

"Hubungan Jumlah Koloni Bakteri Udara Dalam Ruang dengan Keluhan Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) pada Pegawai di Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019" = "Relationship of Total Indoor Air Bacterial Count and Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) Incident of Employee in Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia, In 2019"

Rachma Aditria Suci, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) merupakan salah satu masalah yang sering dialami oleh penghuni di gedung perkantoran. SBS dapat disebabkan karena kualitas udara dalam ruang dan karakteristik individu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara jumlah total koloni bakteri di udara dalam ruang dengan kejadian SBS di Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia. Digunakan desain studi cross sectional, variabel independen yaitu jumlah total koloni, variabel confounding yaitu suhu, kelembaban relatif, pencahayaan, usia, jenis kelamin, masa kerja, riwayat alergi dan kebiasaan merokok. Analisis statistik memberikan hasil proporsi kejadian SBS pada pegawai di Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 sebesar 60%. Dari 9 variabel yang diuji, hanya variabel usia (OR= 0,43; 95%CI= 0,189-0,969) yang berhubungan signifikan secara statistik.

ABSTRACT

Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) is one of the problems that are often experienced by residents in office buildings. SBS can be caused due to indoor air quality and individual characteristics. This study aims to determine the relationship between the total amount of bacterial colonies in the air in indoor office with SBS at Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia. Cross sectional study design was used, the independent variables was the total number of colonies. The confounding variables were temperature, relative humidity, lighting, age, gender, working period, history of allergies and smoking habits. Statistical analysis gives the results of the proportion of SBS events to employees at Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia in 2019 is 60%. Of the 9 variables tested, only the age variable (OR=0.43; 95%CI=0.189-0.969) was statistically significant.