

Musculoskeletal injuries among operating room nurses: results from a multicenter survey in Rome, Italy

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Postprint / Postprint

Zeitschriftenartikel / journal article

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Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Moscato, U., Trinca, D., Rega, M. L., Mannocci, A., Chiaradia, G., Grieco, G., ... La Torre, G. (2010). Musculoskeletal injuries among operating room nurses: results from a multicenter survey in Rome, Italy. *Journal of Public Health*, 18(5), 453-459. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10389-010-0327-9>

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Editorial Manager(tm) for Journal of Public Health
Manuscript Draft

Manuscript Number: JOPH-D-09-00043R3

Title: Musculoskeletal injuries among the operating room nurses: results from a multicenter survey in Rome, Italy.

Article Type: Original Article

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Abstract: Background

Chronic disorders of the musculoskeletal system, particularly low back pain (LBP), are increasing and represent a social and economical problem of growing importance, especially if correlated with working conditions. Healthcare workers are at higher risk to develop LBP during the work-shift in hospital. Aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of LBP among operating room nurses and to investigate the risk factors for musculoskeletal injuries in the operating rooms.

Methods

We carried out a cross-sectional study, which included operating room nurses from nine hospitals. Information on socio-demographic characteristics, life-style habits, working activity and psychological attitude of nurses was collected using an anonymous self-administered structured questionnaire. We evaluated the association of Frequency, Localization and Intensity of LBP (FLI) with qualitative variables making use of the univariate analysis, chi-square test and Fisher's Exact test. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the variables that affected the FLI. The covariates included in the model were the variables that had a $p < 0.25$ to the univariate analysis. The significant level was fixed at $p < 0.05$.

Results

We studied a total of 185 (60.5% male) operating room nurses with a mean age of 36.08 (SD=7.08). The chi-square test showed that FLI is associated with age ($p=0.042$), physical activity ($p=0.036$), and work-shift ($p=0.01$). The logistic regression indicated that age > 35 years vs. age < 35 (OR=2.68; 95% CI=1.17-6.18) and diurnal work-shift vs. diurnal/nocturnal (OR=4.00; 95% CI=1.72-9) represent risk factors associated to FLI, while physical activity is a protective factor (OR=0.47; 95% CI=0.20-1.08).

Discussion

The data suggest that it is important to promote new programmes of prevention based on professional training and physical activity among nurses and to improve the organisation of work-shift in hospital.

Response to Reviewers: Dear Prof. Kirch,

Many thanks to the reviewer for his/her valuable suggestions.

We made the changes requested, i.e.:

In the third section of "Results" (p. 6, line 29 - 40), we corrected the orthographic mistakes:

- line 31/32: vs must be vs.;

- $p=0,014$ instead than $p = 0 0,14$

- Moreover, we used the same spelling in the whole text for the "p" values: XXX=XXX (without blanks before and after the "=")

Many thanks for the opportunity to consider our work for publication on the Journal of Public Health

Musculoskeletal injuries among the operating room nurses: results from a multicenter survey in Rome, Italy.

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1 **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**
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6 Musculoskeletal injuries among the operating room nurses: results from a multicenter survey
7 in Rome, Italy.
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Summary

Aim Chronic disorders of the musculoskeletal system, particularly low back pain (LBP), are increasing and represent a social and economical problem of growing importance, especially if correlated with working conditions. Healthcare workers are at higher risk to develop LBP during the work-shift in hospital. Aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of LBP among operating room nurses and to investigate the risk factors for musculoskeletal injuries in the operating rooms.

Methods We carried out a cross-sectional study, which included operating room nurses from nine hospitals. Information on socio-demographic characteristics, life-style habits, working activity and psychological attitude of nurses was collected using an anonymous self-administered structured questionnaire. We evaluated the association of Frequency, Localization and Intensity of LBP (FLI) with qualitative variables making use of the univariate analysis, chi-square test and Fisher's Exact test. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the variables that affected the FLI. The covariates included in the model were the variables that had a $p < 0,25$ to the univariate analysis. The significant level was fixed at $p < 0,05$.

