


Low Back Pain Among Nurses Working at Public Hospitals in Eastern Ethiopia

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Objective: This study assessed the prevalence of low back pain and factors associated with it among nurses working at public hospitals in eastern Ethiopia.

Materials and Methods: Institutional-based cross-sectional study was conducted from February 1 to March 20, 2018 among randomly selected 404 nurses working in public hospitals of Harari region and Dire Dawa city administration. Six trained nurses collected the data through a self-administered data collection technique. All variables that yield $p < 0.25$ in bivariable logistic regression were subjects for multivariable logistic regression analysis. The direction and strength of statistical association were measured by odds ratio with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI). Finally, statistical significance was declared at $p < 0.05$.

Results: The 12-month prevalence of low back pain was 38.1% [95% CI: 32.7–42.7%]. It was more prevalent among females (65%). More than 5 years of work experience [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) =3.135; 95% CI (1.292–7.605)], manual lifting of weight >10kg [AOR=5.260; 95% CI (1.869–14.805)] and working in awkward posture [AOR=3.93; 95% CI (1.109–13.924)] were variables significantly associated with low back pain among nurses.

Conclusion: About two in five nurses working at public hospitals in Harari region and Dire Dawa city administration were suffering from low back pain. So, tailored intervention is needed to prevent nurses from further injury and retain experienced nurses.

Keywords: low back pain, nurses, public hospitals, eastern Ethiopia

Introduction

Low back pain (LBP) is a common cause of morbidity among healthcare workers of which nurses are highly vulnerable due to the nature of their physically demanding job.¹ Nurses lift and transport patients, or heavy equipment usually in difficult environment especially in developing countries where lifting aides are very scarce or unavailable at all.² Low back pain affects nurses' health as well as the quality of the care they provide.³ It is the most prevalent musculoskeletal disorder, affecting 28–47.7% of the dental personnel⁴ and 50–85% of adult population at some point in their lifetime.^{5–8}

According to the US burden of disease collaborators, of all diseases and injuries contributing to disability-adjusted life years, low back pain is ranked third and it is the major cause of activity limitation among people below 45 years old.⁵ Moreover, it is ranked as the fifth cause of admission to hospital and the third cause of surgical procedures.⁶ Furthermore, loss of experienced staff due to such occupational injury has not been estimated.⁷ Sixteen percent sick leave days, which accumulates to a loss of 28 to 146 million working days annually, is attributed to low back pain.^{1,8} It also results

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in many consequences on activities of daily living such as walking, sleeping and getting out of bed.⁹ On the other hand, deterioration in nurses' health could also affect patient care delivery.¹⁰

In some Asian countries, more than half (54.4%) of nurses are absent from their job by sick leave due to low back pain¹¹ while 10% of them left their work at least for a week within three months. Nearly 44% could not perform their job properly because of LBP, whereas one-third became less productive and creative, and a quarter of respondents reported that it decreased the quality of care they provide to the patient.¹² In the world, the prevalence of LBP among nurses was variably reported from different countries and settings. Hence, it was 73–76% in Switzerland,¹³ 62% in Dutch,¹⁴ 33–86% in Italy,¹⁵ 65.8% in Turkey,¹⁶ 90.3% in South Korea,¹⁷ 78% in Nepal,¹² 63.1% in Malaysia,⁸ 54.3% in Qatar,⁹ 48.4–74.2% in Saudi Arabia,^{11,18,19} 74.5% in Yemen,²⁰ 73.5–77.19% in Nigeria,^{3,21,22} 79.3% in Egypt,²³ 78% in Rwanda,²⁴ 57.7% in Tunisia,²⁵ and 45.8–60% in Ethiopia so far.^{3,26,27}

