TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGY IN WORKPLACE INJURY PREVENTION **RHSFA** Conference Monday September 30th, 2019 **Presented by :** Jim Mecham, MSIE, OTR/L, CPE

Matthew Hart

SoterSpine



Preventing Work-Related Injuries is Top of Mind For Employers

- The economy is pumping, and employers need every able-bodied worker to produce
- Employers are looking to prevent employees form getting injured
- An aging workforce is creating a need for outside the box ideas to prevent injuries
- Musculoskeletal injuries are by far the highest cost of all workplace injuries
- Due to ballooning healthcare costs, employers are interested in being proactive instead of reactive







Reducing Group Health Insurance Burden and Maintaining Employee Health is Also Top of Mind for Employers

- Healthcare cost continued to rise for both the employee and employer
- Employees have deductibles, co-insurance, and out of-pocket expenses
- Employers want to maintain healthy workers, so they stay productive
- Employees do not seek care for aches and pains because they would have to take time off work and it is inconvenient
- Tough guy/gal syndrome! "I will live with it." Then it gets worse and worse until they need surgery or are disabled.







Common Injury Prevention Solutions

- Onsite Injury Prevention
- Post Offer Employment Testing
- Ergonomic Evaluation
- Stretching and Wellness Programs







Innovative Injury Prevention Solutions

- Wearable Technology
- Near-Site Injury Prevention Services
- Rapid Rehab Response







Source: https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_id=9638&p_table=STANDARDS

1904.7(b)(5)(i)

What is the definition of medical treatment? "Medical treatment" means the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder. For the purposes of Part 1904, medical treatment does not include:

1904.7(b)(5)(i)(A)

Visits to a physician or other licensed health care professional solely for observation or counseling;

1904.7(b)(5)(i)(B)

The conduct of diagnostic procedures, such as x-rays and blood tests, including the administration of prescription medications used solely for diagnostic purposes (e.g., eye drops to dilate pupils); or

1904.7(b)(5)(i)(C)

"First aid" as defined in paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section.

1904.7(b)(5)(ii) What is "first aid"? For the purposes of Part 1904, "first aid" means the following:

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(A)

Using a non-prescription medication at nonprescription strength (for medications available in both prescription and nonprescription form, a recommendation by a physician or other licensed health care professional to use a non-prescription medication at prescription strength is considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes);





1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(B)

Administering tetanus immunizations (other immunizations, such as Hepatitis B vaccine or rabies vaccine, are considered medical treatment);

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(C)

Cleaning, flushing or soaking wounds on the surface of the skin;

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(D)

Using wound coverings such as bandages, Band-Aids™, gauze pads, etc.; or using butterfly bandages or Steri-Strips™ (other wound closing devices such as sutures, staples, etc., are considered medical treatment);

<u>1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(E)</u> Using hot or cold therapy;

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(F)

Using any non-rigid means of support, such as elastic bandages, wraps, non-rigid back belts, etc. (devices with rigid stays or other systems designed to immobilize parts of the body are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes);

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(G)

Using temporary immobilization devices while transporting an accident victim (e.g., splints, slings, neck collars, back boards, etc.).





1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(H)

Drilling of a fingernail or toenail to relieve pressure, or draining fluid from a blister;

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(l)

Using eye patches;

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(J)

Removing foreign bodies from the eye using only irrigation or a cotton swab;

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(K)

Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means;

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(L)

Using finger guards;

1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(M)

Using massages (physical therapy or chiropractic treatment are considered medical treatment for recordkeeping purposes); or <u>1904.7(b)(5)(ii)(N)</u>

Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress.





1904.7(b)(5)(iii)

Are any other procedures included in first aid? No, this is a complete list of all treatments considered first aid for Part 1904 purposes.

