Chronic Musculoskeletal Pain and Work Productivity in Europe

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Key Issues

- A diagnosis of a chronic illness should be no impediment to leading a healthy and fulfilling working life
- Well-timed workplace & healthcare investments among working age people deliver sustainable returns in terms of productivity gains and social inclusion

MSDs in the EU Workforce



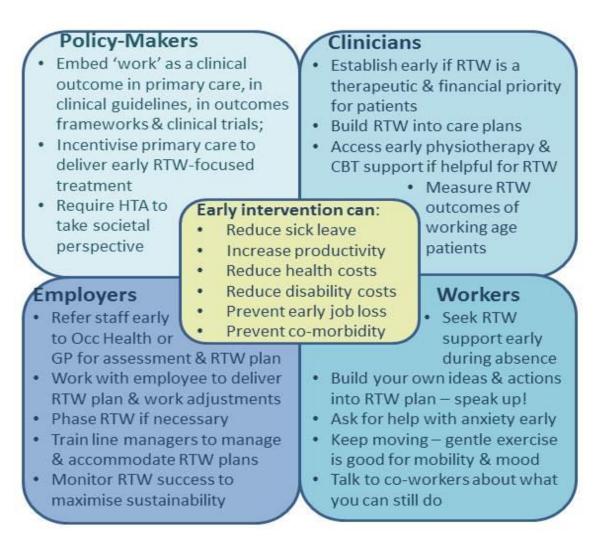
How Early is Early?

Lag Time to First Visit	HR (95% CI)
0-2 days (ref. category)	1
2-5 days	0.92 (0.83-1.03)
5-7 days	0.78 (0.70-0.88)
7-10 days	0.68 (0.61-0.77)
10-14 days	0.54 (0.46-0.63)
14-21 days	0.41 (0.34-0.51)
21-28 days	0.24 (0.16-0.34)
>28	0.25 (0.18-0.35)

Socio-Demographic Variables	HR (95% CI)
Age (per year)	0.99 (0.98-0.99)
Being woman	0.77 (0.71-0.82)
Self-employed	0.63 (0.54-0.73)
Unemployed	0.41 (0.28-0.58)

Diagnostic categories	HR (95% CI)
Neck pain	1.31 (1.19-1.45)
Back pain	1.20 (1.12-1.29)
Sciatica	0.63 (0.58-0.69)
Knee pain (not osteoarthritis)	1.01 (0.70-1.2)
Peripheral osteoarthritis	0.82 <mark>(</mark> 0.65-1.03)
Muscle pain	0.89 <mark>(</mark> 0.72-1.10)
Tendonitis	1.03 <mark>(</mark> 0.95-1.12)
Inflammatory diseases	0.79 <mark>(</mark> 0.60-1.03)
Microcrystalline and undifferentiated arthritis	1.68 (1.46-1.93)
Carpal tunnel syndrome	0.94 <mark>(</mark> 0.66-1.34)
Others	0.42 (0.25-0.71)

Actions for Stakeholders



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