Gambaran pajanan bising, fungsi pendengaran, dan keluhan subjektif non pendengaran pada pekerja patrol unit 2 PT. X tahun 2016 = Description of noise exposure auditory functions and subjective complaints of non auditory on patroler workers unit 2 at PT. X 2016

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Abstrak

Kebisingan merupakan suatu bahaya fisik yang masih menjadi masalah di dunia industri. Pajanan bising intensitas tinggi dapat mempengaruhi fungsi pendengaran dan non pendengaran pekerja. PT. X merupakan suatu industri semen yang memiliki bahaya bising di area produksi, khususnya area raw mill, pembakaran, dan finish mill. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat gambaran pajanan bising, serta melihat gambaran fungsi pendengaran dan keluhan subjektif non pendengaran yang dirasakan oleh pekerja. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode cross sectional, dengan subjek penelitian adalah seluruh pekerja patrol untuk area raw mill, pembakaran, dan finish mill sebanyak 20 orang.
Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat kebisingan area produksi (raw mill, pembakaran, dan finish mill) secara keseluruhan berkisar antara 75,4-108,2 dBA, pajanan bising yang diterima pekerja berkisar antara 81,5 ? 92,8 dBA. Terdapat 2 orang (10%) pekerja mengalami tuli ringan berdasarkan Permenakertrans No. 25 Tahun 2008 dari hasil rata-rata frekuensi 500, 1000, 2000 dan 4000 Hz, dan terdapat 2 orang (10%) mengalami NIHL berdasarkan frekuensi 4000 Hz. Faktor yang berkontribusi pada kejadian gangguan pendengaran pada pekerja antara lain, usia, masa kerja, penggunaan alat pelindung telinga yang tidak disiplin dan penggunaannya tidak tepat, riwayat pekerjaan dan perilaku merokok. Keluhan subjektif non pendengaran terkait bising yang paling banyak dirasakan oleh pekerja yaitu, perasaan tidak nyaman (85%).
.....Noise is a physical hazard which still a problem in the industrialized world. Exposure to high intensity of noise can affect hearing function and non-hearing function. PT. X is a cement industry possessing the noise hazard in the production area, especially at raw mill, kiln and finish mill area. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the noise exposure, as well as the auditory function and subjective complaints of non auditory perceived by workers. This study was conducted by cross sectional method, and the subjects of this study were all patroler workers for raw mill, kiln and mill finish area, which all 20 subjects participated in the study.
The results showed that overall noise level at production area (raw mill, kiln and mill finish) ranged from 75.4 to 108.2 dBA, noise exposure to workers ranged from 81,5 ? 92,8 dBA. There are 2 workers (10%) suffering mild deafness from the calculation of the average frequency of 500, 1000, 2000 and 4000 Hz based on Permenakertrans No. 25 Tahun 2008, and there are two workers (10%) suffering NIHL based on frequency of 4000 Hz. Factors contributing to the incidence of hearing loss in workers are age, working period, undisciplined and improper use of ear protection, work history and smoking behavior. The majority subjective complaints of non auditory related noise perceived by workers is annoyance (85%).