1904.7(b)(5)(iv)

Does the professional status of the person providing the treatment have any effect on what is considered first aid or medical treatment? No, OSHA considers the treatments listed in § 1904.7(b)(5)(ii) of this Part to be first aid regardless of the professional status of the person providing the treatment. Even when these treatments are provided by a physician or other licensed health care professional, they are considered first aid for the purposes of Part 1904. Similarly, OSHA considers treatment beyond first aid to be medical treatment even when it is provided by someone other than a physician or other licensed health care professional.

Source: https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_id=9638&p_table=STANDARDS





NUTS AND BOLTS OF INJURY PREVENTION

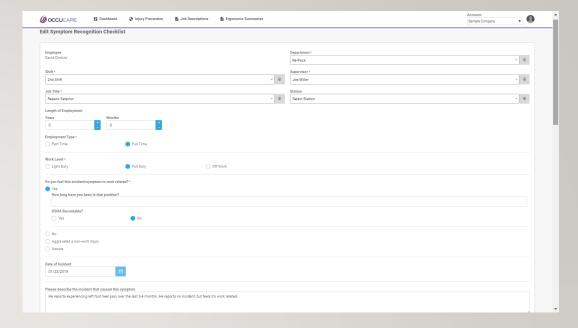
- Wearable Technology company wide to reduce hazardous movements
- Employee reports the early signs of a musculoskeletal disorder
- A trained and certified injury prevention specialist performs a full orthopedic evaluation on the employee
 - Physical Therapy Occupational Therapy Athletic Trainer
 - Determines if the symptoms are minor or require medical treatment
 - If minor sees the employee and provides OSHA first aid
- When on-site, performs immediate ergonomic analysis
- Implements wearable technology
- Non Work Related includes full Physical Therapy or Occupational Therapy
- Full duty work within 6 to 9 thirty minute visits





On-Site Injury Prevention

- A therapist located on-site performs OSHA approved musculoskeletal first aid
- Common algorithm is for every 100 employees the therapist is on site for 2 hours per week
- The therapist goes out and looks at the employee's job to make immediate ergonomic improvements
- Wearable technology is implemented
- The therapist sees the employee for 6 to 9 and 50% t0 75% of work-related injuries will disappear.



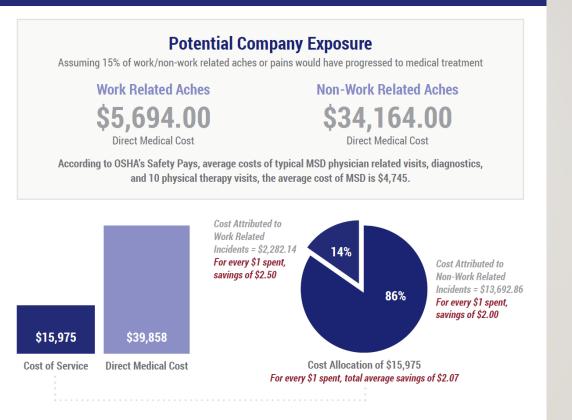
OCCUCARE	board 🤤 Injury Prevention 🖺 J	lob Descriptions 🖺 Ergonomic Summaries			Sample Company 🔻
Please describe the incident that caus	ed this symptom				
He reports experiencing left foot hee	I pain over the last 3-4 months. He reports no	incident, but feels it's work related.			
Check the area(s) of the body that is a	flooted by the symptom(s) +				
Right:	needed by the symptom(s).				
Shoulder Right Hip	Elbow/Forearm	Hand/Wrist	Fingers	Thigh/Knee	Ankle/Foot
Left:					_
Shoulder Left Hip	Elbow/Forearm	Hand/Wrist	Fingers	Thigh/Knee	Ankle/Foot
Neck	Upper Back	Lower Back			
Please check the words that best desc Aching	Burning	Tenderness	Sharp Pain	Numbress	Tingling
Swelling	Stiffness	Weakness	Pale Skin Color	Cramping	Soreness
Tightness	Pinching	✓ Throbbing	Pain	Other	N/A
How long has it been since you first no	ticed the symptom(s)				
How often do (does) the symptom(s) of					
Sometimes	 Often 	Constant	○ N/A		
How long does each symptom occurar	ice last?*				
O Seconds N/A	Minutes	 Hours 	🔿 Days	○ Weeks	Months
When is the symptom(s) at its worst?*					
Sitting	Standing	Valking	Driving	Sleeping	Lifting
Carrying	Pushing	Puling	Bending	Squatting	Kneeling
Crawling N/A	Stair Climbing	Ladder Climbing	Reaching	Grasping	Pinching

