



Status of Musculoskeletal Disorders among Female Students: A cross sectional study from Izeh, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article Type Original Research

Authors

Samaneh Norouzi¹, *Phd candidate*
Sedigheh Sadat Tavafian^{2*}, *Phd*
Sedigheh Kahrizi³, *Phd*

How to cite this article

Norouzi S, Tavafian SS, Kahrizi S. Status of Musculoskeletal Disorders among Female Students: A cross sectional study from Izeh, Iran. International Journal of Musculoskeletal Pain Prevention. 2019; 4(1): 132-136.

¹Department of Health education and Health promotion, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat, Modares University.

²Department of Health Education and Health Promotion, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

³Department of Physical therapy, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

* Correspondence

Address: Tehran, Jalal Al Ahmad, Nasr Bridge
P.O. Box: 14115-111
Phone: +98(21) 82884547
Fax: +98 (21) 82884555

Article History

Received: April 4, 2019

Accepted: May 22, 2019

ePublished: July 30, 2019

ABSTRACT

Aims: One of unhealthy behaviours that can be leading to musculoskeletal pain and discomfort in students is keeping inappropriate posture of the vertebra column, posture of sitting on bench or behind computer, and also improper carrying of backpacks. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the status of musculoskeletal pains and disorders of female students in the schools of Izeh, Ahvaz, Iran.

Method and Instruments : In this descriptive-analytical study, 146 female students from two schools at this city were selected through simple random sampling. In order to evaluate musculoskeletal discomforts and pains, a Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire (NMQ) was used and a also body map was used to determine the location of pain. Data analysis was performed, using SPSS software.

Findings: totally, 146 female students were examined. According the results, the majority of the students felt pain in their back (27.40%) and shoulder (26.03%) respectively. However, least rate of feeling torment was related with elbow (5.48%).

Conclusion: Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSD) are clearly seen in female students . This study recommended doing more studies regarding the causes of these disorders . Furthermore, designing appropriate clinical/ educational intervention regarding keeping right posture of vertebra column is guaranteed.

Keywords: Musculoskeletal Diseases, vertebra Column, Posture ,Student

Introduction

Among organized and formal institutions, schools are the most important one, which can promote the physical and mental health of children by providing a suitable environment ^[1]. Schools have profound and lasting impact on pupils in a cascade of ways, such as body, mind, and emotion, It has been argued that if this environment is not properly organized, it causes problems both in childhood and adulthood ^[2, 3]. One of these problems can be musculoskeletal pain and discomfort in students due to inappropriate position of the body, sitting posture on bench or behind computer, and inappropriate carrying of rucksack ^[2]. Students' sitting position on bench takes a lot of time and thus if this condition is inappropriate due to lack of awareness, many problems,

including pressure on the muscles and the spine, should be expected ^[4]. While, occurrence of musculoskeletal problems could be associated with sitting posture and also can be seen at any age, this issue is more important in vulnerable groups such as child and adolescent and serious problems in adulthood. There are many studies conducted on the complications resulted from body's poor postures, such as poor sitting posture and misuse of the ergonomics principles. In 2008, a study in Europe showed that more than 50 percent of students had musculoskeletal pain and discomfort ^[5]. In another study in Columbia, post-scapular musculoskeletal discomfort was the second most common problem in students. A comparative study that was conducted in Tehran, Iran in 2010, drawing a conclusion

that the most musculoskeletal disorders were diagnosed within the bear, neck and midsection as 37.9%, 28.5% and 17.4% separately [6]. A point by point investigation in 2014 has been done in Iran, found the foremost common skeletal clutter within the bear zone approximately 81.7% and 85.4% showed deviation of the spine [7]. Previous study that was conducted on 1446 schoolchildren between 11 and 14, back torment was detailed 24 percent back disorders within the past month [8].

The other study showed 10 to 20 percent of schoolchildren reported musculoskeletal pain [9]. Moreover, another evidence cleared that the most noteworthy sum of musculoskeletal clutters were 5.37% in bear, 28.5% within the neck and 17.5% within the lower back [10]. Giving the importance of musculoskeletal disorders among schoolchildren and limited studies regarding this issue in different provinces of Iran, This study investigated the status of this health problem in Izeh a souther city of Iran.

