

## Korelasi antara faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi persepsi risiko dalam mengelola pestisida dengan tingkat keracunan pestisida pada petani sayuran di Kecamatan Babelan Kabupaten Bekasi tahun 2006

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### Abstrak

Hasil cholinesterase seita survey tentang persepsi, pengetahuan, personal hygiene, pcnggunaan APD yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Belmi tahun 2005 terhadap 200 petani didapatkan basil mia rata 40,50 % petani dengan keracunan berat, lata rata 75,50 % petani memiliki persepsi buruk, rata rata 76,00 % peta.ni` memiliki pengetahuan bumk, rata rata 83,00 % petani dengan personal hygiene buruk, rata rata 71,00 % petani berperilaku bnmik dalam menggunakan APD\_Tesis ini bertujuan unmk mengelnhui korelasi anlara faktor - Ezktor yang mcpengaruhi pcsepsi risfko dalam mengelola pestisida denpn tingkat keracunan pestisida pada pctani sayuran yang meliputi : fhktor intemal (pengetahuan, perilaku penggunaan ala! pelindung diri, perilaku higiene perorangan, masa kegia ), faktor eksternal (penyuluhan/pclatihan keselamatan dan kesehatn kerja, budaya keseiamatan dan keseharn kerja dan frekuensi komak dengan pestisida), tingkat keracunan pada petani dan persepsi xisiko.Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan adalah peneiitian deskriptif (descriptive research) adaiah jenis penelitian yang memberikan gambaran atau uraian atas suatu keadaan seiclas mungkin tanpa ada perlakuan terhadap obyek yang diteliti dengan pendekatan cross-seclionul smdjul-lasil penelitian yang tclah dilakukan terhadap faktor intemal dan cksternal yang mempcngaruhi persepsi yaitu ; pengetabuan dalam mengelola pestisida; perilaku penggunaan APD ; perilaku persona! hygiene ; budaya keselamatan dan kesehatan kelja sedangkan yang tidak berkorelasi yaitu : rnasa kelja petani ; penyuluhan /peiatihan K3 dan frekuensi kontak. Disamping ilu faktor internal dan eksternal yang mempengaruhi risiko yang diterima(tingkat keracunan pestisida) yaitu ; pcngtahuan mengelola pestisida ; pcriiaku penggunaan alat pclindung diri perilaku personal hygiene; iiekuensi kontak; budaya K3, scdangkan yng tidak mempcngarusi risiko yang diterima yaitu : masa kerja petani ; peiatihan K3 serta tidak ada koreiasii antara persepsi petani dcngan tingkat kemcunan/risiko yang diterima petani. Kesimpulan : ada 3 variabel faktor internal yang berkorelasi dengan persepsi ( pengezahuan ,penlaku penggunaan APD , perilaku personal hygiene ), ada l variabel faktor ekstcmal yang berkorelasi dengan persepsi pelani yaitu : budaya K3 , ada 3 variabel faktor internal yang berkorelasi dengan risiko yang diterima (pengetahuan ,perilaku penggunaan APD , perilaku persona] hygiene ), ada 2 varibel faktor eksternal yang berkoreiasii dengan tingkat keracunan/risiko (Erekuensi kontak dan budaya K3).

.....Result from previous study on conducted by Public health service Beltasi District year in 2005 among 200 farmers indicated that the majority ofthe farmers ( 40,50 %) had a severe pesticide poisoning level. Based on the study, the majority of the farmers have poor perception ( 75,50 %), low level of knowledge (76,00 %), poor personal hygiene ( 83,00 %) and poor safe belmvior towards the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) ( 71,00 %).The aim ofthe study is to evaluate correlation between factors that influencing the vegetable lamrer risk perception in pesticide handling whit the lcvcii of pesticide poisoning. The factors that influencing the risk perception of the vegetable farmer including internal factors ( Knowledge, safe behavior towards the use of PPE, personal hygiene, work period) ; external factors (OHS training, safety culture and frequency of contact with pesticide), level of poisoning in the farmer and risk perception. The

type of research design used in the study was a descriptive research which describing on a particular object or condition without any treatment manipulation. The approach used in the study was based on cross sectional. Result suggested that internal external factors which influencing risk perception including knowledge on pesticide handling, the use- of PPE , personal hygiene, OHS culture were not correlated with work period, OHS training and tiequency of contact. Furthcmtoe internal and external factor which influencing the level of risk accepted by the farmer (level of pesticide poisoning) were : knowledge on pesticide handling, safe belmvior towards the use of PPE, personal hygiene, frequency of contact, OHS culture. In addition, factors that were not influencing the level of risk were : work period and OHS training, There were also no correlation between farmers risk perception with the level of risk accepted (level of pesticide poisoning). In conclusion, there were 3 vanble derived from internal factors that correlated with risk perception( knowledge on pesticide handling, safe behavior on the use of PPE and personal hygiene). There was one variable derived from extemal factor which was correlated with farmers risk perception (safety culture). There 3 variable derived from intemal factors which was correlated with of risk accepted (knowledge on pesticide handling, safe behavior on the use of PPE and personal hygiene). There 3 variable derived from internal &ctors which was correlated with level of risk (level of pesticide poisoning): frequency of contact and OHS culture.