

Gangguan saluran napas pada tenaga kerja industri mebel informal.  
Studi kasus di industri mebel "B" di Jakarta Timur, 1997 = Respiratory tract disorders in informal workers at a furniture industry. A case study in furniture industry "B" in East Jakarta, 1997

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Abstrak

Studi kasus dilakukan di industri mebel informal yang selama ini masih kurang mendapat perhatian dalam hal usaha kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja. Tujuan studi kasus untuk mendapat informasi tentang sarana dan pelaksanaan kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja, pajanan di tempat kerja, keluhan akibat pajanan debu kayu, gangguan saluran napas pada tenaga kerja, faktor-faktor yang mungkin mempengaruhi terjadinya penyakit, usulan alternatif pemecahan masalah serta hasilnya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pengamatan dan pengukuran lingkungan kerja serta sarana kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja; pada tenaga kerja dilakukan wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan laboratorium dan uji faal paru.

Hasil studi kasus didapatkan sarana kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja masih kurang antara lain ventilasi, penerangan (75 luks), kadar pajanan debu kayu masih di bawah nilai ambang batas (1-5mg/m<sup>3</sup>), keluhan akibat pajanan debu kayu sudah dirasakan antara lain bersin-bersin dua orang, gatal di mata dan kulit dua orang, batuk-batuk dua orang dan satu kasus asma tanpa disertai penurunan uji faal paru. Faktor yang mungkin berpengaruh terhadap kasus adalah merokok dan atopi, asma yang diderita mungkin berhubungan dengan pekerjaan. Hasil perbaikan yang dicapai antara lain perbaikan ventilasi, pencahayaan dan kebersihan lingkungan kerja, terhadap kasus pembatasan waktu kerja dan mengurangi merokok.

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This case study was conducted, considering that informal furniture industries usually do not on work health and safety. The objective of this study was to obtain information on facilities and its health and safety, exposure on work environment, complaints caused by exposure to wooden dust, disorders of respiratory tract in the workers, other factors that seems to contribute the illness, to propose of alternative problem solving and the result of it's. Data for this case study have been collected from observation and measurements of the work environment, observation of the facilities and health safety, interview, physical examination, laboratory examination and lung function test to the workers.

The results of this case study indicates that work health and safety is not adequate, such as minimal ventilation and light (75 lux). Although exposure to wooden dust is still below the permitted limit (1-5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), are complaints caused by exposure to wooden dust such as sneezing, irritation of eyes and skin, cough each other two workers; and one special case asthma without decrease of the lung function. Other factors that may contribute to the effect are cigarettes and individuals atopi, asthma probably work related diseases. The improvements of this case study are ventilation, lighting and environment; one special case asthma have suggested to reduce the working hours and cigarettes.