B31

Sundas Pervez

Advisor(s): Paul Landsbergis

Work Exposures and Musculoskeletal Symptoms among Latinx Domestic Cleaners

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Background/Significance. Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are often the result of a complex combination of individual, biomechanical, and psychosocial risk factors. Latinx domestic household cleaners have dynamic work demands, and other potential MSD risk factors. However, numerous gaps exist in current literature regarding these risk factors among Latinx domestic cleaners, especially in the United States.

Proposed Methods. Survey data were collected between June 2019 and February 2020. The final sample was 402 Latinx household cleaners from New York City and Westchester. Based on available tasks and tools data in the survey, a cleaner task-tool matrix was created of which combinations of tasks and tools were defined as "high, medium or low" biomechanical exposures for bathroom and kitchen areas. Other analyses of survey data examined associations between musculoskeletal symptoms, work psychosocial exposures, and work biomechanical exposures.

Expected Results/Conclusions. The 402 immigrant cleaners' sample consisted of 99% women, mostly from Mexico and Ecuador. 49% of domestic cleaners indicated no health insurance coverage and 85% of cleaners reported that their employers do not provide them with paid sick time. The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain that lasted more than a day within the previous three months, in at least one body area, was 62%. The prevalence of pain in specific body areas ranged from 11% (elbows) to 44% (back).
Based on analysis of the survey and the task-tool matrix, it is hypothesized that biomechanical exposures and psychosocial exposures are independent risk factors for musculoskeletal symptoms. Additionally, we hypothesize an interaction between hours worked per week and psychosocial and biomechanical work exposures leading to musculoskeletal symptoms.