

Analisis hazard function pengaruh kerja gilir terhadap kejadian sindrom metabolik pada pekerja laki-laki di pabrik kimia = Hazard function analysis of shiftwork s effect on the metabolic syndrome incidence among male workers in a chemical company / Adi Supriyanto

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Sindrom metabolik merupakan faktor predisposisi penyakit kardiovaskular dan tingginya tingkat insidens sindrom metabolik pada pekerja menyebabkan biaya ekonomi perusahaan meningkat. Sindrom metabolik diindikasikan berhubungan dengan kerja gilir. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh kerja gilir terhadap insidens sindrom metabolik pada pekerja laki-laki di perusahaan kimia. Penelitian kohort retrospektif dengan median follow-up 5 tahun ini menggunakan metode Nelson-Aalen untuk analisis hazard function. Dengan kriteria sindrom metabolik menggunakan modifikasi Definisi Harmonisasi, hasil penelitian mendapatkan tingkat insidens sindrom metabolik pada 355 pekerja gilir 62/1.000 orang-tahun, tidak ada perbedaan signifikan dengan tingkat insidens pekerja non gilir 59/1.000 orang-tahun RR=1,05; IK95 =0,80-1,39 . Kumulatif hazard function pekerja gilir 0,33 lebih besar dibandingkan dengan pekerja non gilir 0,29, perbedaan juga tidak signifikan HR=1,13; p>0,05 . Pekerja umur >30 tahun mempunyai kumulatif hazard function lebih besar daripada pekerja umur 50 tahun=3,36; p

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ABSTRACT

Metabolic syndrome is a predisposing factor for cardiovascular disease and high incidence rate of metabolic syndrome in workers contributes to an increase in organization rsquo s economic cost. Metabolic syndrome was indicated to be associated with shiftwork. This study aimed to assess shiftwork rsquo s effect on the metabolic syndrome incidence among male workers in a chemical company. This retrospective cohort study with median follow up 5 years, was utilizing Nelson Aalen method for hazard function analysis. Using a modified Harmonization Definition to define metabolic syndrome, results found that the metabolic syndrome incidence rate of 355 shift workers was 62 1,000 person year, no significant difference with that of day workers 59 1,000 person year RR 1.05 95 CI 0.80 1.39 . Cumulative hazard function for shift workers 0.33 was higher in comparison with day workers 0.29, but the difference was also not significant HR 1.13 p 0.05 . Workers aged 30 years old had higher cumulative hazard function than workers aged 50 years old 3.36 p