ABSTRACT

Background : *To increase agricultural yields, farmers cannot be separated from the use of pesticides. The use of pesticides in the world has reached 3.5 million tons every year. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), at least 20,000 people every year die from pesticide poisoning. While those that have fatal effects such as liver disease, infertility, disability, and cancer are estimated at 5,000 – 10,000 people per year.*

Methods : *This type of research is a cross-sectional design. This research was conducted in the village of Koto Baru Simalanggang, District Payakumbuh with a population of 761 farmers with a sample of 106 people taken by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires and data were analyzed using chi-square at 5%.*

Results : *Farmers aged > 45 years 35.8%, lack of knowledge 37.7%, application of pesticides > 2 times a week 37.7%, time of application at 10.30 – 15.00 6.6%, contact time > 4 hours 5 ,7%, do not use PPE 91,5%, personal hygiene less 47,2%. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between age (p=0.000), level of knowledge (p=0.004), spraying frequency (p=0.004), there was no relationship between application time (p=0.410), contact time (p=0.568), there was the relationship between the use of personal protective equipment (p = 0.002) and personal hygiene (p = 0.000) with symptoms of pesticide poisoning.*

Conclusion : *The variables related to the symptoms of pesticide poisoning are age, level of knowledge, frequency of spraying, use of personal protective equipment, and personal hygiene, while those that do not have a relationship are application time and length of contact.*

Keywords : *Pesticides, Symptoms of Pesticide Poisoning, Personal Protective Equipment*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Untuk meningkatkan hasil pertanian petani tidak lepas dari penggunaan pestisida. Pemakaian pestisida di dunia telah mencapai 3,5 juta ton per tahunnya. Menurut *World Health Organization* (WHO), paling tidak 20.000 orang per tahun mati akibat keracunan pestisida. Sedangkan yang memberikan dampak fatal seperti serta penyakit liver, kemandulan, cacat tubuh, dan kanker diperkiran 5.000 – 10.000 orang per tahun

Metode : Jenis penelitian yaitu rencangan *cross sectional*. penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Koto Baru Simalanggang, Kecamatan Payakumbuh dengan jumlah populasi 761 orang petani dnegan sampel 106 orang yang diambil dengan teknik *simple random sampling.* Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan data dianalisis menggunakan *chi square* pada α 5%.

Hasil : Petani berusia > 45 tahun 35,8%, pengetahuan kurang 37,7%, pengaplikasian pestisida > 2 kali dalam satu Minggu 37,7%, waktu pengaplikasian pada jam 10.30 – 15.00 6,6%, lama kontak > 4 jam 5,7%, tidak menggunakan APD 91,5%, personal hygiene kurang 47,2%. Hasil uji statistik terdapat hubungan antara umur (p=0,000), tingkat pengetahuan (p=0,004), frekuensi penyemprotan (p= 0,004), tidak ada hubungan antara waktu pengaplikasian (p=0,410), lama kontak (p=0,568), ada hubungan antara pemakaian alat pelindung diri (p=0,002) dan personal hygiene (p=0,000) dengan gejala keracunan pestisida.

Kesimpulan : Variabel yang berhubungan dengan gejala keracunan pestisida yaitu umur, tingkat pengetahuan, frekuensi penyemprotan, pemakaian alat pelindung diri dan personal hygiene, sedangkan yang tidak memiliki hubungan yaitu waktu pengaplikaian dan lama kontak.

Kata Kunci : Pestisida, Gejala Keracunan Pestisida, Alat Pelindung Diri