

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN ERGONOMI DENGAN RISIKO
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDER SYNDROME (MSDs) KARYAWAN
LABORATORIUM KLINIK DI RS KANKER DHARMAIS
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ABSTRAK

Salah satu masalah kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja yang sering dialami oleh pekerja adalah masalah ergonomi. Pekerja laboratorium medis yang bekerja di laboratorium dengan kurangnya pengetahuan ergonomi telah meningkatkan risiko terjadinya *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome (MSDs)*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan ergonomi terhadap risiko *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome (MSDs)* karyawan di Laboratorium klinik RS Kanker Dharmais. Jenis penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif dengan metode *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 44 responden. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat (*uji pearson product moment*). Hasil penelitian berdasarkan rata-rata jenis kelamin perempuan (61.4%), berlatar belakang pendidikan DIII (68.2%) dengan masa kerja 5-15 tahun (61.4%). Hasil penelitian menunjukka sebanyak (40.9%) berisiko *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome* dengan tingkat pengetahuan (36.3%) kurang baik. Berdasarkan hasil *uji pearson product moment* ($p < 0.05$) dan ($r: -0.546$) H_0 ditolak, sehingga ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ergonomi terhadap risiko *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome (MSDs)* karyawan laboratorium klinik di RS Kanker Dharmais. Kesimpulannya adalah tingkat pengetahuan ergonomi dapat mempegaruhi risiko *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome*. Disarankan bagi karyawan di laboratorium RS Kanker Dharmais untuk menambahkan wawasan pengetahuan ergonomi dan meminimalisir postur kerja yang salah sehingga dapat mengurangi risiko terjadinya *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome*.

Kata kunci : ergonomi, risiko *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome*

**RELATIONS WITH THE RISK KNOWLEDGE ERGONOMICS
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDER SYNDROME (MSDs) EMPLOYEES A
LABORATORY CLINIC IN HOSPITAL CANCER DHARMAIS
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ABSTRACT

One of problems occupational health and safety often experienced by workers is a problem ergonomics. Laboratory medical workers who works in the lab with a lack of knowledge ergonomics has increased risk of *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome (MSDs)*. The purpose of this research is to find the relationship between knowledge ergonomics to risk *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome (MSDs)* employees in a Laboratory Clinic Hospital Cancer Dharmais. The kind of research this is a quantitative with the methods cross sectional. Research sample areas 44 respondents. Analysis of data be done in univariate, bivariate (test pearson product moment). The result of the study based on the average of the female sex (61,4 %), majoring in DIII (68,2 %) with working period of 5-15 years (61,4). The result of the study showed as many as (40,9%) risky *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome* to the level of knowledge (36,3%) less than good. Based on the result of the pearson product moment ($p < 0.05$) and ($r: -0.546$) H_0 rejected, so there was a correlation between knowledge ergonomics to risk *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome (MSDs)* employees a Laboratory Clinic Hospital Cancer Dharmais. The conclusion is the knowledge ergonomics can affect risk *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome*. Advised for employees in the Laboratory Clinic Hospital Cancer Dharmais to add insight knowledge ergonomics and minimize posture work wrong so can reduce the risk of the occurrence of *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome*.

Key Word : Ergonomics, risk of *Musculoskeletal Disorder Syndrome*