Method and Instruments

Study design and eligibility: This cross sectional descriptive-analytical study was conducted on 146 female students at two school of izeh in 2018. The inclusion criteria of the study included studying in school of izeh and, being volunteer. However, if the students were not able to fill the questionnaires were excluded from the study.

Sampling: The statistical population of this study was selected through simple random sampling.

Instrument: To decide the area of musculoskeletal distress and torments within the subjects, body outline and Nordic musculoskeletal framework survey, were utilized [11]. The Nordic survey comprises of two parts: the primary portion comprises

of statistic questions, and the moment portion contains questions almost deciding the complications and distresses of body, in which the respondents ought to decide in which portion of the 9 parts of their body (neck, bear, elbow, arm, back, lumbar locale, thigh, knee and feet) have had torment or inconvenience over the past year [12].

Procedure: At first, the reason of the study was clarified to all the participants, but the participants were too guaranteed that their individual data would remain confidential; at that point, they were given the consent form to be signed and also the survey containing statistic data, as well as data on musculoskeletal disorders.

Analysis: At the conclusion, the collected data from 146 students were analyzed through using SPSS 22.

Findings

In this study, 146 students were examined. All the members were female. The foremost subjects were between the ages of $15/95 \pm 0/81$ and $16/15 \pm 0/88$. According to Table 1, 55% have no movement outside of their school hours 68% of the students were doing exercises.

According to Table 2, the highest percentage of feeling pain for those who participated in this study was pain in the back and shoulder as 27.40% and 26.03% respectively, as well as the least rate of feeling torment in arms.

Discussion

The aim of this study was to assess the status of musculoskeletal torments and clutters among female students of Izeh city. Deciding the predominance and design of musculoskeletal disarranges and torment is the primary step within the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of these disorders. In this study, the foremost complaints about pain and inconvenience was about neck and lower back. A few studies have been

performed within the field of musculoskeletal disorders in students of diverse ages in Iran and other nations. Previous study detailed a prevalence of 4.1% for scoliosis in students of Rio de Fantastic, Brazil [13]. According to Bueno and et al, the prevalence of kyphosis, lordosis, and scoliosis in Portuguese children was 16.6%, 27.9%,

and 33.2%, separately. They also appeared that lordosis was more prevalent at ages 8 to 12 years old and scoliosis was more predominant in boys than young ladies [14,15]. It has been argued that inactivity status of back and neck can be resulted in circumstance un healthy sitting un healthy is one of the causes musculoskeletal disorders.

Table1. Demographic characteristics of the studied students.

variable		N	%	P- value (Independent T)
Residency	City	140	96	1
	Village	6	4	
Father's Education	Under the diploma	53	53	0.191
	diploma	60	38	
	Super-diploma and higher	33	8	
Mother's Education	Under the diploma	60	45	0.121
	diploma	58	41	
	Super-diploma and higher	28	14	
Father's Job	Employee	36	21	0.936
	manual worker	29	27	
	Free	67	42	
	Retired	10	7	
	Unemployed	4	3	
Mother's Job	housewife	117	84	0.284
	Employed	29	16	
Economic situation	Good	64	48	0.658
	medium	77	47	
	Bad	5	5	
Sports Activities	I have	91	68	0.126
	I do not have	55	32	
Out-of-School Activities	I have	63	45	0.290
	I do not have	83	55	
Type of Activity	I do not have	46	29	1
	Permanent sitting	6	8	
	Standing standing	6	4	
	Standing and sitting together	88	41	

Table2. Different disorders in different parts of studied students' bodies.

	Number	Outbreak								
		neck	Shoulder	Elbow	Wrist	Upper Back	Back	Hips and Thighs	Knee	Ankle
Tenth	86	1%	3%	0%	0%	3%	5%	0%	0%	1%
Eleventh	50	54%	56%	0%	36%	18%	64%	16%	20%	22%
Twelfth	10	60%	73%	23%	41%	21%	72%	27%	35%	37%
Total	146	23.29%	26.03%	5.48%	19.18%	7.53%	27.40%	12.33%	13.70%	14.38%

Conclusion

Considering the discoveries of this study and comparing it with other investigates, it is suggested that students matured between 10 and 15 years old should be consideration, and for musculoskeletal disorders, its complications and avoidance ways should be completely educated.

