

Gangguan paru restriksi dan keluhan pernapasan pada pekerja penyemprot Hebrisida (paraquat) di Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit - Kalimantan Selatan, 2011 = Restriction lung disorder and breathing complaints palm oil plantation spraymen at South Kalimantan, 2011

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Di Indonesia pamquat tergolong ke dalam pestisida terbatas dalam hal pemakaiannya, pada praktek di lapangan tidak ada pengawasan yang ketat terhadap penggunaan paraquat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi gangguan paru restriksi dan keluhan pernapasan pada pekerja penyemprot, intensitas pajanan paraquat pada pekerja penyemprot, hubungan antara karakteristik demografi/pekerjaan dengan gangguan pada restriksi dan keluhan pernapasan.

Metode. Disain potong lintang untuk mengetahui prevalensi gangguan paru restriksi dan keluhan pernapasan. Pengumpulan data dengan kuesioner, wawancara, pemeriksaan fisis, dan spirometri.

Hasil. Jumlah responden adalah 138 orang, prevalensi gangguan pada restriksi sebesar 7,24% dan prevalensi keluhan saluran pernapasan pada penelitian ini ditemukan sebesar 15,22%. Ditemukan hubungan yang bermakna antara masa kerja dengan gangguan pada restriksi (CI 95% 1,1 I-73,12), responden dengan masa kerja 213 bulan memiliki risiko 9 kali mengalami gangguan pada restriksi dibandingkan dengan responden dengan masa kerja < 13 bulan.

Kesimpulan. Terdapat hubungan asosiasi kuat antara masa kerja dengan gangguan paru restriksi, responden dengan masa kerja 213 bulan memiliki risiko 9 kali mengalami gangguan pada restriksi dibandingkan dengan responden dengan masa kerja < 13 bulan dan terdapat pajanan dengan intensitas tinggi di semua responden dengan skor 24.

<hr><i>Objective of study. In Indonesia, paraquat was used as pesticide, but practically in field, there is no sufficient supervision in way or dose the use of it. This study was conducted to get the prevalence of restriction of lung function and breathing complaints, intensity of exposure paraquat at spraymen and relationship between characteristic worker's demographic and restriction of lung function and breathing complaints.

Method. This study used cross sectional design to get the prevalence of restriction of lung function and breathing complaints in spraymen of palm oil plantation. The location of study is palm oil plantation at South Kalimantan, on January-July 2011. I used primary data collected by questionnaire and interview. The collected data was demographic data, all educational background, historical job, physical examination, and spirometry examination. Variable independent analyzed were sociodemographic characteristic (age, sex, education, nutritional status, smoking behavior, exercise behavior), and job characteristic (tenure, spraymen, respirator personal protection equipment, worker certification, and management system).

Result. The respondent were 138, with prevalence of restrictive lung disorder 7,24% and no obstructive lung disorder. Complaints of respiration tract in this study was 15,22%. In this study, I find relationship between tenure and restrictive lung disorder (CI 95% 1,1-73,12), respondent with tenure after 13 months have 9 times fold risk than respondent with tenure before 13 months.

Conclusion. This study found strong association between tenure and restrictive lung disorder. Respondent with tenure after 13 months have 9 times fold risk than respondent with tenure before 13 months and the intensity exposure of paraquar was high with score 24 in all respondent.