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Table 1. The mean values of the variables measured in the study (mean \pm SD)

Variable	Mean \pm SD
Age (years)	22.5 \pm 1.5
Weight (kg)	68.5 \pm 10.5
Height (cm)	175.5 \pm 6.5
Prevalence of low back pain (%)	15.5 \pm 3.5
Prevalence of neck pain (%)	12.5 \pm 2.5
Prevalence of shoulder pain (%)	10.5 \pm 2.5
Prevalence of hand/wrist pain (%)	8.5 \pm 2.5
Prevalence of knee pain (%)	7.5 \pm 2.5
Prevalence of ankle pain (%)	6.5 \pm 2.5
Prevalence of foot pain (%)	5.5 \pm 2.5
Prevalence of any pain (%)	45.5 \pm 8.5

3.1. Prevalence of musculoskeletal pain

The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain in the study population is shown in Table 1. The prevalence of low back pain was 15.5%, neck pain 12.5%, shoulder pain 10.5%, hand/wrist pain 8.5%, knee pain 7.5%, ankle pain 6.5%, and foot pain 5.5%. The prevalence of any pain was 45.5%. The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the male population than in the female population ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of education than in the population with a lower level of education ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of income than in the population with a lower level of income ($p < 0.05$).

3.2. Prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by gender

The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by gender is shown in Table 2. The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the male population than in the female population ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of education than in the population with a lower level of education ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of income than in the population with a lower level of income ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of physical activity than in the population with a lower level of physical activity ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of job satisfaction than in the population with a lower level of job satisfaction ($p < 0.05$).

3.3. Prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by education level

The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by education level is shown in Table 3. The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of education than in the population with a lower level of education ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of income than in the population with a lower level of income ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of physical activity than in the population with a lower level of physical activity ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of job satisfaction than in the population with a lower level of job satisfaction ($p < 0.05$).

3.4. Prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by income level

The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by income level is shown in Table 4. The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of income than in the population with a lower level of income ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of physical activity than in the population with a lower level of physical activity ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of job satisfaction than in the population with a lower level of job satisfaction ($p < 0.05$).

3.5. Prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by physical activity level

The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain by physical activity level is shown in Table 5. The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of physical activity than in the population with a lower level of physical activity ($p < 0.05$). The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was significantly higher in the population with a higher level of job satisfaction than in the population with a lower level of job satisfaction ($p < 0.05$).

1. **Introduction**

2. **Methodology**

3. **Results**

4. **Discussion**

5. **Conclusion**

6. **References**

7. **Appendix**

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