Results We studied a total of 185 (60.5% male) operating room nurses with a mean age of 36,08 (SD=7,08). The chi-square test showed that FLI is associated with age ($p=0,042$), physical activity ($p=0,036$), and work-shift ($p=0,01$). The logistic regression indicated that age > 35 years vs. age < 35 (OR=2,68; 95% CI=1,17-6,18) and diurnal work-shift vs. diurnal/nocturnal (OR=4,00; 95% CI=1,72-9,0) represent risk factors associated to FLI, while physical activity is a protective factor (OR=0,47; 95% CI=0,20-1,08).

Conclusion The data suggest that it is important to promote new programmes of prevention based on professional training and physical activity among nurses and to improve the organisation of work-shift in hospital.

Keywords: low back pain – nurses – operating theatre

Background

Chronic disorders of the musculoskeletal system, particularly low back pain (LBP), are increasing and represent a social and economical problem of growing importance due to their detrimental effects on quality of life, mental and physical health, especially if correlated with working conditions (Martinelli et al. 2004).

It has been estimated that in the United States approximately 60-80% of the adult population has had at least one episode of low back pain in his life. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH-USA) classifies it as second among the ten most relevant health problems on the workplace (NIOSH 1997); Low back pain is frequently associated with occupational disability (in particular for people younger than 45 years old) and absence from work (Lee et al. 2001).

According to the Italian Central Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), low back pain is among the most widespread chronic diseases in Italy as well (Proietti et al. 2000). It holds the second position in the list of acute pathologies, just below diseases of the respiratory tract that include syndromes of influenza, and is the primary reason for requesting partial non-fitness for specific work.

All this calls for the employment of great resources in the management of the disease both regarding the days of absence from work, and also regarding insurance expenses.

Despite the spread of the problem, researchers do not propose any kind of classification for low back pain (Walker 2000; Miranda et al. 2002). To date, the term “lumbar rachis disorders” simply indicates the presence of pain in the lumbar region. These disorders are of a multifactorial nature and so many risk factors often concur, sometimes interacting in different ways in each individual (Krause et al. 1998; Heliövara et al. 1991).

Among the working categories with the highest risk of developing this kind of pathologies are healthcare workers and nurses (Martinelli et al. 2004) in particular.

Various studies report association between musculoskeletal disorders, occupational injury, impairment, disability (Klein et al. 1984; Daraiseh et al. 2003; Sherehiy et al. 2004; Karwowski et al. 2005; Karahan et al. 2009) and work-related risk factors for musculoskeletal complaints in the nursing profession. Among work-related risk factors, the physical events like lifting, awkward postures and stooping (Engels et al. 1996; Schenk et al. 2007), are considered the most important sources of this kind of disorders. Moreover the study of biomechanical and psychosocial factors low back pain-related shows a great influence in return to nursing activities determining different levels of disability (Denis et al.

1 2007). In particular, biomechanical factors that affect low back pain include weight lifted,
2 task asymmetry, lift rate, load position and reach distances (NIOSH 1997; Davis et al. 2000).
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4 There is ample evidence that weight of handled patients is one of the major risk factors for
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6 low back injury in nurses in correlation with trunk moment and its axial rotation. These are
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8 considered significant risk factors for predicting low back injury (Jang et al. 2007).
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11 The present study investigates the presence of risk factors for musculoskeletal illnesses
12 associated to operating room nursing activities. In this environment, the nurse's professional
13 role regards planning operational assistance to the person undergoing surgery in reply to his
14 needs. This translates into nursing, technical and relational character functions.
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18 In particular the aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of low back pain among
19 operating room nurses and investigate risk factors associated to musculoskeletal injuries in the
20 operating room.
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27 28 **Methods**

