

ABSTRACT

Disorder of respiratory tract of work effect is a health problem which needed attention and handled correctly. Respiratory organs are very susceptible with the air pollution in environment work. The particles such as dusts, gas, smoke and steam are very easy irritating the respiratory tract, so arise the symptom like cough, common cold, labored breathing, nasal congestion, sneeze and hypersecretion of the throat mucous.

Some risk factor which can generate this problem require to be paid attention in effort this handling diseases. These risk factor are, dusts exposure that worker suffered, low awareness of using masker, the work place which do not comfortable and the worker smoking habit.

The obtained data from this research using correlation method. The respondents are 40 worker-men-at the age average 25-50 year old and located in calcify factory "68 Mineral" Yogyakarta.

In this research was obtained that there is no significant differences about the condition respiratory tract of workers before they work in the factory (cough 38 workers, labored breathing 12 workers, common cold 35 workers, nasal congestion 24 workers, sneeze 26 workers and hypersecretion of the throat mucous 16 worker) and after working in this factory (cough 36 workers, labored breathing 7 workers, common cold 36 workers, nasal congestion 27 workers, sneeze 30 workers and hypersecretion of the throat mucous 18 workers). Correlation analyze indicated that there is no correlation between disorder of respiratory tract which was happened in this factory with the amount dust exposure whom worker suffered, masker using and smoking.

Keyword: disorder of respiratory tract, calcify factory

INTISARI

Gangguan saluran pernafasan akibat kerja merupakan masalah kesehatan yang memerlukan perhatian dan penanganan dengan tepat. Organ pernafasan sangat rentan dengan polusi udara di lingkungan kerja. Partikel-partikel seperti debu, gas, asap dan uap sangat mudah mengiritasi saluran pernafasan sehingga timbul gejala-gejala batuk, pilek, sesak nafas, hidung tersumbat, bersin dan berdahak.

Beberapa faktor resiko yang dapat menimbulkan gangguan ini perlu diperhatikan dalam usaha penanganan penyakit ini. Faktor resiko ini meliputi jumlah paparan debu yang diderita pekerja, rendahnya kesadaran menggunakan masker, tempat kerja yang tidak nyaman dan kebiasaan merokok oleh sebagian pekerja.

Data yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini dianalisis dengan metode korelasi. Responden adalah 40 orang pekerja laki-laki berusia 25-50 tahun di pabrik kapur "68 Mineral" Yogyakarta.

Dalam penelitian ini diperoleh hasil bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna tentang kondisi saluran pernafasan pekerja sebelum bekerja di pabrik ini (batuk 37 orang, sesak nafas 12 orang, pilek 35 orang, hidung tersumbat 24 orang, bersin 26 orang dan berdahak 16 orang) dan setelah bekerja di pabrik ini (batuk 36 orang, sesak nafas 7 orang, pilek 36 orang, hidung tersumbat 27 orang, bersin 30 orang dan berdahak 18 orang). Analisis korelasi menunjukkan tidak ada korelasi