

Analisis risiko kesehatan pajanan benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) terhadap siswa Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri (SMPN) 16 Bandung tahun 2017 = Health risks analysis of benzo(a)pyrene's exposure (BaP) among student of 16 Bandung Junior High School in 2017

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Abstrak

Benzo a pyrene BaP merupakan salah satu golongan PAHs. IARC menetapkan benzo a pyrene BaP sebagai penyebab kanker pada hewan dan mungkin pada manusia Group 2A. Sumber BaP dari buangan kendaraan bermotor, pembakaran kayu dari perapian, fly ash dari pembangkit listrik dengan bahan batubara atau proses pembakaran lainnya. SMPN 16 Bandung terletak di Jalan P.H. Hasan Mustafa No.53 yang merupakan jalan raya utama padat lalu lintas, dekat dengan SPBU memiliki risiko terpajan BaP. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengestimasi tingkat risiko kesehatan pajanan BaP pada anak SMPN 16 Bandung kelas VIII. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Mei 2017. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode Analisis Risiko Kesehatan Lingkungan ARKL. Nilai estimasi risiko kesehatan non karsinogenik dinyatakan dengan Risk Quotient RQ dan estimasi risiko kesehatan karsinogenik dinyatakan dengan Excess Cancer Risk ECR. Konsentrasi BaP di udara ambient lingkungan sekolah diukur dan karakteristik pola pajanan responden diperoleh dari hasil wawancara langsung. Nilai konsentrasi BaP pada pengambilan 10 titik nilainya sama.

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Benzo a pyrene BaP is one of the PAHs. The IARC establishes Benzo a pyrene BaP as a cause of cancer in animals and possibly in humans. The sources of BaP can be from vehicle's disposal, wood burning from fireplaces, flying ash from coal based power plants or other combustion processes. 16 Bandung Junior High School is located at P.H. Hasan Mustafa 53 which is a major traffic highway, close to gas stations that has a risk of being exposed to BaP. The research took place in some student of 16 Bandung JHS especially those who are in grade eight. The study was conducted in May 2017. The method that's used is the method of Environmental Health Risk Analysis. The estimated value of non carcinogenic health risk is expressed as Risk Quotient RQ and the estimated value of carcinogenic health risk is expressed as Excess Cancer Risk ECR. The concentration of BaP in the air of school's environment is measured and the characteristic of exposure is obtained from direct interviews. The value of BaP's concentration at 10 points is equal to