Analisis Hubungan Jumlah Koloni Kapang di Udara dalam Ruang dengan Keluhan Sick Building Syndrome pada Staff di Perpustakaan UI Tahun 2019 = Analysis of the Relationship between The Indoor Air Mold with Complaints of Sick Building Syndrome in Staff at Universitas Indonesia Library in 2019

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Abstrak

Umumnya seseorang menghabiskan banyak waktu di dalam ruang, seperti tempat kerja. Buruknya kualitas udara dalam ruang dapat menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan seperti, Sick Building Syndrome (SBS). Perpustakaan berisiko untuk mengalami pencemaran udara yang disebabkan oleh mikrobiologi karena banyaknya bahan organik seperti buku yang dapat menjadi tempat pertumbuhan kapang. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan jumlah kapang di udara dalam ruang dengan keluhan SBS pada staff di Perpustakaan UI. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan variabel independennya adalah jumlah kapang, variabel dependennya adalah keluhan SBS, serta variabel confounding yang meliputi suhu, kelembaban, pencahayaan, usia, jenis kelamin, lama kerja, riwayat alergi, riwayat asma, dan kebiasaan merokok. Pengumpulan data SBS dilakukan dengan cara wawancara menggunakan kuesioner kepada 63 staff Perpustakaan, sedangkan pengukuran kapang di udara dilakukan dengan teknik passive sampling metode settle plate. Secara keseluruhan kualitas udara di Perpustakaan UI tergolong buruk. Hasil statistik menunjukan proporsi keluhan SBS pada staff sebesar 55,6% dan secara statistik tidak ada variabel yang berhubungan secara signifikan dengan SBS.

.....Generally a person spends a lot of time in indoor, such as a workplace. Poor air quality in the room can cause health problems such as Sick Building Syndrome (SBS). Libraries are at risk of experiencing air pollution caused by microbiology because of the Many organic materials such as books that can become a place for mold growth. The study was conducted to determine the relationship of the number of molds in the air in the room with SBS complaints on staff at the UI Library. This study uses a cross sectional design with the independent variable is the number of molds, the dependent variable is SBS complaints, and the confounding variables include temperature, humidity, lighting, age, gender, length of work, history of allergies, history of asthma, and smoking habits. SBS data collection was done by interviewing questionnaires to 63 Library staff, while mold measurements in the air were carried out using the settle plate method passive sampling. Overall the air quality in the UI Library is classified as bad. The statistical results show the proportion of SBS complaints to staff is 55.6% and statistically there are no variables that are significantly related to SBS.