29 30 31 *Study design and population*

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33 We conduct a cross-sectional study which includes operating room nurses. The research
34 involved hospitals in Rome, randomly selected from all the available hospitals (teaching and
35 general hospitals) in the city. For the selection the complete list of hospitals was used, and the
36 choice of the single hospital was made using a table of random numbers. A total of 9 hospitals
37 (2 teaching and 7 general hospitals) were selected and 225 operating room nurses were
38 recruited into the study. Nurses who were absent from work during the study period were
39 excluded.
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46 Information on socio-demographic characteristics, life-style habits (such as smoking, physical
47 activity), BMI, working activity and psychological attitude of nurses were collected using an
48 anonymous self-administered structured questionnaire. Previously we carried out a pilot study
49 using 20 nurses to assess the goodness of the questionnaire and to standardize the method of
50 data collection. Data relative to pilot study were not included in the present study.
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55 Data collection was performed between June and September 2007, one month for each
56 hospital.
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1 *Questionnaire*

2 In order to investigate the nurses' working load we structured a questionnaire composed of 63
3 items grouped into 5 broad theme groups: general data, general work activity, specific work
4 activity in operating theatre, musculoskeletal disorders, psychological attitude. The items
5 referred to load handling, effective amount of working hours, work shifts and activities in
6 surgery ward (different wards involve different working risks for low back pain), type of
7 surgery (elective or urgent/emergency), posture assumed by nurses during work and personal
8 perception of risk for low back pain (such as transferring patient from bed to operating table,
9 surgical material storage). We also considered other variables such as having worked in other
10 wards, life habits, taking part in a *manual handling of loads* (MHL) course. To evaluate
11 musculoskeletal injuries we asked nurses if they filled low back pain in the last 12 months,
12 their perception and intensity of pain, localization of pain and the frequency of such accidents.
13 We used the criteria suggested by Quebec Task Force to assess the severity of pain and the
14 Quebec Scale Disability to assess the level of functional disability. Psychological attitude was
15 investigated with a part of OREGÉ (Outil de Repérage e de Evaluation des GEstes)
16 questionnaire.
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31 *Statistical analysis*

32 Results are presented as mean \pm Standard Deviation (SD) for the quantitative variables. We
33 evaluated three outcomes: acute event of LBP that needed rest in bed (dichotomy variable),
34 renunciation to pleasant activities (dichotomy variable) and Intensity of LBP (estimated using
35 VAS scale).
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40 Univariate Analysis (Chi-square and Fisher's Exact Tests for qualitative variables; t-Test and
41 Mann-Whitney Test for quantitative variables) were performed to evaluate the statistic
42 associations between the three studied outcomes and covariates.
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46 The models of multivariate regression (one for each different outcome) were built to assess
47 the influence of independent variables on three outcomes and the Odds Ratio (OR) have been
48 computed with respective Confidence Interval at level 95% (CI95%). We reported into
49 models only variables with a p-value less than 0,25 to the univariate analysis, adjusting for
50 gender and age (24). The good of fitness of the model was evaluated with Hosmer-
51 Lemeshow Test for the logistic regression model, and R^2 for linear regression model.
52 Moreover, the LBP episode's frequency (dichotomy variable: at list one episode per week vs.
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1 less than one episode per week) and pain localization (mono vs. multiple-localization) were
2 used to adjust the multivariate regression linear model built for intensity outcome.
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4 The statistical significance was fixed at $p < 0,05$.
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6 The data were analysed using SPSS 12.0 software for Windows.
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10 11 **Results**

