Ready for Duty: Training Movement Competency and Capacity for Paramedics

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CRE-MSD Training Webinar Series - Paramedics

October 19, 2020





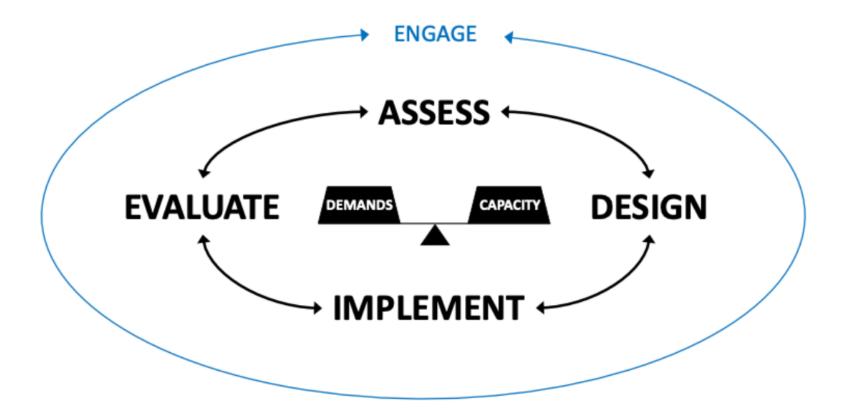


Overview

- Tip the scale in favour of MSD prevention using the Demand-Capacity-Competency model
- Understanding and controlling paramedic demands
- Increasing capacity for work as a paramedic
- Improving movement competency for work as a paramedic







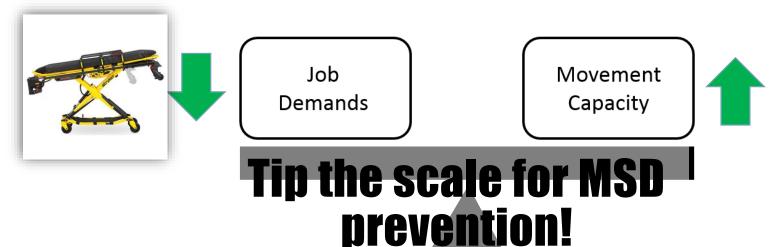
collaborative & iterative process

(flexible and adaptable to enable tailoring and progressions)

