Manual Handling

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Learning objectives

- Identify hazardous manual handling tasks
- Implement strategies to reduce the risk of injury
- Demonstrate knowledge of safe manual handling practices





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Manual Handling

Using your body to exert force to handle, support or restrain any object

- Not limited to heavy objects
- 1 in 3 injuries to Australian workers manual handling injuries
- Inexperienced workers at the greatest risk











Legal duties

Employer – make your workplace safe

Employee – take care of their own health and safety and others affected by your work

Remember... employees expertise can make a significant contribution to workplace safety











Hazardous Manual Handling

Involves:-

- Force repetitive, sustained, high
- Awkward postures or movements
- Exposure to sustained vibration
- Handling of live people/animals
- Handling of unstable loads











Health risks

Headaches, eye strain

Fatigue, anxiety, sleep disturbances

Muscular-skeletal disorders

- sprain/strain muscles, ligaments, tendons
- Back injures
- Joint and bone injuries
- Nerve injuries or compression
- Hernias







Work safely in the office environment

Reduce or eliminate risk

- Set up your equipment
- Arrange your work station
- Manage your office environment
- Structure your work tasks and breaks











Setting up your equipment

BACKREST

- Fit curve into lower back
- Slight backward tilt

CHAIR

- Thighs horizontal
- Feet resting on floor
- Work at elbow height
- Hands/wrists at same height as space bar on keyboard
- Shoulders relaxed
- Armrests not recommended



DESK

- Set chair height first
- Adjust desk height so work at elbow level
- Desk too high? Raise chair height/footrest
- Desk too low? Raise desk height/different desk













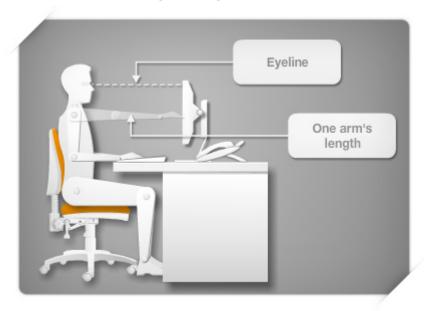
Setting up your equipment

SCREEN

- Pos'n screen side on to window
- Anti glare screen
- Slight tilt forward
- Adjust color/brightness/contrast

KEYBOARD

- As close to front edge of desk as comfortable
- Keep flat
- Avoid wrist/forearm rest
- move to side when not in use



MOUSE

- Position beside keyboard on preferred side
- Keep your wrist flat
- Avoid holding mouse when not in use





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Setting up your equipment

Identify the risks







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Arrange workstation and office environment...breaks!

- Tidy your workstation
- Keep useful items close
- Document holders
- Telephones
- Avoid straining, reaching and twisting
- Storage

- Noise
- Lighting
- Temperature
- Housekeeping
- Structured tasks and breaks to reduce mental stress, stretch and relax















Work safely in the clinical & support services environment

- 1. Avoid hazardous manual handling
- 2. Assess the risk of injury
- 3. Reduce the risk of injury
- 4. Ensure correct technique for lifting and push/pull activities
- 5. Keep fit, strong, flexible stretch!









Identify the risk -> Action to reduce the risk of injury



RISK

- Cluttered work space
- Poor posture

ACTION

- Improve workplace layout
- Adjust bench height















Identify the risk -> Action to reduce the risk of injury



RISK

- Lifting heavy weight away from body
- Twisting of back
- Poor balance

ACTION

- Keep load close to body
- Well balanced position
- Correct body alignment







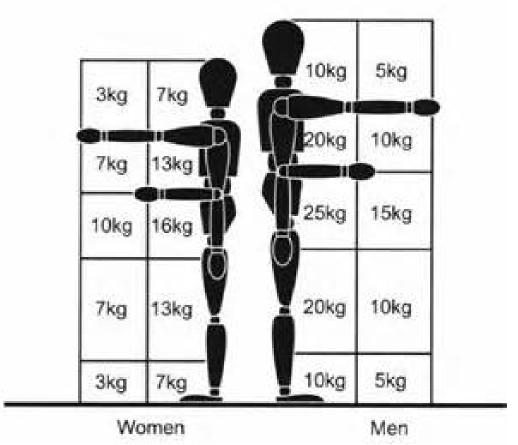








Guideline weights for lifting and lowering



Weights are reduced if: Handling with arms extended Handling at low or high levels



Integrity



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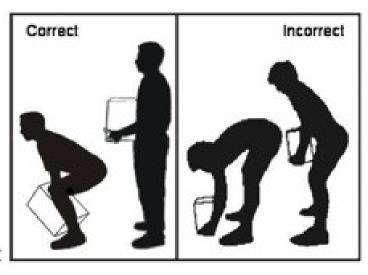
Technique for lifting

Manual Handling of Materials: Low-Back Injuries - Prevention and Recovery (continued)

Tips for a Healthy Back

Lifting

- Test weight
- Plan route
- Wide stance
- Bend knees
- Get close
- Best hold
- Stable position
- Tighten stomach
- Use legs
- Keep back straight
- Lift smoothly



Avoid or minimize:

- Bending and twisting
- Reaching out with weight



Integrity











Identify the risk -> Action to reduce the risk of injury



- **RISK**
- Poor posture
- Heavy unstable load

- **ACTION**
- Use mechanical aids
- Reduce size/weight of object
- Correct lifting technique















Manual Handling

• If you lift loads that are too heavy or awkward without using appropriate lifting aids or techniques,

you are going to get hurt.



Unit 1001K





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Community





Culture

O'Shea No Lift tips

- ABLE TO ASSSIT VS NOT ABLE TO ASSIST
- Able to Assist = able to:
 - Move body on the bed
 - Maintain own balance
 - No history of unexpected falls
 - comprehend and co-operate
- Know your equipment ie. weight limits, are slings and harnesses in good repair











Identify the risk -> Action to reduce the risk of injury



RISK

- Pulling load
- Poor posture twisting of back

ACTION

- Safer to push than pull load
- Handle height between shoulder and waist
- Correct posture















Look after your body

- Keep fit, strong and flexible
- Stretch





Integrity



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Resources

- Manager
- Supervisor ie. Clinical Teacher, preceptor
- OH& S representative/No lift trainer
- Refer to documentation or instructions
- Training
- Worksafe Victoria Website













Assessment

- www.eghs.net.au > education > student orientation pre-requisites > manual handling > complete Manual Handling Quiz
- Bring copy of completed manual handling quiz to East Grampians Health Service student orientation