SoterSpine





In the first 8 months on-site, OccuCare Therapists have seen 56 employees: 8 Work Related (14%) 48 Non-Work Related (86%)



Employee Benefit

Average Discomfort Employees Came in With: 3.98/10 on discomfort scale Average Amount of Visits to On-Site Therapist: 2.5 visits Discomfort After Visits: 2.7/10 on discomfort scale

Decrease in Discomfort: 31%

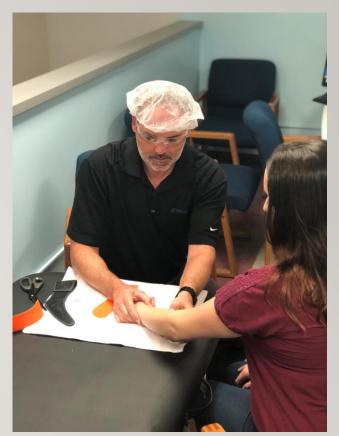


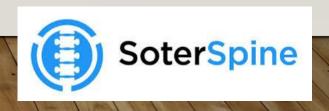


Near-Site Injury Prevention

- Employer uses on online injury prevention requesting system and a near site visit can happen anywhere throughout the US
- A therapist located off/near-site sees the employee, is provided a full orthopedic evaluation and provided OSHA First Aid
- Visits are simple 30-minute sessions and seen 2 to 3 times per week with invoice sent directly to employer for service
- Clinic needs to be trained and certified to perform this type of service.
- The clinic has to have a custom documentation system and should refrain from documenting in their electronic medical records system
- The employee returns to full duty work within 6 to 9 visits



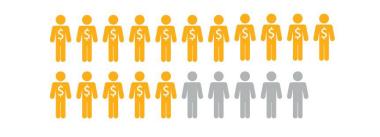




NEAR-SITE INJURY PREVENTION

OccuCare Near-Site Therapists have seen 21 total employees at a mid to large-sized food distribution company in Wisconsin.

21 EMPLOYEES felt their symptoms were work related. 16 EMPLOYEE cases were stopped from becoming OSHA recordable, through near-site injury prevention.



Conservatively assuming \$4,580 direct costs per recordable



76% of employees, seen in an average of 2.1 visits, did not become a recordable.

For every **\$1** spent with OccuCare, the company saved over **\$10.86**

2018 Total Direct Medical Costs: \$1.2 million 2019 Total Direct Medical Costs: \$363,000





833.858.9946 info@occucare.net www.occucare.net



Rapid Rehab Response Injury Prevention

- The employer uses on online injury prevention requesting system and a therapists is requested.
- Therapist comes on-site within 24 hours, perform a full orthopedic evaluation, and performs OSHA first aid
- The therapists goes out a looks at the job ergonomically and implements wearable technology
- Visits are simple 30-minute sessions and seen 2 to 3 times per week with invoice sent directly to employer
- The employee returns to full duty work within 6 to 9 visits

,	Dashboard Prevention	Job Descriptions	🖹 Ergonomic Summaries		mple Company
lit Symptom Recogn	ition Checklist				
Employee				Department *	
David Dinkins				Re-Pack	• @
Shift *				Supervisor*	
2nd Shift			*	Joe Miller	- ®
Job Title *				Station	
Repack Selector			*	Select Station	* @
Length of Employment					
Years 0	Months +				
U					
Employment Type *	Full Time				
- Part Time	- Puil Title				
Work Level *					
 Light Duty 	Full Duty	O 0ff1	Nork		
Do you feel this incident/sym	sptom is work related?*				
How long have you been	in that position?				
OSHA Recordable?	No				
U Tes	- NO				
○ No					
Aggravated a non-work in	njury				
O Unsure					
Date of Incident					
01/23/2019	.0				
Please describe the incident		and a fact that the fact that the			
me reports experiencing lef	It foot heel pain over the last 3-4 months. He re	ports no incident, but feels it's w	OfK related.		

