

Level of Disability among Teachers of Superior University Lahore with Neck and/or Shoulder Pain

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Abstract: *In developed or developing countries the most common health issue is musculoskeletal disorder. Neck and/or shoulder pain in working population such as in Teachers is increasing day by day. The objective of this study is to determine the level of disability among the teachers of Superior University Lahore with neck and/or shoulder pain. A descriptive cross sectional study comprises of 98 teachers of superior university with neck and/or shoulder pain. This study results that neck pain is more common in teachers of superior university Lahore than shoulder pain and there is moderate disability due to neck pain and mild disability due to shoulder pain.*

Keywords: Disability, Musculoskeletal disorders, Neck pain, Shoulder pain, Teachers

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

In developed or developing countries the most common health issue is musculoskeletal disorder. Neck and/or shoulder pain in working population such as in Teachers is increasing day by day. Incidence of shoulder pain is 73.4% and neck pain is 68.9%. Factors responsible for it is increasing age, gender, working duration, and poor or improper posture[1]. Shoulder pain or neck pain is very common in our population. In 48.7% of school teachers responsible for shoulder pain in teacher's on the other hand low back pain also occur in teachers about 40%-70%. Upper extremity is more painful in teachers because of excessive load and stress. These factors include static posture, hypertension, excessive loading, computer use, stress and psychological issues[2]. Neck and Shoulder pain increasing day by day in teachers that result in occupational, mental and physical disability under the age of 45 or more the musculoskeletal disorder results in occupational and psychological impairment. It was found that severe neck pain or shoulder pain result in loss of activities such as loss in picking or grasping objects and loss of ADL and IADL's. Daily heavy duty, work or lifting cause neck and/or shoulder pain[3]. Neck pain or shoulder pain results discomfort and anxiety that leads to increased number of leaves of teachers from their working places. Although it was clear that working population is more prone to have neck pain, frequency between them was not static and ranged between 23.7% and 95.1%. Musculoskeletal pain start from minor aches, discomfort, vertigo and then lead to serious condition if not treated at time. In severe cases recovery from musculoskeletal pain and trauma is incomplete [4]. Deep cervical flexors muscles are important muscles of neck and head these muscles provide stability and protection to neck any disturbance, injury, trauma to these muscles result in neck and shoulder disability. Neck pain is not only a problem for older peoples but now it become a problem for youngster.

Prolonged neck flexion may result in increase forces or compression on cervical spine that affect the bones or nerves of spine and causes discomfort and disturb the daily routine of teaching[5]. Musculoskeletal pain decrease the rate of work, job duration and result in early retirement. Musculoskeletal pain depend upon a type of job what you are doing, due to heavy duty or excessive work of teaching leads to stress which effect the mental health of teachers. Teachers mostly use head down posture during checking or studying the papers. Teachers participate in extracurricular activities as well. Neck and shoulder pain in teachers may be caused by poor knowledge about posture[6]. Poor posture leads to stress which will affect performance of teaching[4]. This research has not been conducted before. All the previous studies include musculoskeletal problems other than shoulder and neck pain in university teachers. Previous studies investigated the frequency of musculoskeletal disorders among school teachers but I am going to study level of disability among teachers of superior university Lahore with neck and/or shoulder pain. The reason of study to analyze the level of disability in Superior university teachers with neck and/or shoulder pain. Superior university teachers are only focused in this study.

1.2. Objective

The objective of this study is to determine the level of disability among Teachers of Superior University Lahore with Neck and/or Shoulder pain.

1.3. Rationale

This study will help to decrease the level of disability among teachers of superior university Lahore, with neck and/or shoulder pain by addressing the key issues present in posture. It will improve the quality of life among teachers of Superior University Lahore.

1.4. Operational definition

1.4.1. Neck disability index

A self reporting questionnaire used to assess the patients with neck pain and how neck pain affects its daily activities.

Volume 5 Issue 6, June 2016

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Its test retest reliability is 0.94-0.98, internal consistency is 0.90-0.96, and validity is 0.64-0.8[7].

1.4.2. Shoulder pain and disability index

A shoulder pain and disability index is used to measure the disability and pain associated with any kind of pathology of shoulder. Its tests retest reliability is 0.63-0.65 and internal consistency is 0.86-0.95[8].

1.5. Material and Methods

1.5.1. Study Design

This study was descriptive (cross sectional study).

1.5.2. Duration

This study was completed in estimated period of 3 months after the approval from ANMC research committee.

1.5.3. Setting

The study was conducted in Superior University Lahore

1.5.4. Sample Size

The Sample size of this research was be 98 .The sample size was calculated by the software Rao-soft sample size calculator. 5% margin of error with a 95% confidence level was used to calculate the sample size. 85% response rate will be expected.

According to following formula

$$x = Z (c/100) 2r (100-r)$$

$$n = N x / ((N-1)E^2 + x)$$

$$E = \text{Sqrt} [(N - n)x/n(N-1)]$$

(N)= used for population Size

(E)= for margin error

Z(c/100) =value for confidence level.

1.5.5. Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling technique

1.5.6. Sample Selection

1.5.6.1. Inclusion criteria

- Superior university Lahore.
- Male and female both teachers
- Working hours at least 6 hours daily.
- Teachers with the Age: 25-40 years

1.5.6.2. Exclusion criteria

- Any trauma, injury or surgery of neck and shoulder.
- Any other musculoskeletal deformity.
- Cardiac, thoracic surgery and systemic disease.