- Tyson Beach, CRE-MSD Webinar Oct 8, 2020



Demand-Capacity-Competency Model











Understanding and controlling paramedic demands

Injury prevention in the workplace

More important

Fitting the work to the worker

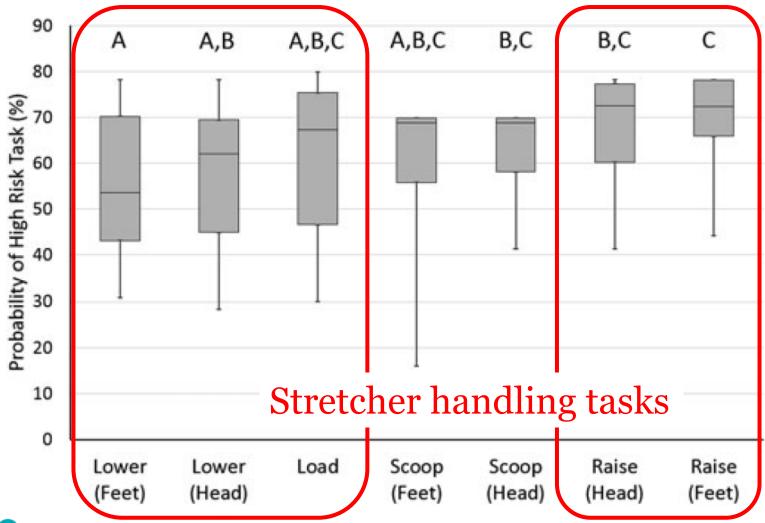
VS

Fitting the worker to the work



- Tilak Dutta, CRE-MSD Webinar Oct 8, 2020

Cumulative Injury Risk by Paramedic Task





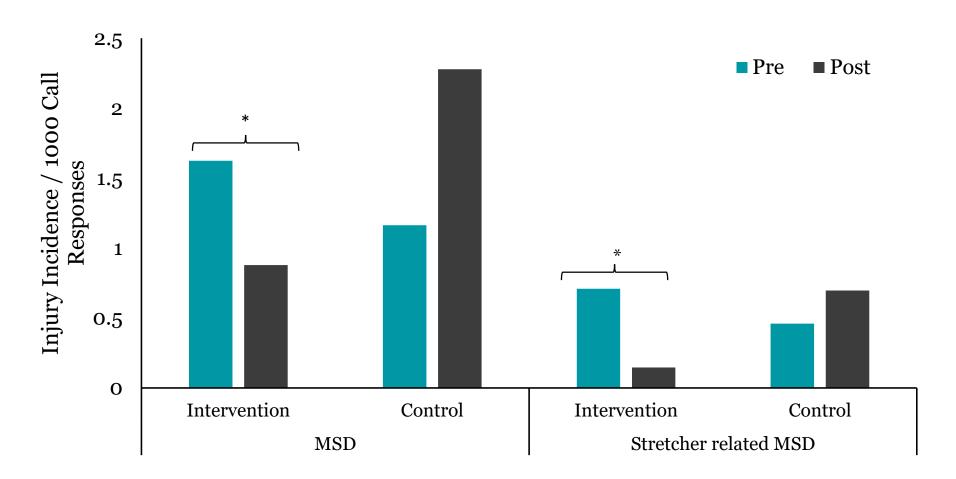
Fitting the work to the worker: Powered Stretcher and Load Systems





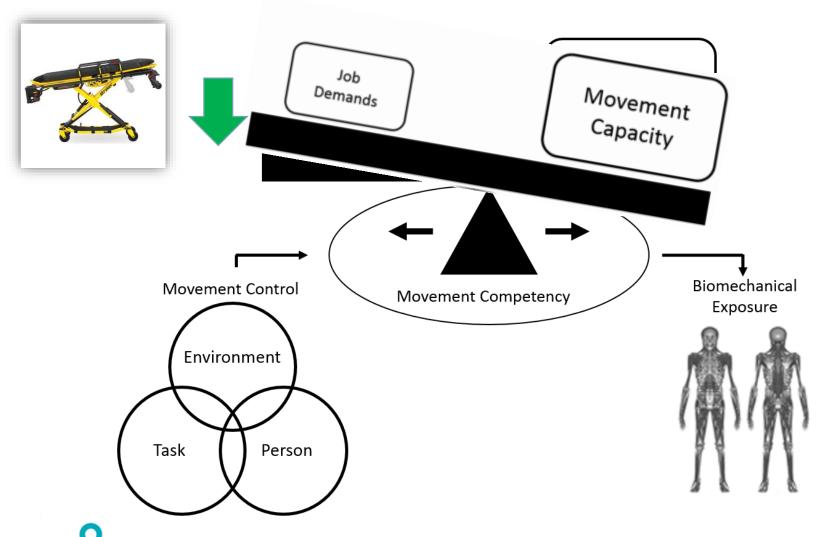


Powered Stretchers Reduce Injury Rates





Tip the scale in favour of MSD Prevention



Position Paper



Centre of Research Expertise for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders

MSD Prevention for the Paramedic Sector

Armstrong, D., Su-Wen Yap, B., & Fischer, S.L.

Providing effective pre-hospital patient care exposes paramedics to MSD hazards. Paramedic services can limit exposure to MSD hazards by implementing evidence-based, best-practice strategies as prescribed in the Ontario Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Section 21 subcommittee Guidance Note #10: Musculoskeletal Disorders. This position paper highlights the evidence-base for the recommended best-practices as prescribed in the Guidance Note.

Power stretcher and load systems offer a cost-effective intervention to reduce MSD in the paramedic sector. By reducing the physical effort required to raise/lower and load/unload the stretcher to the touch of a button, powered stretcher and load systems significantly decrease muscle effort and spine loading

Key Messages

- Visit http://www.pshsa.ca/ems-section-21-quidance-notes/ for a list of MSD prevention strategies proposed by the Ontario EMS Section 21 Sub-committee.
- Powered stretcher and load systems can cost-effectively reduce MSD.
- Paramedic input, support and feedback will facilitate adoption of MSD prevention related strategies.

relative to manual stretcher use. 1,2,3 Reduced physical demands offered by powered stretcher and load systems have translated into MSD reductions within paramedic services. For example, Niagara Emergency Medical Service (NEMS)



