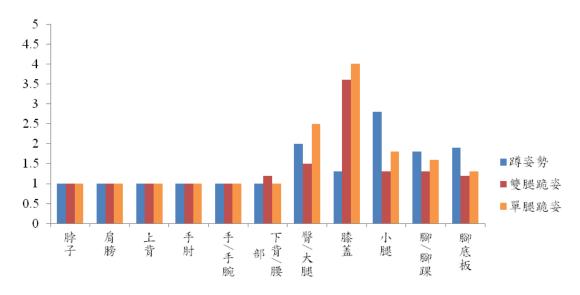


圖 12 油漆作業蹲/跪姿勢之 NMQ 問卷

地磚作業中 NMQ 問卷在蹲/跪姿勢如圖 13 所示,在上肢部分同樣無明顯痠痛的情形,其中手/手腕在單腿跪姿(1.5)和單腿跪姿(1.4)有稍微痠痛的感覺;下背/腰部在雙腿跪姿(1.2)和蹲姿(1.1)有輕微痠痛感;臀/大腿在蹲姿(2.1)有稍微痠痛的感覺,其次是單腿跪姿(1.3)和雙腿跪姿(1.2);膝蓋在雙腿跪姿(2.8)有稍微痠痛的感覺,其次是單腿跪姿(2.7),在蹲姿勢(1.3)較無痠痛感覺;小腿部分在蹲姿(2.6)有稍微痠痛的感覺,在雙腿跪姿(1.6)和單腿跪姿(1.5)較輕微痠痛感;腳/腳踝在蹲姿(1.8)有稍微痠痛的感覺,在兩種跪姿則無痠痛感;腳底板在蹲姿(1.4)和兩種跪姿(1.3)均無明顯痠痛感。

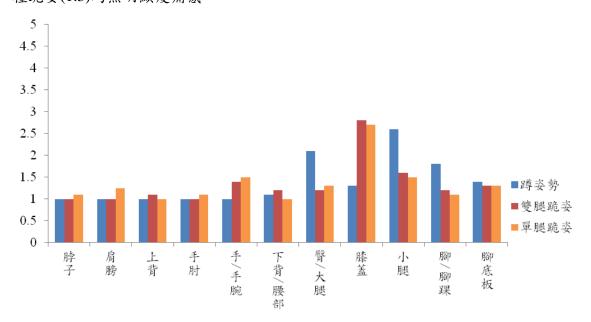


圖 13 地磚作業蹲/跪姿勢之 NMO 問卷

5.結論與建議

5.1 第一年結論與建議

由研究中可以發現,在長時間作業時受測者的%MVC 會比有休息時還高,是因為在短時間的休息後,身體可以緩解一下不適的狀況,雖然不能將疲勞及痠痛完全解除,但是長時間連續作業後,受測者的痠痛程度都會多於有加入休息時間的作業後的痠痛程度,而心跳及腿圍也有明顯的減少,這可能表示,在蹲跪姿作業時,需要在作業中加入休息的時間來減少身體累積的疲勞和痠痛,如果在工程中被要求趕工,沒時間休息而造成長時間連續的作業時,還是得安排一段長時間的休息來減少身體的不適。

而長時間的作業中,不管是雙腿蹲姿或是雙腿跪姿,都帶給雙腳不同的負荷和傷害,若是以長時間雙腿蹲姿作業,受測者的膝蓋雖然不會因為要支撐身體的重量而疼痛,但是會因為壓迫造成腳踝和大腿的痠麻,尤其在鋪設地磚這個作業時痠痛的程度和腿圍增加的程度最多,因此長時間的蹲姿對於需要水平施力的作業是需要介入改善的一個姿勢;若是以長時間雙腿跪姿作業,不管是水平施力作業或是垂直施力作業對於受測者的膝蓋而言都是個負荷,因此在實施低姿態作業

時,長時間的雙腿跪姿是要盡量避免使用的姿勢,如果實際情況不允許,則盡量 使用單腿跪姿或是短時間作業來減少對於膝蓋的負荷和傷害。

在累積%MVC的數據中來看,其實在作業 15 分鐘內的大腿%MVC 已經超過平時的使用負荷,所以應該要安排休息的時間來讓腿部的疲勞消除,而非持續的作業使得腿部的肌肉負擔加重,導致肌肉骨骼傷害的風險增加。

雖然數據上表示單腿跪姿是低姿勢作業中%MVC 最少且腿圍增加量也是最小的一項,但是在 NMQ 量表中,對長時間的單腿跪姿而言,受測者還是選擇了 3 分至 4 分的的分數,顯示單腿跪姿在長時間作業時還是會帶來膝蓋及腿部的不適感和痠麻感,所以在實際的工程作業中也是能盡量避免長時間的使用,可以安排工作中的休息時間來減少膝蓋的疼痛和腿部的痠麻。

至於要安排多少休息時間在實際的作業中,則是工程上的需要而做分配跟調度,雖然並不是休息越久而腿部的負擔和不適感就會越少出現,但是如果長時間作業中不休息,所造成的負擔和傷害會比有安排休息時間的作業來的多,而且隨著時間的累積會越來越嚴重,因此建議有使用低姿勢作業的任何工作環境,在作業中加入休息時間是必要的一項改善。

至於研究中的受測者並非實際有工作的勞工或是曾經從事過蹲跪姿作業,可能在模擬實驗中所測得的數據會和實際的工作者有些許的不同,或許在心跳以及腿圍的變化上比實際的工作者還來的高,但是在長時間的蹲跪姿作業的%MVC和NMQ量表中的痠痛程度,和實際的工作者相比會是差不多的,而且受測者平均年齡比實際工作者還年輕許多,體力和身體強度應該也差不多,所以腿部的%MVC和痠痛程度和工作者相比應該也是相差無幾,希望這份研究對於未來更進一步的研究有幫助。

希望未來的研究可以加入不同地面狀況和不同類型的鞋子是否會影響腿部%MVC和其他生理數據,本研究均在平常的光滑磁磚上作業,若是在實際工作場所中會有泥土地和有石礫的地面上作業,所以加入不同的地面狀況或許會有不同的實驗結果。而鞋子種類的部分,本研究的受測者均穿著運動鞋及布鞋,而在實際作業的情況下會需要穿著安全鞋以及雨鞋等不同種類的鞋子,這些鞋子可能會造成對腿部有不同的負擔,可能會增加腿部的%MVC及腿圍或是增加腳踝的不適感或痠麻感等情形,希望未來的研究會將這些因素加入,更好的選擇是能夠找到實際的工作者來做實際作業時的數據收集,來達到更接近實際的數據,希望這些數據和討論建議可以改善蹲跪姿勢作業的工作環境和帶來的肌肉骨骼傷害。

5.2 第二年結論與建議

蹲姿實驗作業中,在兩種不同作業型態下小腿在兩種工作形態下的腓腸肌肌群之肌肉負荷皆高於 15%MVC,超出文獻建議負荷值,容易導致職業上的肌肉骨骼傷害[94]。在下肢運動中,腿圍變化以地磚作業後做下肢運動皆大於油漆作業,且皆有達到顯著差異。而蹲姿的作業型態和下肢運動的交互作用對右小腿腿圍變化有達到顯著差異。

跪姿實驗作業中,在兩種不同作業型態下,肌肉負荷情形以油漆作業之肌肉 負荷在大腿肌群明顯高於地磚作業,有達到顯著差異,且肌肉負荷皆高於 15%MVC,容易導致職業上的肌肉骨骼傷害,而小腿肌肉負荷在地磚作業中高 於油漆作業。比較跪姿勢(雙腿跪/單腿跪)中可得知,肌肉負荷以單腿跪姿皆大於 雙腿跪姿,單腿跪姿在左股外側肌、右股外側肌和右腓腸肌肌肉負荷高於 15%MVC,且大腿部分在跪姿勢中達到顯著差異。護具配戴的有無可得知,肌 肉負荷以無佩戴護具的大腿大於有佩戴護具,而小腿則以有佩戴護具稍大於無佩 戴護具,可能是護具的綁帶鬆緊未適當調整會影響靜脈的血液循環變差,甚至會 因長期壓迫下肢的軟組織而導致肌肉容易疲乏。在作業型態與護具的交互作用對 左小腿腿圍變化有達到顯著的影響。NMQ 問卷中,發現膝蓋在不同的作業型態、 跪姿勢以及有無佩戴護具皆比其他部位的痠痛感還要大。

蹲姿與跪姿(雙腿跪與單腿跪)分別在不同作業型態中可發現,心率變化以 蹲姿最大,其次是單腿跪姿,最後是雙腿跪姿;Borg 量表以單腿跪姿為最大, 其次為蹲姿,最後為雙腿跪姿;腿圍變化以油漆作業雙腿跪姿變化較大,地磚作 業以蹲姿變化較大;肌肉負荷在油漆作業以單腿跪姿在大腿負荷較大,蹲姿勢在 小腿負荷較大,在地磚作業中在油漆作業以單腿跪姿在大腿負荷較大,蹲姿在小 腿負荷較大。NMQ 問卷中在不同作業型態下膝蓋皆為有痠痛的感覺。

