# 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(I)

計畫類別:個別型計畫

計 畫 編 號 : NSC 102-2221-E-040-006-

執 行 期 間 : 102年08月01日至103年07月31日 執 行 單 位 : 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:碩士班研究生-兼任助理人員:何森沼

碩士班研究生-兼任助理人員:張又升

大專生-兼任助理人員: 陳泳樺大專生-兼任助理人員: 張家騰

報告附件:出席國際會議研究心得報告及發表論文

#### 處理方式:

1. 公開資訊:本計畫可公開查詢

2. 「本研究」是否已有嚴重損及公共利益之發現:否

3. 「本報告」是否建議提供政府單位施政參考:是,勞動部

中華民國 103年10月09日

本研究以問卷方式實地訪查604位台中市營造業勞工需長時 中文摘要: 間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業之特性、作業勞工生理負荷與健康危害 等情形。結果顯示:每天作業時蹲/跪時間以 1~2 小時 248 人 (41.1%)最多,其次是 2~4 小時 159 人(26.3%); 受訪者每次 執行蹲/跪姿工作後休息時間以 5~10 分鐘 254 人(42.1%)最 多,其次為少於5分鐘141人(23.3%);受訪者工作一整天後 全身疲勞程度以有點累 350 人(57.9%)最多,其次是非常累 115人(19.0%);受訪者作業時感覺下肢酸痛/疲勞時之處置 情形,以坐在地上休息302人(50.0%)最多,其次為坐在椅子 上休息 238 人(39.4%)。本研究另以 OWAS 方法分析作業現場 勞工工作姿勢,以客觀瞭解肌肉骨骼傷害風險的部位及姿 勢,並與問卷調查結果做驗證。OWAS 方法分析結果及問卷調 查結果均發現,長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業與下肢痠痛/疲勞程 度呈現顯著關連,痠痛/疲勞高風險部位為「膝蓋」、「背 部」;因工作而發生痠痛/疲勞時,有進行治療的比例並不 高,這意謂著勞工對身體痠痛不適時之處置態度大多為忍耐

中文關鍵詞: 蹲/跪姿作業、生理負荷、營造業勞工、問卷調查、OWAS分析

或漠視,因而增加肌肉骨骼疲勞/傷害風險。

英文摘要: The purpose of this study is to explore the work situation, physiological workloads, and musculoskeletal disorders associated with squatting/kneeling task. The self-administered questionnaire was assessed via a cross-sectional study of 604 constructional workers in Taichung city of Taiwan. The observational result shows that the most prolonged time of squatting or kneeling for one to two hour is 248 workers (41.1%), followed by squatting or kneeling for two to four hour is 159 workers (26.3%); the most pronounced work-rest time 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 is sitting on the ground (302 workers, 50.0%), followed by sitting on the chair (238 workers, 39.4%) during low back or low extremities disorders. On the other hand, this study used OWAS to analysis the worker's posture during the squatting/kneeling tasks. OWAS

analysis objectively find out the risk of working postures and injury parts, and verify the reliability and validity of questionnaire survey. Above all the investigation, the results suggested that the occupational musculoskeletal disorders may result from prolonged squatting and kneeling, especially in low back and kneel. On the other hand, the medical treatment is low, it means that most of workers ignored the disorders. It could increase the risk of occupational musculoskeletal fatigue and injuries.

英文關鍵詞:

Squatting/kneeling task, physiological workloads, constructional workers, questionnaire, OWAS analysis

# 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(I)

計畫類別:■個別型計畫 □整合型計畫

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

| 執行期間: 102 年 8 月 1 日至 103 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<br>共同主持人:陳志勇<br>計畫參與人員:何森沼、張又升、陳泳樺、張家騰  |
| 本計畫除繳交成果報告外,另含下列出國報告,共 _1_ 份:<br>□執行國際合作與移地研究心得報告<br>■出席國際學術會議心得報告  |
| 期末報告處理方式:<br>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   |
| <ul><li>2.「本研究」是否已有嚴重損及公共利益之發現:■否 □是</li><li>3.「本報告」是否建議提供政府單位施政參考 □否 ■是, <u>勞動部</u>(請列舉提供之單位;本部不經審議,依勾選逕予轉送)</li></ul> |
| 中 華 民 國 103 年 9 月 30 日  |

# 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告

# 蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究(I)

# The study of physiological workloads and health risk for the worker involving squatting/kneeling task (I)

#### 中文摘要

本研究以問卷方式實地訪查 604 位台中市營造業勞工需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業之特性、作業勞工生理負荷與健康危害等情形。結果顯示:每天作業時蹲/跪時間以 1~2 小時 248 人(41.1%)最多,其次是 2~4 小時 159 人(26.3%);受訪者每次執行蹲/跪姿工作後休息時間以 5~10 分鐘 254 人(42.1%)最多,其次為少於 5分鐘 141 人(23.3%);受訪者工作一整天後全身疲勞程度以有點累 350 人(57.9%)最多,其次是非常累 115 人(19.0%);受訪者作業時感覺下肢酸痛/疲勞時之處置情形,以坐在地上休息 302 人(50.0%)最多,其次為坐在椅子上休息 238 人(39.4%)。本研究另以 OWAS 方法分析作業現場勞工工作姿勢,以客觀瞭解肌肉骨骼傷害風險的部位及姿勢,並與問卷調查結果做驗證。OWAS 方法分析结果及問卷調查結果均發現,長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業與下肢痠痛/疲勞程度呈現顯著關連,痠痛/疲勞高風險部位為「膝蓋」、「背部」;因工作而發生痠痛/疲勞時,有進行治療的比例並不高,這意謂著勞工對身體痠痛不適時之處置態度大多為忍耐或漠視,因而增加肌肉骨骼疲勞/傷害風險。

關鍵詞:蹲/跪姿作業、生理負荷、營造業勞工、問卷調查、OWAS分析

#### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to explore the work situation, physiological workloads, and musculoskeletal disorders associated with squatting/kneeling task. The self-administered questionnaire was assessed via a cross-sectional study of 604 constructional workers in Taichung city of Taiwan. The observational result shows that the most prolonged time of squatting or kneeling for one to two hour is 248 workers (41.1%), followed by squatting or kneeling for two to four hour is 159 workers (26.3%); the most pronounced work-rest time 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 is sitting on the ground (302 workers, 50.0%), followed by sitting on the chair (238 workers, 39.4%) during low back or low extremities disorders. On the other hand, this study used OWAS to analysis the worker's posture during the squatting/kneeling tasks. OWAS analysis objectively find out the risk of working postures and injury parts, and verify the reliability and validity of questionnaire survey. Above all the investigation, the results suggested that the occupational musculoskeletal disorders may result from prolonged squatting and kneeling, especially in low back and kneel. On the other hand, the medical treatment is low, it means that most of workers ignored the disorders. It could increase the risk of occupational musculoskeletal fatigue and injuries.

**Keywords**: Squatting/kneeling task, physiological workloads, constructional workers, questionnaire, OWAS analysis

#### 一、報告內容

#### 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

付之闕如,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)調查需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業之特性(如持續時間、次數頻率、各關節角度、用力程度等)、人員生理負荷與健康危害情形,包括不同作業特性/姿勢對人員膝關節及其軟組織之影響。這些現場工作現況將與文獻中所提到的危害因子作比較,以建立本土常見蹲/跪姿作業之危害因子特性資料庫。
- (2)收集與拍攝作業現場以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員工作姿勢進行分析,了解工作與 關節/身體部位之關係,並以國人蹲/跪姿勢人體計測資料,進一步評估較合宜 之機能工作姿勢。

#### 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(有支撑)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,男性年龄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

本研究內容包括:調查需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業人員之作業特性、生理 負荷與健康危害情形,並至作業現場實地收集與拍攝以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員工 作姿勢,以作為後續實驗室模擬蹲/跪姿勢作業之參考。

本研究計畫包含二個工作項目:

(1)調查需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業人員之作業特性、生理負荷與健康危害情形

本研究擬選定 3~5 個需長時間保持蹲跪姿勢之營造/建築作業,如地毯與地板、檔土柱、營造等作業人員,進行作業特性(如持續時間、次數頻率、各關節角度、用力程度等)、生理負荷與健康危害現況調查,以瞭解這些職業作業特性、生理負荷與健康危害等流行病學現況。每一行業約進行 50~100 份問卷,合計共300 份問卷。問卷進行方式採研究人員實地訪視方式。

本研究問卷以結構式問卷為主,問卷的內容,主要依據研究目的與參考國 內外相關文獻而擬定,共分為二部分。問卷內容詳述如下: 第一部份為受訪者之作業環境特性、生理負荷與健康危害,共有 10 題,包括:地面材質、工作時常穿之鞋子、每天蹲/跪時間、蹲/跪時間佔工作時間比例、每次蹲/跪後,休息時間、地面硬度、工作一天全身的疲勞程度、工作一天下肢的疲勞程度、下肢疲勞時之作法、背部與下肢部位之疲勞/不適情形。第二部份為受訪者的個人基本資料與工作特性,共有7題,包括:行業、性別、年齡、身高、體重、工作年資、工作類型、工作時間、運動情況,問卷內容如附錄一。

#### (2)作業現場實地收集與拍攝以蹲跪姿勢作業之人員工作姿勢

除了以問卷調查需長時間保持蹲跪姿勢之高風險行業作業特性、生理負荷與健康危害外,本研究亦將收集與拍攝 3~5個作業現場實地以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員工作姿勢,了解工作與關節/身體部位之關係,進行 OWAS 分析與整理。並以國人蹲/跪姿勢人體計測資料,進一步評估較合宜之機能工作姿勢。每個作業現場預計拍攝 2 位作業人員各 3 個工作循環時間(work cycle time)之工作姿勢,以作為後續實驗室模擬蹲跪姿勢作業時之參考。

#### 4.結果與討論

#### 4.1 問卷部分

本研究共發放 777 份問卷,回收 604 份,問卷回收率為 77.7%。問卷對象為中部地區營造業(鐵路高架工程、建築工程)以蹲/跪姿作業之勞工,作業工種包含有:鋼筋綁紮、模板組立、水電設備組立、混凝土搗築、水泥砂漿粉刷、磁磚或石材黏貼、檔土柱作業、清潔作業、輕隔間作業、空調設備組立、防水作業、現場工程師、挖土機操作、吊車操作、施工架組配等 15 種。受訪者基本資料結果顯示,以模板組立 132 人(21.9%)最多,其次為鋼筋綁紮 124 人(20.5%),水泥砂漿粉刷 121 人(20.0%),其餘依序為擋土柱作業 107 人(17.7%)、磁磚或石材黏貼 28 人(4.6%)、水電設備組立 20 人(3.3%)、清潔作業 19 人(3.1%)、現場工程師 16

人(2.6%)、輕隔間作業 10 人(1.7%)、混凝土搗菓 7 人(1.2%)、空調設備組立 6 人(1.0%)、施工架組配 5 人(0.8%)、防水作業 4 人(0.7%)、吊車操作員 3 人(0.5%)、挖土機操作員 2 人(0.3%),詳如表 1 所示。在受訪者擔任職位方面,擔任工作以全職(固定編制內員工)418 人(69.2%)最多,其次為全職(約聘員工)93 人(15.4%),其餘依序為兼職(固定編制內員工)33 人(5.5%)、兼職(臨時或約聘員工)57 人(9.4%)、其他 3 人(0.5%)。受訪者基本資料如表 2 顯示,男 467 人(77.3%)、女137 人(22.7%);平均年龄(標準差) 43.48 歲(11.748),年龄範圍 18~74 歲;平均身高(標準差) 166.76 公分(8.096),身高範圍 143~186 公分;平均體重(標準差) 67.43 公斤(11.614),體重範圍 39~117 公斤;工作年資(標準差) 10.81 年(10.81),工作年資範圍 1 月~50 年;每週平均工作天數(標準差) 5.61 天(1.074),工作天數範圍 1~7天。有關運動情形方面以每週運動 0 次 181 人(30.0%)最高,其次依序為每週運動 1 次 141 人(23.3%)、運動 2 次 118 人(19.5%)、運動 3 次 77 人(12.7%)、運動 5次 28 人(4.6%)、運動 7 次 24 人(4.0%)、運動 4 次 18 人(3.0%)、運動 6 次 17 人(2.8%)。