Visit: uwaterloo.ca/cre-msd



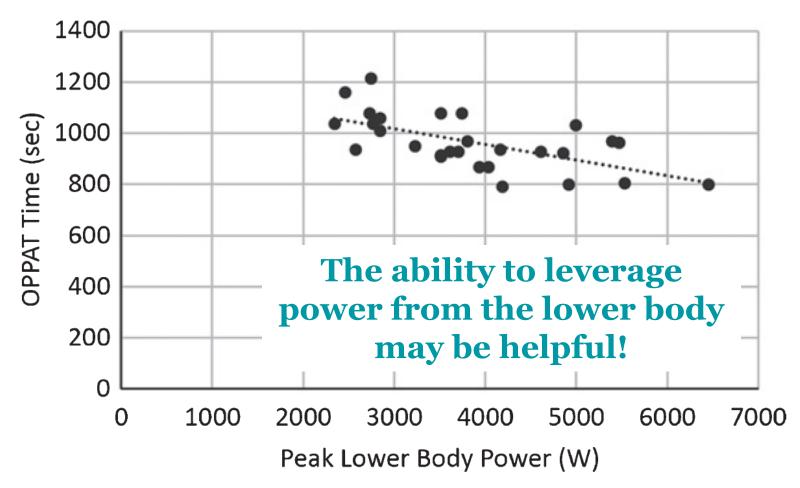
Ottawa Paramedic Physical Ability Test

Ottawa Paramedic
Physical Abilities Test
(OPPAT)
A Video Summary



Fischer et al. (2017). Applied Ergonomics 65:233-239

Strength and power are associated with performance





Exercise intervention study

Baseline OPPAT and Fitness Testing (n = 28)

S&C Intervention Group (n = 11)

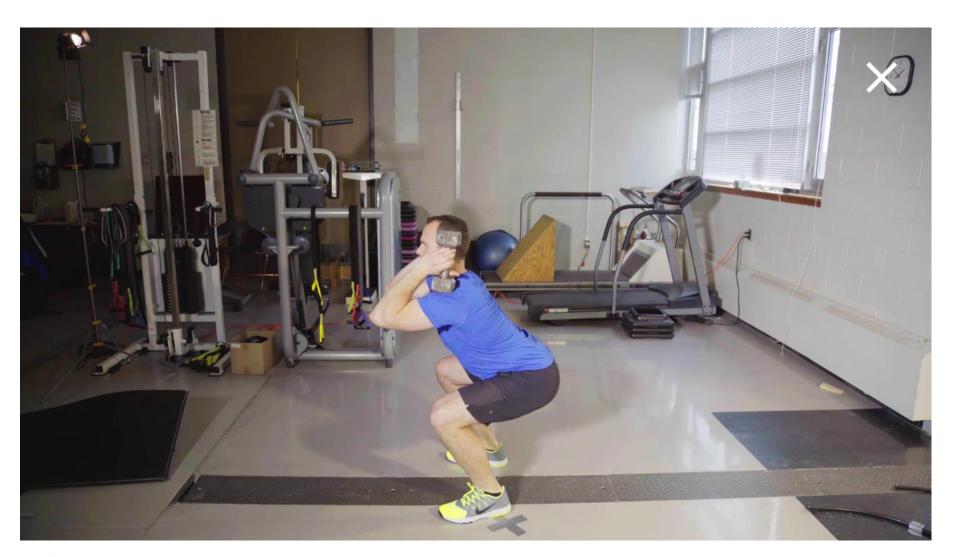
Control Group (n = 10)

Post-Intervention OPPAT and Fitness Testing (n = 21)





