

Studi tentang Paparan Debu Kapas dan Kelainan Faal Paru Pekerja Bagian Weaving Pabrik Tekstil PT. Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, Jawa Barat Tahun 2000 = Study on the exposures cotton dust and disfunction of lung physiology of workers in the weaving department of the textile company, PT. Lucky Print Abadi, on Cibitung, West Java, in the year 2000

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Abstrak

Perkembangan dunia industri, selain membantu meningkatkan taraf hidup masyarakat, dapat juga menimbulkan dampak yang tidak diinginkan sebagai akibat dari kegiatan industri itu sendiri. Hal ini terlihat pada industri tekstil, di mana debu kapas yang dihasilkan akibat proses produksi dapat mengganggu kesehatan terutama sistem pernapasan pekerja. Pekerja bagian weaving PT.Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, Jawa Barat mengalami sesak napas dan batuk sebanyak 25% pada tahun 1998 dan 30% pada tahun 1999. Hal inilah yang mendasari dilakukannya penelitian ini. Belum ada data dosis debu kapas yang terhirup pekerja dan kelainan faal paru pekerja bagian weaving PT. Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di bagian weaving PT.Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, Jawa Barat, dengan menggunakan rancangan cross sectional dan bersifat deskriptif analitik. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 16 orang pekerja sesuai kriteria sampel yang telah ditetapkan oleh peneliti.

Dari hasil penelitian diketahui pekerja mengalami kelainan faal paru sebesar 75% yang terdiri dari gangguan obstruksi yang terbanyak yaitu 37,5%, gangguan restriksi 25% dan gangguan yang bersifat kombinasi (obstruksi dan restriksi) sebesar 12,5%. Umur pekerja bervariasi antara 18 tahun sampai 29 tahun dengan masa kerja antara 8 bulan sampai 24 bulan. Kebiasaan menggunakan alat pelindung diri yang baik baru mencapai 37,5% dan kebiasaan merokok pada pekerja hanya 25%. Pekerja yang terpajan debu kapas melebihi nilai ambang batas sebesar 68,75% dan didapatkan pekerja yang pernah atau yang sedang mengalami gangguan penyakit paru obstruktif kronis sebesar 31,25%.

Disarankan melakukan upaya mengurangi dosis debu kapas yang diterima pekerja dengan pengendalian teknik, pengendalian administratif dan alat pelindung diri yang meliputi penambahan jumlah dan jenis alat pembersih debu kapas (dust cleaner), pemeriksaan berkala untuk dosis debu kapas yang diterima pekerja dan pemeriksaan kesehatan fungsi paru pekerja, serta mengganti jenis alat pelindung diri yang digunakan (masker) dengan masker yang dilengkapi tudung muka atau tudung mulut dan penjepit hidung serta penapis untuk menghilangkan debu.

Hasil penelitian ini hanya untuk kondisi pekerja bagian weaving PT. Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, Jawa Barat, tidak dapat digunakan untuk menggeneralisir keseluruhan pekerja PT. Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, Jawa Barat maupun pekerja-pekerja dan lingkungan kerja pada pabrik-pabrik tekstil lainnya di Indonesia.

.....Study on the Exposures Cotton Dust and Disfunction of Lung Physiology of Workers in the Weaving Department of the Textile Company, PT. Lucky Print Abadi, on Cibitung, West Java, in the Year 2000
Industrial Development could enhance community income on the other hand, if could cause unexpected/unwanted effect which derived from industrial activities. In the textile industry impact cotton dust can be produced as a result of textile production process. It can cause adverse health effect mainly in

the respiratory system. Based on the research, 25% of workers from weaving division of PT. Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, West Java, experience the difficulties to breath and cough in 1998 and 30% in 1999. Until now (year of 2000), there is no information about cotton dust dosage that expose the workers and disfunction of lung physiology of the workers in the weaving division.

Research was done in the weaving division of PT_ Lucky Print Abadi, on the Cibitung area of West Java, using the cross sectional and descriptive method. The sample taken from this study is 16 workers bases on the criteria set by the researcher. The age ranges between 18 and 19 years old with the working period between 8 and 24 month.

The main result from this study is that about 75% of the workers experienced the disfunction of lung physiology. The break down of this number is 37.5% on obstructive, 25% on restrictive, and 12.5% on combination of both. In addition to that result, the study says that about 37.5% of the workers use appropriate personnel protective equipment and about 25% of them are smoke. The number looks higher when it come to the fact that about 68.75% Of the workers were effected by the cotton dust out of the upper limit. More over, the workers ever and ce rently experience the obstructive-chronic lung disease is about 31.25%.

Furthermore, the study suggest that some solution to reduce the concentration of cotton dust are by controlling the technical and administrative use of masker (including the increase of quantity and type of dust cleaner), periodical checking of cotton dust concentration consume by the workers, periodical lung functional checking, as well as changing the type of currently used masker with the better masker, which equipped by the face or mouth cover, nose clip, and dust filter.

This research result only for workers in the weaving division and can not be generalized for all workers in PT. Lucky Print Abadi, Cibitung, Weast Java and workers and the work enviroment in others textile industries in Indonesia.