	t caused this symptom					
He reports experiencing left fo	ot heel pain over the last 3-4 months. He reports no i	ncident, but feels it's work related.				
Check the area(s) of the body th	at is affected by the symptom(s) *					
Right:						
Shoulder	Elbow/Forearm	Hand/Wrist	Fingers	Thigh/Knee	Ankle/Foot	
Left						
Shoulder Left Hip	Elbow/Forearm	Hand/Wrist	Fingers	Thigh/Knee	Ankle/Foot	
Neck	Upper Back	Lower Back				
Please check the words that bes	t describe your symptom(s) *					
Aching	Burning	Tenderness	Sharp Pain	Numbness	Tingling	
Swelling Tightness	Stiffness Pinching	Weakness Throbbing	Pale Skin Color Pain	Cramping Other	Soreness N/A	
How long has it been since you f	inst noticed the symptom(s)					
How long has it been since you f						
3 + Mont	ths V					
3 Mont	ths V	Constant	⊖ N/A			
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How often do (does) the sympto Sometimes How long does each symptom or Seconds	hs T m(s) occur? *	Constant Hours	O NIA) Weeks) Months	
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Mont Mont	ns	Hours Walking Pulling	Days	Sleeping Squatting	Lifting Kneeling	
Mont of (does) the sympton Sometimes How king does aach symptom o Saconds N/A When is the symptom(s) at its w String	ns v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v	Hours Walking	Days	Sleeping	Lifting	
Mont Mont Mont Mont Mont Mont Sometimes Move keight does each symptom of Seconds N/A When is the symptom(s) at its w Graving Craving	na	Hours Walking Pulling	Days	Sleeping Squatting	Lifting Kneeling	





RAPID REHAB INJURY PREVENTION

OccuCare Therapists went on-site to see 27 employees at a mid-sized packaging company with facilities in Illinois and Indiana.

27 EMPLOYEES felt their symptoms were work related. 27 EMPLOYEE cases were stopped from becoming OSHA recordable.



Conservatively assuming \$4,580 direct costs per recordable



Based on previous company incidents, assuming 20 cases became recordable, for every \$1 spent with OccuCare, the company saved over \$11.31

Since OccuCare has begun Rapid Rehab, the company has experienced 0 recordables.





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WHY ARE EMPLOYERS IMPLEMENTING THESE PROGRAMS

- Typical direct medical cost of a simple injury = \$4,500.00
- Typical cost of an injury prevention visit = \$200.00
 - 6 to 9 visits = \$1,200.00 to \$1,800.00
- Instead of waiting months to get their employees to a musculoskeletal expert they are getting their employees to them within 24 hours
- When performed on-site, having the therapist see their employees who have non workrelated aches and pains is a great employee benefit
- For every \$1.00 spent employers are saving between \$2.00 and \$12.00





SoterAnalytics



Matthew Hart Founder of Soter Analytics

My experience on how an organisation can avoid the fear of a wearables program and set themselves up for success

And, brief updates about

our projects





Musculoskeletal injuries

Musculoskeletal injuries are the most common and expensive injury category in industry



\$70M

annual cost for one of our customers



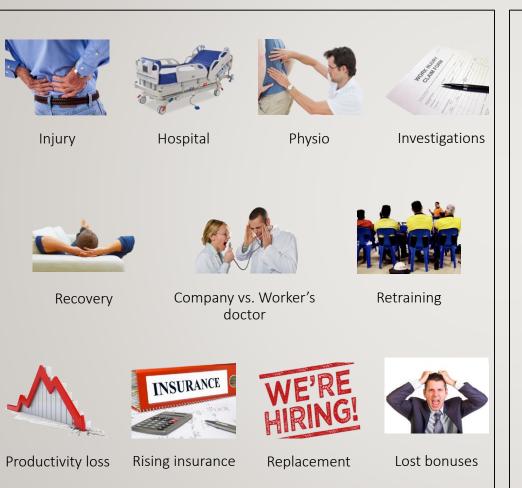
*USA: \$50B p.a. Source: Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics EU: €80B p.a. Source: European Agency for Safety & Health at Work AUS: A\$10B p.a. Source: Safe Work Australia