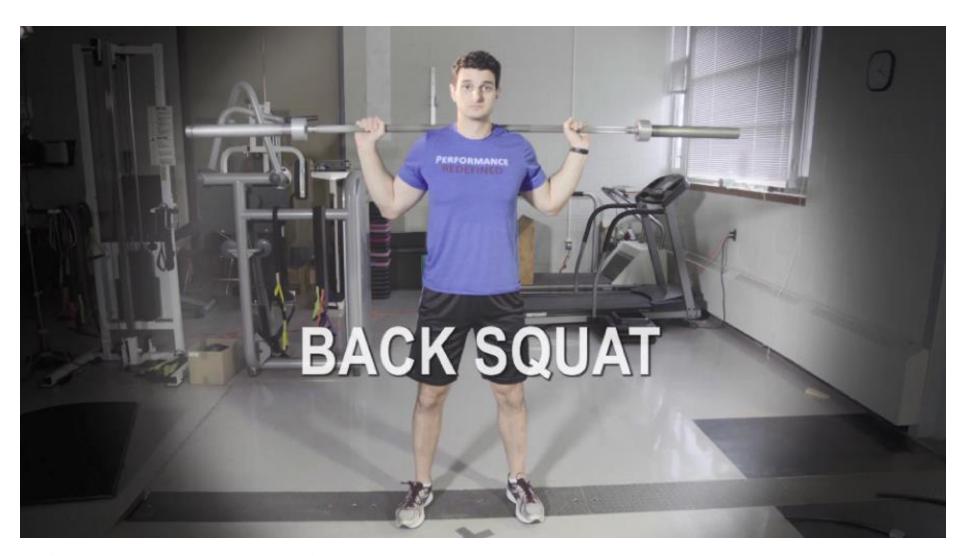






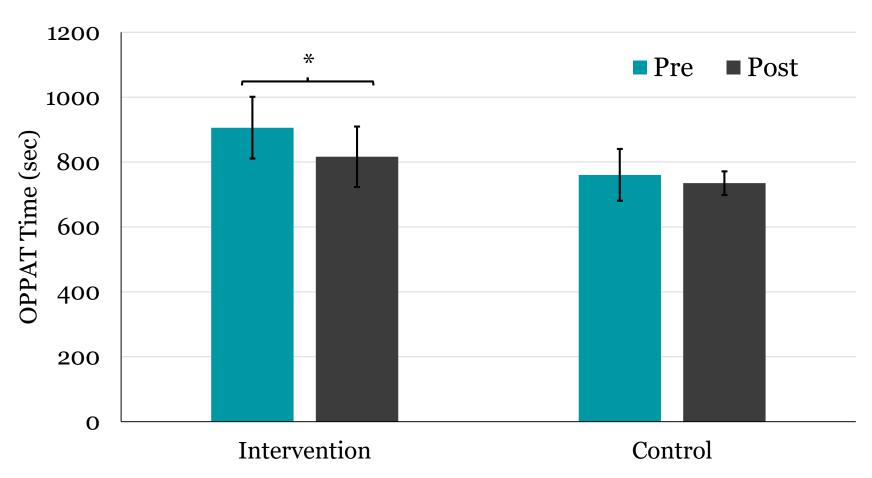






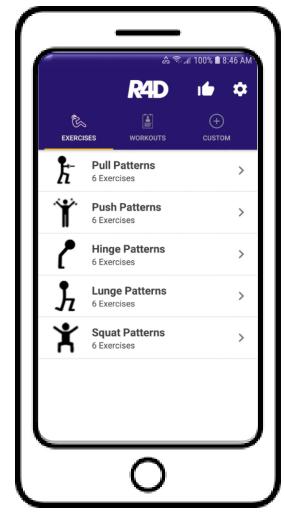


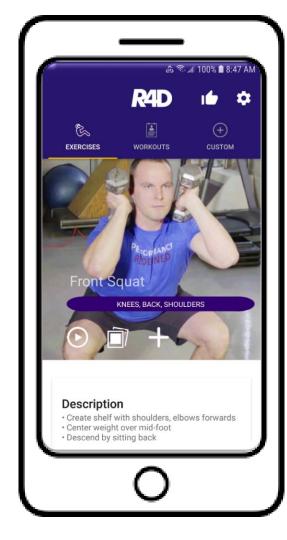
Movement-centric S&C improved performance

