

Hubungan antara kelembapan udara dan kadar Gas co2, dengan timbulnya sick building syndrome/sindroma Gedung Saki! tahun 2008 = The corolation between humadity, C02 with sick building syndrome

Susan Margarita, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20339014&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Lahan di kota-kota besar yang mulai berkurang membuat kantor yang menempati gedung-gedung bertingkat semakin banyak. Pekerja ataupun pengunjung di gedung tersebut dapat mengalami sindroma gedung sakit (SGS)/Sick Building Syndrome yang diakibatkan gangguan sirkulasi udara di dalam gedung itu (indoor air quality). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi sindroma gedung sakit pada karyawan PT PI dan PT MI serta mengetahui hubungan faktor-faktor risiko lain terhadap SGS.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional yang banyak menghubungkan kejadian SGS dengan kadar CO₂, kelembapan. Pengambilan data secara kuesioner dan wawancara,

Hasil: Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional yang banyak menghubungkan kejadian SGS dengan kadar CO₂, kelembapan. Pengambilan data secara kuesioner dan wawancara.

.....Background: Sick Building Syndrome was several symptom which one of the risk is indoor air quality.

This Research use to know prevalence sick building syndrome at administration worker in PT PI and PT MI and the relation another risk (age, gender, length of work, education, smoker habits, spacity place, management ith SBS.

Method: The Research method is cross sectional, which to see correlation between SBS and indoor air quality like CO₂, humidity, temperature. We investigation PT PI 32 respondents, and PT MI I 03 respondent.

Result: The result show there are more risk in PT PI show 43,8 % devide PT MI showed 24,3 %, (OR= 0,412; 95%CI : 0,179..0,946). Age, gender, education, smoking habits, jobs, length work, humidity, CO₂, temperature and spacity place don't have any significant with SBS. The health influence was fatigue (64,10%), myalgia(58,97%), backpain (56,41%), diz7Jness (51,28%), and sleepy(51,28%).

Conclusion: In this research , we dont found any relation between age. gender, education, smoking habits, jobs, length work, humidity, CO₂, temperature and spacity place with SBS, but location have any means with SBS.