\$I40B

annual workplace musculoskeletal injury cost^{*}

The pain for our customers

Musculoskeletal injuries occur frequently & add **costly disruption** to the productivity of organisations



Current solutions try to use observational techniques that are **not scalable** & training methods that are **not engaging**



Often Reactive



Subjective observations

Short-term

improvement



Difficult to find worker

Hawthorne effect



Time consuming observations



Training is not engaging



Unable to quantify value



High churn for providers



The challenge with health & safety solutions

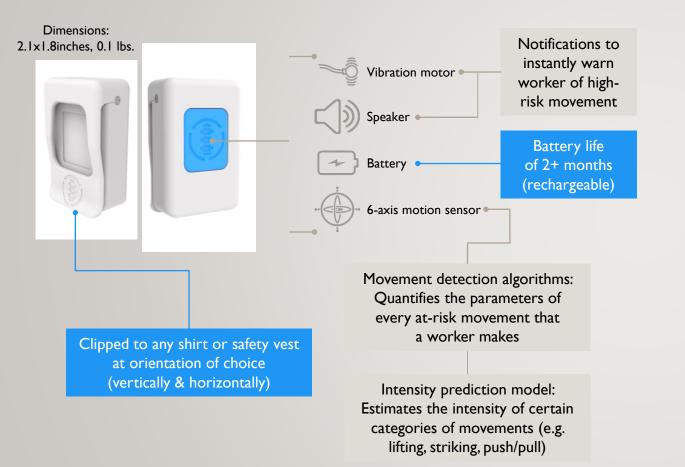
It can be very hard to scale as it's so labor intensive



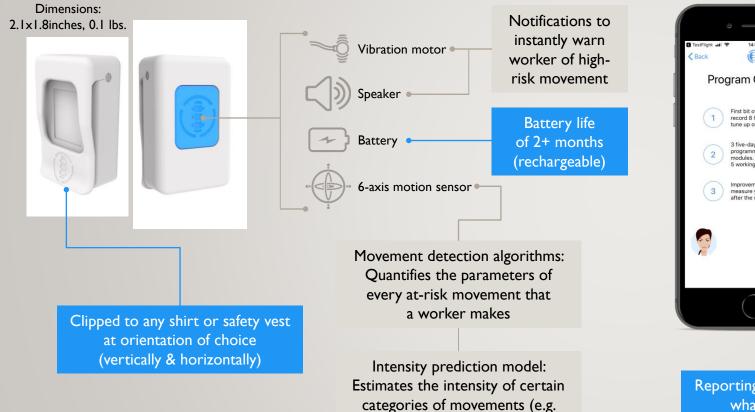
31,281 Occupational health/safety businesses 56,087 Industry employment

Maybe I can help?

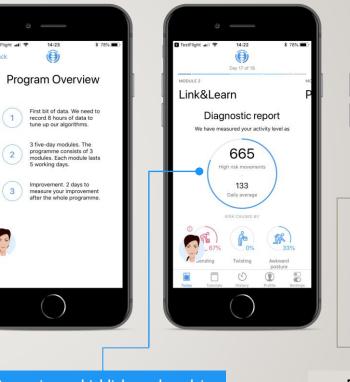
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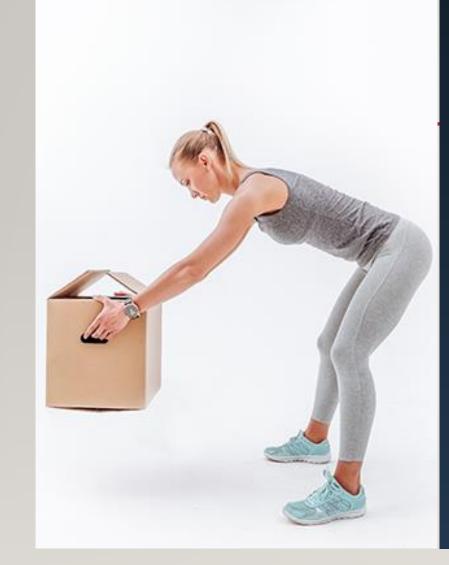
lifting, striking, push/pull)



