

# OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS DUE TO ERGONOMIC FACTORS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY WORKERS

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Adapting tasks, work stations, tools and equipment to fit the worker can help reduce physical stress on a worker's body and eliminate many potentially serious, disabling work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSD). Recognizing ergonomic risk factors in the workplace is an essential first step in correcting hazards and improving worker protection. This study aimed to investigate the occupational illness due to ergonomic factors in textile industry workers.

**Subjects and Method:** This was systematic review. Articles were collected from Pubmed, Science Direct, Garuda, and Google Scholar databases, and grey literature. All studies that reported prevalence of MSDs and ergonomic risk factors in the textile industry were collected for this study. 45 studies were identified and 17 studies reported that occupational illness was associated with ergonomic posture factors.

**Results:** Prevalence of MSDs in the textile industry workers was 46.43-81.0%. High cases were occurred in neck, shoulder, upper extremity, and upper and lower back. MSD was highly experienced by male, aged >35 years, and tenure 6-10 years. Work attitude (61.63%) and work station (30.67%) were expected to cause MSDs. Nordic Body Map (NBM) is used to measure MSDs complaints. Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA) is often used to measure work attitude.

**Conclusion:** Textile industry workers are at high risk to experience musculoskeletal disorders.

**Keywords:** occupational illness, ergonomic posture, manufacture workers, musculoskeletal disorders

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