建議不管以油漆作業或是地磚作業時以雙腿跪姿進行作業對腿部肌肉負荷較小,心率變化在作業後較平緩不具有大變化,使用跪姿勢以穿戴護具可降低主觀施力知覺程度,以降低膝蓋負荷。

本研究為實驗室模擬作業實際狀況,受測者皆為學生所測得之生理數值和肌肉負荷可能會與實際工作者有些許差異,本研究使用主觀以及客觀量測指標,建議後續評估蹲/跪姿實驗作業時可以連續監測心率變化、肌肉負荷(MVC%)與Borg(6-20)量表進行量測,所測得之數值較有可信度。

在工作場所中以蹲/跪姿進行作業的工作者之肌肉骨骼不適的比例較高,因此,應加強肌肉骨骼不適與傷病預防的教育訓練,以達到降低其肌肉骨骼傷害的風險。希望未來的研究可以再加入上肢部位生理變化及肌肉負荷之量測,以探討 蹲/跪姿作業時全身所牽動的生理負荷和肌肉反應,以利工作者進行蹲/跪姿作業時之肌肉骨骼危害預防。

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科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現(簡要敘述成果是否有嚴重損及公共利益之發現)或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估
	■達成目標
	□ 未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限)
	□ 實驗失敗
	□ 因故實驗中斷
	□ 其他原因
,	說明:
2.	研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形:
	論文:□已發表 □未發表之文稿 ■撰寫中 □無
	專利:□已獲得 □申請中 □無
	技轉:□已技轉 □洽談中 □無
	其他:(以100字為限)
已	發表 3 篇研討會論文:
1.	張又升,黄維庭,林彥輝,2015,蹲/跪作業姿勢對於作業人員生理負荷與健康危害之影
	響探討,2015 職業衛生研討會,5-6, March,台南
2.	Yen-Hui Lin, Shen-Chao Ho, Chane-Yu Lai, 2015, Physiological workload and musculoskeletal
	fatigue among construction workers involving squatting/kneeling task in Taiwan, Proceedings
	19 th Triennial Congress of the IEA, Melbourne 9-14 August 2015.
3.	Yen-Hui Lin, Shih-Yi Lu, 2016, Influence of task and duration on lower leg circumference and
	subjective discomfort during squatting/kneeling task, 6 th International Ergonomics Conference
	ERGONOMICS 2016 – Focus on Synergy, Zadar, Croatia, 15-18 June, 2016.

3. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性),如已有嚴重損及公共利益之發現,請簡述可能損及之相關程度(以500字為限)

本研究涵蓋理論與實務面之探討,計畫之進行將有助於掌握國內需長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員生理負荷與健康危害之嚴重性,並可深入瞭解作業人員之需求與尋求較佳之解決方案,完成之工作項目及成果如下:

- 1. 完成需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業人員之作業特性、生理負荷與健康危害調查。
- 2. 完成作業現場以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員工作姿勢整理與分析。
- 3. 完成實驗室模擬與量測長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員生理與肌肉骨骼負荷評估。
- 4. 完成人因工程介入方式對於蹲/跪作業人員之生理與肌肉骨骼負荷改善影響評估。

科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期: 104 年 9 月 30 日

計畫編號	MOST -103-2221-E-040 -005 -MY2					
計畫名稱	蹲/跪姿作業人員之	蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究				
出國人員姓名	根務機構					
會議時間	104年8月9日至 104年8月14日	會議地點	澳洲墨爾本			
會議名稱	(中文)第 19 屆人因 (英文)19 th Triennial					
	Ergonomics Association (IEA 2015)					
	(中文)營造業勞工採蹲/跪姿作業之生理負荷與肌肉骨骼					
發表題目	疲勞研究					
	(英文) Physiological v	workload and	d musculoskeletal fatigue among			
	construction workers involving squatting/kneeling task in Taiwan					

一、 參加會議經過

本研討會(2015 IEA)於 104 年 8 月 9 日至 8 月 14 日於澳洲墨爾本舉行,共為期 6 天,IEA 研討會每三年舉辦一次。會議主題涵括人因工程理論與相關應用 (Ergonomics and Applied Human Factors),會議內容舉凡人因工程與社交網絡、人因與肌肉骨骼傷害、人因與安全衛生、人因與運輸、人體計測等共約 205 個 Oral Sessions 數百篇口頭發表論文與 167 篇海報論文,提供與會人員最新技術與觀念。會議形式包含各項研討活動,如人因工程各相關議題之專題演講(Keynotes speech)、口頭報告(Oral presentation),海報報告(Poster presentation)以及數十家廠商之展覽(Expo Activities)。

在這次研討會中,後學除發表論文口頭報告外(如圖 1 所示),每天也參加多個場次之口頭報告及座談會,並於 8 月 13 日發表論文「Physiological workload and musculoskeletal fatigue among construction workers involving squatting/kneeling task in Taiwan」與世界各國人因工程專家學者共同討論並接



圖1作者攝於會場

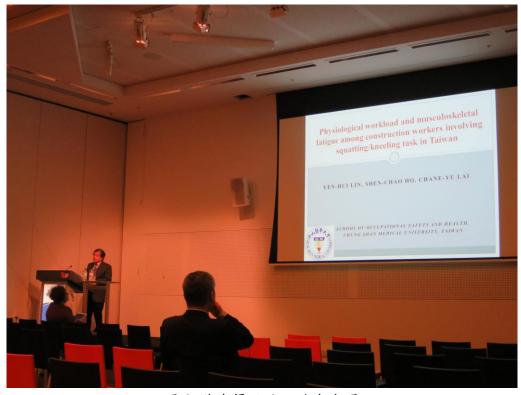


圖 2 作者攝於論文發表會場

二、與會心得

IEA 人因工程國際研討會為國際人因工程界每 3 年的盛事,每屆均有很多世界各國人因工程之國際學術重量級人士參與。今年在澳洲舉辦,參與人數數千人,有許多非常有見地的研究論文及實務經驗在此做充分溝通與交流,對技術新知及經驗增進非常有幫助,而出席此國際會議也有助提升我國在國際人因工程領

域之能見度與知名度,讓國際社會瞭解我國對於人因工程研究之努力。整個會議期間,除了與會場的各國研究人員進行研究心得交換外,更拓展了研究視野,增進了參與國際學術場合的臨場經驗,及激盪產生不同的思考想法,為個人研究實力累積更多的能量。

三、發表論文全文

Physiological workload and musculoskeletal fatigue among construction workers involving squatting/kneeling task in Taiwan

Yen-Hui Lin, Shen-Chao Ho, Chane-Yu Lai

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Abstract

Introduction: This study is to explore the work situation, physiological workload, and musculoskeletal disorders associated with squatting/kneeling tasks in construction workers.

Method: The self-administered questionnaires are assessed via a cross-sectional study of 599 male and female workers in Taiwan. Information is obtained on demographics, job characteristics, health status, and physiological workload.

Results and Discussion: The observational result shows that the most prevalence of squatting or kneeling for one to two hour is 248 workers (41.1%), followed by two to four hour is 159 workers (26.3%); the most pronounced rest time after work is between 5 and 10 minute (254 workers, 42.1%), followed by less than 5 minute is 141 workers (23.3%); nearly 58% (350 workers) complains sometimes tired of the whole body, and 115 (19.0%) workers were very tired; the mostly intervention to relief the musculoskeletal pain is sitting on the ground (302 workers, 50.0%), followed by sitting on the chair (238 workers, 39.4%). The anticipated results of this study could be a workplace squatting/kneeling task design reference for

improvement of musculoskeletal fatigue and disorders.

Keywords: Squatting/kneeling task, physiological workloads, constructional workers, questionnaire, musculoskeletal fatique

1. Introduction

Working in the construction industry typically requires awkward postures, heavy lifting, and considerable exertion. Many workers performing such tasks complain of discomfort in their upper extremities and lower back over the course of a workday (Buchholz *et al.*, 1996; Jeong, 1998; Hoozemans *et al.*, 2001; Davis *et al.*, 2010). Pinzke and Kopp (2001) stated that the awkward posture means a considerable deviation from the neutral position of one, or a combination of joints. These postures typically include reaching behind, twisting, working overhead, wrist bending, kneeling, stooping, forward and backward bending, and squatting (Pinzke, Kopp, 2001). Several studies identified that there is a relationship between awkward postures and pain, symptoms and injuries in the musculoskeletal system (Grandjean and H.unting, 1977; Corlett and Manenica, 1980; Westgaard and Aar, 1984; Haslegrave, 1994).

A survey of construction industry indicated that about 35% of the workers reported to have experienced low back pain in the past year and other musculoskeletal complaints were also prevalent In the Netherlands (Arbouw, 2000). Goldsheyder *et al.* (2002) identified a high prevalence of 82% for musculoskeletal disorders among stone masons. Meerding *et al.* (2005) also reported that 59% of construction workers had musculoskeletal complaints, and 41% experienced low back pain in the preceding 6 months. Furthermore, the one-week prevalence of lower back and knee complaints among Dutch pavers was 42% and 22%, respectively, in 2005 (van der Molen et al., 2005).

