

Kunjungan poliklinik serta absensi karena penyakit pada kerja yang dipengaruhi pajanan debu pabrik semen

Devi Dwirantih, author

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan sebuah observasi bersifat deskriptif yang dilihat secara potong lintang (cross sectional) pada sebuah pabrik semen di Jawa Barat pada tahun 2003. Tujuan utama: untuk melihat angka kunjungan poliklinik dan angka absensi karena keluhan pernafasan pada pekerja yang terpajan debu semen mengukur prevalensi kelainan Minis penyakit paru, penurunan fungsi paru dan kelainan fototoraks. Cara dan metodologi: Subjek adalah pekerja non staf di dua plant yang berdekatan dalam satu manajemen. Seluruh subjek diwawancarai dengan menggunakan kuesioner standar ATS yang telah dimodifikasi. Fungsi paru diperiksa dengan spirometer dan fototoraks diambil sesuai dengan standar ILO. Kedua data didapat dari hasil pemeriksaan check-up terakhir. Data debu lingkungan dan pajanan debu didapat dari hasil pengukuran yang dilakukan perusahaan tiap tabula Angka kunjungan didapat dari rekam medik dan jumlah jam kerja didapat dari data personalia Subjek dibagi dua kelompok, yaitu yang terpajan debu (pekerja di area raw mill, burning, finish mill, packing, coal mill, mekanik dan elektrik) serta yang tidak terpajan debu (bagian administrasi dan kontrol panel).

Hasil dari 301 subjek yang diperiksa, 16,8% pekerja yang terpajan debu menderita batuk kronis, 2,5% bronkitis kronis. 2,0% asma dan 10,2% flu karena alergi. Penurunan fungsi paru obstruksi terdapat pada 7,0% pekerja, restriksi 8,3%.

Kelainan foto toraks klasifikasi ILO dengan perselubungan 110 terdapat pada 21,9% pekerja, sedangkan perselubungan 111 pada 1,3%. Angka kunjungan poliklinik pekerja terpajan debu dan tidak terpajan sama besarnya, yaitu 1,15%. Sedangkan angka absensi pekerja terpajan debu 1,22 permil banding 0,75 permil yang tidak terpajan debu.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan cukup nyata angka absensi antara pekerja terpajan debu dengan tidak terpajan debu, tetapi tidak terdapat perbedaan angka kunjungan poliklinik.

Daftar bacaan: 53 (1984-2003)

<hr><i>Policlinic Visite and Non Effective Rate Cause by Occupational Lung Disease Due to Cement Dust This research was a descriptive observation with a cross-sectional view on a cement factory located in West Java in 2003. Main objectives: to find out the policlinic visit rate and the non effective rate due to respiratory problems among workers exposed to cement dust and to measure the prevalence of lung clinical disorders, decrease of lung functional and abnormality in chest radiographs. Procedure and Methodology: Subject were non-staff workers into adjacent plants under one management All subjects were interviewed by using ATS standard questionnaires that have been modified. Lung function was done by using spirometer and chest radiographs in compliance with ILO standards. Both data were obtained from the result of the last

medical checkup. Data of environmental dust and dust exposure were obtained from the result of semester measurement. The rate of visit was obtained from the medical record and total working hours obtained from the personnel data. Subjects were divided into two groups, namely workers exposed to dust (workers in raw mill, burning, finish mill, packing, coal mill, as well as mechanical and electrical areas) and workers not exposed to dust (administration and control panel divisions).

Results: Out of 301 subjects examined, 16,8% of workers exposed to dust were suffering from chronic cough, 2,5% were suffering from chronic bronchitis, 2,0% asthma and 10,2% flu due to allergy. Decreases of lung function was found in 7,0% obstructive and 8,3% restrictive of the workers. Abnormality in chest radiographs based on ILO classification with a density of 110 and 111 was found 21.9% and 1.3% of the workers. Workers exposed and not exposed to dust had a similar rate of polyclinic visit rate, namely 1.15%. Whereas the non effective rate of exposed to dust was 1,22 per mil compared to 0,75 per mil of workers not exposed to dust.

Conclusion: There was a significant difference in the non effective rate workers exposed to dust and those not exposed to dust, but there was no difference in the polyclinic visit rate.

Bibliography: 53 (1984-2003)