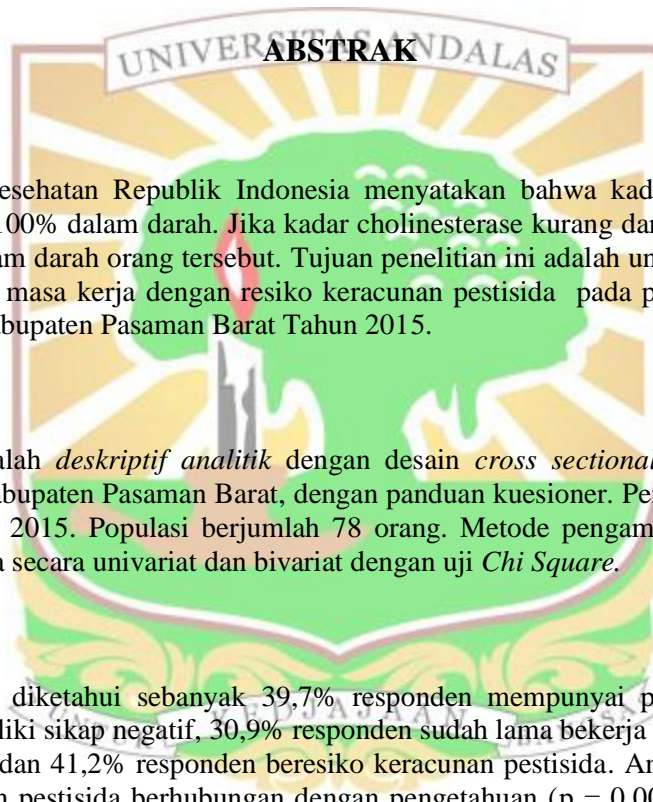


**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**Skripsi. Maret 2016
Syafni Martuti, No. BP 1010334034**

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN MASA KERJA DENGAN RISIKO
KERACUNAN PESTISIDA PADA PENGELOLA TEMPAT PENGELOLAAN
PESTISIDA (TP2) DI KECAMATAN PASAMAN KABUPATEN PASAMAN BARAT
TAHUN 2015**

viii + 52 halaman, 12 tabel, 2 gambar, 6 lampiran



ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Standar Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia menyatakan bahwa kadar *Cholinesterase* normal berada dalam batas 75-100% dalam darah. Jika kadar cholinesterase kurang dari 75% berarti telah terjadi keracunan pestisida dalam darah orang tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap dan masa kerja dengan resiko keracunan pestisida pada pengelola TP2 Pestisida di Kecamatan Pasaman Kabupaten Pasaman Barat Tahun 2015.

Metode

Jenis penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif analitik* dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Pasaman Kabupaten Pasaman Barat, dengan panduan kuesioner. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada November – Desember 2015. Populasi berjumlah 78 orang. Metode pengambilan sampel adalah *total sampling*. Data dianalisa secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil

Hasil analisa univariat diketahui sebanyak 39,7% responden mempunyai pengetahuan yang rendah, 35,3% responden memiliki sikap negatif, 30,9% responden sudah lama bekerja di tempat pengelolaan dan penyimpanan pestisida dan 41,2% responden beresiko keracunan pestisida. Analisa bivariat menyatakan bahwa resiko keracunan pestisida berhubungan dengan pengetahuan ($p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), CI95%: CI = 5.026 – 57.500 dan nilai OR = 17.000), sikap ($p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$, CI 95%: 4.330 – 50.438 dan nilai OR = 17,778), dan masa kerja ($p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) dengan CI95% : 2.813 – 30.965 dan nilai OR – 9,333).

Kesimpulan

Hampir dari separuh responden memiliki pengetahuan yang rendah, sikap yang negatif dan responden menyatakan peran petugas yang kurang aktif. Diharapkan Pihak terkait seperti Dinas Pertanian dan Dinas Kesehatan hendaknya memberikan penyuluhan kepada pengelola pestisida untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan pengelola dan membentuk sikap yang positif dalam pengelolaan dan penyimpanan pestisida

Daftar Pustaka : 24 (2000 – 2014)

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Masa Kerja, Risiko Keracunan Pestisida

**FACULTY of PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

**Research, Maret 2016
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**RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND WORK PERIOD WITH RISK OF
PESTICIDE POISONING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PLACE
PESTICIDES IN THE SUBDISTRICT PASAMAN
WEST PASAMAN DISTRICT 2015**

viii + 52 pages, 12 tables, 2 pictures, 6 attachments



ABSTRACT

Research purposes

Indonesian Ministry of Health Standard stated that the normal cholinesterase levels are within limits of 75-100% in the blood. If the cholinesterase level is less than 75% means there have been poisoned by pesticides in the blood of the person. The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship of knowledge, attitude and working lives with the risk of pesticide poisoning in the management of place pesticides in the Subdistrict Pasaman West Pasaman District 2015

Method

This type of research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. The research was conducted in Pasaman Subdistrich at the District of West Pasaman, using questionnaire. The Research was conducted in November-December 2015. The population are 78 peoples. The sampling method is total sampling. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate with Chi Square test.

Result

Results of univariate analysis known as much as 39.7% of respondents have a low knowledge, 35.3% of respondents have a negative attitude, 30.9% of respondents had long worked in the management and storage of pesticides and 41.2% of respondents are at risk of pesticide poisoning. Bivariate analysis states that the risk of pesticide poisoning related knowledge ($p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), CI95%: CI = 5026-57500 and value OR = 17,000), attitude ($p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$, CI 95%: 4330-50438 and value OR = 17.778), and the work period ($p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) with CI95%: 2813 - 30.965 dan value OR - 9.333).

Conclusion

Nearly half of the respondents had low knowledge, negative attitudes and respondents said the role of the officer who is less active. Expected the concern of other related parties such as the Department of Agriculture and Department of Health should provide counseling to the management of pesticides to improve the knowledge of the managers and form a positive attitude in the management and storage of pesticides

Bibliography: 25 (2000 - 2014)

Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude, Work Period, Risk Pesticide Poisoning