Epidemiologic studies indicate that prolonged kneeling increases the risk of osteoarthrosis of the knee (Bierma-Zeinstra and Koes, 2007). However, issues regarding the health status of constructional workers during tasks that are squatting or kneeling in relatively

long-lasting has seldom received public attention, as so is in Taiwan. This study conducts a cross-sectional questionnaire survey of individual factors, job characteristics, workload and health status to explore the associations between individual factors, job characteristics, and physical discomforts, as well as this study will provide evidence that supports ergonomic recommendations to promote workplace health by alleviating pain or fatigue of the lower extremities while performing squatting/kneeling task in construction.

2. Method

2.1 Study subjects

Study subjects comprised full-time and part-time workers of construction in Taiwan. A total of 772 workers, aged 18 to 74 years old, participated in the survey, and provided 599 usable returns, resulting in response rates of 77.6%. Subjects in each selected company were responsible for various constructional activity involving squatting/kneeling tasks in the workplace.

2.2 Questionnaire

The self-administered questionnaires were accompanied by a letter encouraging participation, signed by both managers and supervisors and delivered to each subject by a trained interviewer. Prior to the survey, all subjects were informed of the study objectives, and participated voluntarily. Subjects were given time on the job to complete the questionnaires. To protect the data confidentiality of individual workers against managerial or employer access, subjects completed the questionnaires anonymously and returned them directly to the interviewers. The interviewers performed on-site checking to ensure the questionnaires were completed correctly. Information collected included demographic data, job characteristics, workload and health status. Participants were asked to provide information on their gender, age, height, weight, years of employment with their current company, whether they worked full

or part time, working days per week, weekly physical exercise time, and activity in the workplace. Activity was classified into the following thirteen categories: (1) formwork, (2) steel lashing, (3) plaster painting, (4) retaining piles, (5) tiles, (6) electricity works, (7) cleaning, (8) management and supervision, (9) Renovation work, (10) concrete work, (11) air condition work, (12) scaffold-related task, (13) gutters. For job characteristics, workload and health status, participants were asked to provide information on their working ground condition, shoe, squatting/kneeling aids, daily squatting/kneeling time, rest time after each squatting/kneeling task, whole body fatigue, lower extremity fatigue, and physical discomfort. The response was recorded using a five-point Likert scale, range from 1 (without fatigue) to 5 (strongly fatigue) for whole body fatigue and lower extremity fatigue. Employees completed self-rating questions related to physical discomfort, including upper back, lower back, hip, thigh, knee, lower leg, ankle, and foot. Participants stated "yes" or "no" for each respective part during the previous 12 months.

2.3 Data Analysis

All analyses were performed in SPSS Release 11.5.0 (SPSS Institute Inc, 2002). First, descriptive statistics were calculated for all of the variables. Next, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed for physical discomfort to test whether the demographic data or job characteristics significantly affected physical discomfort. Post hoc multiple-range tests were performed to compare values of relevant variables whenever a factor was found to be statistically significant was set at p< 0.05.

3. Result and discussion

Table 1 lists the study population characteristics. Male (462/599) and female (137/599) workers comprised 77.1% and 22.9% of subjects, respectively. Their mean age was 43.5, average height was 166.7 cm and their average weight was 67.4 kg. Moreover, the average

length of employment was 10.9 years. Full-time workers dominated the study sample, accounting for 84.5% of the workforce. As for working days per week was 5.6 days, and weekly time spent on physical exercise, 10.5% of subjects reported engaging in physical exercise 'often'. Approximately, 22.0% (132/599) of subjects involved formwork. Subjects from a steel lashing was the second (124/599, 18.0%). 121 workers come from plaster painting. The frequency distributions of other workers were retaining piles (107 subjects), tiles (28 subjects), electricity works (20 subjects), cleaning task (19 subjects), management and supervision (16 subjects), pointing (10 subjects), concrete work (7 subjects), air condition work (6 subjects), scaffold-related task (5 subjects) and gutters (4 subjects).

Table 2 lists the mean and percentage distributions of work characteristics and physical discomfort. Overall, over 40% of the subjects reported daily squatting/kneeling time was one to two hour, followed by 2-4 h (26.5%), 4-6 h (16.2%), 6-8 h (7.3%), and over 8 h was 9.4%. Nearly two-third (65.5%) of the subjects reported the rest time after squatting/kneeling was less than 10 minute. Most of subjects (89.3%) sat on the ground or chair after squatting/kneeling. The most common prevalence of physical discomfort was knee (54.6%), followed by upper back (53.8%), lower back (53.3), lower leg (41.7%), thigh (38.6%), feet (36.9%). ankle (36.2%), and hip (27.5%). Meanwhile, the overall fatigue degree in whole body (3.4) was slightly higher than that of lower extremity (3.3).

Table 3 lists summary ANOVA results between whole body fatigue, lower extremity fatigue and individual factors. The effects of working days per week, weekly physical exercise time, and activity on subjective rating scales of whole body fatigue were significant. Moreover, for the subjective rating of lower extremity fatigue differs significantly at gender, age, length of employment, weekly physical exercise time, and activity (Table 3). To determine which activities significantly affected physical discomforts, a multiple-range test using LSD was performed. This grouping comparison revealed that formwork, steel lashing, plaster painting, retaining piles, and tiles were significantly (p < 0.05) higher discomforts than other activities,.

but no significant difference existed between these activities.

Table 1 Mean (standard deviation) and percentage distribution of demographic characteristics for construction workers

	Number	Percentage (%)	Mean (SD)
Gender			
Male		77.1	
Female	462	22.9	
A ()	137		40 5(44 0)
Age (years)			43.5(11.8)
Height (cm)			166.7(8.1)
Weight (kg)			67.4(11.6)
Length of employment (years)			10.9(10.8)
Employment status	506	84.5	
Full-time worker	93	15.5	
Part-time worker			
			(, ,)
Working days per week			5.6(1.1)
Weekly physical exercise			
time	319	53.3	
Seldom		36.2	
Sometimes	217	10.5	
Often	63		
Activity			
Formwork	132	22.0	
Steel lashing	124	20.7	
Plaster painting	121	20.2	
Retaining piles	107	17.9	
Tiles	28	4.7	
Electricity works	20	3.3	
Cleaning task	19	3.2	
Management and Supervision	16	2.7	
Renovation work	10	1.7	
Concrete work	7	1.2	
Air condition work	6	1.0	
Scaffold-related task	5	0.8	
Gutters	4	0.7	

Table 4 showed the ANOVA effects between whole body fatigue, lower extremity fatigue ratings and job characteristics. The effects of daily squatting/kneeling time on the subjective rating of discomfort of the whole body and lower extremity were significantly difference. A multiple-range test indicated that significant differences existed (p < 0.01) during the daily squatting/kneeling time. Thus, mean subjective ratings of discomfort over 8 h was

significantly (p < 0.05) higher than those at 6-8 h, 4-6 h, 2-4 h, and 1-2 h. Subjective discomfort ratings at 6-8 h were significantly (p < 0.05) higher than those at 4-6 h, 2-4 h and 1-2 h. Additionally, subjective discomfort ratings at 4-6 h were significantly (p < 0.05) higher than those at 2-4 h, and 1-2 h.

Table 2 Mean (standard deviation) and percentage distribution of work characteristics and physical discomfort for construction workers

	Number	Percentage (%)	Mean (SD)
Daily squatting/kneeling time			
1-2 h		40.6	
2-4h	243	26.5	
4-6h	159	16.2	
6-8h	97	7.3	
>8 h	44	9.4	
	56		
Rest after squatting/kneeling			
<5 min	140	23.4	
5-10 min	252	42.1	
10-20 min	132	22.0	
20-30 min	45	7.5	
>30 min	30	5.0	
Squatting/kneeling aids			
Lean on the desk or wall	78	13.0	
Sit on the ground	300	50.1	
Sit on the chair	235	39.2	
Leg movement	110	18.4	
others	6	1.0	
Physical discomfort			
Knee	327	54.6	
Upper back	322	53.8	
Lower back	319	53.3	
Lower leg	250	41.7	
Thigh	231	38.6	
Feet	221	36.9	
Ankle	217	36.2	
Hip	165	27.5	
Whole body fatigue			3.4(1.0)*
Lower extremity fatigue			3.3(1.0)*
, ., 3			(- /

Table 3 Summary of demographic characteristics analysis of variance (ANOVA) in physical discomfort.

Performance Measure	Ge	nder	Age		We	Weight		Length of employment	
	F	р	F	р	F	р	F	р	
Whole body fatigue	2.372	0.124	1.153	0.227	1.090	0.309	0.958	0.616	
Lower extremity fatigue	4.767	0.029*	1.536	0.013*	1.182	0.177	1.264	0.036*	
Performance Measure	Working days per week		Weekly physical exercise time			Activity			
	F	р	F	р		F		Р	
Whole body fatigue	2.389	0.027*	2.663	0.010**	2.0	030	0.0	020*	
Lower extremity fatigue	1.828	0.091	3.089	0.003**	3.2	267	<0.	001**	

^{**}p<0.01;*p<0.05.