表 1 營造分類情形(N=604)

| 項目       | 人數(n) | 百分比(%) |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 營造分類(工種) |       |        |
| 模板組立     | 132   | 21.9   |
| 鋼筋綁紮     | 124   | 20.5   |
| 水泥砂漿粉刷   | 121   | 20.0   |
| 擋土柱作業    | 107   | 17.7   |
| 磁磚或石材黏貼  | 28    | 4.6    |
| 水電設備組立   | 20    | 3.3    |
| 清潔作業     | 19    | 3.1    |
| 現場工程師    | 16    | 2.6    |
| 輕隔間作業    | 10    | 1.7    |
| 混凝土搗築    | 7     | 1.2    |
| 空調設備組立   | 6     | 1.0    |
| 施工架組配    | 5     | 0.8    |
| 防水作業     | 4     | 0.7    |
| 吊車操作員    | 3     | 0.5    |
| 挖土機操作員   | 2     | 0.3    |

表 2 受訪者基本資料(N=604)

| 項目      | 人數(n) | 百分比  | 平均值    | 標準差    | 範圍      |
|---------|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|
|         |       | (%)  | (Mean) | (SD)   | (Range) |
| 姓別      |       |      |        |        |         |
| 男性      | 467   | 77.3 |        |        |         |
| 女性      | 137   | 22.7 |        |        |         |
| 項目      |       |      |        |        |         |
| 年齢(歳)   |       |      | 43.48  | 11.748 | 18~74   |
| 身高(公分)  |       |      | 166.76 | 8.096  | 143~186 |
| 體重(公斤)  |       |      | 67.43  | 11.614 | 39~117  |
| 工作年資(年) |       |      | 10.81  | 10.81  | 1月~50年  |
| 每週工作天數  |       |      | 5.61   | 1.074  | 1~7     |
| (日)     |       |      |        |        |         |
| 每週運動情形  |       |      | 1.81   | 1.888  |         |
| 0(次)    | 181   | 30.0 |        |        |         |
| 1(次)    | 141   | 23.3 |        |        |         |
| 2(次)    | 118   | 19.5 |        |        |         |
| 3(次)    | 77    | 12.7 |        |        |         |
| 4(次)    | 18    | 3.0  |        |        |         |
| 5(次)    | 28    | 4.6  |        |        |         |
| 6(次)    | 17    | 2.8  |        |        |         |
| 7(次)    | 24    | 4.0  |        |        |         |

在受訪者之作業環境特性、生理負荷與健康危害方面,平時作業的地面材質 在水泥地面作業 344 人 (57.0%)最高、其次是泥土地面 223 人(36.9%)、其餘依序 為柏油地面 16 人(2.6%)、其他 12 人(2.0%)、塑膠地板 7 人(1.2%)、地毯 2 人(0.3%)。 在工作時穿著鞋子的種類上,以穿運動鞋 267 人(44.2%)最高,其次是穿工作鞋(塑 膠平底) 247 人(40.9%), 其餘依序為穿休閒鞋 54 人(8.9%)、皮鞋 35 人(5.8%)、涼 鞋 1 人(0.2%)。受訪者執行蹲/跪作業時膝蓋配戴防護具情形顯示,未配戴者 515 人(85.3%),有配戴者89人(14.7%),可見營造業勞工執行蹲/跪作業時膝蓋部位, 仍以未戴用防護具居多。在每天作業時蹲/跪時間方面,以 1~2 小時 248 人(41.1%) 最多,其次是 2~4 小時 159 人(26.3%),其餘依序為 4~6 小時 97 人(16.1%)、8 小 時(含以上)56人(9.3%)、6~8小時44人(7.3%)。而每日蹲/跪作業時間佔總工作時 間比例上,以 10%~20%248 人(41.1%)最多,其次為 20%~40%164 人(27.2%),其 餘依序為 40%~60%94 人(15.6)、80%~100%(含以上)50 人(8.3%)、60%~80%48 人 (7.9%)。在受訪者每次執行蹲/跪姿工作後休息時間方面,以 5~10 分鐘 254 人 (42.1%)最多,其次為少於 5 分鐘 141 人(23.3%),其餘依序為 10~20 分鐘 134 人 (22.2%)、20~30 分鐘 45 人(7.5%)、多於 30 分鐘 30 人(5.0%)。地面軟硬度以 1~5 等級作為區分(1級:軟、3級:中、5級:硬),在5級地面進行蹲/跪作業者325 人(53.8%)最多、其次在3級地面進行蹲/跪作業者133人(22.0%),其餘依序為4 級 110 人(18.2%)、2 級 32 人(5.3%)、1 級 4 人(0.7%)。就蹲/跪地面軟硬程度而論, 平均值(Mean)為 4.192、標準差(SD)為 0.9973,表示受訪者蹲/跪地面之軟硬程度 趨近於「硬」。受訪者工作一整天後全身疲勞程度情形,同樣以 1~5 等級作為區 分(1級:一點也不累、3級:有點累、5級:非常累),以3級(有點累)350人(57.9%) 最多,其次是 5 級(非常累)115 人(19.0%),其餘依序為 4 級 83 人(13.7%)、2 級 40 人(6.6%)、1 級(一點也不累)16 人(2.6%)。就全身疲勞程度情形整體而論,平 均值(Mean)為 3.399、標準差(SD)為 0.9558,表示受訪者工作一整天後,感覺 全 身有點累 1。受訪者工作一整天後,下肢酸痛/疲勞程度情形,同樣以 1~5 等級作 為區分(1級:一點也不酸/累、3級:有點酸/累、5級:非常酸/累),以3級(有點 酸/累)332 人(55.0%)最多,其次是 5 級(非常酸/累)98 人(16.2%),其餘依次為 4 級 82 人(13.6%)、2 級 71 人(11.8%)、1 級(一點也不酸/累 )21 人(3.5%)。就下肢 酸痛/疲勞程度整體而論,平均值(Mean)為 3.273、標準差(SD)為 0.9841,表示受 12

訪者工作一整天後其下肢酸痛/疲勞程度為「有點酸/累」。在受訪者作業時感覺下肢酸痛/疲勞時之處置情形(可複選),以坐在地上休息 302 人(50.0%)最多,其次為坐在椅子上休息 238 人(39.4%),其餘依次為作腿部運動 111 人(18.4%)、靠在桌邊或牆壁休息 79 人(13.1%)、其他 6 人(1.0%),詳如表 3。

表 3 下肢酸痛/疲勞時處置(N=604) (可複選)

| 項目         | 人數(n) | 百分比(%) |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 處置情形       |       |        |
| (下肢疲勞/酸痛時) |       |        |
| 坐在地上休息     | 302   | 50.0   |
| 坐在椅子上休息    | 238   | 39.4   |
| 作腿部運動      | 111   | 18.4   |
| 靠在桌邊、牆壁休息  | 79    | 13.1   |
| 其他         | 6     | 1.0    |

受訪者最近一年工作中身體部位因工作而發生酸痛的情形(可複選),以膝蓋 329 人(54.5%)最多,其次為上背 328 人(54.3%),再其次為下背 323 人(53.5%), 其餘依序為小腿 252 人(41.7%)、大腿 233 人(38.6%)、腳 223 人(36.9%)、腳踝 217 人(35.9%)、臀 168 人(27.8%),詳如表 4 所示。

表 4 身體部位酸痛情形(N=604)(可複選)

| 項目   | 人數(n) | 百分比(%) |
|------|-------|--------|
| 酸痛部位 |       |        |
| 膝蓋   | 329   | 54.5   |
| 上背   | 328   | 54.3   |
| 下背   | 323   | 53.5   |
| 小腿   | 252   | 41.7   |
| 大腿   | 233   | 38.6   |
| 腳    | 223   | 36.9   |
| 腳踝   | 217   | 35.9   |
| 臀    | 168   | 27.8   |

為瞭解性別、作業工種、年資、年齡、每週工作天數、每週運動次數與體重 (獨立變項)對於全身疲勞程度、下肢痠痛/疲勞程度與身體部位因工作而發生痠痛 情形(相依變項)的影響,本研究進一步進行各變項間之變異數分析。變異數分析 結果顯示:影響「全身疲勞程度」的顯著因子為作業工種(P=0.020)、每週工作天數(P=0.027)、每週運動次數(P=0.010)等;影響「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」的顯著因子為性別(P=0.029)、作業工種(P=0.000)、年資(P=0.036)、年龄(P=0.013)、每週運動次數(P=0.003)等,詳如表 5 所示。

若以各變項之平均值(Mean)作高低排序(問卷中取樣數 N < 20 較不具代表性未予列入)得出以下結果:

(1)「磁磚或石材黏貼、擋土柱作業、水泥砂漿粉刷、鋼筋綁紮、模板組立等 5 種工種」或「每週工作天數 4 次以上」或「每週運動次數 0 次」,於工作一 整天後「全身疲勞程度」有顯著偏高情形。

(2)「磁磚或石材黏貼、擋土柱作業、水泥砂漿粉刷、鋼筋綁紮、模板組立等 5 種工種」或「年資 20 年以上」或「年齡 50 歲~60 歲」或「每週運動次數 0 次」,於工作一整天後「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」有顯著偏高情形。

進一步以卡方檢定(Person Chi-square tests)分析發現,上述五種營造業工種 以蹲/跪姿作業時身體顯著痠痛部位為下背(p=0.026)與膝蓋(p=0.000),如表 5 所 示。另外,由單變數分析(以每週運動次數為變異數影響因子,依變數則為全身 疲勞程度),取平均值(Mean)高低排序發現每週運動 5 次,其「全身疲勞程度」 最低;以同樣的方法對「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」分析,發現每週運動 6 次,其「下 肢痠痛/疲勞程度」最低。

表 5 基本資料變異數分析(ANOVA)與卡方檢定結果

| - エロ             | 1.1 m.1               | 11- 半 - 任          | <b>上</b> 次  | F 比A    |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| 項目               | 性別<br>F(p-value)      | 作業工種               | 年資          | 年龄      |
| 入台広炊妇庇           | 2.372                 | 2.030              | 0.958       | 1.153   |
| 全身疲勞程度           |                       |                    |             |         |
| 一里 中 中 中 / 中   株 | (0.124)               | (0.020*)           | (0.616)     | (0.227) |
| 下肢痠痛/疲勞          | 4.767                 | 3.267              | 1.264       | 1.536   |
| 程度               | $(0.029^*)$           | $(0.000^{**})$     | $(0.036^*)$ | (0.013) |
| (部位)             | Perason Chi-squa      | are tests(p-value) |             |         |
| 下背               | 0.839                 | $0.026^*$          | 0.342       | 0.499   |
| 膝                | 0.530                 | $0.000^{**}$       | 0.094       | 0.578   |
|                  |                       |                    |             |         |
| 項目               | 每週工作天數<br>F (p-value) | 每週運動次數             | 體重          |         |
| 全身疲勞程度           | 2.389                 | 2.663              | 1.090       |         |
|                  | $(0.027^*)$           | $(0.010^{**})$     | (0.309)     |         |
| 下肢痠痛/疲勞          | 1.828                 | 3.089              | 1.182       |         |
| 程度               | (0.091)               | $(0.003^{**})$     | (0.177)     |         |
|                  | ` ,                   | ` ,                | ` ,         |         |
|                  |                       |                    |             |         |
| (部位)             | Perason Chi-squa      | are tests(p-value) |             |         |
| 下背               | 0.604                 | 0.086              | 0.498       |         |
| 膝                | 0.373                 | 0.811              | 0.333       |         |

