Analisis prevalensi gangguan fungsi paru dan faktor yang berhubungan pada karyawan pabrik

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Abstrak

Produksi semen telah diketahui menyebabkan pencemaran pada lingkungan termasuk tenaga kerja. Hasil sampingan saat diproduksinya semen adalah debu yang merugikan, secara pembangunan nasional meningkatnya produksi semen menguntungkan akan tetapi juga menimbulkan pengaruh negatif terhadap kesehatan para pekerja. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui prevalensi gangguan fungsi paru pada karyawan dan faktor yang berhubungan. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif menggunakan disain cross sectional, data didapatkan melalui laporan observasi, kuesioner, pemeriksaan fisis, pengukuran kadar debu dan spirometri. Jumlah yang diperiksa sebanyak 138 karyawan, dilakukan analisa dan hasil yang didapatkan tidak adanya hubungan yang bermakna antar gangguan faal paru restriksi atau obstruksi dan umur, tingkat pendidikan, jenis pekerjaan, masa kerja, perokok dan penggunaan Alat Pelindung. Hubungan antara pajanan debu dengan gangguan fungsi paru tidak diidentifikasi, perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan menggunakan Personal Dust Sampler serta pemeriksaan foto toraks.
<hr>Cement production was known as the source of pollution in the environment as well as to the workers. Cement dust is very hazardous which is one of the main side products of the factory while at the other side; cement production was really needed for the physical development of the country. The study was aiming to improve cement "col." factory's workers through identifying the lung function disorders and the related factors. The design of study was cross sectional and data were collected through observations report, questionnaires, physical examination, dust measuring and spirometer. There were 138 samples analyzed and results of study reported no significant relationship existed between lung obstruction and age, level of education, work status, duration of work, smoking behavior, and using of mask. Relationship between dust exposure and lung function disorders were not yet identified As suggested, extension of study should be done using personal dust samplers as well as photo thorax measurement.