Table 4 Summary of work characteristics analysis of variance (ANOVA) in physical discomfort.

Performance Measure	Daily squatting/ kneeling time		so	Rest after squatting/kneeling		Squatting/kneeling aids	
	F	р		F	р	F	р
Whole body fatigue	8.079	<0.001**	0.	398	0.810	2.322	0.128
Lower extremity fatigue	8.608	<0.001**	1.	858	0.116	0.945	0.331

^{**}p<0.01.

4. Conclusion

This study identified knee, upper back, and lower back as the most prevalent health complaints in construction workers while prolonged kneeling or squatting. Additionally, most of subjects reported daily squatting/kneeling time was one to two hour, and nearly two-third of the subjects reported their rest time after squatting/kneeling was less than 10 minute. Furthermore, Most of subjects (89.3%) sat on the ground or chair after squatting/kneeling. Further data

should be examined in future studies to more thoroughly examine the relationships between daily squatting/kneeling time and physical discomforts among constructional squatting/kneeling tasks.

Acknowledgements

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四、建議

參與本次研討會,讓我深刻覺得國內在人因工程的研究上,可以朝以下幾個 方向加強:

1.鼓勵國內研究國際化:

參加國際性的場合,除能開拓研究視野,並宣傳國內的研究成果外,亦能增加腦力激盪的機會。除此之外,在參與這樣的國際性場合,除能增進個人所學外,並能更加瞭解國際人因工程之發展趨勢,透過與世界各國相關領域之學者互相討論及交換研究心得,更能使國內的研究與國際接軌,不至於限縮自己的研究方向,期日後能使自己在研究上更有進步。

2.鼓勵學者再進修:

在與會期間,看到很多資深研究學者、教授等大師級的人物,仍然參加相關 課程以及多場論文發表。這樣的精神的確令人感動、震撼。所以,國內學者不應 再封閉在象牙塔裡了,應多多參與國際學術交流,增進自己的見識與眼光,並時 時警惕與進步,如此,才能不被瞬息萬變的世界所淘汰。

3.多舉辦國際學術研討會

舉辦國際人因工程學術研討會,除了可以提升台灣學術界的國際知名度外,並可使國內學者有機會可以跟國際上大師級學者學習。同時,並可增進國內外學者之交流,如此,必有助於我國年輕學者視野眼光之提升,讓我們在人因工程相關領域之研究趕得上國際水準。

五、攜回資料名稱及內容

- 1. 研討會議程:內容包括每天議程、參展廠商名錄。
- 2. 研討會論文集:內容包括所有口頭報告與海報之論文。

六、其他

特別感謝科技部核定註冊費用、機票及膳宿等費用之補助,得以順利參加 此次國際會議,並完成論文之發表。

科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期: 105 年 6 月 30 日

計畫編號	MOST -103-2221-E-040 -005 -MY2					
計畫名稱	蹲/跪姿作業人員之	蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究				
出國人員姓名	林彦輝 服務機構 中山醫學大學教授					
會議時間	105年6月15日至 會議地點 克羅埃西亞納達爾					
會議名稱	(中文)第6屆國際人 (英文)6 th Internationa Ergonomics 2	al Ergonomi	cs Conference			
發表題目	Ergonomics 2016 – Focus on synergy (中文)作業型態與持續時間對蹲/跪姿作業勞工之下肢維 度與主觀不適影響 (英文) Influence of task and duration on lower leg circumference and subjective discomfort during squatting/kneeling task					

七、 參加會議經過

本研討會(Ergonomics 2016)於 105年6月15日至6月18日於克羅埃西亞納達爾舉行,共為期4天。會議主題涵括人因工程理論與相關應用(Ergonomics and Applied Human Factors),會議內容舉凡人因工程與社交網絡、人因與肌肉骨骼傷害、人因與安全衛生、人因與運輸、人體計測等共約60篇口頭發表論文與海報論文,提供與會人員最新技術與觀念。會議形式包含各項研討活動,如人因工程各相關議題之專題演講(Keynotes speech)、口頭報告(Oral presentation),海報報告(Poster presentation)等。

在這次研討會中,後學除發表 2 篇海報論文報告外(如圖 1 所示),每天也參加多個場次之口頭報告及座談會,並於 6 月 16 日發表論文「Influence of task and duration on lower leg circumference and subjective discomfort during squatting/kneeling task」與世界各國人因工程專家學者共同討論(如圖 2 所示)。

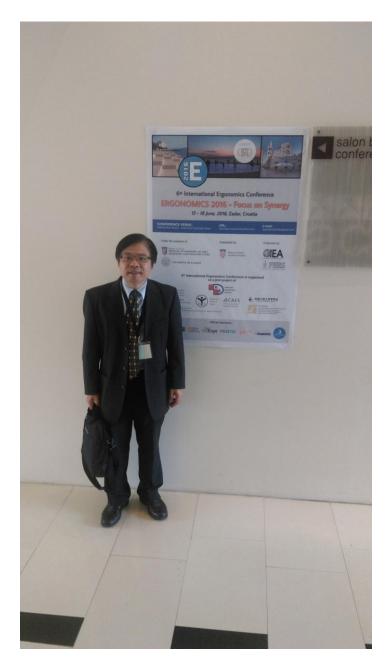


圖1作者攝於會場

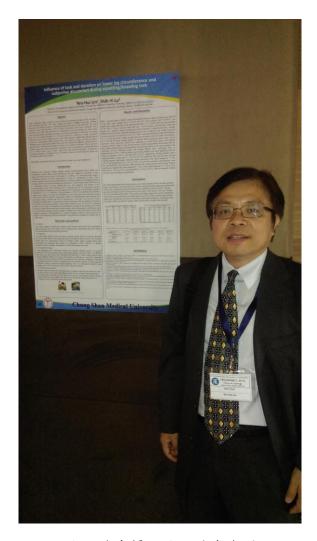


圖 2 作者攝於論文發表會場

八、與會心得

本次研討會原為克羅埃西亞每年舉辦之國內研討會,這次在國際人因工程學會支持下(IEA)擴展成國際研討會,雖然是初次舉辦國際研討會,但仍有很多世界各國人因工程之國際學術重量級人士參與,如 IEA 前任與現任理事長均與會參加。這次研討會規模雖不大,但仍有許多非常有見地的研究論文及實務經驗在此做充分溝通與交流,對技術新知及經驗增進非常有幫助,而出席此國際會議也有助提升我國在國際人因工程領域之能見度與知名度,讓國際社會瞭解我國對於人因工程研究之努力。整個會議期間,除了與會場的各國研究人員進行研究心得交換外,更拓展了研究視野,增進了參與國際學術場合的臨場經驗,及激盪產生不同的思考想法,為個人研究實力累積更多的能量。

九、發表論文全文

Influence of task and duration on lower leg circumference and subjective discomfort during squatting/kneeling task

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Abstract

Many occupations require workers to squat or kneel for prolonged periods, which can cause both discomfort and pain. This study examines the effects of different task type, working duration, and working posture on squatting/kneeling discomfort in the laboratory. Ten paid subjects(5 males and 5 females) with no history of problems of the lower extremities were enrolled in this study. They performed two tasks(paving stone and painting the wall), using three working postures (squatting, kneeling on one leg, and kneeling on both legs) on a hard floor for two working duration(15+15 min and 30 min) in a laboratory setting. Analytical results demonstrate that working postures and working duration significantly affected muscle activation, circumferential thigh measurements, and subjective ratings for leg discomfort. Working duration significantly affected heart rate. We conclude that different working postures and prolonged working duration influence worker lower extremity discomfort. These analytical findings suggest that common ergonomic interventions, such as providing the squatting/kneeling aids on which workers squat or kneel might some what alleviate leg edema. Nevertheless, prolonged squatting or kneeling for even 15 minutes without rest showed negative effects and should be avoided when possible.