Reporting to highlight and explain what types of high-risk movements the worker is making



Personalised coaching and exercises to improve body and risk awareness



01

Lifting movements with poor technique (primarily sagittal flexion)

04

07

Repetitive movements & forces

Sudden impact forces

Overreaching (sagittal flexion)

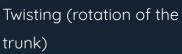
05

02

Sustained awkward static postures (including sagittal flexion, sagittal extension, rotation of the trunk & lateral flexion)

80

Full-body vibrations

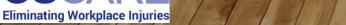


trunk)

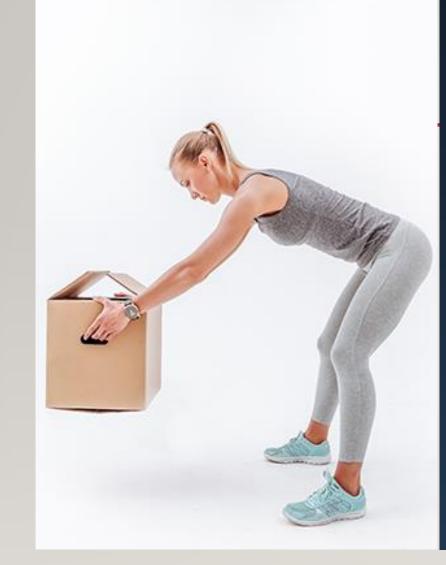
06

03

Sustained & high forces







01

04

forces

Lifting movements with poor technique (primarily sagittal flexion)

Repetitive movements &

Overreaching (sagittal flexion)

05

02

Sustained awkward static postures (including sagittal flexion, sagittal extension, rotation of the trunk & lateral flexion) 06

03

trunk)

Sustained & high forces

Twisting (rotation of the

07 Sudden impact forces 08 Full-body vibrations

30-80%

OCCUCARE Eliminating Workplace Injuries

Amount most workers reduce their number of high-risk movements





BRITISH AIRWAYS





















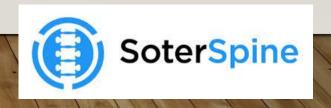




Lesson #1: Don't just use tech because you need to be (seen as) innovative.

Use tech to solve a real problem and try not make new problems





BE OPEN AND TRANSPARENT

Questions we often get asked by the workforce

Does this track me?

Do I have to wear this at home?

Will this be used for performance management?

"they just want me to work more"





EXPLORE THE DATA MANAGEMENT POLICY

Questions we often get asked by organisations:

Where is the data stored





EXPLORE THE DATA MANAGEMENT POLICY

Questions we often get asked by organisations:

Where is the data stored

Questions that should be asked more:

- What's all the data you collect?
- Who has access to the data
- Do you sell the data? What stops you from selling the data? (we don't and never will)
- What's your privacy policy? Read the privacy policy!



Lesson #2: Understand what data is being collected and how it's being used

Put it in a contract that data cannot be sold!

