

Insiden dan faktor resiko green tobacco sickness (GTS) pada petani pemetik daun tembakau di Desa Bansari, Kecamatan Parakan, Kabupaten Temanggung, Jawa Tengah = The incidence and risk factors of GTS among the tobacco pickers at Bansari Village, Sindoro Mountain, Parakan Subdistrict, Temanggung District, Central Java

Suriani Suprpto, author

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Abstrak

Ruang lingkup dan cara penelitian: Untuk mengetahui insiden, keluhan yang sering timbul, serta resiko green tobacco sickness(GTS) yang diderita oleh pemetik tembakau yang kontak dengan daun tembakau basah dan segar, dilakukan penelitian Prospektir Sederhana terhadap S4 pemetik daun tembakau di desa Bansari pergunungan Sindoro, kecamatan Parakau, Kabupaten Temanggung, Jawa Tengah. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara dengan mempergunakan daftar pertanyaan yang telah di uji coba, pemeriksaan fisik, serta pemeriksaan kadar kotinin urin secara immunoassay kompetitif dengan menggunakan Coti Traq dari Serex. pengalahan secara elektrikl mempergunakan program SPSS.

Hasil dan kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian ini menemukan angka insiden GTS adalah 63.7 %. Keluhan yang sering ditemukan adalah pusing, sakit kepala serta kelelahan. Sedangkan faktor resiko yang mempengaruhi GTS adalah pengalaman kerja, letak daun yang dipetik, serta penggunaan alat pelindung. Pemetik daun tembakau yang telah lama bekerja, pemetik daun tembakau letak tengah serta pmakai baju lengan panjang sedikit terkena GTS ketimbang pemetik daun tembakau yang baru bekerja, pemetik daun letak tengah atas serta tidak memakai baju lengan panjang. Untuk tnencegah/mengurangi insiden GTS dianjurkan beberapa saran antara lain memakai alat pelindung.

.....The incidence and risk factors of GTS among the tobacco pickers at Bansari Village, Sindoro Mountain, Parakan Subdistrict, Temanggung District, Central Java.Scope and Method : In order to obtain information regarding incidence, main symptoms plaints, and risk factors of GTS among the tobacco pickers that directly contact with fresh and wet tobacco's leaf, a simple prospective study covered 80 tobacco leaf pickers was conducted in Bansari Village, Sindoro mountain, Parakan Subdistrict, Temanggung District, Province of Central Java. The method of data collection were by interviewing with the tobacco pickers using pre-tested questioner, physical examination, and laboratory test on cotinine in the urine by competitive immunoassay method from Serex. The datas were processed by computer using SPSS PC + software.

Result and Conclusion :The study found that the incidence of GTS was 63.7%. The main symptoms were dizziness, headache, and fatigue. The risk factors of GTS were work's experience, the position of the tobacco leaf to be picked, and protection device used. The incidence of GTS among the tobacco pickers who having more work's experience and picking tobacco leaf in the middle position, and wearing long sleeves dress were less than the tobacco pickers who having less work's experience and picking tobacco leaf in the upper position, and wearing short sleeves dress. To prevent or reduce the occurrence of GTS among the tobacco pickers, some suggestions were forwarded, including using protection device.