Table 3. Prevalence (%) of Soreness, Proportion (%) of Limitation of Motion among Cases, and Standard Errors (SE) in Health-care Workers by Job Category and Body Part

Body Part	Doctors			Nursing Staff		
	Cases	Prevalence (SE)	Limitation of motion (SE)	Cases	Prevalence (SE)	Limitation of motion (SE)
Neck	78	35.8 (3.3)	5 (6.4)	161	32.2 (2.1)	8 (5.0)
Shoulder	64	29.4 (3.1)	3 (4.4)	183	36.6 (2.2)	11 (6.0)
Upper back	30	13.8 (2.3)	2 (6.7)	78	15.6 (1.6)	3 (3.8)
Elbow	4	1.8 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	15	3.0 (0.8)	1 (6.7)
Lower back	76	34.9 (3.2)	9 (11.8)	241	48.2 (2.2)	12 (5.0)
Wrist	18	8.3 (1.9)	1 (5.5)	77	15.4 (1.6)	14 (18.2)
Hand	8	3.7 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	33	6.6 (1.1)	4 (12.1)
Hip	18	8.3 (1.9)	1 (5.6)	33	6.6 (1.1)	2 (6.1)
Upper leg	15	6.9 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	99	19.8 (1.8)	5 (5.1)
Knee	14	6.4 (1.7)	1 (7.1)	57	11.4 (1.4)	4 (7.0)
Lower leg	33	15.1 (2.4)	2 (6.1)	296	59.2 (2.2)	16 (5.4)
Ankle	9	4.1 (1.4)	1 (11.1)	67	13.4 (1.5)	4 (6.0)
Other	0	0.0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2	0.4 (0.3)	0 (0.0)
Site	Medical technicians			Support staff		
Calle noncert	Cases	Prevalence (SE)	Limitation of motion (SE)	Cases	Prevalence (SE)	Limitation of motion (SE)
Neck	52	43.0 (4.5)	5 (9.6)	24	26.1 (4.6)	4 (16.7)
Shoulder	51	42.2 (4.5)	2 (3.9)	21	22.8 (4.4)	3 (14.3)
Upper back	22	18.2 (3.5)	1 (4.5)	17	18.5 (4.1)	1 (5.9)
Elbow	15	12.4 (3.0)	1 (6.7)	20	21.7 (4.3)	0 (0.0)
Lower back	55	45.5 (4.5)	8 (14.5)	20	21.7 (4.3)	0 (0.0)
Wrist	27	22.3 (3.8)	3 (11.1)	23	25.0 (4.5)	3 (13.0)
Hand	10	8.3 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	16	17.4 (4.0)	3 (18.8)
Hip	10	8.3 (2.5)	1 (10.0)	8	8.7 (3.0)	0 (0.0)
Upper leg	15	12.4 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	12	13.0 (3.5)	0 (0.0)
Knee	15	12.4 (3.0)	3 (20.0)	13	14.1 (3.7)	2 (15.4)
Lower leg	39	32.2 (4.3)	1 (2.6)	27	29.3 (4.8)	1 (3.7)
Ankle	9	7.4 (2.4)	1 (11.1)	11	12.0 (3.4)	2 (18.2)
Other	3	2.5 (1.4)	1 (33.3)	1	1.0 (1.1)	0 (0.0)

fort.

Among the 3 types of musculoskeletal discomfort studied, numbness was most frequently associated with limitation of motion (40.7%), and among all conditions, numbness of lower kness most often resulted in limitation of motion (66.7%). About 5.4% of respondents recalled stopping work at a job because of musculoskeletal complaints in their career as health-care workers. Only 774 participants gave a definite answer (yes or no) to the question on lost workdays, among whom 42 (5.4%) had lost workdays due to musculoskeletal conditions in the past year. Among

them, 32 provided an estimate of the number of lost workdays, and the average was 9.7 days. The proportion of cases reporting that their musculoskeletal complaints were work-related was 69% among doctors, 76% among nursing staff, 52% among medical technicians, and 55% among support staff (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we tried to get a complete picture of the prevalence of musculoskeletal complaints among