<sup>\*:</sup> p<0.05 ; \*\*: p<0.01

為瞭解作業環境特性(作業地面種類、穿著鞋子種類、護膝/護具使用情形、每日蹲/跪時間、每日蹲/跪佔總工作時間比例、每次蹲/跪作業後休息時間、蹲/跪地面軟硬度),影響「全身疲勞程度」及「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」及身體部位之顯著關聯性因子有:每日蹲/跪時間(p=0.000)、每日蹲/跪時間所佔總工作時間比例(p=0.000)、地面軟硬度(P=0.000)等(詳如表 6)。取平均值(Mean)高低排序(問卷中取樣數 N<20 較不具代表性未予列入)得出以下結論:

- (1)每日蹲/跪時間 8 小時以上、每日蹲/跪時間所佔總工作時間比例 60%~80%、 地面軟硬度 5 級(硬)等,於工作一整天後「全身疲勞程度」有顯著偏高情形。
- (2)每日蹲/跪時間 6~8 小時、每日蹲/跪時間所佔總工作時間比例 80%~100%、地面軟硬度 5 級(硬)等,於工作一整天後「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」有顯著偏高情形。

進一步以卡方檢定分析發現,與「下背」、「膝蓋」等部位痠痛有顯著關聯之因子分述如下:

- (1)影嚮「下背」痠痛顯著因子為作業勞工「穿著鞋子種類」(p=0.042),其中以「穿運動鞋」(約57%)有「下背」痠痛之比例最高。
- (2)影響「膝蓋」痠痛顯著因子為「有無戴用護膝/護具」(p=0.000)、「每日蹲/跪時間」(p=0.001)、「每日蹲/跪時間所佔總工作時間比例」(p=0.000)、「每次蹲/跪作業後之休息時間」(p=0.017)、「地面軟硬度」(p=0.025),其中以「有戴護膝/護具」(約73%)或「每日蹲/跪時間4~6小時」(約65%)或「每日蹲/跪時間所佔總工作時間比例40%~60%」(約67%)或「每次蹲/跪後之休息時間10分~20分」(約62%)或「地面軟硬度4級」(約66%)等有「膝蓋」痠痛之比例最高。

表 6 作業環境特性變異數分析(ANOVA)與卡方檢定結果

| 項目       | 地面種類                              | 鞋子種類            | 護膝/護具          | 每日蹲/跪時         |  |  |  |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
|          | F (p-value)                       |                 |                | 間              |  |  |  |
| 全身疲勞程度   | 1.456                             | 0.859           | 2.322          | 8.079          |  |  |  |
|          | (0.202)                           | (0.488)         | (0.128)        | $(0.000^{**})$ |  |  |  |
| 下肢痠痛/疲勞程 | 0.954                             | 0.933           | 0.945          | 8.608          |  |  |  |
| 度        | (0.446)                           | (0.444)         | (0.331)        | $(0.000^{**})$ |  |  |  |
|          |                                   |                 |                |                |  |  |  |
| (部位)     | Perason Chi-squ                   | are tests(p-val | lue)           |                |  |  |  |
| 下背       | 0.273                             | $0.042^*$       | 0.712          | 0.755          |  |  |  |
| 膝        | 0.119                             | 0.519           | $0.000^{*}$    | 0.001**        |  |  |  |
| 項目       | 每日蹲/跪佔                            | 每次蹲/跪           | 蹲/跪地面          |                |  |  |  |
|          | 總工作時間比                            | 作業後休            | 軟硬度            |                |  |  |  |
|          | 例                                 | 息時間             |                |                |  |  |  |
|          | F (p-value)                       |                 |                |                |  |  |  |
| 全身疲勞程度   | 9.805                             | 0.398           | 11.763         |                |  |  |  |
|          | $(0.000^{**})$                    | (0.810)         | $(0.000^{**})$ |                |  |  |  |
| 下肢痠痛/疲勞程 | 9.161                             | 1.858           | 10.757         |                |  |  |  |
|          | (0.000**)                         | (0.116)         | (0.000**)      |                |  |  |  |
| (部位)     | Perason Chi-square tests(p-value) |                 |                |                |  |  |  |
| 下背       | 0.596                             | 0.389           | 0.597          |                |  |  |  |
| 膝        | 0.000**                           | 0.017*          | 0.025*         |                |  |  |  |

\*: p<0.05 ; \*\*: p<0.01

#### 4.2 OWAS 部分

#### (1)參與研究之工種/人數及拍攝時間

參與本研究之工種共有 6 個(鋼筋綁紮、模板組立、擋土柱作業、水泥砂漿粉刷、水電設備組立、磁磚或石材黏貼),為營造業常見具蹲/跪姿作業之工種(亦為本研究問卷調查主要的受訪對象工種,n≥20),接受作業姿攝影之勞工共有 23人,分別為鋼筋綁紮有 4 人、模板組立有 5 人、擋土柱作業有 3 人、水泥砂漿粉刷有 4 人、水電設備組立有 3 人、磁磚或石材黏貼有 4 人、拍攝時間總計為 7180秒(約 119.6 分),詳如表 7。

表 7 OWAS 拍攝時間、停格次數一覽表

| 工種名稱    | 勞工編號 | 拍攝時間(秒)            | 与互似后边 1          |
|---------|------|--------------------|------------------|
|         |      | 4                  | 每5秒停格1<br>次張數(張) |
| 鋼筋綁紮    | 1    | 325                | 65               |
|         | 2    | 395                | 79               |
|         | 3    | 330                | 66               |
|         | 4    | 400                | 80               |
|         | 合計   | 1450 秒(約 24.2 分)   | 290 張            |
| 模板組立    | 1    | 240                | 48               |
|         | 2    | 160                | 32               |
|         | 3    | 155                | 31               |
|         | 4    | 405                | 81               |
|         | 5    | 155                | 31               |
|         | 合計   | 1115 秒(約 18.6 分)   | 223 張            |
| 擋土柱作業   | 1    | 465                | 93               |
|         | 2    | 320                | 64               |
|         | 3    | 415                | 83               |
|         | 合計   | 1200 秒(20 分)       | 240 張            |
| 水泥砂漿粉刷  | 1    | 140                | 28               |
|         | 2    | 235                | 47               |
|         | 3    | 240                | 48               |
|         | 4    | 175                | 35               |
|         | 合計   | 790 秒(約 13.2 分)    | 158 張            |
| 水電設備組立  | 1    | 585                | 117              |
|         | 2    | 395                | 79               |
|         | 3    | 225                | 45               |
|         | 合計   | 1205 秒(約 20.1 分)   | 241 張            |
| 磁磚或石材黏貼 | 1    | 260                | 52               |
|         | 2    | 410                | 82               |
|         | 3    | 475                | 95               |
|         | 4    | 275                | 55               |
|         | 合計   | 1420 秒(約 23.7 分)   | 284 張            |
| 總計      | 23 人 | 7,180 秒(約 119.6 分) | 1,436(張)         |

#### (2)不同工種姿勢百分比依高低排序情形

攝得之上述 6 個工種勞工影像以每 5 秒靜止畫面 1 次,並以 OWAS 方法進行各部位姿勢編碼、記錄並計算出各姿勢在連續性拍攝時間內所佔百分比(詳如

表 8、表 9), 進一步統計其平均值(標準差)。

本研究 6 個工種各部位姿勢百分比高低排序情形結果如下:(1)鋼筋綁紮工 之頭頸部姿勢以「自由」佔 55.5%(10.3%)最高、其次為「旋轉」佔 26.3%(13.2%); 手臂姿勢以「雙手位於肩下方」佔 94.3%(6.3%)最高、其次為「單手位於肩上方」 佔 3.5%(5.2%); 背部姿勢以「直立」佔 56%(17.2%) 最高、其次為「輕度彎曲」佔 27%(13.4%);下肢部位姿勢以「站姿」佔 47.5%(19.9%)最高、其次為「雙腿蹲姿」 佔 25.3%(20.3%);(2)模板組立工之頭頸部姿勢以「自由」佔 43.8%(18.2%)最高、 其次為「前傾」佔 37.8%(18.8%);手臂姿勢以「雙手位於肩下方」佔 89.0%(7.0%) 最高、其次為「單手位於肩上方 |佔 7.6%(7.5%); 背部姿勢以「直立 |佔 40.4%(19.1%) 最高、其次為「輕度彎曲 | 佔 30.6%(23.1%);下肢部位姿勢以「站姿 | 佔 34.8%(23.9%) 最高、其次為「雙腿跪姿」佔 16.4%(36.1%);(3)擋土柱作業工之頭頸部姿勢以 「自由」佔 72.3%(8.5%)最高、其次為「前傾」佔 10.3%(5.5%);手臂姿勢以「雙 手位於肩下方  $_{\parallel}$  佔 99.0%(1.0%)最高、其次為「單手位於肩上方」佔 1.0%(1.0%); 背部姿勢以「重度彎曲」佔 78.7%(8.1%)最高、其次為「直立」佔 9.3%(2.1%); 下肢部位姿勢以「屈膝」佔 76.7%(40.4%)最高、其次為「站姿」佔 22.3%(38.7%); (4)水泥砂漿粉刷工之頭頸部姿勢以「前傾」佔48.1%(18.7%)最高、其次為「自 由」佔 36.1%(19.3%);手臂姿勢以「雙手位於肩下方」佔 88.4%(12.3%)最高、其 次為「單手位於肩上方」佔 11.6%(12.3%);背部姿勢以「直立」佔 54.4%(26.7%) 最高、其次為「輕度彎曲」佔 38.3%(24.8%);下肢部位姿勢以「站姿」佔 37.3%(29.5%) 最高、其次為「單腿跪姿」佔30.8%(35.7%);水電設備組立工之頭頸部姿勢以「前 傾」佔 49.8%(5.1%)最高、其次為「側彎」佔 24.6%(19.6%);手臂姿勢以「雙手位 於肩下方」佔 92.4%(8.2%)最高、其次為「雙手位於肩上方」佔 5.4%(9.4%);背部 姿勢以「直立」佔 39.0%(24.8%)最高、其次為「輕度彎曲」佔 37.9%(7.4%);下肢 部位姿勢以「單腿跪姿」佔 45.0%(28.9%)最高、其次為「坐姿」佔 21.5%(18.9%); 磁磚或石材黏貼工之頭頸部姿勢以「前傾」佔71.0%(10.3%)最高、其次為「自由」

佔 29.0%(10.3%);手臂姿勢以「雙手位於肩下方」佔 100%(0%)最高;背部姿勢以「直立」佔 38.7%(14.2%)最高、其次為「輕度彎曲」佔 38.1%(22.7%);下肢部位姿勢以「雙腿蹲姿」佔 56.2%(24.6%)最高、其次為「單腿跪姿」佔 22.4%(31.1%)。(3)以姿勢百分比依判別標準判定各部位 AC 值

本研究將背部姿勢-「輕度彎曲」、「重度彎曲」合併為「彎曲」;下肢部位姿勢-「站姿」修改名稱為「雙腳站立」、「屈膝」及「雙腿蹲姿」合併為「雙腿彎曲」;「單腿蹲姿」修改名稱為「單腿彎曲」;「單腿跪姿」及「雙腿跪姿」合併為跪姿;重新製表後進行判別並填入 AC 值。