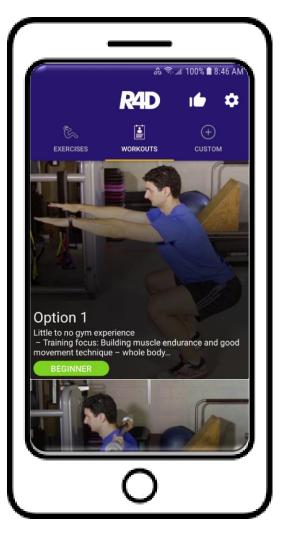




Ready For Duty (R4D) Application

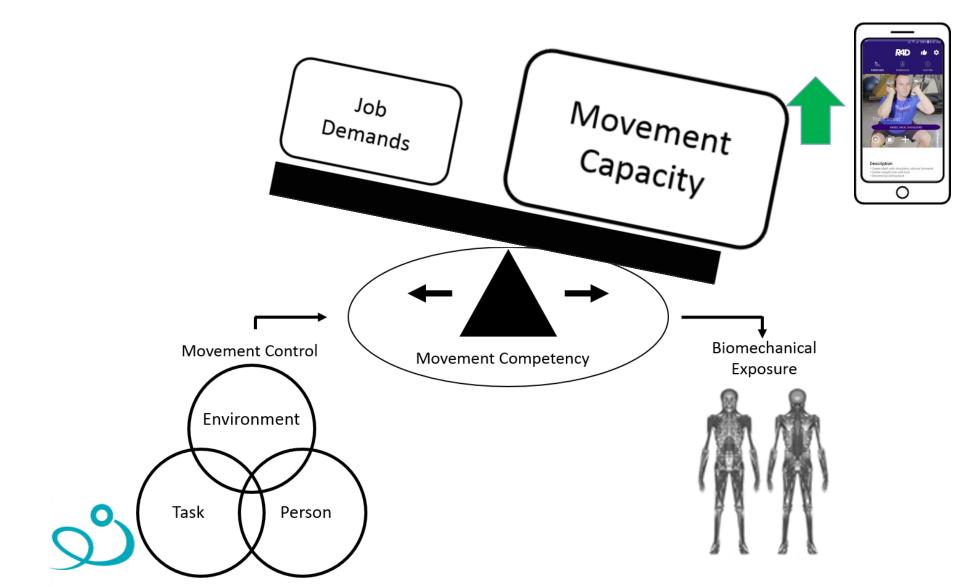








Tip the scale in favour of MSD Prevention



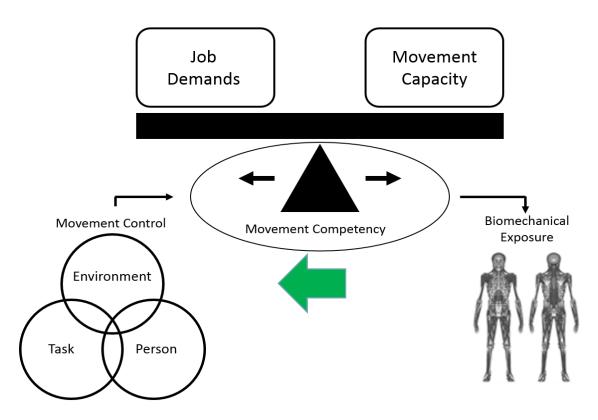


http://ottawacitizen.com/news/local-news/eleven-eastern-ontario-paramedics-to-be-honoured-for-bravery

Why does movement competency matter?

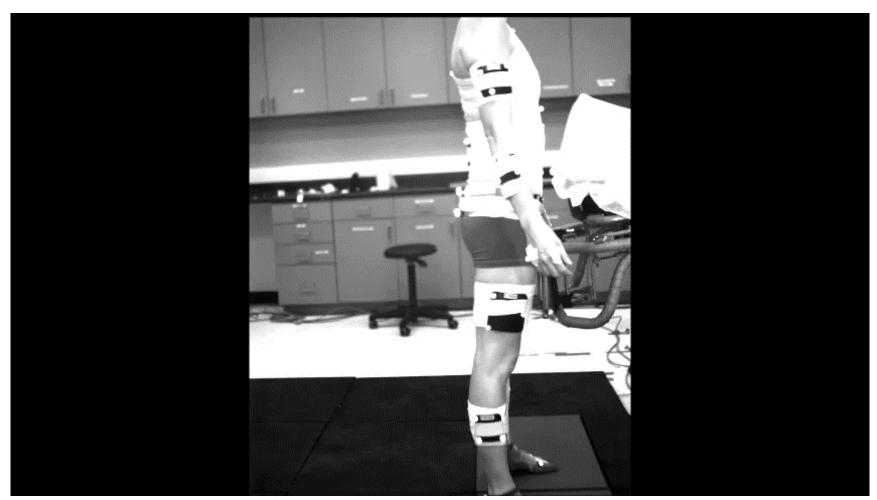
Moving well can help leverage the body's capacity and reduce