Acknowledgments: This research is part of the dissertation of a Master of Science in Health Education and Health Promotion department and Department of Physical therapy and the authors hereby announce their gratitude and appreciation to all those who contribute to the research.

Conflict of interests: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Authors contribution: N S, was primary researcher author/ Methodologist/ Assistant in statistical analyst and discussion section (50%)
SST supervised all sections of the study. (30%)
SK was advisor of the study. All authors read the manuscript and approved it. (20%).

Ethical permission: This study approved by ethics committee of tarbiat Modares University with ID number IR.TMU.REC.1396.663.

Funding

This consider supported by Tarbiat Modares University (TMU)

References

1. Hong Y, Cheung C.-K. Electromyographic responses of back muscles during load carriage walking in children. in ISBS-Conference Proceedings Archive.2002;1(1):161-162.
2. Rezaei J, Babakhani F. The effects of unilateral backpack carrying on postural changes and gait pattern in rural children during treadmill walking. J Modern Rehabil. 2016; 9(1) :161-170.
3. Nylund T, Mattila VM, Salmi T, Pihlajamäki HK, Mäkelä JP. Recovery of brachial plexus lesions resulting from heavy backpack use: a follow-up case series. BMC Musculoskelet Disord. 2011; 24(12):62-68.
4. Heidarimoghadam R, Motamedzade M, Roshanaei G, Ahmadi R. Match between school furniture dimensions and children's anthropometric dimentions in male elementary schools. . J Ergon. 2014; 2 (1) :9-18.
5. Mirzaei R, Ansari H ,Khomri A and Afrouz M. Relationship between ergonomic and environmental conditions of classrooms with pain sensation in students. Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences: Winter 2009;13(4): 36-41.
6. Desouzart G, Gagulic S. Analysis of Postural Changes in 2nd Cycle Students of Elementary School. J Spine, 2017;6(357): 2-7.
7. Zakeri Y, Baraz SH, Gheybizadeh M, Bijavzadeh D, Latifi S. Prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders in primary school students in Abadan-Iran .Int J Pediatr. 2016; 4(1): 1215-1223.
8. Watson KD, Papageorgiou AC, Jones GT, Taylor S, Symmons DP, Silman AJ, et al. Low back pain in schoolchildren: occurrence and characteristics. Pain 2002; 97(1-2): 87-92.
9. Goodman JE, McGrath PJ. The epidemiology of pain in children and adolescents: a review. Pain 1991; 46: 247-64.
10. Shamsoddini A, Hollisaz M, Sobhani V, Khatibi E, Amanellahi A. The Frequency of Musculoskeletal Disorders in Students of Tehran, Tehran, Iran. Qom Univ Med Sci J. 2012; 6 (2) :31-36.
11. Viry P, Creveuil C, Marcelli C. Nonspecific back pain in children, a search for associated factors

[Downloaded from ijmp.modares.ac.ir on 2025-05-12]
[DOR: 20.1001.1.24765279.2019.4.1.2.0]
[DOI: 10.52547/ijmp.4.1.132]

- in 14-yearold schoolchildren. *Rev Rhum Engl Ed.* 1999;66(7-9):381-8.
12. Ozgoli G, Bathaiee A, Alavi Majd H, Mirmohamadali M. Musculoskeletal symptoms assessment among midwives, Hamedan, 2002. *Iran Occup Health J.* 2006;3(1-2):37-42.
 13. Nery LS, Halpern R, Nery PC, Nehme KP, Stein AT, Prevalence of scoliosis among school students in a town in southern Brazil, *Sao Paulo Med J.* 2010;128(2):69-73.
 14. Rita de Cássia de S. Bueno I, Ricardo Rodrigo R, Postural deviations of students in Southern Brazil. *Rev paul pediatr*, 201;31(2): 237-42.
 15. ALI Gias M, Tavafian SS, Niknami SH, Delshad MH. Educational and Psychological Intervention with Nurse's Chronic Low Back Pain Intensity in Iran: A Randomized Clinical Trial. *Sari Musculoskeletal Disorders Conference*, 2016;1(1): 102-3.