有關本研究之 6 個工種各部位姿勢 AC 值情形如下:(1)鋼筋綁紮工之下肢部 位 AC 值 2~3 最高,其次為背部 AC 值 2,頭頸部 AC 值 1~2,手臂 AC 值 1,就 其危害等級及處理優先順序而言,在各部位姿勢中應以下肢部位為優先進行採取 改善措施,因其姿勢遭受危害等級介於「輕微」~「顯然」之間,需盡快(或近期) 採取改善措施;背部有「輕微」危害需近期採取改善措施;頭頸部危害等級介於「正 常 |~「輕微 |可於近期採取改善措施;(2)模板組立工之身體有 3 個部位(頭頸部、 背部、下肢)AC 值同為 2、手臂 AC 值為 1,就其危害等級及處理優先順序而言, 頭頸部姿勢前傾、背部彎曲、雙腳彎曲、單腳彎曲、跪姿等遭受危害等級皆為「輕 微」, 需近期採取改善措施:另外值得注意的是-下肢部位有 3 個姿勢(雙腳彎曲、 單腳彎曲、跪姿)出現同等級危害,不可輕忽;(3)擋土柱作業工之身體有2個部 位(背部、下肢)AC 值同為 4,頭頸部、手臂 AC 值同為 1,就其危害等級及處理 優先順序而言,背部姿勢彎曲及雙腳彎曲,遭受危害等級為「極端」,需「立即」 採取改善措施,這也意謂著擋上柱作業工其背部、下肢遭受最高等級的肌肉骨骼 傷害風險,可以想像擋土柱現地作業確實很辛勞;(4)水泥砂漿粉刷工之頭頸部 及下肢部位 AC 值 2~3 為最高,其次為背部 AC 值 2,手臂 AC 值 1,就其危害 等級及處理優先順序而言,頭頸部姿勢前傾、雙腳彎曲,遭受危害等級介於「輕 微 1~「顯然 1 之間,需盡快(或近期)採取改善措施;背部姿勢彎曲有「輕微」危

害,需近期採取改善措施,也是不容輕忽;(5)水電設立組立工之下肢部位 AC 值 3 最高,其次為頭頸部 AC 值 2~3,背部 AC 值 2,手臂 AC 值 1,就其危害等級及處理優先順序而言,下肢部位跪姿其危害等級為「顯然」之間,需盡快採取改善措施;頭頸部姿勢前傾,遭受危害等級介於「輕微」~「顯然」之間,需盡快(或近期)採取改善措施;背部姿勢彎曲具「輕微」危害,需近期採取改善措施;(6) 磁磚或石材黏貼工之頭頸部及下肢部位 AC 值同為 3 最高,其次為背部 AC 值 2,手臂 AC 值 1,就其危害等級及處理優先順序而言,頭頸部姿勢前傾及雙腳彎曲其遭受危害等級同為「顯然」,需盡快採取改善措施;背部姿勢彎曲有輕微危害需近期採取改善措施。

#### (4)各部位 AC 值之高低與危害關聯性

本研究發現,6個工種在各部位中皆以「下肢」之AC值最高,進一步探究其「姿勢」發現,「雙腳彎曲」在各工種中AC值幾乎是最高(僅有水電設備組立工除外,但其AC值最高者亦為下肢部位跪姿-AC值3),AC值約在3以上甚至高達4,有遭受「顯然」~「極端」之危害,需「盡快」、「立即」採取改善措施,以避免造成下肢肌肉骨骼傷害。值得一提的是,這個結果與問卷調查結果-長時間蹲/跪姿勢作業與下肢痠痛/疲勞有顯著關聯,呈現一致性。

表 8 鋼筋綁紮工、模板組立工、擋土柱作業工之各部位姿勢百分比情形

| 部位    |        | 頭頸     | 部%    | ,      | 手     | 臂?    | <b>%</b> |        | 背      | *部%    | )     |       |       | 下肢%    |        |        |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 姿勢    | 1 自    | 2 前    | 3 側   | 4 旋    | 1 雙   | 2 單   | 3 雙      | 1直     | 2 輕    | 3 重    | 4 扭   | 5 彎   | 1 坐   | 2 站    | 3 屈    | 4 單    | 5 雙    | 6 單    | 7 雙    |
| 工種    | 由      | 傾      | 彎     | 轉      | 手     | 手     | 手        | 立      | 度      | 度      | 摶     | 曲     | 姿     | 姿      | 膝      | 腿      | 腿      | 腿      | 腿      |
| 編號    |        |        |       |        | 肩     | 肩     | 肩        |        | 彎曲     | 彎曲     |       | +扭    |       |        |        | 蹲姿     | 蹲姿     | 跪姿     | 跪姿     |
|       |        |        |       |        | 下     | 上     | 上        |        |        |        |       | 摶     |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 鋼筋綁紮  |        |        |       |        |       |       |          |        |        |        |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 勞工1   | 46     | 5      | 5     | 45     | 100   | 0     | 0        | 57     | 37     | 3      | 3     | 0     | 0     | 28     | 3      | 12     | 51     | 6      | 0      |
| 勞工2   | 49     | 29     | 4     | 18     | 87    | 11    | 1        | 38     | 39     | 6      | 11    | 5     | 9     | 33     | 1      | 19     | 20     | 18     | 0      |
| 勞工3   | 58     | 15     | 2     | 26     | 91    | 3     | 6        | 79     | 11     | 8      | 3     | 0     | 0     | 61     | 3      | 0      | 2      | 2      | 33     |
| 勞工 4  | 69     | 15     | 0     | 16     | 99    | 0     | 1        | 50     | 21     | 28     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 68     | 5      | 0      | 28     | 0      | 0      |
| 平均值   | 55.5   | 16.0   | 2.8   | 26.3   | 94.3  | 3.5   | 2.0      | 56.0   | 27.0   | 11.3   | 4.3   | 1.5   | 2.3   | 47.5   | 3.0    | 7.8    | 25.3   | 6.5    | 8.3    |
| (SD%) | (10.3) | (9.9)  | (2.2) | (13.2) | (6.3) | (5.2) | (2.7)    | (17.2) | (13.4) | (11.4) | (4.7) | (2.4) | (4.5) | (19.9) | (1.6)  | (9.4)  | (20.3) | (8.1)  | (16.5) |
| 模板組立  |        |        |       |        |       |       |          |        |        |        |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 勞工1   | 52     | 38     | 0     | 10     | 98    | 2     | 0        | 29     | 65     | 6      | 0     | 0     | 0     | 19     | 13     | 69     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工2   | 13     | 69     | 9     | 9      | 94    | 0     | 6        | 19     | 38     | 19     | 9     | 16    | 0     | 6      | 3      | 3      | 0      | 6      | 81     |
| 勞工3   | 42     | 32     | 3     | 23     | 84    | 10    | 6        | 35     | 3      | 45     | 13    | 3     | 0     | 68     | 32     | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工4   | 54     | 31     | 4     | 11     | 88    | 7     | 5        | 67     | 28     | 0      | 1     | 4     | 0     | 36     | 2      | 2      | 33     | 25     | 1      |
| 勞工5   | 58     | 19     | 13    | 10     | 81    | 19    | 0        | 52     | 19     | 10     | 13    | 6     | 0     | 45     | 6      | 0      | 23     | 26     | 0      |
| 平均值   | 43.8   | 37.8   | 5.8   | 12.6   | 89.0  | 7.6   | 3.4      | 40.4   | 30.6   | 16.0   | 7.2   | 5.8   | 0.0   | 34.8   | 11.2   | 14.8   | 11.2   | 11.4   | 16.4   |
| (SD%) | (18.2) | (18.8) | (5.2) | (5.9)  | (7.0) | (7.5) | (3.1)    | (19.1) | (23.1) | (17.6) | (6.3) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (23.9) | (12.4) | (30.3) | (15.7) | (13.1) | (36.1) |
| 擋土柱   |        |        |       |        |       |       |          |        |        |        |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 作業    |        |        |       |        |       |       |          |        |        |        |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| 勞工 1  | 72     | 13     | 14    | 1      | 100   | 0     | 0        | 10     | 12     | 75     | 0     | 3     | 0     | 0      | 100    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工2   | 64     | 14     | 9     | 13     | 98    | 2     | 0        | 11     | 13     | 73     | 0     | 3     | 0     | 0      | 100    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工3   | 81     | 4      | 6     | 10     | 99    | 1     | 0        | 7      | 2      | 88     | 0     | 2     | 0     | 67     | 30     | 0      | 2      | 0      | 0      |
| 平均值   | 72.3   | 10.3   | 9.7   | 8.0    | 99.0  | 1.0   | 0.0      | 9.3    | 9.0    | 78.7   | 0.0   | 2.7   | 0.0   | 22.3   | 76.7   | 0.0    | 0.7    | 0.0    | 0.0    |
| (SD%) | (8.5)  | (5.5)  | (4.0) | (6.2)  | (1.0) | (1.0) | (0.0)    | (2.1)  | (6.1)  | (8.1)  | (0.0) | (0.6) | (0.0) | (38.7) | (40.4) | (0.0)  | (1.2)  | (0.0)  | (0.0)  |

