

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Dermatitis kontak iritan merupakan penyakit kulit yang sering terjadi pada pekerja perusahaan karet akibat kontak dengan bahan iritan. Bahan iritan di lingkungan kerja dapat merusak kulit, menyebabkan peradangan, dan menimbulkan iritasi. Jika tidak segera diatasi, kondisi ini dapat mengganggu kenyamanan dan menurunkan efisiensi kerja. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan keluhan dermatitis kontak iritan pada pekerja bagian produksi dan laboratorium PT. Hok Tong Jambi

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain observasional cross sectional. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 64 pekerja, dengan 38 orang sebagai sampel yang diambil menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi variabel dependen (keluhan dermatitis kontak iritan) dan variabel independen (masa kerja, paparan bahan kimia, lama paparan, personal hygiene, dan penggunaan APD). Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji statistik Chi-Square dengan confidence interval 95%.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan keluhan dermatitis kontak iritan dengan kategori sedang dan berat sebanyak 44,7%, serta kategori ringan sebesar 55,3%. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara masa kerja ($p=0,031$), lama paparan ($p=0,032$), personal hygiene ($p=0,011$), dan penggunaan APD ($p=0,024$) dengan keluhan dermatitis kontak iritan.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara masa kerja, lama paparan, *personal hygiene*, dan penggunaan APD dengan keluhan dermatitis kontak iritan

Kata Kunci: DKI, Faktor Risiko, Industri Karet

ABSTRACT

Background: Irritant contact dermatitis is a skin disease that often occurs in rubber company workers due to contact with irritant materials. Irritant materials in the work environment can damage the skin, cause inflammation, and cause irritation. If not treated immediately, this condition can interfere with comfort and reduce work efficiency. This study aims to determine the factors associated with complaints of irritant contact dermatitis in production and laboratory workers at PT. Hok Tong Jambi.

Method: This study uses a quantitative approach with an observational cross-sectional design. The study population was 64 workers, with 38 people as samples taken using a purposive sampling technique. The variables studied included the dependent variable (complaints of irritant contact dermatitis) and independent variables (length of service, exposure to chemicals, duration of exposure, personal hygiene, and use of PPE). Data analysis was carried out univariately and bivariately using the Chi-Square statistical test with a 95% confidence interval.

Result: The results showed that complaints of irritant contact dermatitis with moderate and severe categories were 44.7%, and the mild category was 55.3%. There was a significant relationship between length of work ($p=0.031$), length of exposure ($p=0.032$), personal hygiene ($p=0.011$), and use of PPE ($p=0.024$) with complaints of irritant contact dermatitis.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between work period, length of exposure, personal hygiene, and use of PPE with complaints of irritant contact dermatitis.

Keywords: ICD, Risk Factors, Rubber Industry