Managing Worker Injuries

PART 1

New Concepts To Consider as Part of a Successful Injury Reduction Program

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Seminar Objectives

This seminar is designed to update the participant's understanding of the following topics:

- Spinal Musculoskeletal Injuries
- Impact of Obesity in Work Injury Care
- Functional Assessments "Day1 through Discharge" as part of all PT Programs
- Work Conditioning for Safe Return to Work



Musculoskeletal Disorder Facts

- Mechanical and Physiological Process
- Related to Work Intensity and Duration
- Require Periods of Weeks, Months or Years to Develop
- Poorly Localized, Non Specific and Episodic
- Often Unreported
- Multiple Work and Personal Causes



Ergonomic Spinal Risk Factors

- Repetition
- Awkward Posture
- Forceful Exertion-UE
- Static Posture
- Mechanical Contact Stress-UE
- Temperature
- Vibration-UE



Most Common Musculoskeletal Disorders According to Vern Putz Anderson

- Low Back Strain
- Tendonitis-UE
- Tenosynovitis-UE
- DeQuervains Disease-UE
- Trigger Finger-UE



Musculoskeletal Disorders (continued)

- Ganglionic Cyst-UE
- Epicondylitis (Medial/Lateral)-UE
- Rotator Cuff Tears-UE
- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome-UE

TODAY... we will focus on Spinal Injuries



- The lifetime prevalence of low back pain is approximately **80%**
- **31 million Americans** have low back pain at any given time
- In the United States, **low back pain is second only to the common cold** as the reason patients cite for seeking medical care.
- The estimated cost of medical care for patients with low back pain **exceeds \$8 billion annually**².

From Hoag Memorial Hospital, Newport Beach, Calif. (M.C.J., M.N.B.-Z., D.M.); Riverside MRI, Riverside, Calif. (M.C.J.); and the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland (N.O., M.T.M., J.S.R.).



Effects of MSD's...PAIN CYCLE



LOW BACK STRAINS Anatomy of the Spine and an Accurate Diagnosis

VertebraeCervical spineDiscsThoracic spineNervesThoracic spineFacet JointsLigaments

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Vertebrae and an Accurate Diagnosis





Discs and an Accurate Diagnosis

C RODENTS

Normal Intervertebral disc



CompressedI Intervertebral disc







Discs-MRI



Some research has recommended that physicians should *avoid* giving people X-rays and MRI unless the patient reports severe and persistent neurological symptoms or unresolved pain for more than 6 weeks duration.



Consider the results of a major 2015 review by Brinjikji et al: 1. Signs of disc degeneration are present in very high percentages of healthy people with no problem at all. 2. "Many imaging-based degenerative features are likely **part of normal aging and unassociated with pain."**

However: MRI Tests can be appropriate for some kinds of severe and persistent low back pain.



Nerves and an Accurate Diagnosis







Muscles and an Accurate Diagnosis



PLEASE STAND AND LET'S CHECK YOUR HAMSTRING MUSCLE FLEXIBILITY





Muscles Core muscles are the key

- 1. Rectus Abdominus and Obliques
- 2. Transverse Abdominus -*Increases Intra-Abdominal Pressure to Support the Spine*
- 3. Erector Spinae-8 muscles Run up & Down the Spine
- 4. 5. Quadratus Lumborum Stabilizes the lower spine





Ligaments and Diagnosis





Treatment Goals

- Decrease Inflammation
- Promote Healing
- Increase Strength, Endurance, Flexibility (to prevent this injury from ever occurring again)



Rehab Treatment Techniques

- Moist Heat vs. Ice
- Proper Rest Positions-Day 1
- Mobilization Techniques
- Soft Tissue Massage
- Electrical Stimulation
- Ultrasound
- Home Exercise Program
- Body Mechanics Review
- Work Conditioning



Ergonomic Interventions to Get Faster Case Resolution





SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT... A New Concept in Work Injury PT

THERAPEUTIC DRY NEEDLING





What About Dry Needling to Reduce Pain? Faster Results in PT...RTW Sooner!





WHAT IS DRY NEEDLING?

- Dry Needling is a technique used to treat myofascial pain (trigger point)
- Uses a dry needle that is inserted into a trigger point with the goal of releasing/inactivating the trigger points and relieving pain (APTA)



Why do we get Trigger Point Pain?

