# Pajanan pestisida terhadap aktivitas cholinesterase dalam darah petani penyemprot hama padi di 3 desa pada 2 wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas di Kabupaten Karawang tahun 2013 = Pesticide exposure toward cholinesterase activity among farmers rice pest sprayer on 3 villages at 2 UPTD Puskesmas in Karawang 2013

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Abstrak

Pestisida meningkatkan hasil 40% tanaman coklat di Amerika Latin, 33% tebu di Pakistan juga mengatasi masalah hama pada program intensifikasi di Indonesia. Pestisida memberikan dampak buruk jika penggunaannya dilakukan secara terus menerus tanpa memperhatikan aturan pemakaian dan cara mengaplikasikan yang baik dan benar. Pestisida banyak digunakan petani dengan cara disemprotkan, terutama golongan organofosfat yang dapat mempengaruhi fungsi syaraf dengan jalan menghambat kerja enzim cholinesterase. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis faktor risiko pajanan pestisida terhadap aktivitas cholinesterase dalam darah petani penyemprot hama padi. Desain penelitian cross sectional.

Penelitian dilakukan bulan April-Mei 2014, menggunakan data sekunder kuesioner responden serta hasil pemeriksaan cholinesterase yang dilakukan Seksi Penyehatan Lingkungan Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Karawang di 3 Desa pada 2 wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas. Hasil penelitian, 81% petani mempunyai aktivitas cholinesterase normal atau tidak mengalami keracunan pestisida.

Analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara jenis pestisida yang digunakan, umur, berat badan, masa kerja, frekuensi kerja, durasi kerja, kontak terakhir dengan pestisida dan penggunaan APD terhadap aktivitas cholinesterase.
<hr><i>Pesticides increase the yield of 40% cocoa in Latin America, 33% of sugarcane in Pakistan also solving pest problems in the intensification program in Indonesia.

Pesticides had a devastating impact if used continuously regardless of usage rules and how to apply the rules. Pesticides are widely used by farmers by spraying, especially the organophosphate class which can affect nerve function by inhibiting the enzyme cholinesterase. The aim of research to analyze the risk factors of pesticide exposure to cholinesterase activity in the blood of farmers rice pest sprayer. The study used Cross-sectional design.

The study was conducted in April-May 2014, using secondary data of the questionnaire respondents as well as the result of cholinesterase which has been conducted by Environmental Health Section of Karawang District Health on 3 villages at 2 UPTD Puskesmas.

The results, 81% of farmers had normal cholinesterase activity or no pesticide poisoning. Bivariate analysis showed no correlation between the type of pesticide used, age, body weight, years of service, working frequency, duration of action, last contact with pesticides and the use of personal protective equipment

against cholinesterase activity.</i>