You had better sit down for this, or maybe that should be stand up, because the truth is, humans were not designed to sit at a desk all

Sit? Stand? Finding the third way to work.

Deep in our psyche, we are hard wired to move. And for the first few hundred thousand years that's exactly what we did - from hunting prey and running away from predators to labouring in fields. Life was a blur of movement. **SITTING COMFORTABLY?**

If you are reading this seated at a desk, then blame the Industrial Revolution. It changed everything and ultimately brought us to this point, the age of high technology. In just a few hundred thousand years, we have moved from an action packed existence to a mainly

It's thanks to these huge leaps forward that we now spend much of our day seated. In fact, a

sedentary life.

survey of 50,000 people across 20 countries found that workers spend an average of between three and eight hours of every working day sitting down¹. So what you might ask? The uncomfortable truth is that this desk-bound existence is not good for the modern office worker. Lethargy, lack of energy and a greater susceptibility to injury is just the start of it. However, there is a way to reverse this trend and its negative

health effects, we need to build natural movement into the working day.



Canadians aged 18 to 90 for 12 years had surprising results. It revealed that "daily time spent sitting was associated with an elevated risk of all-cause and cardiovascular disease mortality... independent of leisure time physical activity and body mass index (BMI)."2 The bad news doesn't end there. There's a wide range of health risks that have now been linked to regular and prolonged periods of sitting down - including eye strain and other visual symptoms³; high levels of triglycerides associated with heart disease and type 2 diabetes⁴; obesity⁵; increased risk of insulin resistance⁶; cardiovascular disease⁷; and cancer⁸. Studies show that without regular movement throughout the day, that's to say standing and walking, the body's ability to break down artery-clogging fats in our blood drops off significantly⁹. It's perhaps not surprising that the icing on the cake is that workers clearly do not like sitting for most of the day, with discomfort increasing as the working day progresses 10. Meanwhile, employers should take note of the close association between increasing discomfort and decreasing productivity and future pain¹¹. Pain and injury, of course, lead to a downward spiral of reduced employee wellbeing, falling productivity, absence from work and the costs

of medical treatment.

HERE'S THE BAD NEWS

With bodies that were made to move, it stands to reason that movement is essential to

ongoing good health. In fact, being active plays a wide ranging role in the health of our mind,

body and wellbeing. And we're not talking about exercise, a sedentary working life has

negative health effects even if you eat well and hit the gym. A study that followed 17,000

WE WON'T STAND FOR IT EITHER Before you decide to throw away your office chair, the answer is not quite so simple as to stop sitting and to start standing. Research shows that spending your working day at a stand-up desk leads to a whole new set of health-related problems. From bodily fatigue,

lower limb swelling and discomfort, to venous pooling and lower back pain, it's a grim list of

hazards¹².

THE GOOD NEWS

There is good news, however. Many studies show that a combination of sitting and standing

up at work brings health benefits and reduces the ill effects of spending the day seated.

There are links to an increase in good cholesterol (HDL)¹⁵; a decrease in the incidence of

breathing difficulties¹⁷; less swelling of the lower limbs18; reduced lower back pain20 and

significantly less general discomfort²¹. The even better news is that sit-to-stand working

shows little or no decrease in productivity when compared to seated office work 22 . RISING TO THE OCCASION

Whether you're working from an office or working from home, the evidence is clear. People

need to find a natural balance of sitting, standing and moving throughout their day to

ensure a healthy body and mind. All we need is an office environment to suit.

At Colebrook Bosson and Saunders, we have been at the forefront of healthy workplace ergonomics for over 30 years. With human-centred design and innovative new products, we aim to always improve on what has come before, creating new solutions to a range of ergonomic challenges. And our latest innovation, Monto, is aimed squarely at getting us back on our feet.

Monto transforms a fixed desk into a height-adjustable workstation for standing and seated

working, allowing users to reap the benefits of sit-to-stand working practices. With an

easy-to-use, spring-assisted lift mechanism, Monto encourages users to change posture

from sitting to standing throughout the working day. What's more, we've designed it to be easily retro-fitted to just about any fixed desk, allowing desk-bound workers everywhere to make their working day much healthier.



Sit? Stand? Finding the third way to work – Sources

(AusDiab) Study 2004-2005. Diabetes Care 2010;33(2):327-34.

rectal cancer in the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study. Cancer Causes Control 19, 939-953.