表 9 水泥砂漿粉刷工、水電設備組立工、磁磚或石材黏貼工之各部位姿勢百分比情形

| 部位      |        | 頭頸·    | 部%     |       | 手      | 臂%     | Ó     |            | 背      | 部%     | ó      |       |        |        | 7     | 下肢    | %      |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 姿勢      | 1自由    | 2 前    | 3 側    | 4 旋   | 1 雙    | 2 單    | 3 雙   | 1 直        | 2 輕    | 3 重    | 4 扭    | 5 彎   | 1 坐    | 2 站    | 3 屈   | 4 單   | 5 雙    | 6 單    | 7 雙    |
| 工種(     |        | 傾      | 彎      | 轉     | 手      | 手      | 手     | 立          | 度      | 度      | 摶      | 曲     | 姿      | 姿      | 膝     | 腿     | 腿      | 腿      | 腿      |
| 勞工編號    |        |        |        |       | 肩      | 肩上     | 肩     |            | 彎曲     | 彎曲     |        | +扭    |        |        |       | 蹲     | 蹲姿     | 跪姿     | 跪姿     |
|         |        |        |        |       | 下      |        | 上     |            |        |        |        | 摶     |        |        |       | 姿     |        |        |        |
| 水泥砂     |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |            |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |       |        |        |        |
| 漿粉刷     |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |            |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |       |        |        |        |
| 勞工1     | 11     | 75     | 0      | 14    | 100    | 0      | 0     | 18         | 75     | 4      | 4      | 0     | 0      | 11     | 0     | 0     | 32     | 57     | 0      |
| 勞工      | 36     | 32     | 32     | 0     | 96     | 4      | 0     | 74         | 23     | 2      | 0      | 0     | 0      | 19     | 0     | 0     | 13     | 66     | 2      |
| 勞工3     | 57     | 43     | 0      | 0     | 72     | 28     | 0     | 51         | 32     | 17     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 77     | 6     | 0     | 17     | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工 4    | 40     | 43     | 0      | 17    | 86     | 14     | 0     | 74         | 23     | 3      | 0      | 0     | 0      | 43     | 0     | 0     | 57     | 0      | 0      |
| 平均值     | 36.1   | 48.1   | 8.0    | 7.9   | 88.4   | 11.6   | 0.0   | 54.4       | 38.3   | 6.4    | 0.9    | 0.0   | 0.0    | 37.3   | 1.6   | 0.0   | 29.8   | 30.8   | 0.5    |
| (SD%)   | (19.3) | (18.7) | (16.0) | (9.1) | (12.3) | (12.3) | (0.0) | (26.7)     | (24.8) | (7.1)  | (1.8)  | (0.0) | (0.0)  | (29.5) | (3.2) | (0.0) | (20.1) | (35.7) | (1.1)  |
| 水電設備組立  |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |            |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |       |        |        |        |
| 勞工1     | 45     | 47     | 5      | 3     | 84     | 0      | 16    | 68         | 30     | 3      | 0      | 0     | 29     | 13     | 0     | 0     | 21     | 23     | 15     |
| 勞工 2    | 0      | 56     | 44     | 0     | 100    | 0      | 0     | 23         | 39     | 38     | 0      | 0     | 35     | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 34     | 30     |
| 勞工3     | 24     | 47     | 24     | 4     | 93     | 7      | 0     | 27         | 44     | 29     | 0      | 0     | 0      | 22     | 0     | 0     | 0      | 78     | 0      |
| 平均值     | 23.2   | 49.8   | 24.6   | 2.3   | 92.4   | 2.2    | 5.4   | 39.0       | 37.9   | 23.1   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 21.5   | 11.7   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 6.8    | 45.0   | 15.0   |
| (SD%)   | (22.7) | (5.1)  | (19.6) | (2.2) | (8.2)  | (3.8)  | (9.4) | (24.8)     | (7.4)  | (18.4) | (0.0)  | (0.0) | (18.9) | (11.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (11.8) | (28.9) | (15.2) |
| 磁磚或     |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |            |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |       |        |        |        |
| 石材黏     |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |            |        |        |        |       |        |        |       |       |        |        |        |
| 貼 * * 1 | 27     | 62     | 0      | 0     | 100    | 0      | 0     | <i>c</i> 0 | 1.5    | 2      | 22     |       | 0      | 10     | _     | 17    | 72     | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工1     | 37     | 63     | 0      | 0     | 100    | 0      | 0     | 60         | 15     | 2      | 23     | 0     | 0      | 10     | 0     | 17    | 73     | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工 2    | 15     | 85     | 0      | 0     | 100    | 0      | 0     | 30         | 70     | 0      | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0      | 0     | 0     | 21     | 66     | 13     |
| 勞工3     | 28     | 72     | 0      | 0     | 100    | 0      | 0     | 36         | 35     | 4      | 25     | 0     | 0      | 12     | 0     | 16    | 73     | 0      | 0      |
| 勞工 4    | 36     | 64     | 0      | 0     | 100    | 0      | 0     | 29         | 33     | 0      | 38     | 0     | 0      | 13     | 0     | 6     | 58     | 24     | 0      |
| 平均值     | 29.0   | 71.0   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 100.0  | 0.0    | 0.0   | 38.7       | 38.1   | 1.5    | 21.6   | 0.0   | 0.0    | 8.5    | 0.0   | 9.6   | 56.2   | 22.4   | 3.4    |
| (SD%)   | (10.3) | (10.3) | (0.0)  | (0.0) | (0.0)  | (0.0)  | (0.0) | (14.2)     | (22.7) | (2.0)  | (15.9) | (0.0) | (0.0)  | (5.8)  | (0.0) | (8.3) | (24.6) | (31.1) | (6.7)  |

#### 5. 結論與建議

#### 5.1 結論

(1)問 裁調查部分

綜合「描述性統計分析結果」得出以下結論:

- (a)受訪主觀呈現:「每日蹲/跪時間 1~2 小時」雖非最長時間,但也顯示有高比例 (約 40%)的營造業勞工需以蹲/跪姿作業;同樣地,有高比例(約 42%)的勞工在 每次蹲/跪姿作業後,只進行 5~10 分鐘的短暫休息,並且蹲/跪地面軟硬程度 偏「硬」,以及工作一整天後全身、下肢等部位痠痛/疲勞程度都有中度以上 感到不適情形。
- (b)營造業勞工以蹲/跪姿勢作業,對其身體部位所產生之肌肉骨骼傷害風險,「自我認知」情形確實嚴重不足,也可知「膝蓋」及「背部」遭受肌肉骨骼傷害之風險極高;另外也顯示,營造業勞工對身體痠痛/疲勞之處置情形呈現「忍耐」或「漠視」情形,這些無疑都是勞動力的折損,甚至是無形的營造成本增加,也顯現「教育訓練」以及「預防傷害觀念(或自我保健意識)」的重要性。

綜合「單因子變異數分析」結果得出以下結論:

- (a)磁磚或石材黏貼、擋土柱作業、水泥砂漿粉刷、鋼筋綁紮、模板組立等5個工種,其「每週運動次數0次」、「每日蹲/跪時間」愈久、「每日蹲/跪時間佔總工作時間比例」愈高、「地面軟硬度」愈硬,對「全身疲勞程度」、「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」都有偏高情形。
- (b)「每週運動 5 次」,其「全身疲勞程度」最低;每週運動 6 次,其「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」最低。
- (c)以卡方檢定(Perason Chi-square tests)分析,磁磚或石材黏貼、擋土柱作業、水泥砂漿粉刷、鋼筋綁紮、模板組立等 5 個工種,以蹲/跪姿作業時身體顯著痠痛/疲勞部位為「下背」與「膝蓋」(p-value 分別為 0.026、0.000),這個結果與描述性分析情形相符。

由上述明確得知:「每週運動次數」是影嚮「全身疲勞程度」、「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」極為明確的「顯著因子」,意即每週進行肌肉放鬆運動次數增加,可減緩「全身疲勞程度」、「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」;另外,值得一提的是,影嚮「下肢痠痛/疲勞程度」的顯著因子「年資」、「年龄」,受訪者可能早已存在身體老化的情形,因而無法明確的指出與危害之關聯性。

#### (2)OWAS 部分

- (a)問卷調查統計結果分析僅是受訪者主觀認定呈現,但 OWAS 方法分析具評估全身性姿勢危害等級之客觀性指標,本研究 OWAS 方法分析結果及問卷調查結果均發現,長時間蹲/跪姿勢作業與下肢痠痛/疲勞程度呈現顯著關連及以蹲/跪姿勢作業其痠痛/疲勞高風險部位為「膝蓋」、「背部」,意即這兩個方法研究的結果呈現一致性,也說明了以 OWAS 客觀性分析方法印證本研究的問卷調查結果具信效度。
- (b)營造業勞工當身體部位因工作而發生痠痛/疲勞時,有進行治療的比例並不高 (有治療最高者在膝蓋部位,也僅約40%。),勞工對身體痠痛忍耐(或漠視) 的結果,將會增加肌肉骨骼疲勞/傷害風險,所以加強作業姿勢風險危害辨識 及勞工自我保健意識,確有其必要性。

#### 5.2 建議

營造業可被歸類為重體力勞動作業族群,依我國法令「重體力勞動作業勞工保護措施標準」第2條規定:「一、以人力搬運或揹負重量在四十公斤以上物體之作業。...三、以手工具或動力手工具從事鑽岩、挖掘等作業。...。十一、以人力拌合混凝土之作業。」,所以營造業應可歸類為重體力勞動作業族群,又依同標準第3條:「雇主使勞工從事重體力勞動作業時,應考慮勞工之體能負荷情形,減少工作時間給予充分休息,休息時間每小時不得少於二十分鐘」。

本研究受訪之營造業勞工有 42.1%在「每次蹲/跪姿作業後休息時間」為 5~10 分鐘,的確有休息不夠情形;因此建議:增加每週運動次數(每週 5~6 次)、妥善 安排每次蹲/跪作業後的休息時間(建議依我國法令規定每小時至少給予 20 分鐘 休息),可獲得改善全身疲勞及下肢痠痛/疲勞情形。另外,每日作業前進行肌肉 放鬆操及辦理教育訓練時多加倡導勞工保健意識,如能持之以恆,應可獲得顯著 改善效果。

另外,本研究以問卷調查及工地現場勞工作業姿勢攝影分析(OWAS)進行探討,後續如以生物力學分析法、心博率(Heart rate)、肌肉電位(EMG)等,對肌肉骨骼負荷、生理變化、痠痛程度等進行深入研究,將會更為具體。

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# 附錄一、問卷

#### 親愛的朋友:

您好!由於產業型態轉變,不論是農業、製造業或服務業,有很多工作作業 人員需要長時間保持蹲/跪的姿勢。本研究計劃的目的:在於了解您日常生活中 是否因長時間蹲/跪,導致生理不適與健康危害。

本調查表所得之資料僅供學術參考,**絕不對外公開個人資料**,盼望您能協助 詳細填寫此份問卷,僅此表示衷心的感激。敬祝您

工作愉快! 順心如意!

中山醫學大學職業安全衛生系 敬上

注意:此份調查表共有二部份,包括:第一部份(受訪者之作業環境特性、生理負荷與健康危害)、第二部份(基本資料),謝謝您的合作!

#### 第一部份 受訪者之作業環境特性、生理負荷與健康危害

| ヤ   | עוייןם   | 又初有人  | 11 未依况付任、            | 土坯貝們於使用              | 2.他古        |             |
|-----|----------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | 您平時      | 作業的地  | 2面主要為(單選)            | )                    |             |             |
|     | 1. □泥    | 土地面   | 2. □水泥地面 3           | . □柏油地面 4.[          | □塑膠地板 5.□   | 地毯          |
|     | 6. □其    | 他(請說日 | 明                    |                      | )           |             |
| (2) | 工作時      | ,您經常  | 穿的鞋子為?(              | (單選)                 |             |             |
|     | 1.□皮     | 鞋 2.□ | ]運動鞋 3.□休            | . 閒鞋 4. □涼鞋          | ೬ 5.□高跟鞋 6. | □拖鞋         |
|     | 7. □其    | 他(請說  | 明                    |                      | )           |             |
| (3) | 您執行      | 蹲或跪作  | <b>;業時,膝蓋有無</b>      | :配戴護膝或其他             | 2護具?        |             |
|     | 1.□無     | 2. □有 | (請說明                 |                      |             | )           |
| (4) | 工作時      | ,您每天  | 蹲或跪的時間然              | 1幾小時?                |             |             |
|     | 1. 🗆 1 ~ | ~2 小時 | 2. □2~4 小時           | 3. □4~6 小時           | 4. □6~8 小時  | 5. □6~8 小   |
|     | 時        |       |                      |                      |             |             |
| (5) | 工作時      | ,您每天  | 蹲或跪的時間化              | ·總工作時間的比             | 亡例?         |             |
|     | 1. 🗆 10  | %~20% | 2. □20% <b>~</b> 40% | 3. □40% <b>~</b> 60% | 4. □60%~80% | 5. □60%~80% |
| (6) | 您每次      | 蹲或跪工  | -作後,大約休息             | .多久?                 |             |             |
|     | 1. 🗆 < 5 | 分     | 2. □5~10 分           | 3. □10~20 分          | 4. □20~30 分 | 5. 🗌 >30 分  |
|     |          |       |                      |                      |             |             |

