

# **DETERMINAN KEJADIAN INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT (ISPA) PADA PEKERJA DI PT INDONESIA POWER UNIT PLTU BANTEN 3 LONTAR OMU**

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## **Abstrak**

Berdasarkan data dari klinik kesehatan kerja, penyakit terbanyak yang ditemui di PT Indonesia Power Unit PLTU Banten 3 Lontar OMU adalah Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor apa saja yang berhubungan dengan kejadian ISPA pada pekerja. Penelitian ini merupakan survei analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sejumlah 66 pekerja dipilih sebagai sampel penelitian dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan antara lain kuesioner dan *Air Quality Index Monitor*. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dan regresi logistik model prediksi. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara usia ( $p\text{-value}=0,019$ ) dan pengetahuan ( $p\text{-value}=0,049$ ) dengan kejadian ISPA sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan ( $p\text{-value}=0,079$ ), masa kerja ( $p\text{-value}=0,148$ ), kebiasaan merokok ( $p\text{-value}=1,000$ ), penggunaan APD ( $p\text{-value}=0,070$ ) dan paparan debu ( $p\text{-value}=0,063$ ) dengan kejadian ISPA. Variabel yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian ISPA ialah pengetahuan ( $PR=4,386$ ). Sebaiknya diadakan *knowledge sharing* dari perusahaan kepada pekerja terkait definisi, penyebab dan cara pencegahan ISPA karena ISPA menjadi masalah kesehatan yang paling banyak ditemui pada pekerja di PT Indonesia Power Unit PLTU Banten 3 Lontar OMU.

**Kata Kunci:** Alat Pelindung Diri, Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut, Kebiasaan Merokok, Paparan Debu, PM 2.5

# **DETERMINANTS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) CASES IN WORKERS AT PT INDONESIA POWER UNIT PLTU BANTEN 3 LONTAR OMU**

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## **Abstract**

Based on data from the occupational health clinic, the most common disease encountered at PT Indonesia Power Unit PLTU Banten 3 Lontar OMU was Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI). The purpose of this study was to determine factors associated with the incidence of ARI among workers. This research was an analytic survey with a cross-sectional design. A total of 66 workers were selected as samples by using a purposive sampling technique. A questionnaire and Air Quality Index Monitor were used as instruments to collect data. Data were analysed by using a Chi-Square test and logistic regression prediction models. The results showed that there was a relationship between age ( $p\text{-value}=0.019$ ) and knowledge ( $p\text{-value}=0.049$ ) while there was no relationship between education ( $p\text{-value}=0.079$ ), years of service ( $p\text{-value}=0.148$ ), smoking habits ( $p\text{-value}=1.000$ ), the use of PPE ( $p\text{-value}=0.070$ ) and exposure to dust ( $p\text{-value}=0.063$ ) with the incidence of ARI. The most dominant variable related to the incidence of ARI was knowledge ( $PR=4.386$ ). Knowledge sharing should be held from the company to workers regarding the definition, causes and ways to prevent ISPA because ISPA is the most common health problem found in workers at PT Indonesia Power Unit PLTU Banten 3 Lontar OMU.

**Keyword:** Acute Respiratory Infection, Dust Exposure, Smoking Habits, Personal Protective Equipment, PM 2.5.