

**PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
FAKULTAS ILMU-ILMU KESEHATAN
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**Hubungan antara Intensitas Kebisingan dan Masa Kerja dengan NIHL di
Workshop Lodan-9 PT. Multikarya Asia Pasifik Raya Tahun 2018**

ABSTRAK

Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) adalah gangguan pendengaran tipe sensorineural yang disebabkan oleh pajanan bising yang cukup keras dalam jangka waktu yang lama, biasanya akibat bising lingkungan kerja. Menurut Komite Nasional Penanggulangan Gangguan Pendengaran dan Ketulian tahun 2014 gangguan pendengaran akibat bising di Indonesia termasuk yang tertinggi di Asia Tenggara yaitu sekitar 36 juta orang atau 16,8% dari total populasi. Dampak kebisingan terhadap pendengaran yaitu kerusakan pendengaran atau ketulian (*hearing impairment*), *Noise Induced Hearing Loss* (NIHL), tinnitus, gangguan komunikasi, efek psikologis dan efek fisiologis. Faktor yang mempengaruhi timbulnya gangguan pendengaran yaitu intensitas kebisingan, frekuensi kebisingan, dan durasi eksposur yang diterima pekerja terhadap bising. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan antara intensitas kebisingan dan masa kerja dengan NIHL. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasi analitik dengan metode *case control*, yang menggunakan data sekunder dari *medical check-up* pekerja tahun 2018. Variabel penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara intensitas kebisingan ($p=0,035$; OR= 4,714; CI=1,266-17,561) dan masa kerja dengan ($p=0,029$; OR=5,622; CI=1,342-23,559) dengan *Noise Induced Hearing Loss* (NIHL). Perusahaan disarankan untuk meningkatkan pengawasan terhadap penggunaan APD saat proses kerja secara rutin, meningkatkan upaya penanganan untuk mencegah terjadinya penyakit akibat kerja dengan membuat suatu program khusus pencegahan PAK yang lebih memperhatikan kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja setiap pekerjanya.

Kata kunci: NIHL, Kebisingan, Case-Control

6 BAB, 58 Halaman, 10 Tabel, 3 Gambar

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**Relationship between Noise Intensity and Working Period with NIHL at
Lodan-9 Workshop PT. Multikarya Asia Pacific Raya in 2018**

ABSTRACT

Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) is a sensorineural type of hearing loss caused by prolonged exposure to loud noise, usually due to noisy work environment. According to the National Committee for the Management of Hearing Disorders and Deafness in 2014 noisy hearing loss in Indonesia is the highest among in Southeast Asia, which is around 36 million people or 16.8% of the total population. The impact of noise on hearing is hearing or deafness (hearing impairment), Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL), tinnitus, communication disorders, psychological effects and physiological effects. Factors that influence the emergence of hearing disorders are noise intensity, noise frequency, and duration of exposure received by workers to noise. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between noise intensity and working period with NIHL. This research used case control design study, with workers medical record data in 2018. The research variables were analyzed using chi-square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between noise intensity ($p = 0.035$; $OR = 4.714$; $CI = 1,266-17,561$) and working period with ($p = 0.029$; $OR = 5.622$; $CI = 1.342-23.559$) with Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL). Companies are advised to increase supervision of the use of PPE during work processes on a regular basis, improve handling efforts to prevent work-related diseases by creating a special program to prevent PAK that is more concerned with the work health and safety of each employee.

Keywords: NIHL, Noise, Case-Control
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