exposures



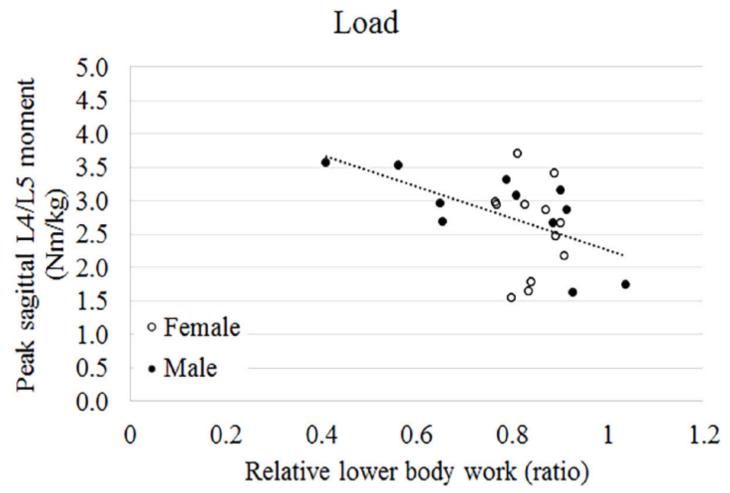


Biomechanics of paramedic lifting tasks



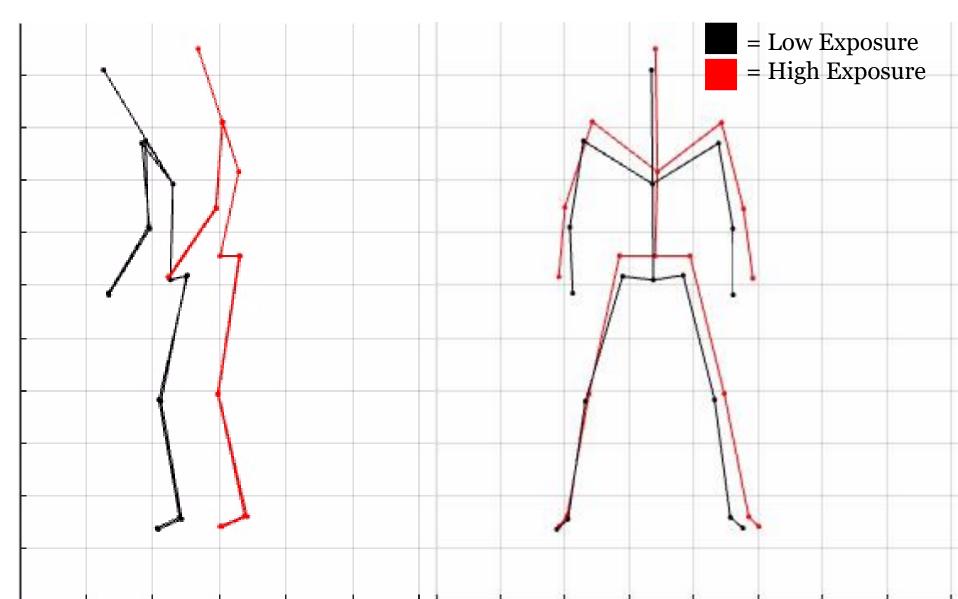


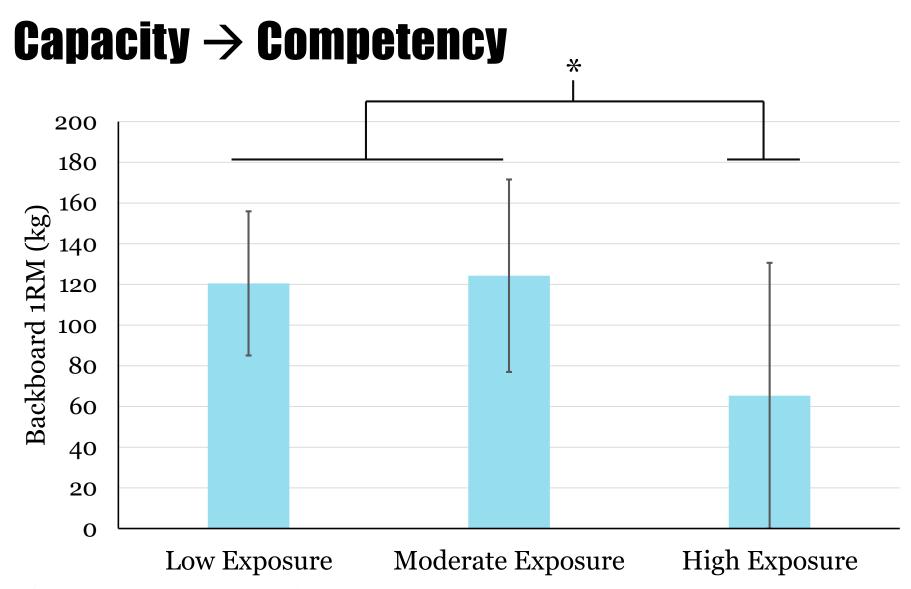
Importance of Lifting with the Lower Body





Identifying Low Exposure Whole-Body Movement Strategy







Armstrong & Fischer (in press). Human Movement Science.

specific component

offer *realistic* and sufficient *dose* of learning opportunities learn to combine *ergonomic* and *movement* strategies





Carnegie et al. data analyses in progress



Emphasizing Key Features: Straight (normal low back curve)

