

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN DERMATITIS KONTAK AKIBAT KERJA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TANJUNG SARI KECAMATAN NATAR KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN

Oleh

JAUZAA FAISHAL AHMAD PADMADISASTRA

Latar Belakang: Dermatitis kontak akibat kerja (DKAK) merupakan respon inflamasi kulit yang bersifat akut maupun kronis akibat paparan bahan iritan atau alergen saat bekerja yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor usia, jenis kelamin, status gizi, riwayat atopi, *personal hygiene*, dan penggunaan APD. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian DKAK di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Sari Natar.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengan sampel sebanyak 42 orang menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling* pada pekerja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Sari Natar. Variabel independen adalah usia, jenis kelamin, status gizi, riwayat atopi, *personal hygiene*, dan perilaku penggunaan APD dengan variabel dependen DKAK. Data diambil menggunakan wawancara kuesioner NOSQ/SHORT, pemeriksaan efloresensi menggunakan *loupe*, *microtoise* dan timbangan. Analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat didapatkan penderita DKAK 60%, usia beresiko DKAK 42,5%, berjenis kelamin laki-laki 70%, status gizi normal cenderung lebih 15%, memiliki riwayat atopi 59,5%, responden dengan perilaku penggunaan APD buruk 78,6%, dan *personal hygiene* buruk 40,5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara riwayat atopi ($p=0,023$), *personal hygiene* ($p=0,024$), dan perilaku penggunaan APD ($p=0,016$) dengan kejadian DKAK di wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Sari Natar.

Kata kunci: dermatitis kontak akibat kerja, penggunaan APD, *personal hygiene*, riwayat atopi.

ABSTRACT

FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENT OF OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT DERMATITIS IN THE WORK AREA OF THE TANJUNG SARI HEALTH CENTER, NATAR DISTRICT SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY

By

JAUZAA FAISHAL AHMAD PADMADISAstra

Background: Occupational contact dermatitis is an acute or chronic inflammatory skin response due to exposure to irritants or allergens at work which is influenced by including age, gender, nutritional status, history of atopy, personal hygiene and PPE usage. The aim of this research is to determine the factors associated with the incidence of occupational contact dermatitis in the Work Area Tanjung Sari Natar Community Health Center.

Method: This research used a cross sectional design with a sample of 40 people using accidental sampling technique among workers in the Tanjung Sari Natar Community Health Center work area. The independent variables are age, gender, nutritional status, history of atopy, personal hygiene, and PPE usage behavior with the dependent variable being occupational contact dermatitis. Data were collected using interviews on the NOSQ/SHORT questionnaire, efflorescence examination using a loupe, microtoise and scales. Univariate and bivariate analysis was carried out using the chi-square test ($\alpha=0.05$).

Results: The results of univariate analysis was found that 60% of respondents experienced DKAK, 42.5% were at risk of DKAK, 70% were male, 15% tended to have normal nutritional status, 59.5% had a history of atopy, 59.5% of respondents with usage behavior Bad PPE 78.6%, and bad personal hygiene 40.5%. The results of the study showed that there was a correlation between history of atopy (0.023), personal hygiene (0.024), and behavior of using PPE ($p=0.016$) with the incidence of occupational contact dermatitis in the Tanjung Sari Natar Community Health Center work area.

Key words: occupational contact dermatitis; PPE usage; personal hygien; history of atopy