22. Liao, M.H., Drury, C.G., 2000. Posture, discomfort and performance in a VDT task. Ergonomics 43(3),345-59.

1. Bauman, Adrian, et al., 2011. "The Descriptive Epidemiology of Sitting: A 20 - Country Comparison Using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire," American Journal of Preventive Medicine 41(2):228-235. 2. "Sitting Time and Mortality from All Causes, Cardiovascular Disease, and Cancer," Peter T. Katzmarzyk, Timothy S. Church, Cora L. Craig, and Claude Bouchard, Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise 41: 998-1005. 3. Amick, B.C., Menendez, C.C., Bazzani, L., Robertson, M., DeRango, K., Rooney, T., Harrist, R., Moore, A., 2012. A field intervention examining the impact of an office ergonomics training and a highly adjustable chair on visual symptoms in a public sector organization. Applied Ergonomics 43, 625-631. 4. Hamilton, M. T., Hamilton, D. G., & Zderic, T. W. 2007. 'The Role of Low Energy Expenditure and Sitting on Obesity, Metabolic Syndrome, Type 2 Diabetes, and Cardiovascular Disease.' Diabetes, 56(11), 2655-

9. Proper, K.I., Koning, M., van der Beek, A.J., Hildebrandt, V.H., Bosscher, R.J., van Mechelen, W., 2003. The effectiveness of worksite physical activity programs on physical activity, physical fitness, and health. Clin. J. Sport Med. 13, 106–117 10. Yates T, Khunti K, Wilmot EG, Brady E, Webb D, Srinivasan B, et al. Self-reported sitting time and markers of inflammation, insulin resistance, and adiposity. Am J Prev Med 2012;42(1):1–7. 11. Katzmarzyk, P.T., Church, T.S., Craig, C.L., Bouchard, C., 2009. Sitting time and mortality from all causes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Med. Sci. Sports Exerc. 41, 998–1005. 12. Weller, I., Corey, P., 1998. The impact of excluding non-leisure energy expenditure on the relation between physical activity and mortality in women. Epidemiology 9, 632-635.

17. Hamilton, M. T., Hamilton, D. G., & Zderic, T. W. 2007. 'The Role of Low Energy Expenditure and Sitting on Obesity, Metabolic Syndrome, Type 2 Diabetes, and Cardiovascular Disease.' Diabetes, 56(11), 2655-

5. Thorp AA, Healy GN, Owen N, Salmon J, Ball K, Shaw JE, et al. Deleterious associations of sitting time and television viewing time with cardiometabolic risk biomarkers: Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle

7. Stephens BR, Granados K, Zderic TW, Hamilton MT, Braun B. Effects of 1 day of inactivity on insulin action in healthy men and women: interaction with energy intake. Metabolism 2011;60(7):941–9.

8. Hu FB, Li TY, Colditz GA, Willett WC, Manson JE. Television watching and other sedentary behaviors in relation to risk of obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus in women. JAMA 2003;289(14):1785-91.

13. Thorp, A.A., Owen, A., Neuhaus, M., Dunstan, D.W. 2011. American Journal of Preventive Medicine 41(2), 207-215. 14. Straker, L., Levine, J., and Campbell, A. The Effects of Walking and Cycling Computer Workstations on Keyboard and Mouse Performance. Human Factors: The Journal of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society. December, 2009. 51(6), 831-844. 15. Gierach, G.L., Chang, S.C., Brinton, L.A., Lacey, J.V., Hollenbeck, A.R., Schatzkin, A., Leitzmann, M.F., 2009. Physical activity, sedentary behavior, and endometrial cancer risk in the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study. Int. J. Cancer 124, 2139-2147

16. Howard, R.A., Freedman, D.M., Park, Y., Hollenbeck, A.R., Schatzkin, A., Leitzmann, M.F., 2008. Physical activity, sedentary behavior, and the risk of colon and

6. Healy, G. N. et al. (2013). Reducing sitting time in office workers: Short-term efficacy of multicomponent intervention. Preventive Medicine, 57, 43-48.

2667. 18. Fenety, A., Walker, J.M., 2002. Short-term effects of workstation exercises on musculoskeletal discomfort and postural changes in seated video display unit workers. Physical Therapy 82(6),578-89. 19. McLean, L., Tingley, M., Scott, R.N., Rickards, J., 2001. Computer terminal work and the benefit of microbreaks. Applied Ergonomics 32(3), 225-237. 20. Callaghan, J.P., Gregory, D.E., Durkin, J.L., 2010. Do NIRS measures relate to subjective low back discomfort during sedentary tasks? International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics 40(2), 165-170. 21. Haynes, S., Williams, K., 2008. Impact of seating posture on user comfort and typing performance for people with chronic low back pain. Industrial Ergonomics 38,35-46.

ARTICLE

CUSTOMER.SERVICE@CBSPRODUCTS.CO.UK **UK (HEAD OFFICE)**

35 UNION STREET SE1 1SD, LONDON

9 蹖 🛗 in 🖇

CONTACT

+44 (0)207 940 4266

2667.

SIT STAND AV/VC

PRODUCTS

COMPARE

MONITOR ARMS

POWER & CONNECTIVITY ACCESSORIES

CONTACT US SALES SUPPORT

DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

INFORMATION

RESOURCES

ABOUT

LOGIN / REGISTER NEWS **CAREERS BUYING FOR BUSINESS?**

GLOBAL SITE

TERMS & CONDITIONS | PRIVACY NOTICE | COOKIE NOTICE | LEGAL

<u>SITEMAP</u> COPYRIGHT 2022 - ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Part of the Miller Knoll collective.