

Gambaran Kualitas Udara Berdasarkan Jumlah Koloni Bakteri
di Ruang Klinik RSGMP Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi
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ABSTRAK

Kualitas udara dalam ruangan adalah salah satu faktor utama yang mempengaruhi kesehatan, kesejahteraan, dan produktivitas masyarakat. Kualitas udara di dalam ruangan dipengaruhi oleh adanya mikroorganisme di udara seperti bakteri. Kualitas udara di dalam ruangan dikatakan baik jika jumlah koloni bakteri di dalam ruangan tidak melebihi $500 \text{ CFU}/\text{m}^3$. Kualitas udara dalam ruangan yang tidak memenuhi persyaratan dapat menimbulkan penyakit. Ruang klinik gigi memiliki risiko yang tinggi terjadinya penularan penyakit, disebabkan sebagian besar prosedur perawatan gigi memiliki potensi untuk menciptakan kontaminasi aerosol. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran kualitas udara berdasarkan jumlah koloni bakteri di ruang klinik RSGMP Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Andalas.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel bakteri udara dilakukan dengan metode pasif (*exposure plate*) menggunakan PCA sebagai media pada titik-titik pengambilan sampel yang telah ditentukan. Cawan petri dibiarkan terbuka selama 15 menit kemudian dilakukan inkubasi selama 24 sampai 48 jam. Pengambilan sampel ini dilakukan sebanyak 3 kali di 3 ruang klinik RSGMP FKG UNAND yaitu sebelum perawatan, selama perawatan, dan setelah perawatan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah koloni bakteri selama perawatan lebih banyak daripada sebelum atau setelah perawatan. Jumlah koloni bakteri di klinik 3 lebih banyak daripada klinik 1 dan 2. Rata-rata jumlah koloni bakteri di setiap klinik adalah $259,8 \text{ CFU}/\text{m}^3$ (klinik 1), $281,1 \text{ CFU}/\text{m}^3$ (klinik 2), $436,74 \text{ CFU}/\text{m}^3$ (klinik 3).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah rata-rata kualitas udara di ruang klinik RSGMP FKG UNAND adalah baik karena jumlah koloni bakteri tidak melebihi $500 \text{ CFU}/\text{m}^3$.

Kata Kunci: kualitas udara, bakteri udara ruangan, klinik gigi

An Overview of Air Quality Based on the Amount of Bacterial Colonies
in the Clinic Room of Hospital of Oral and Dental Education
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ABSTRACT

Indoor air quality is the one of main factors that affect the health, well-being, and productivity of society. Indoor air quality is affected by the presence of airborne microorganisms such us bacteria. Indoor air quality could be said good if the amount of bacterial colonies in the room does not exceed 500 CFU/m^3 . Indoor air quality does not fulfill the requirements can cause disease. Dental clinic room has high risk for disease transmission, caused mostly of dental procedures has the potential to create aerosol contamination. The purpose of this study was to determine the overview of air quality based on the amount of bacterial colonies in the clinic room of Hospital of Oral and Dental Education Faculty of Dentistry, Andalas University.

These research was a descriptive research. Sampling of airborne bacteria was performed by passive methods (exposure plate) using PCA as media at the points that have been determined. The petridish was left open for 15 minutes and then incubated for 24 to 48 hours. Sampling was taken 3 times in 3 clinic room of Hospital of Oral and Dental Education Faculty of Dentistry, Andalas University before, during, and after treatment.

The results showed that the amount of bacterial colonies during treatment more than before or after treatment. The amount of bacterial colonies in the clinic 3 more than the clinic 1 and 2. The mean of the amount of bacterial colonies in each clinic was $259,8 \text{ CFU/m}^3$ (clinic 1), $281,1 \text{ CFU/m}^3$ (clinic 2), $436,74 \text{ CFU/m}^3$ (clinic 3).

The conclusion of this research was the mean of air quality in the clinic room was good because the amount of bacterial colonies did not exceeded 500 CFU /m^3 .

Keywords: air quality, indoor air bacteria, dental clinic.