Nurse's experience of low back pain is related to the nature of their job and influenced by different factors. Literatures unveiled that socio-demographic factors such as age, being female, married, longer years of work experience were associated with LBP among nurses.^{3,19,23–25} Moreover, lifestyle factors including smoking, chewing khat and physical activity^{16,20,25,26} have been identified as substantially affecting the development of LBP. Studies have also indicated workplace conditions like standing and sitting for a long time, working in awkward posture, night shifts, lifting heavyweight greater than 10 kg, transferring and repositioning the patient, and working units were risk factors for LBP.^{12,18,20,21,23,27,28}

Even though studies were conducted on the prevalence and risk factors of low back pain, epidemiologically reliable evidence among nurses with adequate sample size was not well documented. Thus, this study aimed to identify prevalence and factors associated with low back pain among nurses working in public hospitals of Harari region and Dire Dawa city administration, eastern Ethiopia.

Materials and Methods

Study Setting and Period

The study was conducted from February 1 to March 20, 2018, in four public hospitals: two hospitals in Harari region (Hiwot Fana Specialized University Hospital and Jugel Hospital), and two hospitals (Dilchora Referral Hospital and Sabian Primary Hospital) situated in Dire Dawa city

administration. Harari region and Dire Dawa city administration are located on the distance of 526 km and 515 km respectively from Addis Ababa in eastern Ethiopia.

Study Design and Population

Institutional-based cross-sectional study design was used. All nurses working at public hospitals in Harar town and Dire Dawa city administration were source populations while the study populations were all nurses selected randomly by lottery method from among those working at each hospital. Nurses on sick leave, study leave and annual leave during the study period were excluded.

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size was determined by using Epi-Info7 with the assumptions of two-sided confidence level 95%, power=80% and ratio of exposed (those who felt little pleasure and reported to have LBP=47.1%) to unexposed (those who felt little pleasure and reported no LBP =52.9%)²⁷ of 1:1 and by adding 5% non-response rate. The final sample size was found to be 419 nurses. The sample size was proportionally allocated to those four public hospitals. The study participants were selected by simple random sampling through the lottery method using their list from the each hospital's human resource department as a sampling frame. After identifying study participants, we approached the nurses individually in person, informed the purposes and procedures of the study and that he/she is randomly selected to participate if willing. The data collection was done accordingly after obtaining the participants' consent to participate in the study.

Data Collection Tool and Procedure

English version of standard Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire²⁹ with Visual Analog Scale (VAS)³⁰ was used for this study. The questionnaires were comprised of socio-demographic information, lifestyle and personal factors, experience of LBP in the past 12 months and its duration using VAS. This visual analog scale contains a measuring label that ranges from 0 to 10. Zero indicates no pain while 10 indicates the worst pain. The effect of LBP on activities of daily living contains six questions, work-related factors contain 13 questions and psychosocial factors contain 10 questions. Data were collected through self-administered technique by giving the questionnaires to the study participants to fill and return it back the next day. Six trained nurses collected the data.

Data Quality Control

To assure the data quality, standardized and structured questionnaires were used. The data collectors and supervisors were given two days intensive training on the study tool and the data collection approach. Pre-test (a data collection to check the workability of the tool before the commencement of actual data collection) was done among 5% (21 nurses) of the final sample size at Haramaya district hospital, which is found midway between Dire Dawa city administration and Harar town. Data collectors provided a brief introductory orientation for the study participants. The entire data collection process was monitored and supervised by investigators. The completeness and logical consistency were checked and appropriate corrections were made accordingly.

Data Processing

We checked the data for completeness, entered into Epi data version 3.1 and exported to SPSS version 22 for analysis. We cleaned the data by running the frequency and cross-checking any missing variable from the hard copy. Descriptive statistics were used to present the prevalence of low back pain and the independent variables. Experience of low back pain was measured by questions with “yes” coded as 1 and “no” coded as 0 responses.

