

ANALISIS ERGONOMICO DEL TRABAJO DE LA ESQUILA EN LA REGION DE MAGALLANES: UN ESTUDIO DESDE LA PERSPECTIVA DE LA TERAPIA OCUPACIONAL.

D. Zavala

Universidad de Magallanes, Punta Arenas, Chile

One of the more traditional economic activities of the region of Magallanes is the cowbell work. It is made in the different private farms that they include 50% of the territory.

The region of Magallanes was developed from foreign and national migrations between the years 1885 and 1915, which were promoted by the state for the development and operation of the natural resources of the country. The cowbell work is a centennial activity that is made from 1890 it's generating traditions and customs that last to date.

The cowbell work determined by contextual, climatic and historical temporary conditions is the axis of the social organization in the life of the farms.

GOALS

- To know if there are some ergonomics overload elements possible involved in professional disease
- To identify contextual elements that affect the design and execution of the work of cowbell
- To propose measures of mitigation of ergonomic overloads in the task of the cowbell

Methodology

This study from a mixed perspective uses ergonomic methods to identify the demands of the job of cowbell, being determined the elements of overload and their relation with contextual factors (climate, geography, culture). The ergonomic study uses Work Point Studies (WPS), NIOSH equation evaluation, REBA, RULA, LEST and STRAIN INDEX like instruments of data collection.

Outcomes

Being a study in course, preliminary antecedents indicate that the work of cowbell is a complex task that displays several elements of overload, which intensify before own conditions of the zone

Conclusions

The results are analyzed to the light of ergonomic standards and some suggestions for the diminution of factors of disease risk set out.

Contribution:

This it is a contribution as soon as ergonomic studies do not exist that approach this thematic from the frames of environment, occupation and geographic, climatic and cultural context. It allows to explore conditions of work in extreme zones.