Actually read the privacy policy





BEWARE OF SOLUTIONS THAT ONLY COLLECT DATA FOR MANAGERS

There was (still is) a trend for big data products – collect lots of data and then find something to do with it



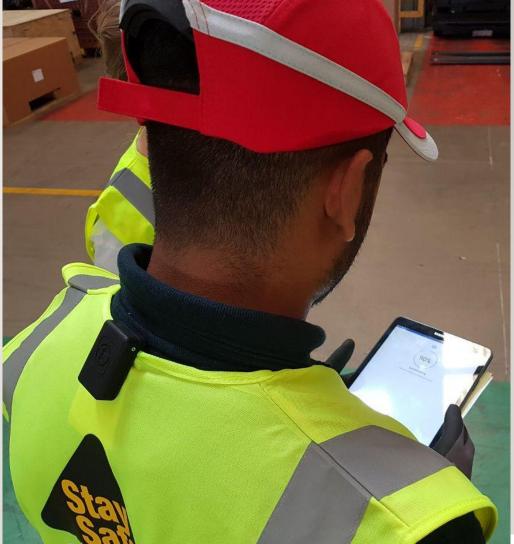


PUT THE WORKER IN THE CENTRE OF THE SOLUTION

Only the worker sees all their data

 Management see aggregated or anonymised data

 Customers are very open to their workforce – this is about helping, not punishing









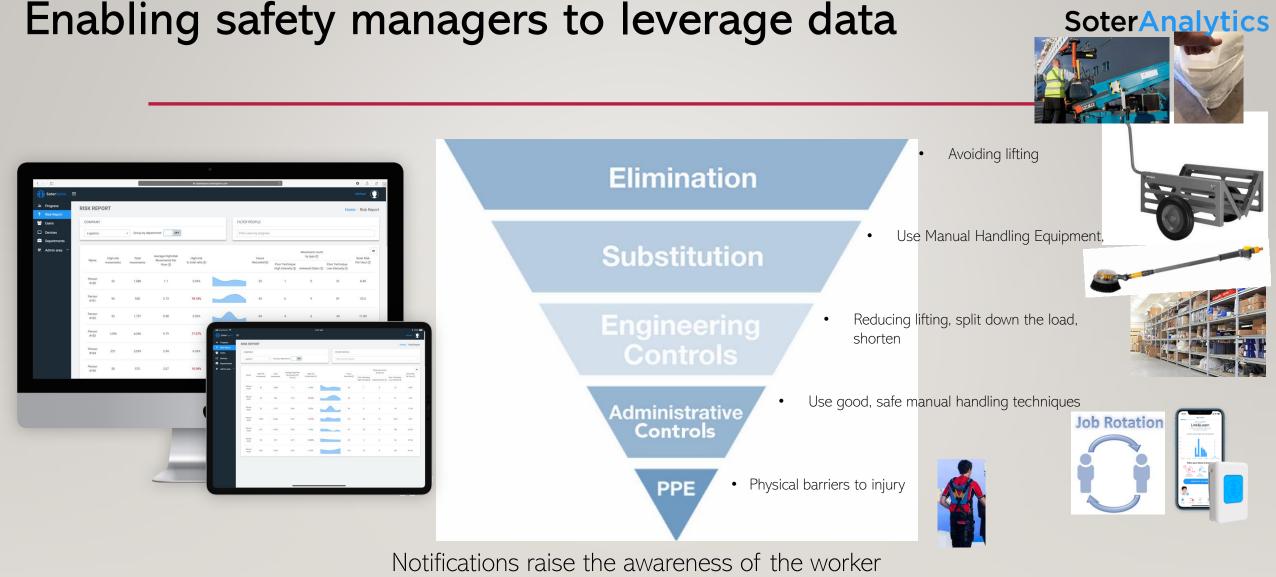




Lesson #3: Give value to the worker but support them







Worker gains greater understanding of where risks arise

OCCUCARE Eliminating Workplace Injuries



Lesson #1: Don't just use tech because you need to be (seen as) innovative. <u>Maybe</u> use tech to solve a real problem

Lesson #2: Understand what data is being collected and how it's being used. Put it in a contract that data cannot be sold! Actually read the privacy policy

Lesson #3: Give value to the worker but support them





WHAT'S NEXT FOR SOTER – OUR PROJECTS

OUR BIGGEST CUSTOMER PROJECTS FOR 2019:







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