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Journal of Ergonomics

Editorial

Editorial Note: Ergonomics Journal

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DESCRIPTION

Journal of Ergonomics is an international research journal and the aim is to publish most complete and reliable source of information on the discoveries and current developments in occupational health, musculoskeletal disorders, driver safety, anthropometry, biomechanics, mechanical engineering, industrial engineering, industrial design, information design, kinesiology, physiology, psychology, working ergonomics and making them freely available through online without any restrictions or any other subscriptions to researchers worldwide. Ergonomics Journals are at higher echelons that enhance the intelligence and information dissemination on topics closely related to ergonomics. **This** is an open access journal; all the articles are peer reviewed by eminent people in the field. Journal strives to publish and get a worthy impact factor by quick visibility through its open access guiding principle for world class research work. Journal of Ergonomics provides a unique forum dedicated to scientists to express their research articles, review articles, case reports and short communications on an array of ergonomics research.

Mario Bernardo-Filho explained about the selected studies, fatigue was reported in the professional drivers and this could be associated with the WBV transmitted to the body of the individual. This is relevant to establish policy of effective reduction of exposure of the WBV to professional drivers. It is considered that there are several limitations in the existing literature that prevent definitive conclusions on the subject and future studies to strengthen the evidence base are recommended [1].

Obinna Fidelis explained about the current review present with a short-coming in work and workplace designs and operations in developing countries. It is expected that a collection of several applications in one article can stimulate stakeholders in developing countries like Nigeria to appreciate the significance of ergonomics in society and therefore favour the consideration of the science in institutions of higher learning as well as increased application of ergonomics principles and theories in industries; not leaving out collaborations between academics and industries. It is obvious that the various industries and workplaces covered in the current review are in existence in many developing nations, Nigeria inclusive. However, what is missing is the application of ergonomic principles in these areas for improving human performance, preventing WMSDs and mitigating against loss of productive time arising from absence due to injury [2].

Zafar ullah explained about the total 16 of the workers does not respond and 224 participant were found complaining of discomfort and in range of pain, they suffer due to several reasons. The highest level of pain found is eye swell due to BK and CCB dust which is 40.32 percent followed by throat irritation 20.16 percent. Similarly, 22.40 percent discomfort complain is recorded in a moderate level of foot finger followed by 20.16 percent in the lower back. And finally, the highest severe pain was recorded in eye swell which is 17.92 percent followed by a foot finger of 17.92 percent. The percentage of total affected people in BK and CCB plants was found at 74.66%. Some injuries like back pain, throat irritation, chest pain, and skin swell were found which a significant threat is for the workers because it can lead to permanent disability. The highest level of pain found is eye swell due to BK and CCB dust which is 40.32 percent followed by throat irritation 20.16 percent [3].

Jonhatan Magno Norte da Silva explained about the the purpose of this short comment is not to state that studies based on the assumptions of CTT are wrong in their conclusions, but rather to highlight that the limitations and weaknesses of many studies in ergonomics can be overcome with the use of IRT, bringing more accurate and reliable results for ergonomists to make better supported decisions. It is also expected to encourage the use of IRT in ergonomic studies as there is a lack of research on this topic, mainly because the vast majority of instruments in ergonomics have not been revalidated by the IRT perspective, generating relevant scientific gaps [4].

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Received: December 30, 2020; **Accepted**: January 14, 2021; **Published**: January 21, 2021

Citation: Deksha AP (2021) Editorial Note: Ergonomics Journal. J Ergonomics.11:e195.

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