12 We administered the questionnaire to 225 nurses; the response rate was 82.2%, in fact 185
13 nurses (60,5% males) accepted to participate in the study. The mean (SD) of age was 36,08
14 (7.08) years old. The mean (SD) of BMI was 22,60 (3,21) and 25,50 (3,75) respectively for
15 males and females. 57,8% of nurses hadn't got sons, 62,2% didn't work the night and 56,2%
16 didn't smoke.
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22 Acute events of LBP were reported by 32 nurses (17.3%) and renunciation to pleasant
23 activities due to LBP by 83 nurses (44.9%).
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25 Tables 1 and 2 showed respectively the results of the univariate analysis and multivariate
26 analysis.
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28 It can be seen (table 1) that the presence of diurnal work shift is associated with the
29 occurrence of acute events (81,3% vs. 58,2%; $p=0,014$); while renunciation to pleasant
30 activities occurs more often in people over 35 years ($p=0,002$), in nurses practicing no
31 physical activity ($p=0,029$), with more years of work ($p=0,037$) and working not in the
32 operating theatre ($p=0,014$); and the intensity of LBP is associated with not practising
33 physical activity ($p=0,016$) and working not in the operating theatre ($p=0,042$).
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41 As regards multivariate analysis, the variable significantly associated to the outcome acute
42 event was diurnal work-shift vs. diurnal/nocturnal (OR=0,30; 95%CI=0,12-0,78) (Hosmer-
43 Lemeshow Test for the goodness of fit of the model: $p=0,9$).
44

45 The covariates significantly associated to the second outcome, renunciation to pleasant
46 activities, were: work only in operating theatre (OR=0,45; 95%CI=0,23-0,88), physical
47 activity (OR=0,48; 95%CI=0,26-0,89) and age > 35 years vs. age < 35 (OR=2,64;
48 95%CI=1,42-4,89) (Table 2) (Hosmer-Lemeshow Test for the goodness of fit of the model:
49 $p=0,6$).
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55 The covariates significantly associated to the intensity of LBP, were frequency of LBP
56 ($\beta=0,651$; $p=0,028$) and multiple-localization ($\beta=0,648$; $p=0,034$) (Table 2). The R^2
57 coefficient, for the goodness of the model, was 0,09.
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Discussion

Acute events and renunciation to pleasant activities due to LBP were present in one sixth and almost half of participants of the survey, demonstrating LBP is a concrete issue in our cross-sectional study, confirming data from the international literature.

The analysis showed that diurnal work-shift significantly increased the risk of acute event of LBP, confirming the results of previous studies (Krause et al. 1998; Lorusso et al. 2007). Practicing physical activity, as demonstrated by Bordini et al. (1999), and working only in operating theatre reduced the risk of renunciation to pleasant activities, while older age is associated to increase of the risk, as reported by Miranda et al. (2002). The frequency of LBP more than once per week and the multiple-localization of LBP were appreciably associated to intensity of LBP.

It is necessary to identify the most important risk factors to obtain effective preventive intervention.

Among risk factors there are: constitutional aspects, although there are studies that have not brought to light a different incidence among the control groups (Cushway et al. 1929). These factors include: age (Miranda et al. 2002), female gender (Brini et al. 2005), height (with a greater risk factor in tall individuals) (Mandal 1984), the dimensions of the spinal canal (with a greater risk factor for individuals with a narrow canal) and the individual's genetic characteristics (Spitzer et al. 1987).

Another category of risk factors regards lifestyle: smoking (studies have indicated its enormous dimension) (Leboeuf-Yde 2000), sedentary lifestyle (Bordini et al. 1999) (physical exercise is considered to be a protecting factor, but it has to be carried out at least twice a week on a regular basis), obesity (Troussier et al. 1994) (it might represent a risk although there is not sufficient evidence to determine whether there is a relation between body weight and backache) (Leboeuf-Yde 2000) and stress (Miranda et al. 2002; Boos et al. 2002; Linton 2000).

Other risk factors can also be associated to the ones present on the workplace such as: psychosocial stress factors, length of employment, organizational conditions, work-shifts, overtime, breaks, decision-making freedom, psychological pressure and dissatisfaction (Krause et al. 1998; Lorusso et al. 2007). Among these are assuming particular postures

1 (O'Sullivan et al. 2002), though this aspect is not considered a risk for the bone, muscular and
2 articular apparatus by the Legislative Decree 81/08 (Decreto legislativo 81/08), but when
3 these postures are incorrect (Colombini et al. 1995) they may induce a sense of discomfort,
4 fatigue and pain in a matter of a short term. A greater degeneration of the entire lumbar
5 rachis, and particularly of the lower lumbar region, is also correlated to the handling of loads
6 with frequent lifting, pushing and tractions, especially in absence of mechanical devices
7 (Karahana et al. 2009).

