

Perbandingan gambaran audiogram dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pada pekerja yang terpajan bising kontinu dan bising intermiten di industri alat berat Jakarta Utara = The comparison of audiograms and its contributing factors on workers exposed to continuous and intermittent noise in heavy equipment industry North Jakarta

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Latar belakang: Bising dapat menyebabkan gangguan pendengaran. Selain intensitas bising, faktor lain yang perlu diperhatikan adalah jenis bising. Jenis bising yang berbeda akan menyebabkan efek pendengaran yang berbeda pula. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan gambaran audiogram antara pekerja yang terpajan bising kontinu dan bising intermiten, serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Metode: Penelitian Cross Sectional Comparative dilakukan pada pekerja bagian fabrication dan assembling di industri alat berat. Data yang diperoleh dari kuesioner dan rekam medis berupa umur, status pernikahan, masa kerja, kadar gula darah, tekanan darah, kebiasaan merokok, hobi, dan hasil pemeriksaan audiometri.

Hasil: Dari 167 orang pekerja, terdapat 15 orang (9%) yang mengalami peningkatan gambaran audiogram. Dari 15 orang pekerja tersebut, 13 orang (86,7%) terpajan bising kontinu dan 2 orang (13,3%) terpajan bising intermiten. Pekerja dengan umur > 40 tahun mempunyai risiko peningkatan gambaran audiogram sebesar lebih dari 4 kali lipat (OR = 4,44, 95% CI = 1,21-16,4, p = 0,016). Mereka yang memiliki masa kerja > 3,9 tahun berisiko lebih tinggi mengalami gambaran audiogram yang meningkat. Dan mereka yang mendapat pajanan bising kontinu dibandingkan bising intermiten memiliki risiko sebesar hampir 5 kali lipat mengalami peningkatan gambaran audiogram (OR = 4,73, 95% CI = 1,03-21,7, p = 0,030).

Kesimpulan: Umur yang tua, masa kerja yang lama, dan pajanan terhadap bising kontinu meningkatkan risiko terjadinya peningkatan gambaran audiogram pada pekerja.

**ABSTRACT**

Background: Noise may cause hearing disorder. Not only its intensity, the types of noise are also contributing factors that need to be considered. Different types of noise may cause different auditory effects. This study aimed to compare the audiograms between workers who are exposed to continuous noise and intermittent noise, along with its contributing factors.

Methods: A cross sectional comparative study was conducted on heavy equipment industry workers in fabrication and assembling department. Data that collected from questionnaires and medical records were age, marital status, work period, blood sugar level, blood pressure, smoking habit, hobby, and the results of audiometric examination.

Results: Amongst 167 workers, there were 15 people (9%) who had an increase of audiogram image. Out of these 15 workers, 13 people (86,7%) exposed to continuous noise and 2 people (13,3%) exposed to intermittent noise. Workers at age above 40 had risk more than 4-fold of having an increase of audiogram image (OR = 4,44, 95% CI = 1,21-16,4, p = 0,016). Those who had work period more than 3,9 years were at high risk in having an increase of audiogram image. And those who were exposed to continuous noise compare to intermittent noise had risk nearly 5-fold of having an increase of audiogram image (OR = 4,73, 95% CI = 1,03-21,7, p = 0,030).

Conclusion: Old age, long working period, and exposure of continuous noise increase risk of an increased audiogram image on workers.</i>