The intensity of LBP was measured as follows: Mild LBP: pain intensity with a score of 1 to 3 on VAS, Moderate LBP: pain intensity with a score of 4 to 6 on VAS, and Severe LBP: pain intensity with a score of 7 to 10 on VAS.³⁰ Based on the duration LBP classified as; Acute LBP: the pain which lasts for less than six weeks, Sub-acute LBP: the pain which lasts for more than six weeks but less than 3 months, and chronic LBP: the pain which persists for more than 3 months.³¹ The psychosocial variables were collected using ordinal scale (excellent, very good, good, fair, poor) and re-coded into binary as good (excellent, very good and good) and poor (fair and poor).

Statistical Analysis

Binary logistic regression was used to check for the association between the outcome variable and the independent variables. Variables that yield p-value of <0.25 in bivariable analysis were considered as candidate for multivariable logistic regression analysis.

For measuring the strength of the association between the outcome and independent variables, crude odds ratio

(COR) and adjusted odds ratio (AOR) along with 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated. The fitness of the model was tested by Hosmer Lemeshow goodness of fit test, and accordingly the model was considered fit because it was insignificant or yield $p > 0.05$. Finally, statistical significance was declared at $p\text{-value} < 0.05$.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Ninety-six percent (404) of the participants responded to the questionnaires. Two hundred twenty-five (55.7%) were females, the respondents' age ranges from 20 to 60 years with the mean age of 30.4 (SD \pm 8.733). The dominant, 248 (61.4%) participants belong to the 20–29 age group. One in half of the respondents, 207 (51.2%) were married, and majority of the study participants, 304 (75.2%), were bachelor of science (BSc) degree holders. The mean years of work experience was 6.02 (\pm 4.64SD) (Table 1).

Lifestyle and Personal Characteristics of Participants

Of the study participants, 106 (26.2%) reported to have chronic diseases among which 44 (41.6%), 29 (27.4%), 17 (16%), and 16 (15%) accounts for hypertension, diabetes mellitus, arthritis and asthma, respectively. Significantly higher number of the participants 304 (75%), 325 (80.4%) and 365 (90.3%) do not have habit of drinking alcohol, chewing khat and smoking cigarettes, respectively. Two hundred eighteen (69.6%) did not have regular exercise habits. The majority of the study participants had the knowledge about back ergonomics 252 (62.4%), even though only one-fourth 103 (25.5%) had its practice (Table 2).

Psychosocial Characteristics of Participants

Majority of the participants, 245 (60.6%) reported mental stress at work. Half of the participants 202 (50%) reported to experience sleep disturbance related to their job (Table 3).

Prevalence of LBP and Related Characteristics

Out of 404 study participants; 154 (38.1%) [95% CI (32.7–42.7%)] reported that they experienced low back pain in the past 12 months prior to the study period and the point prevalence was 36.4%. Of those with low back pain; 100

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Nurses Working at Public Hospitals in Harari Region and Dire Dawa City Administration, Eastern Ethiopia, 2018 (n = 404)

Variables	Category	Frequency	%
Sex	Female	225	55.7
	Male	179	44.3
Age	20–29	248	61.4
	30–39	93	23
	40 and above	63	15.6
Marital status	Single	179	44.3
	Married	207	51.2
	Others ^a	18	4.5
Working unit	Medical ward	54	13.4
	Surgical ward	52	12
	Pediatrics ward	39	9.7
	OPD	120	29.7
	ICU	41	10.1
	ORT	37	9.2
	Emergency unit	60	14.9
Work experience in years	<5	238	58.9
	>5	166	41.1
Educational status	Diploma (3 years college study)	95	23.5
	Degree/BSc (4 years university study) and above (masters with 2 years post graduate university study)	309	76.4

Note: ^aWidow, separate/divorced.

Abbreviations: OPD, outpatient department; ICU, intensive care unit; ORT, operating room theatre.

(65%) were female and 54 (35%) were male. Majority of study participants, 108 (70.1%) with low back pain reported the gradual onset (over a period of time) of pain. Seventy-four (48.1%) nurses reported they experienced low back pain which radiate to the low extremities (thigh and leg) (Table 4).

Among those with low back pain; 61 (39.6%) intended to change their profession. Half of them reported they 76 (49.5%) took analgesics to get relief for the pain. A total of 516 workdays were lost in the last three months due to low back pain (Table 5).