(7) 您目前所蹲或跪的地面其軟硬度?(請圈選)

| 軟         |            |                  |           | 硬           |
|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1         | 2          | 3                | 4         | 5           |
| (8) 您覺得工作 | 作一整天後,全身的  | 的疲勞程度為?          |           |             |
| 一點也不累     |            | 有點累              |           | 非常累         |
| 1         | 2          | 3                | 4         | 5           |
| (9) 工作一整  | 天後,您下肢的酸痛  | <b>育或疲勞程度為?</b>  |           |             |
| 一點也不累(酸   | <u> </u>   | 有點累(酸)           |           | 非常累(酸)      |
| 1         | 2          | 3                | 4         | 5           |
| (10) 當您覺得 | -下肢有點酸痛或疲  | <b>券時,您會如何</b> 們 | 年?(可複選)   |             |
| 1.□靠在     | 桌邊、牆壁休息 2. | □坐在地上休息          | 3. □坐在椅子」 | 上休息 4.□作腿部運 |
| 動 5.      | □其他(請說明    |                  |           | )           |
| (11) 最近一年 | 工作中,身體部位有  | 「沒有因工作而發         | 生酸痛的情形的   | ?如有,您如何處理?  |
| (可複選)     |            |                  |           |             |

|       | 有無 | 酸痛 |          | 酸痛的程度? |   |   |   |     |          | 如何處理酸痛?       |   |   |   |  |
|-------|----|----|----------|--------|---|---|---|-----|----------|---------------|---|---|---|--|
|       | 沒  | 有  |          | ①      | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |          | ①             | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| 部 位   | 有  |    |          | 輕      | 稍 | 中 | 嚴 | 無   |          | 中             | 自 | 沒 | 其 |  |
|       |    |    |          | 微      | 有 | 度 | 重 | 法   |          | `             | 己 | 治 | 他 |  |
|       |    |    |          |        |   |   |   | 忍   |          | 西             | 找 | 療 |   |  |
|       |    |    |          |        |   |   |   | 受   |          | <u>殿</u><br>西 | 藥 |   |   |  |
|       |    |    |          |        |   |   |   |     |          | 治             | 治 |   |   |  |
|       |    |    |          |        |   |   |   |     |          | 療             | 療 |   |   |  |
| 1. 上背 |    |    | <b>→</b> |        |   |   |   |     | <b>→</b> |               |   |   |   |  |
| 2. 下背 |    |    | <b>→</b> |        |   |   |   |     | <b>*</b> |               |   |   |   |  |

| 3. 臀  |  |     | <b>→</b> |           |      |    |     |     | <b>→</b> |          |   |                         |   |  |
|-------|--|-----|----------|-----------|------|----|-----|-----|----------|----------|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| 4. 大腿 |  |     | <b>→</b> |           |      |    |     |     | <b>→</b> |          |   |                         |   |  |
| 5. 膝蓋 |  |     | <b>→</b> |           |      |    |     |     | <b>→</b> |          |   |                         |   |  |
| 6. 小腿 |  |     | <b>→</b> |           |      |    |     |     | <b>→</b> |          |   |                         |   |  |
| 7. 腳踝 |  |     | <b>→</b> |           |      |    |     |     | <b>→</b> |          |   |                         |   |  |
| 8. 腳  |  |     | <b>→</b> |           |      |    |     |     | <b>→</b> |          |   |                         |   |  |
|       | <ul> <li>第二部份 基本資料</li> <li>1.性別: 1.□男 2.□女</li> <li>2.年齡:□□歲 身高:□□公分 體重:□□公斤</li> <li>3.您目前從事的職業為1.□營造作業(鋼筋綁紮、模板組立、水電設備組立、混凝土搗築、水泥砂漿粉刷、磁磚或石材黏貼、檔土柱作業、<br/>清潔作業、輕隔間作業、其他□□□)2.□地毯與地板<br/>銷設 3.□揀貨作業4.□農業5.□護理人員 6.□其他</li> </ul> |     |          |           |      |    |     |     |          |          |   |                         |   |  |
|       | 4. 您   | 目前擔 | 任的暗      | -<br>栈位屬方 | 3.   |    | 固定編 | 制內員 | エ 4.[    |          |   | 約聘員 <sup>二</sup><br>時或約 |   |  |
|       | 5. 您   | 在目前 | 的職位      | 1任職 3     | 多久?_ |    | _年  |     | _月       |          |   |                         |   |  |
|       | 6. 您   | 平均每 | 週工作      | 乍幾天'      | ?(請匿 | 選) |     |     |          |          |   |                         |   |  |
|       |  | 天   |          |           | 1    | 2  | 3   |     | 4        | 5        |   | 6                       | 7 |  |
|       | 7. 您   | 每週運 | 動幾さ      | ?         | ——-г |    |     |     | — г      | <u>-</u> |   |                         | 1 |  |
|       |  | 次   |          | 1         |      | 2  | 3   | 4   | 5        |          | 6 | 7                       |   |  |

# 科技部補助教師出席國際會議心得報告書

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

繳交期限: 103年10月31日

| 報告人  | 林彦輝                       | 學校       | 中山醫學大學 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------------|----------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| A 举 A 领  | 中文:第5屆應用人因與人因工程國際研討會      | △¥ 1上 mL | 國家:波蘭  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 會議名稱   | 英文:2014 AHFE              | 會議地點     | 城市:克拉克 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 中文:營造推車對不同地面材質之上肢生物力學負荷研究 |          |        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 發表論文題目<br>英文: Effects of Different Surfaces on Biomechanical Loading of the Upper<br>Extremities While Handling Wheelbarrows |                           |          |        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 心得報                       | 告        |        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### 一、參加會議經過

本研討會(2014 AHFE)於 103 年 7 月 19 日至 7 月 23 日於波蘭克拉克舉行,共為期 5 天。會議的 主題為應用人因與人因工程(Applied Human Factors and Ergonomics),會議內容舉凡人因工程與社交 網絡、人因與運輸安全、人因與安全衛生、人因與消費產品、老年人因等共 198 個 Oral Sessions 數 百篇口頭發表論文與 162 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,包括 Human Factors and Ergonomics in Safety, Ergonomics and Design for Elderly People、Ergonomics and New Services in Healthcare 等,並於7月22日發表論文「營造推車對不同地面材質之上肢生物力學負荷研究」與世界各國人因工程專家學者共同討論並接受發問(如圖2所示)。

# 科技部補助教師出席國際會議心得報告書

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040-006- 繳交期限: 103年10月31日



圖1 作者攝於論文發表會場



圖 2 作者攝於會場

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040-006- 繳交期限: 103年10月31日

#### 二、與會心得

應用人因與人因工程國際研討會為國際人因工程界年度盛事,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。今年雖然移至波蘭舉辦,使得參與人數略減,惟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可見度與知名度,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交換意見外,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、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

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

繳交期限:103年10月31日

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,讓我們在工業工程相關領域之研究趕得上國際水準。

四、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 USB。

五、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。

六、發表之論文題目及全文

題目: Effects of Different Surfaces on Biomechanical Loading of the Upper Extremities While Handling Wheelbarrows

論文全文:

# Effects of Different Surfaces on Biomechanical Loading of the Upper Extremities While Handling Wheelbarrows

Yen-Hui Lin

Department of Occupational Safety and Health
Chung Shan Medical University
Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040-006- 繳交期限: 103年10月31日

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study examines the effects of ground surfaces, gross weight loaded, and wheelbarrows on muscular activities, hand force, and subject-perceived exertions while pushing a construction trolley in a straight line on a horizontal surface. Twelve subjects pushed the trolleys on three different surfaces: asphalt pavement, paving gravel, and grass. Gross weight when loaded was 45, 75, and 105 kg, and two construction trolleys (a one-wheeled barrow and two-wheeled barrow) were used in this experiment. Experimental results show that gross weight loaded significantly affected muscular activities, hand force, and subject-perceived exertion while pushing construction trolleys. Additionally, different ground surfaces and wheelbarrow type also affected the muscular activities of the dominant hand; grass generated the highest muscle load and asphalt pavement generated the smallest muscle load. Muscular activity increased significantly in dominant hand with the one-wheeled barrow when compared with the two-wheeled barrow, suggesting that, in terms of muscle loads, the two-wheeled barrow is better than the one-wheeled barrow.

**Keywords**: Pushing task, construction trolleys, muscular activity

#### INTRODUCTION

Manual materials handling is common on construction sites, often involving lifting, carrying, and pulling or pushing heavy objects. Although lifting a load is generally considered hazardous and has been studied extensively, few data exist regarding the biomechanical load while pushing and pulling objects (Hoozemans et al., 2001; Laursen and Schibye, 2002; Herring and Hallbeck, 2007). Frequent pushing and pulling has been observed as construction workers performed manual materials handling tasks (Hoozemans et al., 2001). To minimize the load on the body during manual materials handling, construction trolleys have gradually replaced buckets, boxes, and other containers that were previously carried. Conventional construction trolleys are one-wheeled or two-wheeled barrows used to deliver masonry materials, such as cement, mortar, brick, and sand, to construct external and internal walls. On the other hand, 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). Meerding et al. (2005) reported that 59% of construction workers had musculoskeletal complaints, and 41% experienced low back pain in the preceding 6 months. Goldsheyder et al. (2002) identified a high prevalence of 82% for musculoskeletal disorders among stone masons. Construction trolleys are pushed and pulled on such surfaces as asphalt, flagstone, paving stone, gravel, grass, and occasionally soil. These surfaces have different resistances for cart movement. Significant differences in rolling resistance have been identified for trolleys pushed manually; soft surfaces have highest resistance (Al-Eisawi et al., 1999). Such differences in rolling resistance may result in different magnitudes and directions of pushing or pulling force, and differences in working posture. Operating a construction trolleys should be considered in terms of problems associated with manual materials handling and, in particular, pushing and

繳交期限:103年10月31日

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

pulling activities. To minimize operator discomfort and possible injury, one must evaluate construction trolleys operation from an ergonomic perspective. Besides, measuring hand exertion is a common approach when quantifying risk of upper-extremity work-related musculoskeletal disorders (Silverstein *et al.*, 1987; Moore and Garg, 1994). Electromyography (EMG) has been applied to assess muscular exertion when specific muscle groups are activated. Load cells and force sensors mounted on handles can capture force signals, and have been adopted to measure muscular effort, especially that during pushing and pulling tasks. Furthermore, subjective ratings are also used to measure hand exertion indirectly. This approach is both cost-effective and easily administered, especially for large population studies (Hjelm *et al.*, 1995; King and Finet, 2004; Bao and Silverstein, 2005; Bao *et al.*, 2009). The primary objective of this study is to determine the task demands and loads on the shoulder and upper extremities under different task and ground surface 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 shoulder and upper extremities while pushing trolleys.

#### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1 Subjects

Twelve college students, 6 males and 6 females, were recruited and paid for their participation. Subject age range was 20–23 (mean, 21.9). Average height was 169.3±5.6 cm and average weight was 66.8±7.9 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 using construction trolleys. Before participation, subjects were informed of study objectives, and all chose to participate voluntarily.

#### 2.2 Apparatus

Two construction trolleys, a one-wheeled barrow and a two-wheeled barrow, were used in this experiment (Fig. 1). The empty weight of the one-wheeled and two-wheeled barrows was 14 kg and 15 kg with the force-measuring equipment, respectively. The wheelbarrows were made of slightly profiled hard rubber with a diameter of 25 cm and width of 8 cm. Handle height was 67cm in the vertical position. The wheelbarrow was filled with 45kg, 75kg, and 105kg, and was pushed by subjects using both hands. A field study found that wheelbarrows are most commonly used for transporting bricks, sand, concrete, and other construction materials on construction sites. A surface EMG (sEMG) system was used to measure muscle activity via surface electrodes (Liu et al., 2006). Four sEMG sensors were positioned based on the specific muscle location recommendations of Cram et al. (1998). These bipolar surface electrodes were attached bilaterally over the right and left biceps and trapezius muscle groups of subjects to record muscular activities. The sampling rating was 1000Hz per channel and data were analyzed using Viewlog software (Liu et al., 2006). The subject's skin was abraded or shaved and cleaned with an alcohol pad when necessary. A ground electrode was placed over the lateral epicondyle. 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. Hand force applied to the wheelbarrow

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

繳交期限:103年10月31日

during trials was measured using a three-dimensional force transducer load cell (Model MTA 400; FUTEK), making it possible to record both force magnitude and direction. Via tension and compression, the force transducer load cell measures the amount of force exerted during each pushing trial. The force transducer load cell, which had a sampling rate of 100 samples/sec, was mounted on the cart handle.



