

Hubungan Dosis Paparan Bising Harian dengan Keluhan Gangguan Pendengaran pada Pekerja PT NGK Busi Indonesia Jakarta Tahun 2014

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Abstrak

Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) merupakan kejadian yang cukup banyak terjadi pada industri manufaktur yang diakibatkan oleh paparan kebisingan. Pada PT NGK Busi Indonesia, Jakarta terdapat bahaya kebisingan yang bersumber dari mesin dan peralatan kerja. Penelitian dilakukan secara Cross-sectional atau potong lintang terhadap dosis paparan bising harian dan keluhan gangguan pendengaran dengan melibatkan faktor perancu berupa usia, masa kerja, APT, merokok, hoby menembak, memakai head-set, menonton konser music rock, mengunjungi diskotik, riwayat penyakit telinga, obat oto/neurotoksik, dan penyakit degeneratif. Dengan metode pengukuran dosis paparan bising harian dan pengisian kuisioner. Berdasarkan analisis hubungan dua variabel hanya kebiasaan merokok yang memiliki perbedaan yang nyata dengan keluhan gangguan pendengaran dengan nilai p-value < 0,05. Perlu ditingkatkan pelaksanaan Hearing Loss Prevention Program berupa audit awal, identifikasi dan analisis sumber bising, peningkatan pengawasan penggunaan APT, audiometri berkala, program motivasi dan edukasi, dokumentasi dan audit program HLPP.

Kata Kunci: bising, keluhan gangguan pendengaran

Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) is the most event that happen in industrial of manufacture. This event mostly associated by noise exposure. Many noise hazard in PT. NGK Busi Indonesia, Jakarta that sourced from machinery and other working equipment. This study designed by cross-sectional method against daily noise dose exposure and hearing loss complaints that there are confounding factors such as working period, ear protective equipment, smoking, shooting hobby, listening music with head-set, watching rock concert, discotic, history of hearing illness, neurotoxic drugs, and degenerative illness. This study was using tools such as result of daily noise dose exposure measurement and fulfillment questionnaire. According to relationship analysis of two variable there is only factor of smoking habit that have strongly associated with hearing loss complaints with p-value < 0,05. This should be improvement of Hearing Loss Prevention Program Implementation such as initial audit, identification and analyze noise source, supervise enhancement of ear protective equipment utilization, periodical audiometry, education and motivation programs, documentation and program audit of hearing loss prevention program.

Keywords: Noise, Hearing Loss Complaints