

# FAKTOR – FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN DERMATITIS KONTAK AKIBAT KERJA PADA PEKERJA PROYEK DEPOT PENGISIAN PESAWAT UDARA BANDARA JUANDA PERIODE MEI 2017

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## Abstrak

Angka kejadian dermatitis kontak di Indonesia sangat bervariasi dan paling banyak diderita oleh pekerja, namun prevalensi DKAK pada proyek konstruksi di Indonesia sulit didapat karena pelaporan yang tidak lengkap. Banyak faktor yang berpotensi dalam kejadian DKAK pada proyek konstruksi seperti lama kontak, penggunaan APD, riwayat sakit kulit, *personal hygiene*, dan jenis pekerjaan, namun terdapat perbedaan hasil pada penelitian sebelumnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui angka kejadian dan faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian DKAK pada pekerja proyek DPPU Bandara Juanda. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah pekerja proyek pembangunan *hydrant system* dan *topping up* DPPU Juanda-Terminal 2 yang memenuhi kriteria. Analisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan dilanjutkan analisis multivariat regresi logistik. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pengisian kuesioner dan pemeriksaan fisik pekerja oleh dokter. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 21 dari 47 (43,8%) pekerja mengalami DKAK. Hasil akhir menunjukkan faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian DKAK adalah *personal hygiene* ( $p= 0,000$ ,  $OR= 9,659$ ), lama kontak ( $p= 0,008$ ,  $OR= 8,576$ ), dan riwayat sakit kulit ( $p= 0,010$ ,  $OR= 4,420$ ). Kesimpulan: Disarankan agar pekerja lebih peduli dengan kebersihan diri dan patuh dalam penggunaan APD. Diharapkan perusahaan melakukan upaya preventif seperti memberikan pekerja pendidikan, pelatihan, dan pengawasan untuk menurunkan angka kejadian DKAK.

Kata kunci: dermatitis kontak akibat kerja, lama kontak, *personal hygiene*, riwayat sakit kulit

**FACTORS RELATED TO OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT  
DERMATITIS TOWARDS PROJECT WORKERS OF AIRCRAFT  
FILLING DEPOT IN JUANDA AIRPORT  
PERIOD MAY 2017**

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**Abstract**

The incidence of Contact Dermatitis in Indonesia varies highly among workers, but the prevalence of Occupational Contact Dermatitis (OCD) in construction projects in Indonesia is difficult to be obtained due to incomplete reports. Many potential factors in OCD incidence in construction projects such as duration of contact, the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), medical record of skin disease, personal hygiene and occupations, but there are differences found in outcomes of the previous studies. The aim of this research is to investigate the number of incidence and risk factors related to the incidence of OCD towards project workers in Aircraft Filling Depot (AFD) of Juanda Airport. This research uses observational analytic method with cross sectional design. The samples are production process of hydrant system development project and Aircraft Filling Depot (AFD) topping Up of Juanda Airport – Terminal 2 which meets the criteria. *Chi-Square* test was used as the data analysis procedure, continued by multivariate logistic regression analysis. Data collection procedure was done by filling out questionnaires and physical examination of workers by doctor. The result shows 21 of 47 (43,8%) workers experienced OCD. The final result shows that the factors that influence the incidence of OCD are personal hygiene ( $p = 0,000$ , OR = 9,659), duration of contact ( $p = 0,008$ , OR = 8,576), and medical record of skin disease ( $p = 0,010$ , OR = 4,420). In conclusion, project workers are suggested to be more concern with personal hygiene and obedient in the use of PPE. The company is expected to do preventive efforts such as giving socialization, training and supervision to the project workers in order to reduce the incidence of OCD.

Keywords : occupational contact dermatitis, duration of contact, personal hygiene, medical record of skin disease.