

Hubungan Dosis Paparan Bising Harian dengan Gangguan Non-Auditory pada Pekerja Area Produksi PT X Tahun 2016

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Abstrak

Bising di tempat kerja dapat menimbulkan dampak terhadap sistem auditory maupun sistem non-auditory. PT X merupakan industri manufaktur yang mempunyai proses produksi yang menghasilkan bising. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan dosis paparan bising harian, usia, masa kerja, dan pemakaian alat pelindung telinga (APT) dengan gangguan non-auditory. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pengukuran dosis paparan bising harian secara langsung di lapangan dan gangguan non-auditory melalui wawancara terstruktur. Hasil pengukuran dosis paparan bising harian diketahui seluruh unit kerja yang diukur berada diatas NAB (Nilai Ambang Batas). Di samping itu, hasil pengukuran gangguan non-auditory dari 52 responden diperoleh tingkat gangguan non-auditory berat sebanyak 59,6% dan gangguan non-auditory ringan sebanyak 40,4%. Analisis rata-rata dosis paparan bising harian dengan gangguan non-auditory menggunakan uji t diketahui bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara pekerja yang mengalami tingkat gangguan non-auditory. Sedangkan analisis antara variabel usia, masa kerja, dan pemakaian APT dengan gangguan non-auditory diperoleh hubungan yang tidak signifikan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan gangguan non-auditory yang dialami oleh pekerja lebih disebabkan oleh dosis paparan bising harian. Rekomendasi yang diberikan yaitu mengendalikan gangguan non-auditory dengan menurunkan dosis paparan bising harian yang ada hingga di bawah NAB.

Kata Kunci: Dosis Paparan Bising, gangguan non-auditory, manufaktur

Occupational Noise can cause either auditory system or non-auditory system disorder. PT X is a manufacturing industry which has production process that produces noise. The purpose of this study is to observe the relationship between daily noise exposure dose, age, working time and utilization of hearing protection to nonauditory disorders. Data collection was done by direct measurement for daily noise exposure dose and structural interview for non-auditory disorders. The result from measurement of daily noise exposure dose in all working units showed the value above the Threshold Limit Value (TLV). In the other hand, the result for nonauditory disorder measurement showed 59.6% of 52 respondents suffered severe nonauditory disorders and 40.4% suffered mild non-auditory disorders. Analysis using TTest resulted in significant difference on means value of daily noise exposure dose between non-auditory disorders levels. Furthermore, analysis of age, working time, and utilization of hearing protection to non-auditory disorder resulted in insignificant relationship. Based on the result of the study, it could be concluded that non-auditory disorder suffered by workers was mostly caused by daily noise exposure dose. Hence, the recommendation to control the non-auditory disorders is to reduce daily noise exposure dose until lower than TLV.

Key words: daily noise exposure dose, non-auditory, manufacture