Key Feature: Straight back



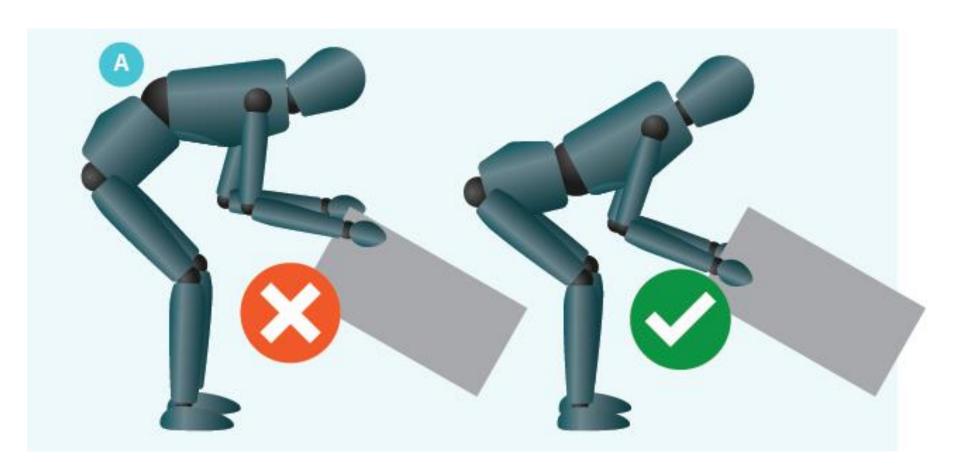






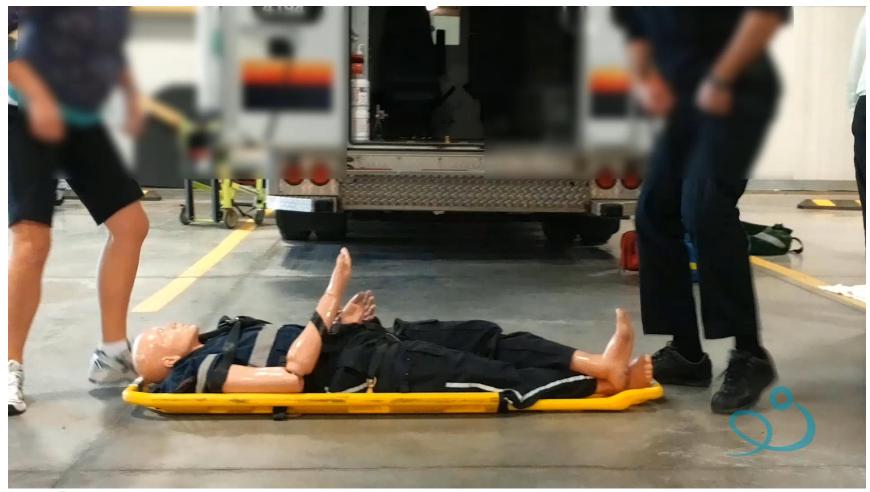


Avoid repetitive rounding, bending and twisting of the low back



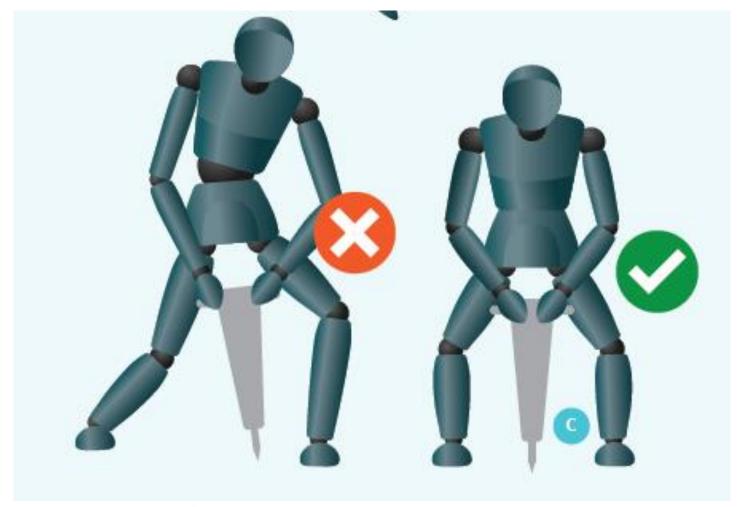


Emphasizing Key Features: Mid-foot (bodyweight over mid-foot)





Centre bodyweight over the feet





Emphasizing Key Features: Down (shoulders away from ears)