Keywords: squatting/kneeling task, musculoskeletal fatigue, lower leg circumference

1. INTRODUCTION

Working in the construction industry typically requires awkward postures, heavy lifting, and considerable exertion. Many workers performing such tasks complain of discomfort in their upper extremities and lower back over the course of a workday [1-4]. Awkward posture means a considerable deviation from the neutral position of one, or a combination of joints. These postures typically include reaching behind, twisting, working overhead, wrist bending, kneeling, stooping, forward and backward

bending, and squatting [5]. Several studies identify that there is a relationship between awkward postures and pain, and symptoms and injuries in the musculoskeletal system [6-9]. Meerding *et al.* [10] reported that 59% of construction workers had musculoskeletal complaints, and 41% experienced low back pain in the preceding 6 months. Goldsheyder *et al.* [11] identified a high prevalence of 82% for musculoskeletal disorders among stone masons. The one-week prevalence of lower back and knee complaints among Dutch pavers was 42% and 22%, respectively, in 2005 [12]. Epidemiologic studies indicate that prolonged kneeling increases the risk of osteoarthrosis of the knee [13]. However, issues regarding the health status of constructional workers during tasks that are squatting or kneeling in relatively long-lasting has seldom received public attention, as so is in Taiwan. The primary objective of this study is to determine the task demands and loads on the physiology and lower extremities under different task type, working duration, and working posture combinations, and to associate these demands with the strength of subjects. This study will provide evidence that supports ergonomic recommendations to promote workplace health by alleviating pain or fatigue of the physiology and lower extremities while performing squatting or kneeling task in construction.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Subjects

Ten college students, 5 males and 5 females, were recruited and paid for their participation. Subject age range was 19–22 (mean, 20.9). Average height was 170.3±6.7 cm and average weight was 60.8±5.9 kg. All subjects were in good health and had no history of musculoskeletal and cardiovascular problems. All were right-handed and no subject had experience to work squatting or kneeling for prolonged periods. Before participation, subjects were informed of study objectives, and all chose to participate voluntarily.

2.2 Apparatus

A surface EMG (sEMG) system was used to measure muscle activity via surface electrodes [14]. Four sEMG sensors were positioned based on the specific muscle location. These bipolar surface electrodes were attached bilaterally over the right and left vastus lateralis and gastrocnemius muscle groups of subjects to record muscular activities. The sampling rating was 1,000Hz per channel and data were analyzed using Viewlog software [14]. The subject's skin was abraded or shaved and cleaned with an alcohol pad when necessary. A series of calibrations were then performed to obtain individual baselines for maximal voluntary contraction (MVC) of each muscle group. The recorded sEMG data were subsequently utilized to normalize sEMG signals recorded during task performance by expressing these signals as a percentage of MVC (%MVC). All maximum contractions were performed three times, and the highest 1-s mean force was utilized. To identify variations in lower extremity circumference, a

Gulick tape measure was used. To decrease error caused by traction and tension compression of soft tissues, this tape measure does not generate tension, and has a tension meter at one end, ensuring that each measurement is under the same pressure on the test area.

2.3 Experimental design

The experiment had a three-factor design with repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). Task type (two levels), working posture (three levels), and working duration (two levels) were fixed factors. Subjects were the random factor. Two different task types were used: paving stone and painting the wall. Three working postures were tested, squatting, kneeling on one leg, and kneeling on both legs on a hard floor. The experiments were performed in the laboratory, and the forces, lower extremity circumference, and heart rate were measured. During the experiment, each subject performed 12 trials (two different task types with all three working postures in the two working durations). Task order was randomized across subjects. To present experimental data clearly, Table 1 lists the 12 experimental tasks in a fixed order. Dependent variables were muscle activity (%MVC) measured from the sEMG for each of the four muscle groups, variations in lower extremity circumference, heart rate, and subject-perceived exertion to quantify perceived muscular exertion for body segments. Subjective ratings of perceived exertion responses were on a fifteen-point Borg-RPE scale, ranging from 6 for "No exertion at all" to 20 for "Maximal exertion."

Table 1 Twelve experimental tasks used in this study

Experimental tasks	Task type	Working posture	Working duration
Task 1	painting	squatting	30 min
Task 2	paving	squatting	30 min
Task 3	painting	squatting	15+15 min
Task 4	paving	squatting	15+15 min
Task 5	painting	kneeling on both	30 min
		legs	
Task 6	paving	kneeling on both	30 min
		legs	
Task 7	painting	kneeling on both	15+15 min
		legs	
Task 8	paving	kneeling on both	15+15 min
		legs	
Task 9	painting	kneeling on one	30 min
		leg	
Task 10	paving	kneeling on one	30 min
		leg	
Task 11	painting	kneeling on one	15+15 min
		leg	
Task 12	paving	kneeling on one	15+15 min
		leg	

2.4 Experimental procedure

Prior to the experimental sessions, all subjects were informed of the study's purpose, procedures, and physical risks and informed consent forms were voluntarily signed. Experimentally significant anthropometric data were obtained, including body height, and weight. After anthropometric measurements were taken, the sEMG sensors were attached using double-sided tape collars. The sensors were then zeroed while a subject was in a relaxed standing position. Resting and set muscular activity measures were then recorded, such that sEMG data could be normalized during analysis. As mentioned, each subject participated in 12 experimental sessions. Subjects adopted a natural and comfortable stance to perform tasks and were allowed to work at their own pace. Each session lasted approximately 30 min, and each subject performed no more than three trials on the same day. Subjects were given a 5-min break at minimum between trials to minimize muscle fatigue. This break was measured using a stopwatch. After each trial was completed, subjects then filled out a subjective rating of perceived exertion questionnaire. No subject practiced before the experiment. The order in which each subject performed each of the 12 trials was randomized.

2.5 Data analysis

All analyses used SPSS v 11.5.0 [15]. First, descriptive statistical analysis was conducted for all variables. Next, repeated-measures ANOVA was applied to each dependent variable to test whether it significantly affected any measure. *Post hoc* multiple-range tests were conducted to compare variable values when a factor was statistically significant at the α =0.05 level.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 presents means of %MVC under all treatment conditions. Mean exertion force (%MVC) of the right vastus lateralis (26.8 % MVC) and left vastus lateralis (26.7 % MVC) was significantly higher than that of the right gastrocnemius (23.1% MVC) and left gastrocnemius (23.0% MVC). Table 3 presents mean heart rate, lower extremity circumference (thigh and shank), and subjective rating of perceived exertion responses in experimental tasks. Each subject rated perceived exertion at the end of each trial. Average difference between before and after experimental task was 7.2 beats per min, subject-perceived exertion increased over time from 7.6 to 10.4. Table 3 also showed that the thigh circumference (0.71 cm) had the greater average changes after the test period, while the shank circumference (0.37 cm) had the lower average changes. To identify factors impacting muscle loads, muscle activation levels of the four muscles were subjected to a three-factor design with repeated measures ANOVA (Table 4). The ANOVA results of sEMG measurements demonstrate that the main effects of the task type, working posture, and working duration on the vastus lateralis were significant

(p<0.01). Working posture, and working duration had a significant effect on gastrocnemius (p<0.01). Working posture, and working duration also had a significant effect on thigh circumference (p<0.01) and Borg-RPE (p<0.01), respectively. Working duration had a significant effect on heart rate (F = 7.93, p<0.01). The interactive effect between task type and working duration significantly influenced muscle activities of the vastus lateralis (F = 12.70, p<0.01) and gastrocnemius (F = 28.12, p<0.01), but not lower extremity circumference, heart rate, and Borg-RPE. The interactive effect between the working posture and working duration significantly impacted the vastus lateralis (F = 5.38, p<0.05), gastrocnemius (F = 3.54, p<0.05), heart rate (F = 62.10, p<0.01), and Borg-RPE (F = 9.55, p<0.01), while no interactive effects existed on lower extremity circumference.

Although the lower extremity discomfort mechanisms remain unclear, forceful exertion, repetition, and static muscle load are significant risk factors for cumulative trauma disorders. In a study by Fennigkoh *et al.* [16], a job requiring high force was defined as that requiring with >30% MVC, whereas a job requiring low force was defined as that requiring <10% MVC. In this study, muscular activity (*i.e.*, %MVC) increased over time from 14.5% MVC to 38.1% MVC during testing periods, ranging from an average of 23.0% MVC for the left gastrocnemius 26.8% MVC for the right vastus lateralis (Table 2); thus, kneeling or squatting task—was categorized as medium to high force. However, as the experiment task involved kneeling/squatting plus repetitive motion, this may have generated a highly static muscle load, resulting in fatigue, regardless of whether a subject's muscular activity was <30% MVC. Furthermore, the muscular activity of vastus lateralis was higher than that of the gastrocnemius muscle (Table 2). Increased vastus lateralis activity is in agreement with thigh circumference (Table 3), the consistent findings in objective response parameter suggest that a future study is required to describe accurately the work performed and ways of measuring these parameters while performing a kneeling or squatting task.

Table 2 Mean of Relative EMG signal activity (%MVC) in experimental tasks.

Experimental	Right	Left	Right	Left
	Vastus	Vastus	Gastrocnemius	Gastrocnemius
tasks				
Task 1	38.1	38.1	37.4	36.3
Task 2	35.0	34.9	26.2	26.3
Task 3	21.9	22.1	16.3	15.6
Task 4	25.2	24.5	17.7	17.5
Task 5	24.7	23.2	22.4	22.2
Task 6	34.3	35.7	31.3	31.4
Task 7	21.9	21.4	20.7	21.0
Task 8	26.0	26.4	21.4	21.2
Task 9	25.4	25.7	23.7	24.3
Task 10	24.7	24.7	25.8	26.5
Task 11	19.6	19.4	15.8	14.5
Task 12	24.3	24.6	18.9	19.2
Average	26.8	26.7	23.1	23.0

Table 3 Mean heart rate, lower extremity circumference, and subjective rating of perceived exertion responses in experimental tasks.