Factors Associated with LBP

In bivariable analysis, the socio-demographic variables (sex, years of experience, and working shift) were significantly associated with LBP. Lifestyle and personal factors such as smoking cigarette, chewing khat and back ergonomic practice

Table 2 Lifestyle and Personal Characteristics of Nurses Working at Public Hospitals in Harari Region and Dire Dawa City Administration, Eastern Ethiopia, 2018 (n = 404)

Variables	Category	Frequency	%
Alcohol drinking	No	304	75.2
	Yes	100	24.8
Duration of alcohol drinking	<5 years	43	43
	5–10 years	38	38
	>10 years	19	19
Smoking cigarette	No	365	90.3
	Yes	39	9.7
Duration of smoking cigarette	<5 years	20	51.3
	5–10 years	13	33.3
	>10 years	6	15.4
Regular physical exercise	No	281	69.6
	Yes	123	30.4
Chewing khat	No	325	80.4
	Yes	79	19.6
Duration of chewing khat	<5 years	32	40.5
	5–10 years	33	41.8
	>10 years	14	17.7
Knowledge about back ergonomics	No	152	37.6
	Yes	252	62.4
Back ergonomics practice (proper back posture during the work)	No	301	74.5
	Yes	103	25.5

were significantly associated with LBP. Furthermore, working in awkward posture, working when physically fatigued, pushing or pulling and lifting weight >10kg manually were work-related variables found to be associated with LBP. Among the psychosocial variables; sleep disturbance due to work, felt little pleasure and helplessness in the last one month were significantly associated with the experience of LBP.

In multivariable regression analysis, only years of experience, lifting weight >10kg manually and working in awkward posture sustained their association with the outcome variable. Nurses who had more than 5 years of work experience [AOR: 3.13 (95% CI: 1.29–7.60)], who lifted weight >10kg [AOR: 5.26 (95% CI: 1.86–14.80)] manually, and who worked in awkward position or bad posture [AOR: 3.93 (95% CI: 1.109–13.924)] were more likely to experience low back pain than their counterparts (Table 6).

Discussion

This study was conducted to assess the prevalence of low back pain (LBP) among nurses working in public health

Table 3 Psychosocial Factors Among Nurses Working at Public Hospitals in Harari Region and Dire Dawa City Administration, Eastern Ethiopia, 2018 (n = 404)

Variables	Category	Frequency	%
Relaxation time/tea break at work	No	216	53.5
	Yes	188	46.5
Mental stress	No	159	39.4
	Yes	245	60.6
Sleep disturbance	No	202	50
	Yes	202	50
Job satisfaction	Poor	251	62.1
	Good	153	37.9
Collaboration among nurse staff	Poor	35	8.7
	Good	369	91.3
Collaboration between nurses and physicians	Poor	56	13.9
	Good	348	86.1
Collaboration among nurses and other staff	Poor	45	11.1
	Good	359	88.9
Felt helplessness in the past one month	No	271	67.1
	Yes	133	32.9
Felt little pleasure in the past one month	No	181	44.8
	Yes	223	55.2

facilities in eastern Ethiopia. We found that almost one in four nurses reported that they experienced LBP in the preceding 12 months. Nurses who worked for more than five years, who reported lifting heavyweight (>10kg) manually and who did not assume proper body posture (awkward posture) during care provision reported they suffered from LBP.

