WELLNOMICS RISK MANAGEMENT

REFERENCE LITERATURE

Wellnomics® White Paper
Introduction

The Wellnomics Risk Management product and risk algorithm was developed through a three year project in collaboration with a team of international experts in Office Ergonomics from the TNO Research Institute.

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This team surveyed the existing literature on WMSD’s amongst office workers in order to develop the content and risk algorithm used in the Wellnomics product.

Below is a list of the scientific references used in developing the tool.

Epidemiological literature

From the epidemiological literature available the following 5 review papers were used as the starting point.


From the review by Punnett and Bergqvist the 21 methodologically stronger studies were cited. These are studies with no evidence of likely major selection or information bias; adequate control of potential confounding by gender, at minimum, preferably age and other covariates. The 26 methodologically weaker studies they used were excluded. The other reviewers used largely the same studies. Studies with important outcomes for the tool they used and that were not in Punnett and Bergqvist are included. From the stronger studies the results that indicate a risk for RSI for VDU users were taken into account. These were listed, clustered first by kind of risk and then by the size of their Odds or Relative Risk ratio’s.

As a result the following individual studies were used.


Ariëns GAM, Bongers PM, Mechelen W van, Hoogendoorn WE, Wal G van der. (2002) Both high physical and psychosocial load at work increase sickness absence due to neck pain: Results of a prospective cohort study Scand J Work Environ Health 2002;2


Musculoskeletal disorders have been a significant concern in the workplace, particularly among those who work at computer terminals and other VDT (Visual Display Terminal) tasks. Several studies have explored the impact of VDT use on health and well-being. Murata K, Araka S, Okajima F, Saito Y. (1996) Subclinical impairment in the median nerve across the carpal tunnel among female VDT operators. Int Arch Occup Environ Health 68:75-79.


From the experimental literature, the following studies were used.


