

Studi perbandingan konsentrasi jamur udara di beberapa jenis hunian dan hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku penghuni indekos terhadap konsentrasi jamur udara di indekos = Comparative study of airborne fungi concentration in some residences and the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and behaviour of boarding house occupants and airborne fungi in boarding house

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Abstrak

Pencemaran udara dalam ruangan merupakan masalah penting yang harus diperhatikan. Jamur udara ialah salah satu pencemar udara dalam ruangan. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah mengukur dan menganalisis perbedaan konsentrasi jamur udara, menganalisis suhu, kelembaban, dan kepadatan hunian yang mempengaruhi konsentrasi jamur udara di beberapa jenis hunian, dan menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku penghuni indekos terhadap konsentrasi jamur udara di indekos. Sampel jamur udara diambil dengan alat EMS E6-*Single Stage* yang diisi dengan media jamur MEA. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 79 (18 di indekos, 31 di rumah tapak, dan 30 di apartemen). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan 1 menit untuk setiap sampel. Jamur diinkubasi selama 48-72 jam dengan suhu $\pm 29^{\circ}\text{C}$. Perhitungan statistik menggunakan *software* SPSS versi 24. Hasil pengukuran konsentrasi jamur rata-rata di indekos, rumah tapak, dan apartemen masing-masing sebesar $1.046 \pm 413 \text{ CFU/m}^3$, $825 \pm 241 \text{ CFU/m}^3$, dan $294 \pm 55 \text{ CFU/m}^3$. Kelembaban mempengaruhi konsentrasi jamur udara di rumah tapak ($r=0,911$) dan apartemen ($r=0,521$). Kepadatan hunian mempengaruhi konsentrasi jamur di rumah tapak ($r=0,553$) dan apartemen ($r=0,459$). Suhu tidak mempengaruhi konsentrasi jamur di seluruh jenis hunian ($p>0,05$). Perilaku membuka jendela kamar mempengaruhi konsentrasi jamur udara di indekos ($r=0,477$). Pengetahuan dan sikap tidak mempengaruhi konsentrasi jamur di indekos ($p>0,05$). Konsentrasi jamur udara tertinggi berada di jenis hunian indekos

.....Indoor air pollution is a major problem that needs to be concerned. Airborne fungi is one of the indoor air pollutants. This research aims to measure and analyses airborne fungi concentration, analyses temperature, and relative humidity, and occupancy density that influenced airborne fungi concentration, and analyses the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and behavior of boarding house occupants to airborne fungi concentration in boarding house. Samples are taken with EMS E6-*Single Stage* which is filled with MEA. The amount of samples are 79 (18 in boarding house, 31 in homes, and 30 in apartments) with duration 1 minute of each samples and incubated for for 48-72 hours ($\pm 29^{\circ}\text{C}$). SPSS is used to calculate statistical analyses. Mean airborne fungi concentrations for boarding houses, homes, and apartments respectively are $1,046 \pm 413 \text{ CFU/m}^3$, $825 \pm 241 \text{ CFU/m}^3$, and $294 \pm 55 \text{ CFU/m}^3$. Relative humidity influenced airborne fungi concentration in homes ($r=0,911$) and apartments ($r=0,521$). Occupancy density influenced airborne fungi concentration in homes ($r=0,553$) and apartments ($r=0,459$). Temperature does not influence airborne fungi in any residence types ($p>0,05$). Opening room window influenced airborne fungi concentration in boarding house ($r=0,477$). Knowledge and attitude does not influence airborne fungi in boarding house ($p>0,05$). The highest airborne fungi concentration is in boarding house.