

Gangguan pendengaran akibat bising dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan pada pekerja perusahaan X : evaluasi suatu program konservasi pendengaran = Noise induced hearing loss and factors related on X company's workers : evaluation of hearing conservation program

Zukhrida Ari Fitriani, author

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Abstrak

Intensitas: bising 85 dB atau lebih menyebabkan kerusakan reseptor Corti. Perusahaan X telah melakukan program konservasi pendengaran untuk mencegah terjadinya noise induced hearing loss (NIHL). Akan tetapi; penurunan pendengaran masih ditemukan. Penelitian ini ingin mengetahui hubungan perilaku kurang dengan NIHL serta faktor-faktor lain yang berhubungan dengan NIHL pada pekerja Perusahaan X.

Metode: Penelitian kasus kontrol teJah diiakukan pada pekerja laki-laki usia 20-59 tiga kompattemen Perusahaan X. Data didapatkan dari kuesioner dan tes audiometri screening tahun 2010. Odd ratio dan analisis multivariat menggunakan SPSS 17 dilakukan terhadap 62 kasus NIHL dan 62 kontrol.

Hasil: Faktor-faktor seperti perokok sedang berat, I intensitas bising 85-95 dB meningkatkan risiko terjadinya NJHL masing-masing sebesar $I = 0.73(95\% CI = 2.85-40.38)$, 5.49 , $34(95\% CI = 0.46-3.89)$. Penelitian ini tidak bisa mendapatkan hubungan intensitas bisng >95 dB dengan NIHL.

Kesimpulan: Perilaku kurang meningkatkan risiko tetjadinya NIHL di Perusahaan X. Program.

<hr><i>Backgrounds: Noise intensity 85 dB (decibels) or more may damage the Corti receptors. The X Company had conducted hearing conservation program to prevent noise induced hearing loss (NIHL), However, hearing loss still can be found. This study identifies the correlation between unsafe behaviors and NIHL also the other factors related with NIHL among The X Company's workers.

Methods: A case control study was conducted in three compartments of X Company. Data was obtained from questionnaires and screening audiometric test 2010. Odd ratio and multivariate analysis using SPSS 17 had been done to 62 cases NIHL and 62 controls.

Results: Factors such as medium-heavy smokers, unsafe behaviors, light smokers, noise intensity 85-95 dB increase the risk of NIHL by $10.73(95\% CI = 2.85-40.38)$, $4.36(95\% CI = 1.70-11.20)$, $2.23(95\% CI = 0.91-5.49)$, $1.34(95\% CI = 0.46-3.89)$. This study cannot establish the relation between noise intensity >95 dB and NIHL.

Conclusions: Unsafe behaviors increase the risk of NIHL in X Company. Hearing conservation program need to be improved.