Occupational-related back pain among Jordanian Nurses: a descriptive study

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Abstract

Background: Back pain is the leading cause of disability, decreased physical performance at work and absenteeism. Activities leading to the occurrence of back pain include patient transfer, and long standing hours.

Aims: This study aimed to explore the prevalence and determine the activities responsible for the presence of back pain among Jordanian nurses.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on a convenience sample of 150 nurses from two governmental hospitals in Jordan. A self-report questionnaire was developed by Stubbs et al. 1983, Harber et al. 1987.A descriptive methods using mean, slandered deviations, and percentages was used, in addition to chi square tests.

Results: Baseline findings indicated that 76.7% of nurses suffered back pain during their work. Among nurses with back pain, only 21.3% reported it to administration. The highest percentage (36%) of back pain was among critical care nurses. Further, the static factors contributed less commonly to back pain compared with the dynamic factors. Nearly half the participants (48.1%) with back pain reported taking days off more frequently.

Conclusion: Jordanian nurses demonstrated one of the highest frequencies of back pain compared with other studies. Focus should be placed on education programs about the appropriate body mechanics.

Key words: Back Pain frequency, dynamic factors, static factors, Jordan.