In this study, twelve months prevalence of low back pain was 38.1%. In terms of the prevalence of LBP, the current finding is consistent with the study from Addis Ababa,

Table 4 Low Back Pain Experience Among Nurses Working at Public Hospitals in Harari Region and Dire Dawa City Administration, Eastern Ethiopia, 2018

Variables	Category	Frequency	%
LBP in the past 12 months (n=404)	No	250	61.9
	Yes	154	38.1
Experiencing LBP currently (n=404)	No	257	63.6
	Yes	147	36.4
Onset of LBP (n=154)	Gradual	108	70.1
	Sudden	46	29.9
Pattern of radiation (n=154)	No radiation	60	39
	Radiate to lower extremities	74	48.1
	Radiate to upper extremities	20	13
Intensity of the pain (n=147)	Mild	105	72.5
	Moderate	31	19.6
	Severe	11	8
Chronicity (n=154)	Sub-acute (6 weeks to 3 months)	90	58.4
	Chronic (>3 months)	64	41.6

Abbreviation: LBP; low back pain.

Ethiopia (45.8%),²⁷ and Ibadan, Nigeria (44.1%).³² However, it is lower than the study from Egypt, Zigazig hospital (79%),²³ Rwanda, Kanombe military hospital (78%),²⁴ and Nigerian hospital (73%).²² This may be due to the small sample size in those studies, differences of working environments or settings, participants pain reporting behavior, as well as variation in the level, frequency and duration of workload among nurses from those different settings.

This study also revealed that the prevalence of LBP is higher in females as compared to males. This is in line

Table 5 Consequence of Low Back Pain Among Nurses Working at Public Hospitals in Harari Region and Dire Dawa City Administration, Eastern Ethiopia, 2018

	Variables	Category	Frequency	%
Consequences of low back pain	Intention to change the profession	No	93	60.4
		Yes	61	39.6
	Absenteeism from job	No	68	44.2
		Yes	86	55.8
	Visited physician or physiotherapist	No	117	76
		Yes	37	24

Table 6 Factors Associated with Low Back Pain Among Nurses Working at Public Hospitals in Harari Region and Dire Dawa City Administration, Eastern Ethiopia, 2018 (n = 404)

Variables	Category	Low Back Pain		OR (95% CI)	
		No (%)	Yes (%)	COR	AOR
Sex	Male	125(69.8)	54(30.16)	1	1
	Female	125(55.55)	100(44.4)	1.85(1.22–2.80)	1.014(0.37–2.71)
Smoking cigarette	No	241(66.1)	124(33.9)	1	1
	Yes	9(23.0)	30(76.9)	6.47(2.98–14.07)	1.609(0.39–6.54)
Chewing khat	No	217(67.6)	104(32.3)	1	1
	Yes	33(40)	50(60)	3.16(1.92–5.20)	0.66(0.23–1.87)
Back ergonomic practice	No	202(67.1)	99(32.8)	1	1
	Yes	48(46.6)	55(53.3)	2.33(1.48–3.68)	1.31(0.50–3.42)
Years of experience	<5 years	176(74)	62(26)	1	1
	≥5 years	74(44.5)	92(55.4)	3.52(2.31–5.37)	3.13(1.29–7.60) ^a
Work shift	Day only	58(67.4)	28(32.5)	1	1
	Day and Night	192(60.3)	126(39.6)	1.35(0.82–2.25)	1.69(0.61–4.68)
Working in awkward posture	No	22(24.4)	69(75.6)	1	1
	Yes	8 (12.6)	55(87)	3.75(1.37–10.28)	3.93(1.10–13.92) ^b
Working when physically fatigued	No	16(24)	64(76)	1	1
	Yes	11(15)	63(85)	1.68(1.68–3.72)	0.56(0.16–1.91)
Pushing and pulling	No	19(21.1)	71(78.8)	1	1
	Yes	8(12.5)	56(87.5)	2.16(0.91–5.12)	1.89(0.54–6.51)
Lifting weight>10kg manually	No	7(11.1)	56(88.8)	1	1
	Yes	20(22)	71(78)	2.65(1.75–4.09)	5.26(1.86–14.80) ^c
Sleep disturbance due to work	No	144(71.2)	58(28.7)	1	1
	Yes	106(53.3)	96(46.6)	2.24(1.49–3.39)	0.84(0.31–2.23)
Felt helplessness in the past one month	No	126(58.6)	89(41.3)	1	1
	Yes	124(65.6)	65(34.3)	0.74(0.49–1.11)	0.57(0.23–1.39)
Felt little pleasure in doing things for the past one month	No	154(73.6)	55(26.3)	1	1
	Yes	96(49.2)	99(50.7)	2.88(1.09–4.38)	0.87(0.31–2.23)

