

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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**HUBUNGAN KADAR DEBU, MASA KERJA DAN PENGGUNAAN ALAT
PELINDUNG DIRI (APD) TERHADAP TERHADAP GANGGUAN INFEKSI
SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT PADA PEKERJA PERABOT DI
KECAMATAN NANGGALO**

x + 71 halaman, 11 tabel, 4 gambar, 5 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari survei awal pada 3 perabot dengan jumlah pekerja sebanyak 8 orang terdapat 6 orang (75%) pekerja yang mengalami gangguan infeksi pernapasan saluran pernapasan akut dan masa kerja pekerja berkisar antara 2 tahun sampai dengan 7 tahun. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan tentang kadar debu, masa kerja dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri terhadap gangguan infeksi saluran pernapasan akut pada pekerja perabot di Kecamatan Nanggalo.

Metode

Desain penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian yaitu pekerja perabot yang berjumlah 47 pekerja, sedangkan sampel menggunakan total sampling dengan sampel minimal sebesar 42,058 pekerja. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji statistik *chi-square* dengan derajat kepercayaan 95% ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil

Hasil penelitian pada analisis univariat didapatkan distribusi frekuensi ISPA 66,0% responden menderita gangguan ISPA, kadar debu tinggi 74,5%, masa kerja lama 61,7%, penggunaan alat pelindung diri 36,2%, sedangkan pada analisis bivariat terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kadar debu ($p\text{-value}=0,000$), masa kerja ($p\text{-value}=0,033$), alat pelindung diri ($p\text{-value}=0,003$) dengan ISPA pada pekerja perabot.

Kesimpulan

Kadar debu, masa kerja dan penggunaan alat pelindung diri menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna dengan gangguan ISPA. Disarankan kepada pihak perabot untuk menyediakan alat pelindung diri terutama masker, dan adanya pemantauan serta pemeriksaan kesehatan pekerja perabot secara berkala oleh Dinas Kesehatan.

Daftar Pustaka : 30 (1994-2014)

Kata Kunci : Kadar Debu, Masa Kerja, Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) dan Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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ARIS MUNANDAR, No. BP 1411216058

**RELATIONS DUST LEVEL, WORK PERIOD, AND THE USE OF
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AGAINST ACUTE
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN FURNITURE WORKES AT SUB
DISTRICTS NANGGALO**

x + 71 pages, 11 tables, 4 pictures, 5 appendices

Objective

Based on data obtained from preliminary survey at 3 furniture with the number of workers as many as 8 people, there are 6 people (75%) of workers with impaired acute respiratory infections and tract workers working period between 2 years up to 7 years. This study was conducted to look at the relationship of the levels of dust, work period and the use of personal protective equipment to acute respiratory infections in the furniture workers in Sub District Nanggalo.

Method

Quantitative research design with cross sectional approach. The study population is the furniture workers with totaling 47 workers, while the sample using total sampling with the minimum sample as many as 42.058 workers. Data analysis using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis, by chi-square statistical test with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Result

Results of research on bivariate analysis of the frequency distribution of ARI 66.0% of respondents suffer from respiratory infections, high dust content of 74.5%, long working period 61.7%, the use of personal protective equipment 36.2%, while in the bivariate analysis, dust levels (p-value = 0.000), work period (p-value = 0.033), Personal protective equipment (p-value = 0.003).

Conclusion

the relationship of the levels of dust, work period and the use of personal protective equipment to acute respiratory infections in the furniture workers. It suggested for furniture to provide personal protective equipment, especially masks, and there are monitoring and medical examinations to the furniture workers periodically by the Department of Health.

References : 30 (1994-2014)

Key Words : Dust levels, Work Period, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)