8 During their activities, nursing personnel are exposed to various kinds of risks: biological
9 risks, pathologies linked to allergies, chemical risks because of environmental smog produced
10 by anaesthetic gas and by the numerous categories of detergents and disinfectants in use
11 (ISPESL 2005), the physical risk of using ionizing radiation (Motta et al. 2000) required in
12 some forms of surgery and X-ray machinery among the many other electrical apparatus used
13 in the operating room.

14 Nurses are also exposed to a risk of lower back pain. The first strategy set out by Decree
15 81/08 to limit risks inherent to load handling is that of automating the process. Automation
16 does not prove to be practical in healthcare facilities where patients have to be moved.

17 Ergonomic intervention, even if more difficult, represents a permanent preventive action and
18 doesn't need that worker respects behavioural rules (Capodaglio et al. 2001).

19 Today Health system requests increase of pace of the work (business organization, to set up
20 system of DRG) and diurnals work shifts increase risk for low back pain and acute event,
21 therefore we suggest to reorganize the management of the work system in order that nurses
22 carry out a work schedule correctly, and this particularly in relation to the definition of
23 appropriate time schedule and sustainable workload (Damiani et al. 2006). Because of the
24 intense work shifts we didn't observed expected improvements also in health care workers
25 that attend a course of handling of loads.

26 In conclusion, according to our results, it emerges clearly the need of both encouraging the
27 attendance to course of handling of loads as suggest in Legislative Decree 81/08, and of
28 considering physical activity not only as a simple lifestyle, but a real way in reducing the
29 occurrence of LBP in this professional category. Data analysis shows the importance of
30 physical activity as protective factor against the increase of risk for low back pain and a
31 possible suggestion could be organizing a specific training for health personnel working in
32 operating theatres. Physical activity programmes among healthcare professional workers
33 could be intended mandatory for preventing LBP, and this activity could be intended as a part

1 of a disability management programme, as reported by the National Institute of Disability
2 Management and Research (2006). In order to verify the protective effect of such an
3 intervention, a randomized clinical trial among nurses who work in operating theatre needs to
4 be conducted after those preventive interventions, that mainly deals with organizational and
5 ergonomic aspects, have been carried out.
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14 **Conflict of Interest:** There is no conflict of interest.
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Table 2. Multivariate regressions for the dependent variables: acute event, renunciation to pleasant activities and intensity of LBP.

Covariates		Acute event (Yes/No) *		Renunciation to pleasant activities (Yes/No) *			Intensity of LBP **	
		OR	95%CI	OR	95%CI		beta	p
			low	upp	low	upp		
Gender	M	1.00						
	F	1.30	n.s.	0.60	n.s.		-0.17	n.s.
Age (years)	<=35	1.00		1.00				
	>35	0.76	n.s.	2.64	1.42	4.89	0.12	n.s.
Sons	No°	a		1.00			a	
	Yes			1.24	n.s.			
Physical Activity	No°	1.00		1.00				
	Yes	0.66	n.s.	0.48	0.26	0.89	-0.50	n.s.
Smoking habits	No°	a		a				
	Yes/former						0.11	n.s.
Years of work	<=4°	1.00		1.00			a	
	>4	5.68	n.s.	2.31	n.s.			
Work only in Operating Theatre	No°	a		1.00				
	Yes			0.45	0.23	0.88	-0.53	n.s.
Work Shift	Diurnals°	1.00		a				
	Diurnals/nocturnals	0.30	0.12	0.78			-0.32	n.s.
Kind of the Operating Theatre	One type of specialistic surgery	a		a			a	
	All types of surgeries°							
Course of handling of loads	No°	a		a			a	
	Yes							
Nurse's role in Operating Theatre	Circulating nurse°	a		a			a	
	Scrub nurse							
Frequency of LBP	<once a week°	-		-				
	≥once a week						0.65	0.03
Localization	monolocalization°	-		-				
	plurilocalization						0.65	0.03
		0.97^^		0.55^^			0.09^	

* Logistic Regression Model

** Linear Regression Model

^ Coefficient R²

^^ p-value Hosmer-Lemeshow's Test

- No in the model

° reference

n.s. not statistically significant

a Variables not in the model (p-value>0.25 at the Univariate Analysis)

Table 1. Univariate analysis for the dependent variables: acute event, renunciation to pleasant activities and intensity.

