

## Hubungan konjungtivitis dengan pajanan uap Metil Etil Keton dan sinar ultraviolet pada pekerja perempuan di pabrik sepatu "X", Tangerang, 2004

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### Abstrak

#### Latar belakang

Pajanan MEK dan sinar ultraviolet di Departemen Stock Fit dapat mengganggu kesehatan, khususnya kesehatan mata pekerja. Prevalensi kasus konjungtivitis sebesar 3 % dikalangan pekerja, termasuk pekerja di Departemen Stock Fit, sangat menarik untuk diteliti lebih jauh, apakah kasus konjungtivitis yang terjadi disini sebagai akibat pekerjaan, atau bukan sebagai akibat pekerjaan.

#### Metode

Menggunakan metode potong lintang (cross sectional) dan dianalisis secara internal comparison. Sampel diambil dari seluruh pekerja perempuan di 4 bagian Departemen Stock Fit, yang proses produksinya menggunakan cairan primer MEK dan sinar ultraviolet. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara manajemen perusahaan, rekam medis poliklinik, pegisian kuesioner dan informed concept oleh pekerja dan pemeriksaan fisik dan status kesehatan mata oleh dokter perawat.

#### Hasil

Prevalensi konjungtivitis akibat kerja sebesar 10,9% dari 175 pekerja perempuan Departemen Stock Fit. Pajanan MEK mempunyai risiko 3,56 kali dibandingkan pajanan MEK + sinar ultraviolet untuk menyebabkan konjungtivitis akibat kerja.

#### Kesimpulan

Faktor yang berhubungan dengan terjadinya konjungtivitis akibat kerja adalah pajanan MEK dan radiasi sinar ultraviolet.

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#### <i>Background

The exposure of Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) fume and Ultra Violet (UV) light at Stock Fit Department of Shoes industry could influence the eye health of the workers. The prevalence of conjunctivitis among the workers is approximately 3%, including the workers at the Stock Fit Department. Therefore, it is very interesting to find out whether the cases of conjunctivitis in this matter are occupation medicine or not.

#### Method

This is a cross-sectional study using internal comparison analysis. The sample was all women workers of four Sub-department at Stock Fit Department. which the production process uses MEK liquid and UV light. The data was collected by conducting interview with the manager, reviewing the medical records, filling out questionnaires, and performing physical and eye examination by physician and nurses. Informed consent was obtained from the subjects prior to data collection.

## Result

The prevalence of occupational conjunctivitis is approximately 10.9% among 175 women workers at Stock Fit Department. The exposure of MEK fume is the only one statistically significant factor to occupational conjunctivitis. It is increasing the risk of occupational conjunctivitis 3.56 times greater than the exposure of both MEK fume and UV light.

## Conclusion

Factors related to occupational conjunctivitis are MEK liquid and UV light exposure.</i>