1.5.7. Data collection procedure

All 98 Teachers of Superior University Lahore fulfilling the inclusion criteria were selected. The data collection procedure is done by using a neck disability index questionnaire and shoulder pain and disability index. I collect data after an informed consent, (i.e.-I will tell about the aims and objectives of my study verbally to subject and I will ensure the subjects for confidentiality) from subject and by giving questionnaire to teachers of superior university Lahore, Pakistan. As this questionnaire is used to find out

the neck and shoulder pain so by this way, I collected data from teachers of Superior University Lahore.

1.5.8. Participants Rights

The ethical approval was taken by the Superior university from where the data was supposed to be collected. Informed consent was given to all participant and all data will remain confidential. There is no negative consequence of this research.

2. Results

Table 1: Frequency distribution of Gender

	Frequency	%age
Male	56	57.1
Female	42	42.9

The majority of teachers were males (57.1%).

Table 2: Frequency distribution of Age

Age	Frequency	%age
25-30	59	60.2
31-35	38	38.8
36-40	1	1.0

It was reported maximum age of teachers participated in this study was between 25-30 years and minimum age was between 36-40 years.

Table 3: Frequency distribution of teaching experience, working hours, sitting hours, standing hours and computer use

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean±SD
Teaching experience	1	9	3.91±2.0
Working hours	6	12	8.08±0.87
Sitting hours	1	7	3.76±1.16
Standing hours	1	10	3.83±1.34
Computer use	1	6	2.46±1.12

Table 4: Descriptive statistics of Neck disability index

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean±SD
SCORE NDI	4	32	20.79±4.37

Its mean was 20.79 and this shows moderate neck disability in teachers of superior university Lahore

Table 5: Descriptive statistics of pain and disability scale score

	Mean±SD	Minimum	Maximum
Pain scale score	20.96±6.91	2	36.00
Disability scale score	14.0±5.0	3	28

*SD= standard deviation

Total Mean score for pain scale was 20.96(SD=6.91) Minimum score was 2 and Maximum score was 36.00. Total Mean for disability scale score was 14.0 (SD=5.0) Minimum score was 3 and Maximum score was 28.

Table 6: Descriptive statistics of SPADI score

	Mean±SD	Minimum	Maximum
Total SPADI score	16.68±5.03	5	28

*SD= standard deviation

Total Mean score for shoulder pain and disability index (SPADI) was 16.68 (SD=5.03) Maximum value was 28 and Minimum value was 5.

Table 7: Descriptive statistics for responses of individual items of pain scale

	Mean±SD
At its worst?	2.08±.85
When lying on the involved side?	2.08±.87
Reaching for something on a high shelf?	2.23±.87
Touching the back of your neck?	2.07±.84
Pushing with the involved arm?	2.01±.83

*SD= standard deviation

On individual items of pain scale the highest rated item in severity was “reaching for something on a high shelf” (Mean±SD=2.23±.87) followed by “when lying on the involved side” (Mean±SD=2.08±.87).

3. Conclusion

This study concludes that the teachers of superior university Lahore experienced moderate level of disability because of neck pain and mild level of disability due to shoulder pain. . This study shows that neck and shoulder pain may cause disability and affect the lifestyle of teachers.

4. Discussion

This research was done for evaluating the level of disability among teachers of superior university Lahore with neck and/or shoulder pain.

In one research most of the teachers have more than 5 years teaching experience. The result showed that many health issues related to teachers .This study arouse awareness in community that stress is not only common in teachers many other health issues were common in teachers like musculoskeletal pain.[6]

In previous study it was concluded that neck and shoulder pain is less in males than female. This study identifies that neck and/or shoulder pain was more prevalent than low back pain in different school teachers of china. Many strategies are requires to solve this problem in teachers. [1]

In another study it was concluded that number of teaching year is main important risk factor of musculoskeletal pain and incidence of musculoskeletal pain in female teachers of secondary school is high because of age factor, type of teaching, excessive weight.[4]

A longitudinal study reported that neck and shoulder pain is more common in secondary or primary school teachers. A number of limitations were found in this study. This study has no restriction on age, working hours and experience. This study include nursery , primary, secondary school teachers and teachers having mentally and physically retarded children. [9]

A cross sectional survey was done in teachers of Turkey. In this study coping strategies were assessed by teachers. Poor posture, prolonged standing and age were the most important risk factors. In many teachers neck and/or shoulder pain is severe enough that they were need pain killers and teachers were also absent from their work.[3]

A systematic review study reported that there were a relationship between poor posture and neck pain. This study only emphasis the risk factors of neck pain mostly poor or impaired posture leading to neck pain.[10]

The results of this study were based on teachers of superior university Lahore. The study was based on self administrated questionnaire so most of times the teachers may have given answer to please the researcher. And teachers were having shortage of time so they filled the questionnaire in hurry.Hence, neck and/or shoulder pain does affect teacher’s life in a negative way and had reduced their interest in communicating and deliver lectures to students and being punctuate for university. Health programs are necessary for their motivation and cooperation of the doctor is recommended.

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