(a) (b)

Figure 1 Illustration of the trolley in this study, (a) one-wheeled barrow; (b) two-wheeled barrow.

#### 2.3 Experimental design

The experiment had a three-factor design with repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). Ground surfaces (three levels), construction trolley type (two levels), and gross weight loaded (three levels) were fixed factors. Subjects were the random factor. Three different ground surfaces were used: asphalt pavement (smooth surface); paving gravel (hard, bumpy surface); and, grass (soft surface). All surfaces were horizontal. The push trials were performed over a distance of approximately 60 m (*i.e.*, subjects pulled a cart backward for 30 m and pushed it forward for 30 m). Two wheelbarrows were tested, a one-wheeled barrow, and a two-wheeled barrow. The wheelbarrows were made of hard rubber and had a diameter of 25 cm. Gross weight loaded was 45, 75, and 105 kg. The experiments were performed on the three surfaces outside, and only push forces were measured. During the experiment, each subject performed 18 trials (three different ground surfaces with all three weight loads in the two construction wheelbarrows). Task order was randomized across subjects. To present experimental data clearly, Table 1 lists the 18 experimental tasks in a fixed order. Dependent variables were average hand force (kg) measured by the three-dimensional force transducer load cell, muscle activity (%MVC) measured from the sEMG for each of the four muscle groups, and subject-perceived exertion to quantify perceived muscular exertion for body segments. Subjective ratings of perceived exertion responses were on a six-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 for "very easy" to 5 for "extremely hard."

Table 1 Eighteen experimental tasks used in this study

| Experimental tasks | Ground surface | Trolley type | Weight load (kg) |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Task 1             | Grass          | One-wheel    | 45               |
| Task 2             | Grass          | Two-wheel    | 45               |
| Task 3             | Grass          | One-wheel    | 75               |

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040-006- 繳交期限: 103年10月31日

| Grass   | Two-wheel   | 75   |   |
|---------|---|--|---|
| Grass   | One-wheel   | 105  |   |
| Grass   | Two-wheel   | 105  |   |
| Gravel  | One-wheel   | 45   |   |
| Gravel  | Two-wheel   | 45   |   |
| Gravel  | One-wheel   | 75   |   |
| Gravel  | Two-wheel   | 75   |   |
| Gravel  | One-wheel   | 105  |   |
| Gravel  | Two-wheel   | 105  |   |
| Asphalt | One-wheel   | 45   |   |
| Asphalt | Two-wheel   | 45   |   |
| Asphalt | One-wheel   | 75   |   |
| Asphalt | Two-wheel   | 75   |   |
| Asphalt | One-wheel   | 105  |   |
| Asphalt | Two-wheel   | 105  |   |
|         | Grass Grass Gravel Gravel Gravel Gravel Gravel Gravel Asphalt Asphalt Asphalt Asphalt | Grass One-wheel Grass Two-wheel Gravel One-wheel Gravel Two-wheel Gravel One-wheel Gravel One-wheel Gravel Two-wheel Gravel Two-wheel Gravel One-wheel Asphalt One-wheel Asphalt Two-wheel Asphalt Two-wheel Asphalt One-wheel Asphalt One-wheel Asphalt One-wheel Asphalt One-wheel | GrassOne-wheel105GrassTwo-wheel105GravelOne-wheel45GravelTwo-wheel75GravelTwo-wheel75GravelOne-wheel105GravelTwo-wheel105GravelTwo-wheel45AsphaltOne-wheel45AsphaltTwo-wheel75AsphaltOne-wheel75AsphaltTwo-wheel75AsphaltOne-wheel105 |

#### 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, weight, and elbow height. 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. The EMG electrodes were placed on the forearm and upper back while a subject was in a pushing posture. As mentioned, each subject participated in 18 experimental sessions. The experimental task was to push a construction wheelbarrow in a realistic work situation. Subjects adopted a natural and comfortable stance to perform pushing tasks and were allowed to work at their own pace. Each session lasted approximately 10 min, and each subject performed no more than three trials on the same day. All hand push forces were measured with wheelbarrows with hard rubber wheels 25 cm in diameter on smooth asphalt, hard gravel and grass. Subjects were given a 5-min break at minimum between trials to minimize muscle fatigue. This break was measured using a stopwatch. After each pushing 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 18 trials was randomized.

#### 2.5 Data analysis

All analyses used SPSS v 11.5.0 (SPSS, Inc., 2002). 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  $\alpha$ =0.05 level.

#### 3. RESULTS

繳交期限:103年10月31日

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

Table 2 presents means of %MVC under all treatment conditions. Exertion force (%MVC) of the right trapezius (44.3 % MVC) and left trapezius (38.4 % MVC) was significantly higher than that of the right bicep (10.8% MVC) and left bicep (13.4% MVC). Average hand force was 7.6 kg. Each subject rated perceived exertion of five body segments at the end of each trial. Table 3 presents perceived exertion ratings under the 18 conditions on a scale of 0–5, with 5 indicating "extremely hard." Subject-perceived exertion of all five body parts increased over time from 1.00 to 4.38. The trapezius muscle (2.88) had the greatest average subject-perceived exertion after the test period, while the back (2.35) and waist (2.35) had the lowest subject-perceived exertion. To identify factors impacting hand force and 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 ground surface, weight load, and trolley type on the right trapezius and right biceps were significant (p<0.05). Ground surface had a significant effect on left trapezius exertion ( $F_{2.198} = 3.66$ , p=0.027). Weight load had a significant effect on muscle activities of the left trapezius ( $F_{2.198} = 37.88$ , p<0.01) and left bicep ( $F_{2.198} = 20.98$ , p<0.01), and hand force ( $F_{2.198} = 22.07$ , p<0.01). The interactive effect between ground surface and weight load significantly influenced muscle activities of the right trapezius ( $F_{4.198} = 4.54$ , p<0.01), left trapezius ( $F_{4.198} = 7.22$ , p<0.01), right bicep ( $F_{4.198} = 10.03$ , p<0.01), and left bicep ( $F_{4.198} = 8.94$ , p<0.01), but not hand force. The interactive effect between the ground surface and trolley type significantly impacted the left

Furthermore, variations in subject-perceived exertion were analyzed by ANOVA with ground surface, weight load, and trolley type as independent factors (Table 4). The effects of ground surface on subject-perceived bicep exertion ( $F_{2,198} = 7.15$ , p<0.01) and neck exertion ( $F_{2,198} = 3.42$ , p<0.05) were significant, and weight load significantly affected subject-perceived trapezius, bicep, neck, back, and waist exertion, and interactions between ground surface and trolley type significantly affected the change in subject-perceived trapezius, bicep, neck, back and waist exertion. Multiple-range tests using LSD show that the mean subject-perceived exertion of the biceps and back muscle groups for a weight load of 105 kg was significantly greater than that under cart loads of 75 kg and 45 kg. The increase in mean subject-perceived exertion was significant in the biceps and neck muscle groups on grass, but was not significantly different between the paving gravel or asphalt pavement.

trapezius ( $F_{2,198} = 3.17$ , p<0.05), while no interactive effects existed between weight load and trolley type.

Table 2 Mean of Relative EMG signal activity (%MVC) and hand force exerted (kg) in experimental tasks.

| Experimental tasks | Right trapezius | Left trapezius | Right biceps | Left biceps | Hand force |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Task 1             | 38              | 36             | 9            | 11          | 5.7        |
| Task 2             | 44              | 36             | 11           | 14          | 6.5        |
| Task 3             | 50              | 39             | 16           | 19          | 8.1        |
| Task 4             | 52              | 38             | 12           | 16          | 8.2        |
| Task 5             | 54              | 48             | 21           | 20          | 9.2        |

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

繳交期限: 103 年 10 月 31 日

| Task 6  | 54   | 40   | 25   | 29   | 9.1 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Task 7  | 42   | 36   | 7    | 7    | 5.8 |
| Task 8  | 38   | 32   | 7    | 11   | 6.3 |
| Task 9  | 51   | 41   | 11   | 14   | 7.2 |
| Task 10 | 45   | 35   | 8    | 11   | 7.7 |
| Task 11 | 48   | 48   | 14   | 17   | 8.5 |
| Task 12 | 51   | 40   | 8    | 10   | 8.0 |
| Task 13 | 38   | 36   | 9    | 11   | 5.7 |
| Task 14 | 28   | 31   | 5    | 8    | 6.1 |
| Task 15 | 39   | 37   | 5    | 9    | 8.4 |
| Task 16 | 37   | 35   | 5    | 8    | 8.2 |
| Task 17 | 49   | 53   | 12   | 14   | 9.1 |
| Task 18 | 39   | 31   | 10   | 13   | 8.6 |
| Average | 44.3 | 38.4 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 7.6 |

Table 3 Mean and standard deviations of subjective rating of perceived exertion responses in experimental tasks.

| Experimental tasks | Trapezius  | Biceps     | Neck       | Back       | Waist      |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Task 1             | 2.13(1.13) | 2.38(1.19) | 2.25(0.71) | 1.25(1.04) | 1.63(0.92) |
| Task 2             | 2.88(1.36) | 3.00(1.07) | 3.25(0.89) | 2.38(1.30) | 2.38(1.51) |
| Task 3             | 2.88(1.25) | 2.88(1.55) | 2.75(1.49) | 2.13(1.46) | 1.88(1.36) |
| Task 4             | 3.75(0.89) | 4.13(0.83) | 3.25(1.49) | 3.00(1.31) | 3.25(1.49) |
| Task 5             | 3.25(1.39) | 3.25(1.49) | 3.00(1.31) | 3.00(1.60) | 2.88(1.36) |
| Task 6             | 4.25(1.04) | 4.38(0.92) | 3.75(1.75) | 4.13(1.73) | 4.00(1.69) |
| Task 7             | 2.50(0.93) | 2.25(0.71) | 2.38(1.06) | 1.75(1.16) | 2.00(1.31) |

