Personal and workplace factors and median nerve function in a pooled study of 2396 US workers

Clinical Significance

This prospective study provides evidence for adverse associations between workplace biomechanical and psychosocial factors and personal factors (age, BMI, gender) and median nerve function at the wrist. Workplace factors associated with prolonged nerve latency were measures of forceful hand exertion, wrist extension, the ACGIH TLV for HAL and decision latitude.