

Efektivitas daya lindung pakaian kerja terhadap keracunan pestisida pada petani tanaman kedelai : Penelitian lapangan di desa Pandansari Kecamatan Sukoharjo Kabupaten Lampung Selatan

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Abstrak

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang efektivitas perlindungan pakaian kerja terhadap pemajanan pestisida bagi petani pengguna di lapangan, serta untuk mengetahui perbedaan risiko dari berbagai bagian tubuh terhadap pemajanan pestisida.

Hipotesis penelitian ini ada dua : (1) Terdapat beda daya lindung terhadap pemajanan pestisida antara bahan katun dengan bahan poliester, (2) Terdapat beda risiko diantara pelbagai bagian tubuh (tangan, kaki, dada) petani pengguna terhadap pemajanan pestisida di lapangan.

Penelitian yang dilakukan di satu desa yakni desa Pandansari kecamatan Sukoharjo kabupaten Lampung Selatan merupakan suatu percobaan lapangan (Field experiment) pada lahan tanaman kedelai dengan disain : Kelompok Ceiba- Kelompok Kendali yang dirandomisasi.

<i>ABSTRACT</i>

The purpose of this study is to obtain information about, firstly the effectively of protective garment materials against pesticide-exposure among the farmers (applicators), and secondly: risk-difference among several body-parts of the farmers (applicators) to pesticide exposure during pesticide-usage in the agricultural-field.

There are 2 hypotheses:

1. The protection capacity of pure cotton material differs than of polyester material when applied as protective garment against pesticide-exposures.
2. There are risk-differences among several body-parts of pesticides applicator, i.e.: forearm, chest and thigh during application of pesticides in the field.

This study takes place in a village, namely desa Pandansari sub district of Sukoharjo district of South-Lampung. The design of this Field trial was: Experimental-group, control-group: randomized-subjects. The participants were 80 local--farmers, divided into same amount within each group. The experimental-treatment was the use of garment made of cotton (100 %) for the experimental-group and of polyester (100 %) for the control-group. The pesticide used was MATADOR 25 EC, a synthetic-Pyrethroid insecticide (generic name Lambda Cyhalothrine).

The main-results of this study were:

1. Pure cotton materials have more protection capacity than pure polyester materials.
2. The lower part of the body (thigh) tends to have greater risk than the upper parts (chest and forearm)

during application of pesticide in the soybean cultivation.

3. The wind velocity has significant correlation with the pesticide-exposures.

Besides-some recommendations in accordance with policyissues and operational-issues, also suggested to conduct further studies in order to have much more information about protective garment, i.e. it's design and the precise construction of textiles which will satisfy allof requirements.</i>