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

| 繳交期限            | : | 103 白  | E 10 | 日                | 31 | Н |
|-----------------|---|--------|------|------------------|----|---|
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| Task 8               | 1.63(1.06)            | 1.88(1.36)     | 1.63(1.30)               | 1.25(0.89)         | 0.88(0.83)    | -           |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Task 9               | 3.25(1.28)            | 3.25(0.89)     | 3.00(0.93)               | 2.50(1.20)         | 2.88(1.55)    |             |
| Task 10              | 2.50(0.76)            | 1.75(1.16)     | 2.00(1.20)               | 1.75(1.16)         | 1.88(0.99)    |             |
| Task 11              | 3.50(1.07)            | 4.00(1.07)     | 3.38(0.92)               | 2.63(1.30)         | 2.50(1.31)    |             |
| Task 12              | 3.25(0.71)            | 2.38(1.31)     | 2.13(0.99)               | 2.75(0.71)         | 2.63(1.41)    |             |
| Task 13              | 2.38(1.30)            | 2.13(0.83)     | 2.50(1.41)               | 2.38(0.92)         | 2.25(1.16)    |             |
| Task 14              | 1.63(1.06)            | 1.63(0.92)     | 1.63(1.06)               | 1.00(1.07)         | 1.00(0.93)    |             |
| Task 15              | 3.25(0.71)            | 2.88(1.55)     | 3.00(1.19)               | 3.13(0.83)         | 3.00(0.76)    |             |
| Task 16              | 2.63(1.19)            | 2.25(1.16)     | 2.25(1.04)               | 1.38(1.30)         | 1.63(1.30)    |             |
| Task 17              | 3.50(1.51)            | 3.75(1.28)     | 3.50(1.77)               | 3.38(1.30)         | 3.25(1.67)    |             |
| Task 18              | 2.75(0.89)            | 2.50(1.31)     | 2.63(0.52)               | 2.50(1.41)         | 1.67(1.31)    |             |
| Average              | 2.88(1.24)            | 2.81(1.37)     | 2.68(1.29)               | 2.35(1.42)         | 2.35(1.45)    |             |
| Table                | 4 ANOVA of relative I | EMG, hand forc | e and subjective ratings | of perceived exert | ion.          | _           |
| Performance measures | Ground surface        | Weight         | Trolley Ground           | surface x Grou     | and surface x | Weight load |

| Performance measures           | Ground surface | Weight  | Trolley | Ground surface x | Ground surface x | Weight load |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
|                                |                | load    | type    | Weight           | Trolley          | x Trolley   |
| EMG                            |                |         |         |                  |                  |             |
| Right trapezius                | 8.66**         | 32.55** | 4.81*   | 4.54**           | 1.33             | 1.55        |
| Left trapezius                 | 3.66*          | 37.88** | 1.75    | 7.22**           | 3.17*            | 2.12        |
| Right biceps                   | 3.95*          | 31.99** | 7.97**  | 10.03**          | 2.16             | 1.51        |
| Left biceps                    | 2.75           | 20.98** | 3.66    | 8.94**           | 1.84             | 1.07        |
| Hand force                     | 1.25           | 22.07** | 0.08    | 0.27             | 0.16             | 0.44        |
| Subjective rating of perceived |                |         |         |                  |                  |             |
| exertion                       |                |         |         |                  |                  |             |
| Trapezius                      | 2.81           | 15.52** | 0.68    | 0.09             | 7.76**           | 0.21        |
| Biceps                         | 7.15**         | 11.95** | 2.68    | 0.15             | 11.73**          | 0.55        |
| Neck                           | 3.42*          | 5.13**  | 3.19    | 0.13             | 7.61**           | 0.15        |
| Back                           | 2.39           | 15.41** | 1.17    | 0.27             | 11.27**          | 0.88        |
| Waist                          | 2.27           | 11.13** | 1.32    | 0.29             | 9.85**           | 0.82        |

<sup>\*</sup>p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01.

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040-006- 繳交期限: 103 年 10 月 31 日

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Although the hand and shoulder discomfort mechanisms remain unclear, forceful exertion, repetition, and static muscle load are significant risk factors for cumulative trauma disorders. Silverstein et al., (1987) identified a correlation between repetitive tasks using high hand force and risk of hand tendonitis. In a study by Fennigkoh et al. (1999), 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 5% MVC to 54% MVC during testing periods, ranging from an average of 10.8% MVC for the right bicep to 44.3% MVC for the right trapezius (Table 2); thus, pushing a construction cart was categorized as low to high force. However, as the experiment task involved lifting plus holding a cart handle, and pushing a construction cart over a distance of approximately 60 m, this may have generated a highly static muscle load, resulting in fatigue, regardless of whether a subject's muscular activity was <10% MVC. Furthermore, the muscular activity of trapezius was higher than that of the biceps muscle when pushing the cart (Table 2). Increased trapezius activity while pushing is in agreement with psychophysical ratings (Table 3), indicating that subjects believed the shoulder was the body part stressed most while pushing. The consistent findings in objective and subjective response parameters suggest that a future study is required to describe accurately the work performed and ways of measuring these parameters while pushing a cart.

A significant finding for all response variables in this study is the strong relationship between the load pushed and cart weight (Table 4). This significant difference existed for all four muscular activities (%MVC), hand force, and subject-perceived trapezius, bicep, neck, back, and waist exertion. Furthermore, variations in the ground surface as well as cart type caused differences in hand force magnitudes, muscular loads, and subject-perceived exertion of the biceps and neck. Thus, the largest loads were in the initial phase while pushing the heaviest cart on grass. This is agreement with findings obtained by Laursen and Schibye (2002), who demonstrated that the largest force existed in the initial phase while pushing the heaviest containers on grass. Muscular activity increased in the dominant hand, right trapezius, and right bicep when the cart was a one-wheeled cart. This is likely because pushing a one-wheeled construction cart, as in this study, requires a subject to maintain cart balance, generating additional restrictions on the magnitude and direction of right-hand muscular activity on the cart as well as body posture. However, stability requirements did not generate a particular load on the hand or subject-perceived exertion for the trapezius, bicep, neck, back, and waist. This study did not measure the coefficients of rolling friction for hard rubber wheels on different surfaces. Thus, resistance between rolling wheels and the surfaces was not measured. Future study is necessary, as noted by Al-Eisawi et al. (1999), to establish a database of coefficients of rolling friction for various wheel materials, tires, and surfaces that exist in industry. However, as expected, a hard surface required less pushing force that a soft surface (Al-Eisawi et al., 1999). Among the three surfaces tested, cart pushing forces were lowest for asphalt payement, followed by those

計畫編號: NSC 102-2221-E-040 -006 -

繳交期限:103年10月31日

for paving gravel, and grass. Laursen and Schibye (2002) also obtained a similar relationship between the forces needed to push vehicles on grass.

#### 5. CONCLUSIONS

This demonstrates that weight load affects muscular activities, hand force, and subject-perceived exertion while pushing construction wheelbarrows. Additionally, different ground surfaces and trolley type also affected dominant-hand muscular activities—grass generated the highest muscle load and asphalt pavement the smallest. The highest muscle loads were in the initial phase while pushing a cart for males. These muscle loads may increase risk for musculoskeletal disorders. The significant increase in muscular activity in the dominant hand while pushing a one-wheeled barrow suggests that, in terms of muscle activities, the two-wheeled barrow is better than the one-wheeled barrow.

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繳交期限:103年10月31日

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# 科技部補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

日期:2014/10/08

計畫名稱: 蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究(I) 科技部補助計畫 計畫主持人: 林彥輝

計畫編號: 102-2221-E-040-006-學門領域: 人因工程與工業設計

無研發成果推廣資料

## 102 年度專題研究計畫研究成果彙整表

計畫主持人: 林彥輝 計畫編號:102-2221-E-040-006-

計**書名稱:** 蹲/跪姿作業人員之生理負荷與健康危害研究([)

| 計畫名        | 稱: 蹲/跪姿作       | 業人員之生理負荷與 | 與健康危害研   | F究(1) |      | ı  | T      |
|------------|----------------|-----------|--|-------|------|--|--------|
|            |                |           |  | 量化    |      |  | 備註(質化說 |
|            | 成果項目           |           | 實際已達成<br>數(被接受<br>數(被接受<br>或已發表)<br>黄期總達成<br>數(含實際已<br>達成數)<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一<br>一 |       | 單位   | 明:如數個計畫<br>共同成果、成<br>為該期刊之<br>對面故事<br>等) |        |
|            |                | 期刊論文      | 0  | 0     | 100% |  |        |
|            | <b>外上花</b>     | 研究報告/技術報告 | 1  | 1     | 100% | 篇  |        |
|            | 論文著作           | 研討會論文     | 1  | 2     | 100% |  |        |
|            |                | 專書        | 0  | 0     | 100% |  |        |
|            | 專利             | 申請中件數     | 0  | 0     | 100% | 件  |        |
| <b>-</b> . | + 471          | 已獲得件數     | 0  | 0     | 100% | 717                                      |        |
| 國內         | 11. the eta de | 件數        | 0  | 0     | 100% | 件  |        |
|            | 技術移轉           | 權利金       | 0  | 0     | 100% | 千元                                       |        |
|            |                | 碩士生       | 2  | 2     | 100% |  |        |
|            | 參與計畫人力         | 博士生       | 0  | 0     | 100% | 人次                                       |        |
|            | (本國籍)          | 博士後研究員    | 0  | 0     | 100% | 八人                                       |        |
|            |                | 專任助理      | 0  | 0     | 100% |  |        |
|            |                | 期刊論文      | 0  | 1     | 100% |  |        |
|            | 論文著作           | 研究報告/技術報告 | 0  | 0     | 100% | 篇  |        |
|            |                | 研討會論文     | 0  | 1     | 100% |  |        |
|            |                | 專書        | 0  | 0     | 100% | 章/本                                      |        |
|            | 專利             | 申請中件數     | 0  | 0     | 100% | 件  |        |
| 國外         | • • • •        | 已獲得件數     | 0  | 0     | 100% | ,  |        |
| 四月         | 技術移轉           | 件數        | 0  | 0     | 100% | 件  |        |
|            | 1              | 權利金       | 0  | 0     | 100% | 千元                                       |        |
|            |                | 碩士生       | 0  | 0     | 100% |  |        |
|            | 參與計畫人力         | 博士生       | 0  | 0     | 100% | 人次                                       |        |
|            | (外國籍)          | 博士後研究員    | 0  | 0     | 100% |  |        |
|            |                | 專任助理      | 0  | 0     | 100% |  |        |

#### 其他成果

(無法以量化表達之成 果如辦理學術活動、獲 得獎項、重要國際影響 作、研究成果國際影響 力及其他協助產業益 術發展之具體效益 項等,請以文字敘述填 列。)

1.研究成果可提供採蹲跪姿作業之勞工與事業單位預防肌肉骨骼傷害之參考, 如人因工程改善計畫之擬定。

(無法以量化表達之成 2.研究成果可提供勞動行政主管機構重點檢查及法規修正之參考。

|    | 成果項目            | 量化 | 名稱或內容性質簡述 |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------|
| 科  | 測驗工具(含質性與量性)    | 0  |           |
| 教  | 課程/模組           | 0  |           |
| 處  | 電腦及網路系統或工具      | 0  |           |
| 計  | 教材              | 0  |           |
| 畫加 | 舉辦之活動/競賽        | 0  |           |
|    | 研討會/工作坊         | 0  |           |
| 項  | 電子報、網站          | 0  |           |
| 目  | 計畫成果推廣之參與(閱聽)人數 | 0  |           |

### 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 <b>:</b>                          |
|    |                                      |
| 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)                         |
|    | 部份研究成果已發表於 2014 年第二十一屆中華民國人因工程學會年會暨學 |
|    | 術研討會,題目為營造業蹲/跪姿作業勞工之肌肉骨骼疲勞探討。更完整之研   |
|    | 究成果正撰寫中,預計投稿至人因工程相關期刊。               |
| 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)                             |
|    | 本研究之成果將有助於掌握國內需長時間以蹲/跪姿勢作業之營造業人員生    |
|    | 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,本研究完成之工作項目及成果如下:                 |
|    | 1. 完成需長時間保持蹲/跪姿勢作業之營造業人員作業特性、生理負荷與健康 |
|    | 危害調查。                                |
|    | 2. 完成營造作業現場以蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員工作姿勢整理與分析。     |
|    |                                      |
|    | 由於國內外文獻對於需長時間採蹲/跪姿勢作業之人員生理負荷與健康危害    |
|    | 探討不多,因此,本研究之成果將可發表於國內外安全衛生與人因工程相關    |
|    | 期刊及研討會,整體而言,本研究涵蓋理論與實務面之探討,其結果可做為    |
|    | 業界後續減輕作業現場人員膝蓋及下肢疲勞之參考。              |
|    |                                      |
|    |                                      |
|    |                                      |