Experimenta	al HR	HR	HR	3org-RPE	Thigh	Shank
tasks	(pre)	(post)	(\triangle)		(\triangle)	(\triangle)
Task 1	74.5	83.4	8.9	10.4	1.15	0.33
Task 2	74.3	83.6	9.3	9.8	1.45	0.57
Task 3	74.2	79.1	4.9	8.0	0.61	0.24
Task 4	74.5	79.7	5.2	8.0	0.70	0.21
Task 5	73.8	83.6	9.8	9.9	0.92	0.43
Task 6	74.2	83.9	9.7	9.7	0.67	0.49
Task 7	73.8	78.7	4.9	7.9	0.65	0.43
Task 8	74.0	78.1	4.1	7.6	0.58	0.45
Task 9	74.2	83.4	9.2	8.8	0.53	0.38
Task 10	73.1	83.6	10.5	9.1	0.53	0.33
Task 11	74.0	79.0	5.0	7.9	0.42	0.16
Task 12	73.8	79.0	5.2	8.0	0.31	0.43
Average	74.0	81.3	7.2	8.8	0.71	0.37

 Δ : the average difference between before and after experimental tasks.

Table 4 ANOVA of relative EMG, lower extremity circumference, heart rate, and subjective ratings of perceived exertion.

Performance	Task type	Working	Working	Task x	Task x	Posture x
measures		posture	duration	posture	duration	duration
EMG						
Vastus	13.04**	56.32**	16.78**	1.61	12.70**	5.38**
Gastrocnemius	2.85	75.30**	59.01**	1.28	28.12**	3.54*
Circumference						
Thigh	0.44	13.06**		0.93	0.05	3.06
· ·			15.97**			
Shank	1.39	1.14	1.50	0.09	0.01	0.45
Heart rate	0.52	0.20	7.93**	0.44	0.03	62.10**
Borg-RPE	0.30	7.48**	195.89**	2.96	0.08	9.55**

^{*}p<0.05, **p<0.01.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates that working posture and working duration affect muscular activities, thigh circumference, and subject-perceived exertion while performing squatting/kneeling tasks. Additionally, different task type also affected vastus lateralis muscular activities—paving generated the higher muscle load and painting the smaller. These muscle loads may increase risk for musculoskeletal disorders. These analytical findings suggest that common ergonomic interventions, such as providing the squatting/kneeling aids on which workers squat or kneel might some what alleviate leg edema. Nevertheless, prolonged squatting or kneeling for even 15 minutes without rest showed negative effects and should be avoided when possible.

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十、建議

參與本次研討會,讓我深刻覺得國內在人因工程的研究上,可以朝以下幾個 方向加強:

1.鼓勵國內研究國際化:

参加國際性的場合,除能開拓研究視野,並宣傳國內的研究成果外,亦能增加腦力激盪的機會。除此之外,在參與這樣的國際性場合,除能增進個人所學外,並能更加瞭解國際人因工程之發展趨勢,透過與世界各國相關領域之學者互相討論及交換研究心得,更能使國內的研究與國際接軌,不至於限縮自己的研究方向,期日後能使自己在研究上更有進步。

2.鼓勵學者再進修:

在與會期間,看到很多資深研究學者、教授等大師級的人物,仍然參加相關 課程以及多場論文發表。這樣的精神的確令人感動、震撼。所以,國內學者不應 再封閉在象牙塔裡了,應多多參與國際學術交流,增進自己的見識與眼光,並時 時警惕與進步,如此,才能不被瞬息萬變的世界所淘汰。

3.多舉辦國際學術研討會

舉辦國際人因工程學術研討會,除了可以提升台灣學術界的國際知名度外,並可使國內學者有機會可以跟國際上大師級學者學習。同時,並可增進國內外學者之交流,如此,必有助於我國年輕學者視野眼光之提升,讓我們在人因工程相關領域之研究趕得上國際水準。

十一、 攜回資料名稱及內容

- 3. 研討會議程:內容包括每天議程、廠商名錄。
- 4. 研討會論文集:內容包括所有口頭報告與海報之論文。

十二、 其他

特別感謝科技部核定註冊費用、機票及膳宿等費用之補助,得以順利參加 此次國際會議,並完成論文之發表。

科技部補助專題研究計畫出席國際學術會議心得報告

日期: 105 年 6 月 30 日

計畫編號	MOST -103-2221-E-040 -005 -MY2					
計畫名稱	蹲/跪姿作業人員之	蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究				
出國人員姓名	林彦輝 服務機構 中山醫學大學教授					
會議時間	105年6月15日至 會議地點 克羅埃西亞納達爾					
會議名稱	(中文)第6屆國際人 (英文)6 th Internationa Ergonomics 2	al Ergonomi	cs Conference			
發表題目	Ergonomics 2016 – Focus on synergy (中文)作業型態與持續時間對蹲/跪姿作業勞工之下肢維 度與主觀不適影響 (英文) Influence of task and duration on lower leg circumference and subjective discomfort during squatting/kneeling task					

一、 參加會議經過

本研討會(Ergonomics 2016)於105年6月15日至6月18日於克羅埃西亞納達爾舉行,共為期4天。會議主題涵括人因工程理論與相關應用(Ergonomics and Applied Human Factors),會議內容舉凡人因工程與社交網絡、人因與肌肉骨骼傷害、人因與安全衛生、人因與運輸、人體計測等共約60篇口頭發表論文與海報論文,提供與會人員最新技術與觀念。會議形式包含各項研討活動,如人因工程各相關議題之專題演講(Keynotes speech)、口頭報告(Oral presentation),海報報告(Poster presentation)等。

在這次研討會中,後學除發表 2 篇海報論文報告外(如圖 1 所示),每天也參加多個場次之口頭報告及座談會,並於 6 月 16 日發表論文「Influence of task and duration on lower leg circumference and subjective discomfort during squatting/kneeling task」與世界各國人因工程專家學者共同討論(如圖 2 所示)。

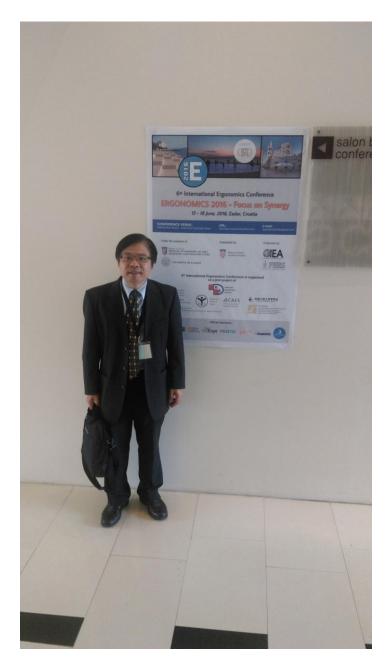


圖1作者攝於會場

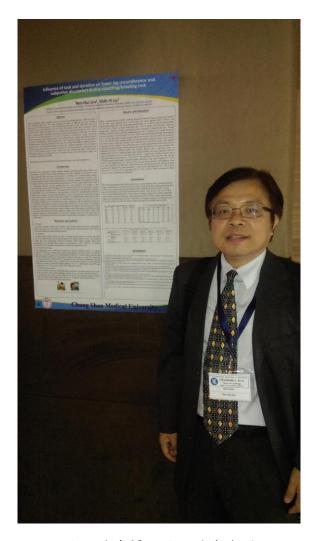


圖 2 作者攝於論文發表會場

二、與會心得

本次研討會原為克羅埃西亞每年舉辦之國內研討會,這次在國際人因工程學會支持下(IEA)擴展成國際研討會,雖然是初次舉辦國際研討會,但仍有很多世界各國人因工程之國際學術重量級人士參與,如 IEA 前任與現任理事長均與會參加。這次研討會規模雖不大,但仍有許多非常有見地的研究論文及實務經驗在此做充分溝通與交流,對技術新知及經驗增進非常有幫助,而出席此國際會議也有助提升我國在國際人因工程領域之能見度與知名度,讓國際社會瞭解我國對於人因工程研究之努力。整個會議期間,除了與會場的各國研究人員進行研究心得交換外,更拓展了研究視野,增進了參與國際學術場合的臨場經驗,及激盪產生不同的思考想法,為個人研究實力累積更多的能量。

三、發表論文全文

Influence of task and duration on lower leg circumference and subjective discomfort during squatting/kneeling task

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Abstract

Many occupations require workers to squat or kneel for prolonged periods, which can cause both discomfort and pain. This study examines the effects of different task type, working duration, and working posture on squatting/kneeling discomfort in the laboratory. Ten paid subjects(5 males and 5 females) with no history of problems of the lower extremities were enrolled in this study. They performed two tasks(paving stone and painting the wall), using three working postures (squatting, kneeling on one leg, and kneeling on both legs) on a hard floor for two working duration(15+15 min and 30 min) in a laboratory setting. Analytical results demonstrate that working postures and working duration significantly affected muscle activation, circumferential thigh measurements, and subjective ratings for leg discomfort. Working duration significantly affected heart rate. We conclude that different working postures and prolonged working duration influence worker lower extremity discomfort. These analytical findings suggest that common ergonomic interventions, such as providing the squatting/kneeling aids on which workers squat or kneel might some what alleviate leg edema. Nevertheless, prolonged squatting or kneeling for even 15 minutes without rest showed negative effects and should be avoided when possible.