Variables		Acute event				p [^]	Renunciation to pleasant activities				p [^]	Intensity of LBP		
		No		Yes			No		Yes			N	mean±SD	p [°]
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%				
Gender	M	93	60.8	19	59.4	0.882	58	56.9	54	65.1	0.257	107	6.4±1.8	0.248
	F	60	39.2	13	40.6		44	43.1	29	34.9		69	6.1±1.9	
Age (years)	≤35	82	53.6	17	53.1	0.961	65	63.7	34	41	0.002	93	6.2±1.8	0.513
	>35	71	46.4	15	46.9		37	36.3	49	59		83	6.4±1.9	
Sons	No	91	59.5	16	50	0.324	65	63.7	42	50.6	0.072	100	6.2±1.8	0.587
	Yes	62	40.5	16	50		37	36.3	41	49.4		76	6.4±2.0	
Physical Activity	No	75	49	20	62.5	0.165	45	44.1	50	60.2	0.029	93	6.6±1.8	0.016
	Yes	78	51	12	37.5		57	55.9	33	39.8		83	5.9±2.0	
Smoking habits	No	87	56.9	17	53.1	0.698	58	56.9	46	55.4	0.844	98	6.1±1.9	0.192
	Yes/former	66	43.1	15	46.9		44	43.1	37	44.6		78	6.5±1.9	
Years of work	≤4	20	13.1	1	3.2	0.116	16	15.8	5	6	0.037	19	6.1±1.8	0.996
	>4	133	86.9	30	96.8		85	84.2	78	94		156	6.3±1.9	
Work only in Operating Theatre	No	102	66.7	21	65.6	0.91	60	58.8	63	75.9	0.014	116	6.5±2.0	0.042
	Yes	51	33.3	11	34.4		42	41.2	20	24.1		60	5.9±1.7	
Work Shift	Diurnals	89	58.2	26	81.3	0.014	66	64.7	49	59	0.429	110	6.5±1.8	0.133
	Diurnals/nocturnals	64	41.8	6	18.8		36	35.3	34	41		66	6.0±2.1	
Kind of the Operating Theatre	Only type of specialistic surgery	73	47.7	18	56.3	0.38	50	49	41	49.4	0.959	87	6.1±1.9	0.305
	All types of surgeries	80	52.3	14	43.8		52	51	42	50.6		89	6.4±1.9	
Course of handling of loads	No	105	68.6	22	68.8	0.989	72	70.6	55	66.3	0.528	121	6.3±1.9	0.913
	Yes	48	31.4	10	31.3		30	29.4	28	33.7		55	6.3±1.8	
Nurse's role in Operating Theatre	Circulating nurse	72	47.1	16	50	0.762	52	51	36	43.4	0.303	83	6.4±2.0	0.464
	Scrub nurse	81	52.9	16	50		50	49	47	56.6		93	6.2±1.8	

[^] p-value of Chi-square test or Exact Fisher test

[°] p-value of t-test or Mann-Whitney

Answers to reviewer 1

We made the changes requested, i.e.:

In the third section of "Results" (p. 6, line 29 - 40), we corrected the orthographic mistakes:

- line 31/32: vs must be vs.;

- $p=0,014$ instead than $p = 0 0,14$

- Moreover, we used the same spelling in the whole text for the "p" values: XXX=XXX (without blanks before and after the "=")

Many thanks for the opportunity to consider our work for publication on the Journal of Public Health