

Hubungan karakteristik bising dan faktor-faktor determinan yang berkontribusi dengan gangguan pendengaran pada pekerja terpajan bising di area produksi perusahaan daerah air minum PT. X = Relation of noise characteristic and determinant factors that contribute to hearing loss on workers exposed by noise at production area in water supply company PT. X

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Abstrak

Hubungan Karakteristik Bising dan Faktor-Faktor Determinan yang Berkontribusi dengan Gangguan Pendengaran Pada Pekerja Terpajan Bising di Area Produksi Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum PT X Tingkat kebisingan di Instalasi Pengolahan Air IPA cukup tinggi. Meningkatnya kebutuhan air bersih seiring dengan bertambahnya populasi penduduk, membuat Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum PDAM dituntut untuk meningkatkan kapasitas produksi. Terdapat alat-alat dan proses produksi yang memiliki karakteristik berbeda dibanding jenis industri lain. Terdapat 306 PDAM di seluruh Indonesia, potensi jumlah pekerja yang terpajan bising sangat besar, maka perlu diteliti lebih lanjut mengenai hubungan karakteristik bising serta faktor-faktor determinannya terhadap gangguan pendengaran pada pekerja di PDAM untuk memperoleh bentuk pengendalian yang paling tepat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi potong lintang. Tahapan penelitian ini yaitu mengukur tingkat kebisingan serta memberikan kuesioner sebagai data primer, menganalisis hasil audiometri pekerja sebagai data sekunder dan menggunakan uji statistika Chi Square dan analisis multideterminan untuk mengetahui hubungan di antara variabel independen dan dependen.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa sumber bising di instalasi pengolahan air adalah pompa, exhaust fan, kompresor, blower, vacuum dan terjunan air. Sebanyak 84.4 pekerja di area produksi terpajan bising > 85 dBA. Sebanyak 15.6 pekerja mengalami gangguan pendengaran.

Diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa pekerja yang terpajan bising di atas 85 dBA yang memiliki frekuensi bising dominan > 2000 Hz dapat menyebabkan terjadinya gangguan fungsi pendengaran diperparah apabila pekerja berusia > 40 tahun dan memiliki masa kerja > 14 tahun.

.....Relation of Noise Characteristic and Determinant Factors that Contribute to Hearing Loss on Workers Exposed by Noise at Production Area in Water Supply Company PT X Noise level in Water Treatment Plant WTP is high enough. Increasing the need for clean water in line with the increasing population, making the Water Supply Company PDAM is required to increase production capacity. There are machines and production processes that have different characteristics than other types of industries. There are 306 PDAMs throughout Indonesia, the potential number of workers exposed to noise is very large, it is necessary to further investigate the relationship between noise characteristics and its determinants to hearing loss to PDAM workers to obtain the most appropriate form of control.

This study used across sectional study design. The stages of this study are to measure the noise level and provide questionnaires as primary data, analyzing the worker audiometric results as secondary data and using Chi Square statistical test and multi determinant analysis to find out the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

The results obtained that the source of noise in water treatment plants are pumps,exhaust fan, compressor, blower, vacuum and waterfall. About 84.4 of workersin the production area exposed to noise 85 dBA. About 15.6 of workers havehearing loss.

It is concluded that exposure workers over 85 dBA with dominantnoise frequency 2000 Hz can cause hearing impairment and aggravate if workersare 40 years old and have a working life 14 years.