Keywords: squatting/kneeling task, musculoskeletal fatigue, lower leg circumference

1. INTRODUCTION

Working in the construction industry typically requires awkward postures, heavy lifting, and considerable exertion. Many workers performing such tasks complain of discomfort in their upper extremities and lower back over the course of a workday [1-4]. Awkward posture means a considerable deviation from the neutral position of one, or a combination of joints. These postures typically include reaching behind, twisting, working overhead, wrist bending, kneeling, stooping, forward and backward

bending, and squatting [5]. Several studies identify that there is a relationship between awkward postures and pain, and symptoms and injuries in the musculoskeletal system [6-9]. Meerding *et al.* [10] reported that 59% of construction workers had musculoskeletal complaints, and 41% experienced low back pain in the preceding 6 months. Goldsheyder *et al.* [11] identified a high prevalence of 82% for musculoskeletal disorders among stone masons. The one-week prevalence of lower back and knee complaints among Dutch pavers was 42% and 22%, respectively, in 2005 [12]. Epidemiologic studies indicate that prolonged kneeling increases the risk of osteoarthrosis of the knee [13]. However, issues regarding the health status of constructional workers during tasks that are squatting or kneeling in relatively long-lasting has seldom received public attention, as so is in Taiwan. The primary objective of this study is to determine the task demands and loads on the physiology and lower extremities under different task type, working duration, and working posture combinations, and to associate these demands with the strength of subjects. This study will provide evidence that supports ergonomic recommendations to promote workplace health by alleviating pain or fatigue of the physiology and lower extremities while performing squatting or kneeling task in construction.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Subjects

Ten college students, 5 males and 5 females, were recruited and paid for their participation. Subject age range was 19–22 (mean, 20.9). Average height was 170.3±6.7 cm and average weight was 60.8±5.9 kg. All subjects were in good health and had no history of musculoskeletal and cardiovascular problems. All were right-handed and no subject had experience to work squatting or kneeling for prolonged periods. Before participation, subjects were informed of study objectives, and all chose to participate voluntarily.

2.2 Apparatus

A surface EMG (sEMG) system was used to measure muscle activity via surface electrodes [14]. Four sEMG sensors were positioned based on the specific muscle location. These bipolar surface electrodes were attached bilaterally over the right and left vastus lateralis and gastrocnemius muscle groups of subjects to record muscular activities. The sampling rating was 1,000Hz per channel and data were analyzed using Viewlog software [14]. The subject's skin was abraded or shaved and cleaned with an alcohol pad when necessary. A series of calibrations were then performed to obtain individual baselines for maximal voluntary contraction (MVC) of each muscle group. The recorded sEMG data were subsequently utilized to normalize sEMG signals recorded during task performance by expressing these signals as a percentage of MVC (%MVC). All maximum contractions were performed three times, and the highest 1-s mean force was utilized. To identify variations in lower extremity circumference, a

Gulick tape measure was used. To decrease error caused by traction and tension compression of soft tissues, this tape measure does not generate tension, and has a tension meter at one end, ensuring that each measurement is under the same pressure on the test area.

2.3 Experimental design

The experiment had a three-factor design with repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). Task type (two levels), working posture (three levels), and working duration (two levels) were fixed factors. Subjects were the random factor. Two different task types were used: paving stone and painting the wall. Three working postures were tested, squatting, kneeling on one leg, and kneeling on both legs on a hard floor. The experiments were performed in the laboratory, and the forces, lower extremity circumference, and heart rate were measured. During the experiment, each subject performed 12 trials (two different task types with all three working postures in the two working durations). Task order was randomized across subjects. To present experimental data clearly, Table 1 lists the 12 experimental tasks in a fixed order. Dependent variables were muscle activity (%MVC) measured from the sEMG for each of the four muscle groups, variations in lower extremity circumference, heart rate, and subject-perceived exertion to quantify perceived muscular exertion for body segments. Subjective ratings of perceived exertion responses were on a fifteen-point Borg-RPE scale, ranging from 6 for "No exertion at all" to 20 for "Maximal exertion."

Table 1 Twelve experimental tasks used in this study

Experimental tasks	Task type	Working posture	Working duration
Task 1	painting	squatting	30 min
Task 2	paving	squatting	30 min
Task 3	painting	squatting	15+15 min
Task 4	paving	squatting	15+15 min
Task 5	painting	kneeling on both	30 min
		legs	
Task 6	paving	kneeling on both	30 min
		legs	
Task 7	painting	kneeling on both	15+15 min
		legs	
Task 8	paving	kneeling on both	15+15 min
		legs	
Task 9	painting	kneeling on one	30 min
		leg	
Task 10	paving	kneeling on one	30 min
		leg	
Task 11	painting	kneeling on one	15+15 min
		leg	
Task 12	paving	kneeling on one	15+15 min
		leg	

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Prior to the experimental sessions, all subjects were informed of the study's purpose, procedures, and physical risks and informed consent forms were voluntarily signed. Experimentally significant anthropometric data were obtained, including body height, and weight. After anthropometric measurements were taken, the sEMG sensors were attached using double-sided tape collars. The sensors were then zeroed while a subject was in a relaxed standing position. Resting and set muscular activity measures were then recorded, such that sEMG data could be normalized during analysis. As mentioned, each subject participated in 12 experimental sessions. Subjects adopted a natural and comfortable stance to perform tasks and were allowed to work at their own pace. Each session lasted approximately 30 min, and each subject performed no more than three trials on the same day. Subjects were given a 5-min break at minimum between trials to minimize muscle fatigue. This break was measured using a stopwatch. After each trial was completed, subjects then filled out a subjective rating of perceived exertion questionnaire. No subject practiced before the experiment. The order in which each subject performed each of the 12 trials was randomized.

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Table 2 presents means of %MVC under all treatment conditions. Mean exertion force (%MVC) of the right vastus lateralis (26.8 % MVC) and left vastus lateralis (26.7 % MVC) was significantly higher than that of the right gastrocnemius (23.1% MVC) and left gastrocnemius (23.0% MVC). Table 3 presents mean heart rate, lower extremity circumference (thigh and shank), and subjective rating of perceived exertion responses in experimental tasks. Each subject rated perceived exertion at the end of each trial. Average difference between before and after experimental task was 7.2 beats per min, subject-perceived exertion increased over time from 7.6 to 10.4. Table 3 also showed that the thigh circumference (0.71 cm) had the greater average changes after the test period, while the shank circumference (0.37 cm) had the lower average changes. To identify factors impacting muscle loads, muscle activation levels of the four muscles were subjected to a three-factor design with repeated measures ANOVA (Table 4). The ANOVA results of sEMG measurements demonstrate that the main effects of the task type, working posture, and working duration on the vastus lateralis were significant

(p<0.01). Working posture, and working duration had a significant effect on gastrocnemius (p<0.01). Working posture, and working duration also had a significant effect on thigh circumference (p<0.01) and Borg-RPE (p<0.01), respectively. Working duration had a significant effect on heart rate (F = 7.93, p<0.01). The interactive effect between task type and working duration significantly influenced muscle activities of the vastus lateralis (F = 12.70, p<0.01) and gastrocnemius (F = 28.12, p<0.01), but not lower extremity circumference, heart rate, and Borg-RPE. The interactive effect between the working posture and working duration significantly impacted the vastus lateralis (F = 5.38, p<0.05), gastrocnemius (F = 3.54, p<0.05), heart rate (F = 62.10, p<0.01), and Borg-RPE (F = 9.55, p<0.01), while no interactive effects existed on lower extremity circumference.

Although the lower extremity discomfort mechanisms remain unclear, forceful exertion, repetition, and static muscle load are significant risk factors for cumulative trauma disorders. In a study by Fennigkoh *et al.* [16], a job requiring high force was defined as that requiring with >30% MVC, whereas a job requiring low force was defined as that requiring <10% MVC. In this study, muscular activity (*i.e.*, %MVC) increased over time from 14.5% MVC to 38.1% MVC during testing periods, ranging from an average of 23.0% MVC for the left gastrocnemius 26.8% MVC for the right vastus lateralis (Table 2); thus, kneeling or squatting task was categorized as medium to high force. However, as the experiment task involved kneeling/squatting plus repetitive motion, this may have generated a highly static muscle load, resulting in fatigue, regardless of whether a subject's muscular activity was <30% MVC. Furthermore, the muscular activity of vastus lateralis was higher than that of the gastrocnemius muscle (Table 2). Increased vastus lateralis activity is in agreement with thigh circumference (Table 3), the consistent findings in objective response parameter suggest that a future study is required to describe accurately the work performed and ways of measuring these parameters while performing a kneeling or squatting task.

Table 2 Mean of Relative EMG signal activity (%MVC) in experimental tasks.