Note: ^{a,b,c}p-value<0.05.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; AOR, adjusted odds ratio; COR, crude odds ratio.

with the previous studies in Nigerian and Ethiopian hospitals (67.5%)³ and Saudi Arabia.¹⁹ Even though the reason for preponderance of female nurses for LBP is unclear, it might be due to their physiological factors such as menstruation and pregnancy.^{33–35} It could also be due to the structural or anatomical difference between male and female, sprain, and strain that LBP is common among females than males.^{36,37}

A longer year of work experience was significantly associated with LBP. Nurses who had more than 5 years' experience were 3 times more likely to experience LBP than their counterparts. Similar findings were obtained from Adama

and Gonder, Ethiopia.^{2,26} This finding is also consistent with the study findings reported from Turkey, Iran, Rwanda, Taiwan, Nepal, Korea and Malaysia.^{8,10,17,24,38–40} This might be due to the direct patient care activities which are physically demanding, and escalates the LBP with repetitive exposure to the physical and psychosocial hazards.¹⁰ However, other study findings from Egypt, Thailand, India and Turkey show no significant association between LBP and nurses' work experience.^{41–44}

In the current study, nurses who manually lifted a weight of greater than 10 kg were more likely to experience LBP as compared to those who did not. This finding

is supported by the study from Makah, Saudi Arabia,¹⁸ from Doha, Qatar,⁹ and Ankara, Turkey.¹⁶ It is also in line with the findings of studies in Tunisia²⁵ and Zigazig university hospital, Egypt.²³ This association may be related to inappropriate use of body mechanics during weight lifting and it shed light on the importance of some educational intervention programs for nurses on how to lift objects. On the other hand, lifting weight was not significantly associated with LBP from studies in Yemen²⁰ and Malaysia.⁸

Working in awkward posture was also significantly associated with the experience of LBP. Nurses who worked in awkward posture were more likely to have low back pain, which is comparable with the study from Saudi Arabia¹⁸ and Malaysia.⁴ A similar finding was reported from a study in Nigeria.²² This may be due to the similarity of nurse's activities anywhere which needs frequent bending, twisting and leaning forward or backward. In contrast to the current study finding, there was no association between LBP and awkward posture according to the study from Tunisia.²⁵

Even though not significantly associated with low back pain in the current study, literatures revealed that the psychosocial factors progressively affect the physical health leading to LBP^{45,46} and may exacerbate muscle tension causing feeling of pain. It was also described in a previous study that psychosocial factors are associated with the experience of LBP in nursing personnel.¹⁰ Stress and anxiety were reported to be the main psychosocial factors that lead to LBP.^{47,48}

The strength of this study is the use of a standard questionnaire. However, recall bias might have been introduced since the information on the past one year experience of low back pain highly depends on the respondents' memory.

Conclusions

About two in five nurses working in public hospitals of Harari region and Dire Dawa city administration were suffering from low back pain. This could fuel up the burden of human resource shortage in the field of nursing. Long duration of work experience, lifting weight >10kg manually and working in awkward posture at work were important factors that contributed to the occurrence of LBP. Those modifiable risk factors can be prevented through tailored intervention to retain experienced nurse staff. Future studies might need to include samples from multi-centers.

Ethical Approval and Informed Consent

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Health Research Ethics Review Committee (IHRERC) of the College of Health and Medical Sciences, Haramaya University. Support letter was written to all public hospitals where the study was conducted.

Individual informed voluntary written consent was obtained from each study participant. The respondents were assured of confidentiality by excluding their names during the data collection. They were also well informed that they have full right to refuse to participate and/or withdraw from the study at any time without any pre-condition.

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Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest to declare for publication of this study.

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