

Studi insidens kecelakaan dekompresi : analisis faktor resiko penyakit dekompresi pada peselam alam yang menggunakan kompresor konvensional di Kelurahan P. Panggang = A study of the incidence of decompression accidents : analysis of the risk factors contributing to decompression sickness among divers using conventional compressors at Panggang Island

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Ruang lingkup dan cara penelitian:

Penyakit dekompresi adalah suatu kecelakaan yang timbul akibat penurunan tekanan lingkungan yang mendadak. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi insidens kecelakaan dekompresi pada 56 peselam alam yang memakai kompresor konvensional di kelurahan P. Panggang dan hubungannya dengan beberapa faktor resiko. Data sosiodemografis, riwayat pekerjaan dan riwayat penyakit didapat melalui anamnesis menggunakan kuesioner, sedangkan status kesehatan ditetapkan dengan anamnesis, pemeriksaan fisik dan neurologis. Uji Kai kuadrat digunakan untuk menilai hubungan antara faktor resiko dengan penyakit dekompresi, sedangkan analisis regresi logistik dipakai untuk melihat probabilitas timbulnya penyakit dekompresi sehubungan faktor resiko yang ada.

Hasil dan Kesimpulan :

insidens penyakit dekompresi pada penulisan ini 51,8 % dengan tipe I terbanyak ditemukan (79,3 %). Persentase yang tinggi ini dihubungkan dengan pengetahuan prosedur penyelaman yang 100 % buruk. Tidak ditemukan hubungan antara kedalaman, lama selam, kecepatan naik ke permukaan, umur, masa kerja, pendidikan, BMI dan minum alkohol dengan terjadinya penyakit dekompresi. Faktor resiko utama penyakit dekompresi yang ditemukan adalah frekuensi penyelaman (OR 12,5) dan meningkatnya kadar CO₂ (OR 5,6).

ABSTRACT

A Study of the Incidence of Decompression Accidents: Analysis of the Risk Factors Contributing to Decompression Sickness among Divers Using Conventional Compressors at Panggang Island - Village level Administration Area.

Scope and Research Method:

Decompression sickness is one of the accidental outcomes resulting from a sudden decrease in ambient pressure. The study evaluates the prevalence of decompression accidents among 56 divers using traditional methods and conventional compression in the village-level administrative area of Panggang Island. The study also explores the significance of some of the risk factors in the incidence of decompression sickness. Social-demographic data, divers' work history, and the history of divers' illnesses were obtained through interviews based on responses to a questionnaire. Also, the divers' current health condition was determined by interview and by physical and neurological examination. The Chi-square test method was employed to

assess the relationship between risk factors and decompression sickness, while logistic regression analysis was used to determine the probability of occurrence of decompression sickness with respect to existing risk factors.

Results and conclusions :

The incidence of decompression sickness in this study was 51.8 %, with type I decompression sickness (79.3%) constituting the most prevalent sickness observed. This high percentage can be linked to an extremely poor knowledge of diving procedures among the divers. It was not possible in the study to determine the relationship between the incidence of decompression sickness and depth of dive, duration of dive, rate of ascent to the surface, the age of the diver, the length of diving experience, education, BMI, or alcohol consumption. The main factors in the incidence of decompression sickness were found to be frequency of dive activities (OR 12.5) and an increase in the concentration of CO₂ (OR 5.6).