- Repetitive overuse injuries
- Poor postures
- Direct injuries
- Sustained loading (carrying a load on one side)
- Muscle clenching/tensioning
- Inactivity



Is Dry Needling the Same as Acupuncture?

ACUPUNCTURE

- Eastern medicine concept
- Uses Meridians of body
- Theory is that blockages and imbalances result in **pain and illness.**
- Uninterrupted and balanced flow of energy along these meridians contributes to one's overall health.

TDN

(Therapeutic Dry Needling)

- Western medicine concept
- Anatomical and neurophysiological principles used
- Insert filament needle into trigger point
- Used in conjunction with other manual therapies/exercises



Contraindications to TDN

- Clinician Skill
- Patient Consent
- Pregnancy (1st Trimester)
- Local Infection
- High Dose Anticoagulants/Bleeding Disorders
- Malignancy
- Over Joint Replacements, Breast Implants, Cardiac Pacemakers



CAN EVERYONE DRY NEEDLE?

It Depends On Your State's Physical Therapy Practice Act!!





All Treatment Should Restore Function &
Resolve Symptom Complaints PLUSStopThe Injury Cycle

REDUCE OVERLOAD

Abatement or Modification of the Precipitating Factors VERY IMPORTANT MISSING PIECE OF THE RTW PUZZLE...Often Overlooked



An ergonomic site visit will significantly reduce MD and PT visits.

This also reduces recurrent injuries.



COMORBIDITIES AND WORK INJURIES

Definition of Comorbidity: The simultaneous presence of two chronic diseases or conditions in a patient.



Did You Know?

- Approximately 68% of Americans suffer from multi-morbidities
- Workers' compensation (WC) claims with **comorbidities** on average pay out **double the cost**
- Comorbidity is likely to impact accurate diagnoses, complicate injury, and **delay return to work**.



In 2013 The AMA Voted to Label Obesity as a Disease

97 Million Americans Affected

- Increased rate of surgical site infection
- Obesity increases the amount of stress across weight bearing joints
- Increased chance of osteoarthritis in weight bearing joints

Effects on post-operative healing

- Increased tension on the wound edges contributes to wound rupture along the surgical incision
- Increased tissue pressure to the surgical site reduces the availability of oxygen to the wound which can slow healing



RECENT RESEARCH STUDIES:

Pepsi and Duke Medical

These Risk Factors Can Be Controlled:

- 1. Body Weight
- 2. Glucose
- 3. Cholesterol
- 4. Blood Pressure
- 5. Stress
- 6. Poor Diet
- 7. Tobacco Use
- 8. Alcohol Consumption

Reducing Body Weight Makes the Biggest Difference !



OBESITY MEASURES

BODY MASS INDEX=BMI

- OBESE= BMI 30-34.9
- SEVERE OBSISTY= BMI 35-39.9
- MORBIDLY OBESE= BMI 40+

The body mass index (BMI) is a person's weight in kilograms (kg) divided by their height in meters (m) squared.



IMPACT OF RISK FACTOR MODIFICATION ON WORKERS COMP COST SAVINGS

- Stress Reduction Programs: Saved 15%
- Cholesterol Control: 10% Savings
- Glucose Management: 13% Savings
- Weight Reduction Programs: Saved 66%



Archives of Internal Medicine, April 2007-Ostbye and Others

Compared Morbidly Obese Workers at Duke Medical Center to Others of Normal Weight:

Morbidly Obese Workers (BMI: 40 or More):

- Twice As Many Worker's Comp Claims
- 13 Times More Lost Work Days

And this is the most amazing statistic....



Compared Morbidly Obese (BMI: 40 or More) Workers at Duke Medical Center to Others of Normal Weight:

Morbidly Obese Workers: Average Claim Cost Was 7 Times Greater (\$51,091 Vs. \$7,503)



PREHAB....THE ROLE OF PT EXERCISE PRACTICE BEFORE SURGERY

DID YOU KNOW ???

Individuals who participate in pre-surgical rehabilitation, tend to regain function and return to their daily lives faster than individuals who do not participate in pre –surgical rehabilitation.



