

Hubungan kualitas fisik udara dan mikrobiologi udara dengan kejadian sick building syndrome (Studi kasus: Perpustakaan Pusat dan Perpustakaan Teknik Universitas Indonesia) = The relationship between the air quality of the physical and microbiological of the sick building syndrome (Case study in Central Library and Faculty of Engineering Library of University of Indonesia)

Aprita Rahmi, author

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Abstrak

Kualitas fisik udara dan mikrobiologi udara sangat berpotensi dalam menentukan baik buruknya kualitas udara dalam ruangan. Di antara berbagai polutan yang memiliki peran penting terhadap kesehatan adalah terdapatnya jamur dan bakteri di udara dalam ruangan. Gangguan kesehatan akibat jamur di dalam ruangan perpustakaan dapat dialami oleh orang-orang yang beraktivitas di dalam perpustakaan termasuk pustakawan. Pustakawan yang bekerja dalam ruangan hingga 8 jam sehari akan berpotensi mengalami kejadian Sick Building Syndrome, yaitu suatu gangguan kesehatan yang dialami oleh pekerja di dalam gedung, akibat buruknya ventilasi dan adanya kontaminasi polutan di udara. Penelitian deskriptif ini dilakukan pada 8 Maret 2010 hingga 21 April 2010 bertujuan untuk mendapatkan hubungan antara kualitas fisik udara (suhu, kelembaban dan debu) dan mikrobiologi udara (jamur dan bakteri) yang dihubungkan dengan keluhan Sick Building Syndrome pada petugas Perpustakaan Pusat Universitas Indonesia dan Perpustakaan Fakultas Teknik. Hasil wawancara menggunakan kuisioner menunjukkan lebih dari 20% responden tiap gedung mengalami gejala SBS. Hasil data statistik penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara kualitas fisik udara dan mikrobiologi udara dengan kejadian SBS pada setiap gedung.

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Physical and microbiological quality of air in determining the air is potentially good or poor quality indoor air. Among the various pollutants that have an important role on health is the presence of fungi and bacteria in the room's air. The health problems caused by fungi in the room of the library can be experienced by people who had activity in the library, including librarians. Librarians who work indoors up to 8 hours a day will be exposed to the incident to Sick Building Syndrome, which is a health disorders experienced by workers inside the building, that caused by poor ventilation and the presence of pollutants in the air contamination. Descriptive study was conducted on 8 March 2010 until 21 April 2010 to get the relationship between the physical quality of the air (temperature, humidity and dust) and air microbiological (fungi and bacteria) associated with symptoms of Sick Building Syndrome on library officers at the central library of University of Indonesia and library Faculty of Engineering. Interviews using the questionnaire results showed more than 20% of respondents experienced symptoms of SBS for each building. Results of statistical data showed that there was no significant relationship between the air quality of the physical and microbiological of the SBS event at each building.