

Keluhan carpal tunnel syndrome dan faktor faktor risiko yang berhubungan pada pekerja bagian produksi di Andalus Garmen Perkampungan Industri Kecil Jakarta Timur Tahun 2014 = Carpal tunnel syndrome and risk factors related to Production Garment Workers at Andalus Garmen Perkampungan Industri Kecil East Jakarta 2014.

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Industri garmen di Indonesia banyak menggunakan pekerja manusia dengan sistem kerja dimana setiap pekerja melakukan suatu tugas tertentu secara berulang (repetitif) yang dapat menyebabkan gangguan muskuloskeletal yang berhubungan dengan pekerjaan, salah satunya adalah Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis kejadian Carpal Tunnel Syndrome dan faktor-faktor risiko yang berhubungan pada pekerja bagian produksi di Andalus Garmen Perkampungan Industri Kecil, Jakarta Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan obeservasional dengan desain studi cross sectional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah pekerja bagian produksi di Andalus Garmen sebesar 40 sampel. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner, phalen test, tinel?s sign dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 28 pekerja (70%) mengalami keluhan yang berhubungan dengan CTS dan 15 pekerja (37.5%) positif terkena CTS. Tedapat hubungan yang bermakna antara gerakan repetitif ($p=0.007$) dengan kejadian CTS.

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ABSTRACT

Garment industry in Indonesia using workers to work in system which each worker perform a certain task repeatedly (repetitive movement), that can cause work related musculoskeletal disorder. One of them is known as Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. This study was conducted to analyze CTS and risk factors related to production garment workers at Andalus Garmen, Perkampungan Industri Kecil, East Jakarta. It was used an observasional research with cross sectional method. The number of sample are 40 people. Research using questionnaire, phalen test, tinel?sign and observation. The results showed that 28 workers (70%) get CTS complaints and the prevalence of CTS in production workers were 15 workers (37.5%). Repetitive movement ($p=0.007$) had a significant relationship with CTS.; Garment industry in Indonesia using workers to work in system which each worker perform a certain task repeatedly (repetitive movement), that can cause work related musculoskeletal disorder. One of them is known as Carpal Tunnel Syndrome. This study was conducted to analyze CTS and risk factors related to production garment workers at Andalus Garmen, Perkampungan Industri Kecil, East Jakarta. It was used an observasional research with cross sectional method. The number of sample are 40 people. Research using questionnaire, phalen test, tinel?sign and observation. The results showed that 28 workers (70%) get CTS complaints and the prevalence of CTS in production workers were 15 workers (37.5%). Repetitive movement ($p=0.007$) had a significant relationship with CTS., Garment industry in Indonesia using workers to work in system which each worker perform a certain task repeatedly (repetitive movement), that can cause work related musculoskeletal disorder. One of

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