Analisis black carbon dari pajanan diesel partikulat PM0.25 terhadap keluhan gejala gangguan pernapasan subjektif pada petugas uji mekanis UP PKB Cilincing Dinas Perhubungan DKI Jakarta tahun 2017 = Black carbon analysis of diesel particulate PM0.25 exposure to subjective respiratory health complaints on mechanics at Unit Pelaksana (UP) Pengujian Kendaraan Bermotor (PKB) cilincing in 2017

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Abstrak

Pajanan diesel partikulat (DPM PM0.25) dapat menyebabkan gangguan sistem saluran pernapasan dan keluhan kesehatan terhadap pekerja, namun belum banyak penelitian dilakukan di Indonesia mengenai hal tersebut padahal IARC telah mengkategorikannya sebagai senyawa karsinogenik. Analisis pajanan dan hubungannya terhadap keluhan gangguan pernapasan subjektif dilakukan sebagai salah satu upaya pencegahan penyakit terhadap pekerja. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap petugas penguji kendaraan di UP PKB Cilincing sebanyak 24 orang melalui pengukuran pajanan personal DPM PM0.25 dan Black Carbon (BC) (20 orang) dan wawancara (24 orang). Konsentrasi pajanan BC personal berkisar antara 12,05 g/m,3 sampai dengan 84,87 g/m3. Keluhan yang dialami petugas penguji kendaraan adalah bersin dan hidung tersumbat (masing-masing sebanyak 50%), sakit tenggorokan dan batuk kering (masing-masing sebesar 41.7%), sesak nafas (20.8%), batuk berdahak (33.3%), nafas bunyi (mengi) (12.5%) dan sakit dada (8.3%) . Diduga BC bukan merupakan satu-satunya pemicu dan bukan penyebab langsung dalam kejadian keluhan gangguan penapasan subjektif.

.....Diesel particulate exposure (DPM PM0.25) may cause respiratory system disease and health complaints to the worker. Limited research found about this subject in Indonesia, yet IARC has categorized it as a carcinogenic compound. Analysis of exposure and its relation to respiratory health complaints as one of the prevention of disease in the workplace. The research was conducted on 24 mechanics at UP PKB Cilincing through the measurement of personal exposure DPM PM0.25 and Black Carbon (BC) (20 people) and interview (24 people). The concentration of BC personal exposure ranged from 12.05 g / m3 to 84.87 g / m3. The common complaints experienced by mechanics were sneezing and nasal congestion (50% each), sore throat and dry cough (41.7% respectively), dyspnea (20.8%), wet cough (33.3%), wheezing (mengi) (12.5%) dan chest pain (8.3%) . Allegedly BC is not the only factor and act not as the direct cause in the incidence of subjective respiratory health complaints.