



Fizički napor i zaštita zdravlja medicinskih sestara u JINT

Physical Exercises and Health Protection of Nurses in Intensive Care Unit

Slađana Mijalković

Specijalna bolnica za nespecifične plućne bolesti Sokobanja

Specialized Hospital for Non-specific Lung Diseases, Sokobanja

Apstrakt

Zaštitni položaji su položaji koje primenjujemo u svakodnevnom životu kako bismo sačuvali i smanjili pritisak na bolna mesta i bolove u kičmi. Najveće opterećenje trpi krsno-lumbalni deo kičme, mesto gde se trup vezuje za karlicu i donje ekstremitete. Telo čuvamo i štimo kroz zaštitne položaje i pokrete.

Profesionalna bolest je bolest koja je nastala kao direktna i jedina posledica izloženosti štetnim faktorima na radnom mestu. Procjenjuje se da godišnje oko 25% populacije u svetu oboli od neke bolesti koštano-zglobnog sistema. Najčešća bolest vezana za rad na lokomotornom sistemu je sindrom bolnih leđa i bolnog vrata. Od sindroma bolnih leđa povremeno boluje 20 – 40%, a trajno, približno 18% svih radnika, mlađih od 45 godina.

Većina zdravstvenih radnika je pod rizikom za razvoj mišićno-koštanih poremećaja. Medicinske sestre su izložene kontinuiranim fizičkim naporima. Kako bi se sprečio nastanak poremećaja, potrebno je prikupljati podatke o rizicima na radnom mestu, kao i upoznati zdravstvene radnike o mogućim opasnostima. Zbog bolova u leđima, sve je više izgubljenih radnih dana, što utiče i na samu zdravstvenu negu. Nespecifičan bol u donjem delu leđa je neugodno medicinsko stanje koje može onemogućiti rad i čest je razlog izostanka sa posla. Većina sestara pati od određenog poremećaja koji je nastao zbog podizanja teških pacijenata, guranja teške opreme, premeštanja pacijenata ili pak pridržavanja teških instrumenata u operacionim salama.

Medicinske sestre, bolničari i ostalo osoblje su među 10 zanimanja s najvećim rizikom od istegnuća mišića i zglobova. Američko Udruženje medicinskih sestara procenjuje da 12% medicinskih sestara napušta posao zbog povreda leđa, dok se 52% žali na hroničnu bol u leđima. Smatra se da je više od trećine povreda leđa među medicinskim sestrama povezano sa premeštanjem i rukovanjem pacijentima. Od povreda leđa, zbog premeštanja pacijenata i rukovanja njima, pati 38% svih medicinskih sestara. Medicinske sestre koriste 30% više bolovanja nego ostali zdravstveni radnici. Transfer pacijenata krevet-stolica i obrnuto, kao i promena položaja u postelji, poslovi su za koje je utvrđeno da su visokorizični za nastanak mišićno-koštanih poremećaja. Da bi se sprečila pojava profesionalnih oboljenja, neophodna je ergonomija svih zaposlenih u zdravstvenim ustanovama. Ergonomija je disciplina koja, sa pozicije različitih nauka, nastoji da prilagodi rad i radnu sredinu psihičkim i somatskim karakteristikama. Ergonomija je način da se radi pametnije, sa manjim naporom.

Dugo radno vreme, preveliko radno opterećenje, neadekvatan broj osoblja, neadekvatna edukacija pomoćnog osoblja, neadekvatno vreme za odmor, rad u neadekvatnom položaju te-

Abstract

Protective postures are postures that we apply in our everyday life, in order to save and reduce pressure on painful places and pain in the spine. The largest load is endured by the lumbosacral part of the spine, the place where the trunk is attached to the pelvis and lower extremities. We preserve and protect the body through protective positions and movements.

An occupational disease is a disease that arose as a direct and sole consequence of exposure to harmful factors at the workplace. It is estimated that annually around 25% of the world's population falls ill with some disease of the bone and joint system. The most common disease related to work on the locomotor system is back pain and neck pain syndrome. 20-40% suffer from back pain syndrome occasionally, and approximately 18% of all workers under the age of 45 suffer permanently.

Most healthcare workers are at risk of developing musculoskeletal disorders. Nurses are exposed to continuous physical efforts. To prevent the occurrence of disorders, it is necessary to collect data on risks in the workplace, as well as inform health workers about possible dangers. Because of back pain, there are more and more lost working days, which also affects health care itself. Non-specific low back pain is an unpleasant medical condition that can make work impossible and is a common reason for being absent from work. Most nurses suffer from a certain disorder that arises from lifting heavy patients, pushing heavy equipment, moving patients, or holding heavy instruments in operating rooms.

Nurses and other staff are among the 10 occupations with the highest risk of muscle and joint sprains. American Nurses Association estimates that 12% of nurses leave their jobs due to back injuries, while 52% complain of chronic back pain. More than a third of back injuries among nurses are thought to be related to moving and handling patients. Moving and handling patients 38% of all nurses are affected by back injuries. Nurses use 30% more sick leave than other healthcare workers. Transferring patients from bed to chair and vice versa, as well as changing the position in bed, are jobs that are high risk for the occurrence of musculoskeletal disorders. In order to prevent the occurrence of occupational diseases, the ergonomics of all employees in healthcare institutions is necessary. Ergonomics is a discipline that, from the position of different sciences, tries to adjust work and the working environment to psychological and somatic characteristics. Ergonomics is a way to work smarter, with less effort.

Long working hours, excessive workload, inadequate number of staff, inadequate training of support staff and equipment, inadequate time for rest, working in an inadequate body posi-

la, poremećaji ciklusa spavanja i prehrambenih navika usled smenskog rada, različiti profesionalni zadaci poput pomaganja u aktivnostima svakodnevnog života pacijenata: pozicioniranje u postelji, transport i podizanje pacijenata, podizanje i nošenje medicinskih uredaja različite težine i veličine, postelje različitih visina, takođe povećavaju rizik od traume donjih ekstremiteta.

Prosečno opterećena sestra na bolničkom odeljenju podigne približno 1,8 tona tereta u toku jedne smene. Pri podizanju pacijenta neophodne su mere prevencije zdravstvenih radnika, kao što su: eliminacija ručnog podizanja pacijenata, upotreba nosila, kolica, i kreveta podesive visine, zatim čaršavi, vazdušni dušeci za bočno pomeranje, formiranje adekvatno edukovanih timova za podizanje i prenošenje pacijenata, korišćenje kolica ili stolova sa točkićima za premeštanje teških predmeta.

tion, disorders of the sleep cycle, and eating habits due to shift work. Various occupational tasks such as assisting patients in activities of daily living, positioning in bed, transporting and lifting patients, lifting and carrying medical devices of different weights and sizes, and beds of different heights also increase the risk of lower extremity trauma.

The average overburdened nurse in a hospital ward lifts approximately 1.8 tons of load during one shift. When lifting a patient, preventive measures of healthcare workers are necessary, such as the elimination of manual lifting of patients, the use of stretchers, carts, and beds of adjustable height, then sheets, air mattresses for lateral movement, the formation of adequately educated teams for lifting and transferring patients, the use of carts or tables with wheels for moving heavy objects.