Hubungan kadar kolinesterase darah dan faktor-faktor lain dcngan ganggauan memori jangka pendek pada petani padi di sam kecamatan Kabupaten Bekasi. = Relation of blood cholinesterase levels and other factors with short-term memory loss in rice farmers in a subdistrict in Bekasi District

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang dan pennasalahan :
Hasil pemeriksaan darah petani padi di satu kecamatan Kabupaten Bekasi oleh Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bekasi tahun 2009 menunjukkan, 3% mengalami keracunan berat, 15,5% keracunan sedang, 3l,5% keracunan ringan. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan adanya petani yang mengalami keracunan akut akibat penggunaan pestisida golongan organophosfat dan atau karbamat Dampak keracunan organophosfat karbamat jangka panjang, antara lain adalah gangguan memori jangka pendek Penelitian ini ingin mengetahui, apakah kadar kolinesterase darah dapat digunakan sebagai prediktor risiko gangguan memori jangka pendek.

Metode:
Desain Penelitian menggunalcan Cross sectional, penelitian dilakukan di satu kecamatan dengan I02 responden dari 200 orang petani padi. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan kuesioner, pemeriksaan darah, tes pengingatan selelctif, pengamatan dan data sekunder hasil pemeriksaan aktivitas kolineslerase darah. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji Chi-square dan Logistik Regresi.

Hasil:
Didapatkan prevalensi gangguan memori jangka pendek 20,6%. Dari analisis multivariat ditemukan bahwa kadar kolinestemse tidak ada hubungan bermakna dengan gangguan memori jangka pendek. Faktor risiko yang bermakna meningkatkan risiko gangguan memori jangka pendek adalah faktor perilaku personal hygiene dengan nilai OR suaian sebesar 4,20 (p=0,0l5, 95%CI=l,32-135)

Kesimpulan dan Saran:
Pemeriksaan kadar kolinestcrasc tidak dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi adanya efek jangka panjang. Upaya promosi kesehatan untuk meningkatkan perilaku personal hygiene disarankan untuk diimplementasikan.
<hr>Background and problem statement:
Results of blood tests among rice farmers in a subdistrict conducted by Bekasi District Public Health Department in year 2009; showed that 3% have obtained severe poisoning, lS,5% had medium level poisoning and 3l,5% had mild level poisoning. Those results showed that farmers had acute poisoning due to use of organophosfat and or carbamat. Long term effect of organophosfat carbamat poisoning among other is short tcm: memory loss. The main objective of this study is to know if blood cholinesterase levels can be used as predictor for risk of short term memory loss.

Methods:
This Research used Cross sectional design, study location was a district using 102 respondents from 200 farmers. Data was obtained through interviews using a questionare, physical examination, selective memory tests, observation and examination of secondary data of cholinesterase activity in blood. Data analysis was done using Chi-square and Logistic Regression.

Results:
The prevalence of short-term memory loss was 20.6%. Multivariate analysis showed that there is no significant relation between blood cholinesterase levels and short term memory loss. Signiticant risk factors that increase the risk of short term memory disorder is personal hygiene behavior with the value of adjusted OR 4,20 (p=0,015, 95%CI=l,32-13,32).

Conclusion and Recommendation :
Blood cholinesterase levels can not be used to predict the risk short term memory loss. Implementation of health promotion efforts to improve personal hygiene behavior is suggested.