PREHAB PROGRAM GUIDELINES

- Start the program 4-6 weeks prior to surgery.
 1-2 visits per week. Flexibility Exercise,
 Strengthening and Cardio focus as tolerated.
 Home exercise program stressed.
- 2. Therapist and MD design goals of program
- 3. Being in optimal physical health can improve post operative recovery



Physical Therapy Functional Goal Setting = Injured Workers Returning Safely Back to Work

"Work Injury PT's" must monitor functional abilities

DAY 1 THROUGH DISCHARGE



Physical Therapy Functional Goal Setting

PT MTM Assessment: Day 1 through Discharge

Methods-Time Measurement (MTM) is a Pre-determined Motion-Time Standards (PMTS) system.

PMTS systems were originally used by Industrial Engineers to determine the time needed to carry out manufacturing processes.

Establish estimates for production time and costs, and establish efficiency measures.

Assures a SAFE RETURN TO WORK



Wouldn't You Like Objective Functional Testing Included in Physical Therapy Goal Setting & PT Progress Notes???

4 BIG Reasons why this is important:

- 1. Safe return to work. Only injured body part is assessed.
- 2. Employees should not be kept off work for unrelated issues/limitations.
- 3. Provides assistance to the physician when completing work status forms with objective data.
- 4. Reduced recurrent injuries = Cost Savings



Objective Testing as Part of PT Care Assists the Physician to Complete Work Status Reports

When the MTM % IS test is above 100%-the individual can perform that task **CONSTANTLY** over an 8 hour workday.

An Industrial Standard(IS) of 70%-99% suggests that this task can be performed **FREQUENTLY** 5.5 hours in an 8 hour workday.

An Industrial Standard(IS) of 30%-69% would suggest that they can do the task **OCCASSIONALLY** 2.5 hours over an 8 hour workday.



This is NOT an FCE...Only 1-3 tasks associated with the referral injury are tested. Validity Testing is Not Included.

- Walk
- Bend/Stoop
- Crouch
- Kneel on one knee
- Reach Forward
- Reach Overhead
- Handle Objects with one hand
- Handle Objects Bilaterally
- Fingering



POST REHAB

AN INDIVIDUALIZED WORK CONDITIONING PROGRAM BASED ON THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE NEEDS FOR EACH PARTICIPANT IS THE KEY TO SUCCESS....

A Cookbook Approach

DOES NOT WORK !



Candidates for Work Conditioning

- Must have a JOB goal
- Demonstrates willingness to participate in program
- Identified systemic neuromusculoskeletal physical and functional deficits that interfere with work.
- Is able to participate in a progressive program for minimum of 2 hours/day, at least 3 days/week.
- Injury should be less than 2 years old.
- Has to be at the point of resolution of initial injury by end of program-objectively determined.



Work Conditioning Research

A Patient is a Good Candidate for Work Conditioning, if they:

- **1.** Have received acute rehabilitation services
- 2. Are expected to return to his or her previous employment

BUT

Patient is currently unable to Meet Their Job Demands as a result of general deconditioning since the injury and his or her limited endurance or tolerance to work requirements.

(OK study; MD Advisory Panel on Work Comp)



EXAMPLES OF WORK CONDITIONING PROGRAM

NO HANDS ON TREATMENT IS GIVEN



Package Delivery Driver s/p Rotator Cuff Repair

























#1 GOAL of A SUCCESSFUL WORK CONDITIONING PROGRAM: SAFE RETURN TO WORK!

- 1. Increase <u>Functional</u> Strength and Endurance
- 2. Encourage Responsible Weight Reduction
- 3. Proper Body Mechanic Training
- 4. Pre and Post Functional Assessment

REDUCE RECURRENT INJURIES



Ergonomic Interventions Will Reduce Recurrent Injuries





Did We Achieve Our Seminar Objectives ?

- ✓ Overview of Spinal Musculoskeletal Injuries
- ✓ Impact of Obesity in Work Injury Care
- Brief Discussion of the use of Functional Assessments
 "Day1 through Discharge" Objective Data to the MD vs Guessing on Work Ability Status Reports
- ✓ Work Conditioning for those returning to Medium/Heavy or Very Heavy PDC jobs to assure safe return and Decrease Recurrent Injuries.







Thank You

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