

Hubungan kelelahan mata dengan jumlah cacat produksi pada pekerja di bagian sewing Pabrik Garmen. PT. X, Bandung = The relationship between asthenopia with the amount of faulty product of the labor working at sewing department in garment industry of PT. X, Bandung

Fabiola Alvisia Latu Batara, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pekerja garmen berisiko terhadap terjadinya asthenopia. Secara keseluruhan terjadinya asthenopia akibat akomodasi otot siliaris dengan penglihatan jarak dekat pada obyek yang sangat kecil. Pengaruh pada pekerja salah satunya adalah makin banyak terjadinya kesalahan atau cacat produk. Metode: Dilakukan penelitian cross sectional terhadap 119 pekerja. Pengumpulan data kelelahan mata dengan kuesioner, amplitudo akomodasi dan tes Near Point Convergence. Pengukuran cacat produksi dengan menghitung jumlah pakaian cacat di dalam wadah khusus yang disediakan. Hasil: Prevalensi kelelahan mata setelah bekerja 4 jam adalah 36.9%. Faktor keadaan amplitudo visus turun berhubungan dengan terjadinya kelelahan mata ($ROI=1,91$; $CI\ 95\%=0.89-4.08$). Pada kelompok pekerja dengan kesalahan 2 cacat produksi sebanyak 35.3%, kelompok dengan kesalahan 1 cacat produksi sebanyak 5.0%, kelompok dengan kesalahan 2 cacat produksi sebanyak 14.3%, kelompok dengan kesalahan 3 cacat produksi sebanyak 15.9%, kelompok dengan kesalahan 4 cacat produksi sebanyak 19.3%. dan kelompok dengan kesalahan 5 cacat produksi sebanyak 10.1%. Pada kelompok pekerja dengan kesalahan 1, 2, 4, dan 5 cacat produksi, faktor keadaan amplitudo visus turun dan kelelahan mata berhubungan dengan jumlah cacat produksi. Kelompok pekerja dengan kesalahan 3 cacat produksi, faktor kelelahan mata berhubungan dengan jumlah cacat produksi. Kelompok pekerja dengan kesalahan 4 cacat produksi, faktor status belum kawin menjadi faktor yang menurunkan risiko terjadinya cacat produksi. Kesimpulan: Kelelahan mata berhubungan dengan jumlah cacat produksi pada kelompok pekerja dengan kesalahan 1-5 cacat produksi.

ABSTRACT

Background: Garment workers have been shown in a number of studies to be at increased risk for the development of asthenopia. Among the important of these are straining the ciliary muscle of accommodation by looking too closely at very small object. The effects of asthenopia on a person's occupation may include more mistakes. Methods: In order to find the relationship between asthenopia with the amount of faulty product, a cross sectional study is conducted toward 119 workers. The measurement of asthenopia by questionnaire, amplitude of accommodation and Near Point Convergence Test. The measurement of faulty product by counting each defect clothes in the spiral basket. Results: The study found out that prevalence of asthenopia after working for 4 hours is 36.9%. The results of statistics shown that there are relationship between condition of visus with the asthenopia. ($QR;J.91$; $CI\ 95\%=0.89-4.08$). The amount of faulty product in group with 1 faulty product is 5.0%. The amount of faulty product in group with 2 faulty product is 14.3%. The amount of faulty product in group with 3 faulty product is 15.9%. The amount of faulty product in group with 4 faulty product is 19.3%. The amount of faulty product in group with 5 faulty product is 10.1%. Group with 1, 2, 4, and 5 faulty product are found out that condition of visus and asthenopia have

relationship with the amount of faulty product. Group with 3 faulty product are find out that asthenopia have relationship with the amount of faulty product. Group with 4 faulty product are find out that unmarried state can decreased the amount of faulty product. Conclusion: There are relationship between asthenopia with the amount of faulty product in all groups.