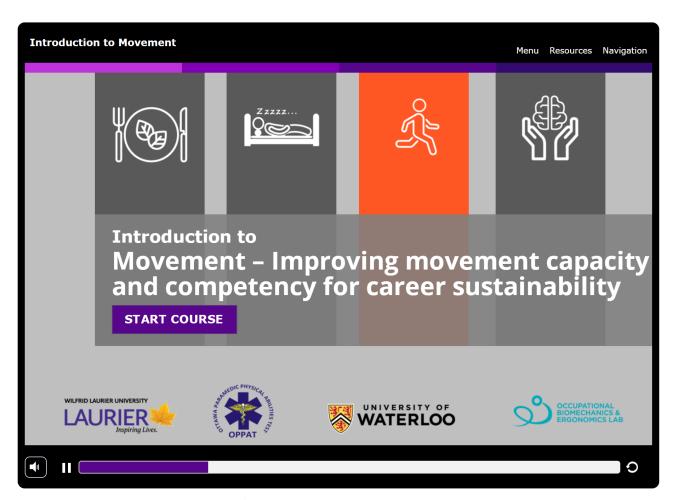


Avoid shrugging or forward rounding of the shoulders





More resources

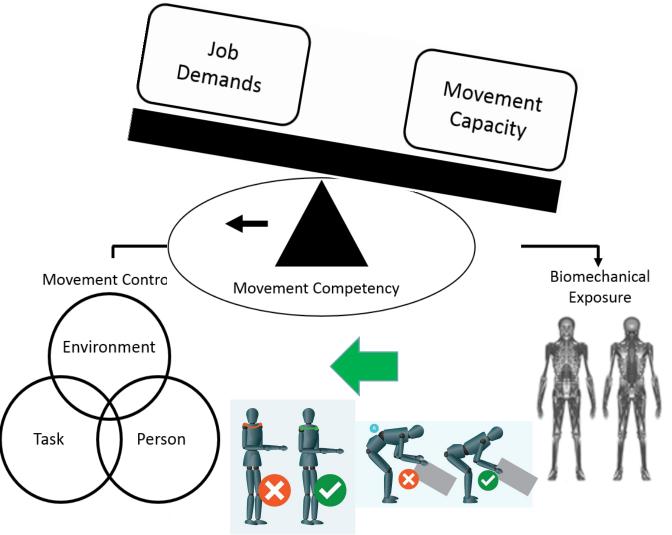








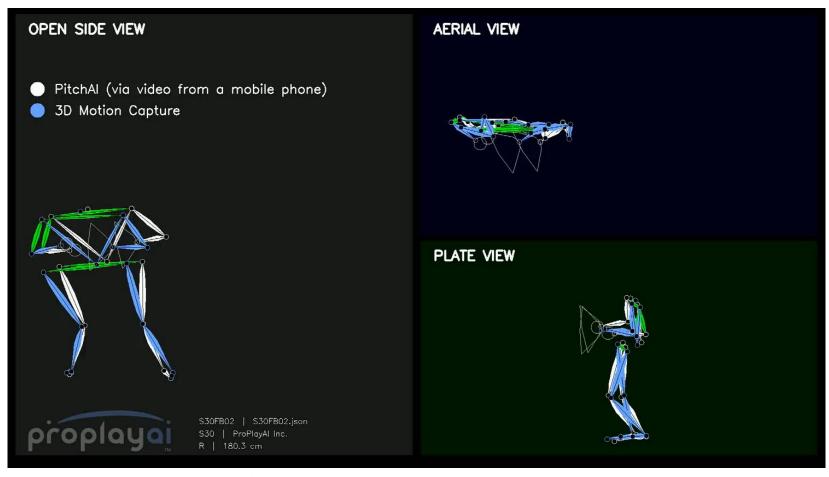
Tip the scale in favour of MSD Prevention



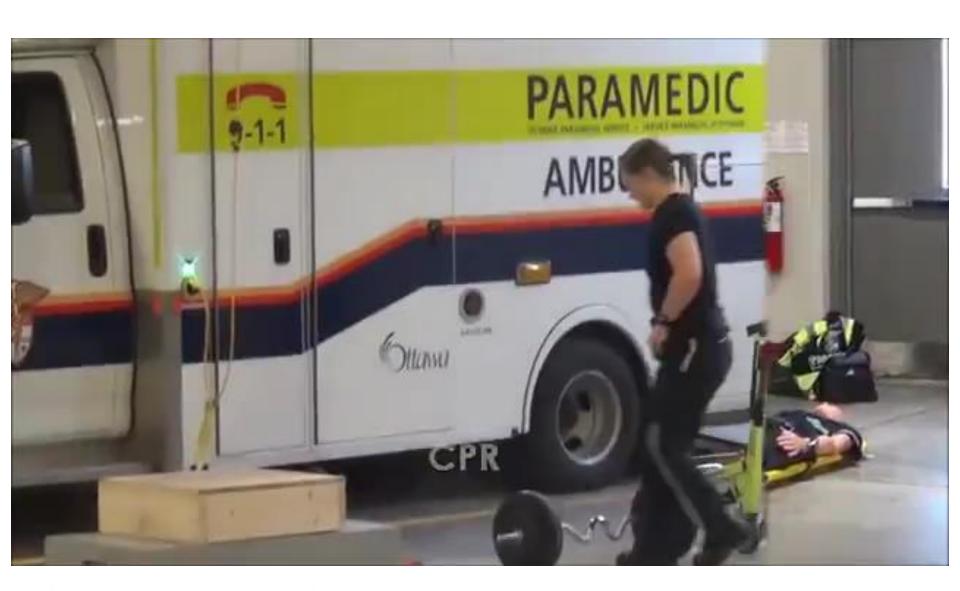




What's next: Real-time biomechanics analysis













What's next: Motor learning-based approach to coaching?

"...some lifters likely define a motor control strategy that considers minimizing biomechanical exposure in addition to completing the lift demands."



Summary – Tip the scale in favour of MSD prevention!

 Follow the hierarchy of controls to reduce demands as possible

 Increasing physical capacity can increase performance in paramedic work

 Focus on and reinforce key movement features to promote improved movement competency











































Paramedic Association of Canada Association des Paramédics du Canada



ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF PARAMEDIC CHIEFS











Centre of Research
Expertise for the
Prevention of
Musculoskeletal Disorders





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Lab Website: https://uwaterloo.ca/obel







Free Resource available at https://uwaterloo.ca/CRE-MSD

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Free Resources at https://www.pshsa.ca/

