

# Analisis Faktor Risiko Yang Berhubungan Dengan Hiperurisemia Pada Pekerja di Satu Perusahaan Sektor Minyak dan Gas Bumi = Analysis of Risk Factors Hyperuricemia Among Workers in An Oil and Gas Company

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Hiperurisemia merupakan kondisi dimana kadar asam urat melebihi referensi normal dalam darah. Hiperurisemia dapat memberikan banyak konsekuensi terhadap kesehatan pekerja. Prevalensi hiperurisemia di perusahaan minyak dan gas lebih tinggi dibandingkan rata-rata prevalensi hiperurisemia nasional di populasi umum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan hiperurisemia pada pekerja perusahaan minyak dan gas bumi, lalu mencari faktor risiko yang dominan terhadap hiperurisemia pada pekerja sektor minyak dan gas bumi.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode penelitian potong-lintang, yang melibatkan 264 pekerja di salah satu perusahaan sektor minyak dan gas bumi. Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara pengumpulan data melalui kuesioner untuk mengukur kondisi gangguan kualitas tidur, asupan purin, riwayat penyakit, dan pengobatan, kerja gilir. Selain itu, dilakukan pengambilan data sekunder berupa pemeriksaan kesehatan karyawan pada tahun 2020 yaitu data lingkar perut, kadar asam urat, kadar lemak darah, kadar gula darah. Analisis dilakukan dengan cara analisis multivariat.

Hasil: Prevalensi hiperurisemia pada kelompok ini sebesar 25 %, didapatkan bahwa faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan hiperurisemia pada pekerja perusahaan minyak dan gas bumi adalah diabetes mellitus ( $p = 0.00$ , OR 4.97, CI 95% 2.00-12.35), jenis kelamin laki-laki ( $p = 0.00$ , OR 4.08, CI 95% 1.82-9.18), usia  $> 40$  tahun ( $p = 0.03$ , OR 3.48, CI 95% 1.13-10.71), serta gangguan kualitas tidur ( $p = 0.00$ , OR 2.85, CI 95% 1.52-5.34), dan secara statistik signifikan ( $p < 0.05$ ). Kerja gilir, obesitas sentral dan asupan tinggi purin tidak terbukti berhubungan dengan hiperurisemia.

Kesimpulan: Faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan hiperurisemia pada pekerja perusahaan minyak dan gas bumi adalah usia  $> 40$  tahun, jenis kelamin laki-laki, kondisi gangguan kualitas tidur, penyakit diabetes mellitus.

.....Background: Hyperuricemia is a condition where the uric acid level exceeds the normal reference in the blood. Hyperuricemia can have many consequences on the health of workers. The prevalence of hyperuricemia in oil and gas companies is higher than the national average of hyperuricemia prevalence in the general population. This study aims to identify risk factors associated with hyperuricemia in oil and gas company workers, and then look for association high purine intake factors for hyperuricemia in oil and gas sector workers.

Method: This research was conducted using a cross-sectional research method, which involved 264 workers in an oil and gas sector company. The research was conducted by collecting data through a questionnaire to measure the condition of sleep quality disorders, purine intake, medical history, and medication, work patterns. In addition, secondary data collection was carried out in the form of employee health checks in 2020, namely data on abdominal circumference, uric acid levels, blood fat levels, blood sugar levels. The analysis was carried out by means of multivariate analysis.

Result: The prevalence of hyperuricemia in this group was 25%, it was found that the risk factor associated with hyperuricemia in oil and gas company workers was diabetes mellitus ( $p = 0.00$ , OR 4.97, CI 95% 2.00-12.35), male gender ( $p = 0.00$ , OR 4.08, CI 95% 1.82-9.18), age more than 40 years old ( $p = 0.03$ , OR 3.48, CI 95% 1.13-10.71), as well as sleep quality disturbances ( $p = 0.00$ , OR 2.85, CI 95% 1.52-5.34), and statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Shift work patterns, central obesity and high purine intake were not shown to be associated with hyperuricemia.

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<strong><em>Conclusion</em></strong><em>: The risk factors associated with hyperuricemia in oil and gas company workers are age more than 40 years old, male gender, sleep quality disorders, diabetes mellitus.</em><em> High purine intake was not shown to be associated with hyperuricemia.</em></pre>