

## Risiko gangguan fungsi paru restriktif pada pekerja pabrik kaca lembaran PT.M.Cikarang

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=10614&lokasi=lokal>

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### Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Latar belakang: Para tenaga kerja yang terpajan debu kaca mempunyai risiko menderita gangguan fungsi paru restriktif. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor risiko yang mempertinggi maupun yang memperkecil risiko gangguan fungsi paru restriktif yang terjadi di PT M. Metode: Penelitian dilakukan di PT M Cikarang terhadap 412 tenaga kerjanya yang datang pada 3 minggu pertama (10 April-28 April 2000) melakukan tes tahunan spirometri. Alat yang digunakan adalah spirometer Autospiro AS-505 merk Minato buatan Jepang. Karakteristik subyek yang diteliti adalah umur, bagian, lama kerja, riwayat penyakit, riwayat merokok, riwayat olah raga dan riwayat pajanan zat yang terdapat di dalam maupun di luar lingkungan kerja. Hasil: Proporsi restriktif terbesar terdapat pada subyek yang bekerja di bagian cutting line (86,8%). Relatif terhadap subyek yang mempunyai indeks massa tubuh (EMT) yang normal, subyek yang mempunyai IMT kekurangan berat badan (BB) tingkat berat dan kekurangan BB tingkat ringan mempunyai risiko menderita gangguan fungsi paru restriktif masing-masing sebanyak 11,1 kali dan 2,2 kali lipat lebih besar (Rasio odds suaian 11,9; 95% CI: 3,12-45,70 dan rasio odds suaian 2,3; 95% CI: 1,16-4,86). Pada subyek dengan riwayat pajanan insektisida 1,7 kali lipat lebih besar (rasio odds suaian 1,7; 95% CI: 0,99-2,91; P- 0,050). Disamping itu subyek yang berpendidikan sekolah dasar dibandingkan subyek yang berpendidikan perguruan tinggi (PT) mempunyai risiko 8,3 kali lipat lebih besar namun tidak signifikan secara statistik. Kesimpulan: Subyek di bagian cutting line, yang berpendidikan sekolah dasar, yang masih batuk, mempunyai IMT kurang dan subyek dengan riwayat pajanan insektisida perlu mendapat perhatian khusus.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Background: Workers who are highly exposed to glass dust in glass manufacturing company experienced high risk of suffering restrictive lung disorders. On that basis this study is conducted to identify risk factors that increase or decrease restrictive lung disorders occurrence. Methods: This study was performed at PT M on 412 employees who arrived in the first three weeks to undergo spirometry test. Equipment to run the test was Minato Autospiro AS-505 made in Japan. This research was designed based on employee's criteria such as age, labor division, duration of work, experience of previous sickness, smoking and sport habits, chemical contaminated experience inside and outside the working environment. Results: The biggest proportion of restrictive lung disorders was among subjects working in the cutting line division (86,8%). Subjects who had body mass index (BMI) categorized as light and heavy grade of abnormality, had increased risk of 11, 1 and 2, 2 times than normal BMI subjects. Otherwise subjects who had primary school education facing restrictive lung disorders of 8, 3 times greater than those who had university education. Subjects exposed to insecticide had 1, 7 times increased risk of restrictive lung disorders. Conclusion: Subjects in cutting line division with primary school education, coughing and having BMI abnormality and who had insecticide exposure experience required to have serious attention in order to minimize the risk of restrictive lung disorders.</div>