Experimental	Right	Left	Right	Left
	Vastus	Vastus	Gastrocnemius	Gastrocnemius
tasks				
Task 1	38.1	38.1	37.4	36.3
Task 2	35.0	34.9	26.2	26.3
Task 3	21.9	22.1	16.3	15.6
Task 4	25.2	24.5	17.7	17.5
Task 5	24.7	23.2	22.4	22.2
Task 6	34.3	35.7	31.3	31.4
Task 7	21.9	21.4	20.7	21.0
Task 8	26.0	26.4	21.4	21.2
Task 9	25.4	25.7	23.7	24.3
Task 10	24.7	24.7	25.8	26.5
Task 11	19.6	19.4	15.8	14.5
Task 12	24.3	24.6	18.9	19.2
Average	26.8	26.7	23.1	23.0

Table 3 Mean heart rate, lower extremity circumference, and subjective rating of perceived exertion responses in experimental tasks.

Experimenta	al HR	HR	HR	3org-RPE	Thigh	Shank
tasks	(pre)	(post)	(\triangle)		(\triangle)	(\triangle)
Task 1	74.5	83.4	8.9	10.4	1.15	0.33
Task 2	74.3	83.6	9.3	9.8	1.45	0.57
Task 3	74.2	79.1	4.9	8.0	0.61	0.24
Task 4	74.5	79.7	5.2	8.0	0.70	0.21
Task 5	73.8	83.6	9.8	9.9	0.92	0.43
Task 6	74.2	83.9	9.7	9.7	0.67	0.49
Task 7	73.8	78.7	4.9	7.9	0.65	0.43
Task 8	74.0	78.1	4.1	7.6	0.58	0.45
Task 9	74.2	83.4	9.2	8.8	0.53	0.38
Task 10	73.1	83.6	10.5	9.1	0.53	0.33
Task 11	74.0	79.0	5.0	7.9	0.42	0.16
Task 12	73.8	79.0	5.2	8.0	0.31	0.43
Average	74.0	81.3	7.2	8.8	0.71	0.37

 Δ : the average difference between before and after experimental tasks.

Table 4 ANOVA of relative EMG, lower extremity circumference, heart rate, and subjective ratings of perceived exertion.

Performance	Task type	Working	Working	Task x	Task x	Posture x
measures		posture	duration	posture	duration	duration
EMG						
Vastus	13.04**	56.32**	16.78**	1.61	12.70**	5.38**
Gastrocnemius	2.85	75.30**	59.01**	1.28	28.12**	3.54*
Circumference						
Thigh	0.44	13.06**		0.93	0.05	3.06
C			15.97**			
Shank	1.39	1.14	1.50	0.09	0.01	0.45
Heart rate	0.52	0.20	7.93**	0.44	0.03	62.10**
Borg-RPE	0.30	7.48**	195.89**	2.96	0.08	9.55**

^{*}p<0.05, **p<0.01.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates that working posture and working duration affect muscular activities, thigh circumference, and subject-perceived exertion while performing squatting/kneeling tasks. Additionally, different task type also affected vastus lateralis muscular activities—paving generated the higher muscle load and painting the smaller. These muscle loads may increase risk for musculoskeletal disorders. These analytical findings suggest that common ergonomic interventions, such as providing the squatting/kneeling aids on which workers squat or kneel might some what alleviate leg edema. Nevertheless, prolonged squatting or kneeling for even 15 minutes without rest showed negative effects and should be avoided when possible.

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四、建議

參與本次研討會,讓我深刻覺得國內在人因工程的研究上,可以朝以下幾個 方向加強:

1.鼓勵國內研究國際化:

參加國際性的場合,除能開拓研究視野,並宣傳國內的研究成果外,亦能增加腦力激盪的機會。除此之外,在參與這樣的國際性場合,除能增進個人所學外,並能更加瞭解國際人因工程之發展趨勢,透過與世界各國相關領域之學者互相討論及交換研究心得,更能使國內的研究與國際接軌,不至於限縮自己的研究方向,期日後能使自己在研究上更有進步。

2.鼓勵學者再進修:

在與會期間,看到很多資深研究學者、教授等大師級的人物,仍然參加相關 課程以及多場論文發表。這樣的精神的確令人感動、震撼。所以,國內學者不應 再封閉在象牙塔裡了,應多多參與國際學術交流,增進自己的見識與眼光,並時 時警惕與進步,如此,才能不被瞬息萬變的世界所淘汰。

3.多舉辦國際學術研討會

舉辦國際人因工程學術研討會,除了可以提升台灣學術界的國際知名度外,並可使國內學者有機會可以跟國際上大師級學者學習。同時,並可增進國內外學者之交流,如此,必有助於我國年輕學者視野眼光之提升,讓我們在人因工程相關領域之研究趕得上國際水準。

五、攜回資料名稱及內容

- 1. 研討會議程:內容包括每天議程、廠商名錄。
- 2. 研討會論文集:內容包括所有口頭報告與海報之論文。

六、其他

特別感謝科技部核定註冊費用、機票及膳宿等費用之補助,得以順利參加此次國際會議,並完成論文之發表。

科技部補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

計畫名稱: 蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究

日期:2016/10/04

科技部補助計畫 計畫主持人: 林彦輝

計畫編號: 103-2221-E-040-005-MY2 學門領域: 人因工程與工業設計

無研發成果推廣資料

103年度專題研究計畫成果彙整表

計畫主持人: 林彥輝 計畫編號:103-2221-E-040-005-MY2 計畫名稱: 蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究 質化 (說明:各成果項目請附佐證資料或細 單位 成果項目 量化 項說明,如期刊名稱、年份、卷期、起 訖頁數、證號...等) 期刊論文 篇 研討會論文 0 專書 本 學術性論文 專書論文 0 章 0 篇 技術報告 0 其他 篇 申請中 0 發明專利 0 專利權 已獲得 或 0 新型/設計專利 內 0 商標權 智慧財產權 0 營業秘密 件 及成果 0 積體電路電路布局權 0 著作權 0 品種權 0 其他 0 件數 件 技術移轉 收入 0 千元 期刊論文 0 篇 研討會論文 0 專書 本 學術性論文 專書論文 0 章 0 篇 技術報告 0 篇 其他 申請中 0 發明專利 國 0 專利權 已獲得 外 0 新型/設計專利 0 商標權 智慧財產權 0 營業秘密 件 及成果 0 積體電路電路布局權 0 著作權 0 品種權 其他

	11. 11- 10 +=	件數	0	件	
	技術移轉	收入	0	千元	
	本國籍	大專生	4		
		碩士生	1		
١.		博士生	0		
參與		博士後研究員	0	人次	
計		專任助理	0		
畫,	非本國籍	大專生	0		
人 力		碩士生	0		
		博士生	0		
		博士後研究員	0		
		專任助理	0		
際	獲得獎項、 影響力及其(其他成果 長達之成果如辦理學術活動 重要國際合作、研究成果國 也協助產業技術發展之具體 青以文字敘述填列。)			

科技部補助專題研究計畫成果自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現(簡要敘述成果是否具有政策應用參考價值及具影響公共利益之重大發現)或其他有關價值等,作一綜合評估。

1.	請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估 ■達成目標 □未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限) □實驗失敗 □因故實驗中斷 □其他原因 說明:
2.	研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形(請於其他欄註明專利及技轉之證號、合約、申請及洽談等詳細資訊) 論文:□已發表 □未發表之文稿 ■撰寫中 □無專利:□已獲得 □申請中 ■無 技轉:□已技轉 □洽談中 ■無 其他:(以200字為限) 已發表3篇國內外學術研討會論文。
3.	請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面,評估研究成果之學術或應用價值 (簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性,以500字為限) 本研究涵蓋理論與實務面之探討,計畫之進行將有助於掌握國內需長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員生理負荷與健康危害之嚴重性,並可深入瞭解作業人員之需求與尋求較佳之解決方案,完成之工作項目及成果如下: 1. 完成需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業人員之作業特性、生理負荷與健康危害調查。 2. 完成作業現場以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員工作姿勢整理與分析。 3. 完成實驗室模擬與量測長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員生理與肌肉骨骼負荷評估。 4. 完成人因工程介入方式對於蹲/跪作業人員之生理與肌肉骨骼負荷改善影響評估。
4.	主要發現 本研究具有政策應用參考價值:□否 ■是,建議提供機關勞動部職業安全衛生署 (勾選「是」者,請列舉建議可提供施政參考之業務主管機關) 本研究具影響公共利益之重大發現:■否 □是 說明:(以150字為限) 研究發現,工作型態、持續時間與不同蹲/跪姿勢與身體部位主觀疲勞反應量

表、肌肉電位變化、下肢圍度及心搏率等均呈顯著差異;蹲跪時間愈長,則疲勞症狀愈顯著。本研究建議作業場所若需採蹲跪姿作業,每次作業時間應縮短,且作業後後,教導作業人員肌肉骨骼放鬆運動、以降低蹲/跪姿勢作業勞工之肌肉骨骼疲勞。