

“HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PAPARAN Pb DENGAN KADAR Pb DARAH PADA PEKERJA BENGKEL SEPEDA MOTOR DI PURWOKERTO”

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Timbal merupakan senyawa kimia logam berat yang bersifat toksik bagi tubuh. Sumber pencemaran timbal salah satunya adalah bengkel sepeda motor. Perilaku pencegahan paparan timbal di bengkel dapat mengurangi risiko masuknya timbal ke dalam tubuh sehingga mencegah terjadinya intoksikasi timbal.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perilaku pencegahan paparan Pb dengan kadar Pb darah pada pekerja bengkel sepeda motor di Purwokerto.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan metode cross-sectional. Data yang digunakan merupakan data primer. Kuisioner perilaku pencegahan paparan Pb yang peneliti susun digunakan untuk mengukur perilaku pencegahan paparan Pb. Kadar Pb darah diukur menggunakan metode AAS (*atomic absorption spectrophotometer*). Responden merupakan 60 pekerja bengkel sepeda motor di Purwokerto yang ditentukan dengan metode consecutive sampling sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji korelasi Pearson dan tingkat kebermaknaan $p < 0,05$.

Hasil : Didapatkan 36 responden (60%) telah bekerja sebagai pekerja bengkel selama rentang 1 sampai 10 tahun. Sebanyak 34 responden (56,67%) memiliki perilaku pencegahan yang baik dan 26 responden (43,33%) memiliki perilaku pencegahan yang buruk. Seluruh responden memiliki kadar Pb darah normal yakni $< 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$. Hasil uji korelasi Pearson didapatkan nilai $p = 0,670$ ($> 0,05$) dan nilai $r = 0,056$.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat hubungan antara perilaku pencegahan paparan Pb dengan kadar Pb darah.

Kata kunci : Kadar timbal darah, pekerja bengkel, perilaku pencegahan paparan Pb

**“CORRELATION BETWEEN PB EXPOSURE PREVENTION BEHAVIOR
AND BLOOD PB LEVELS IN MOTORCYCLE REPAIR WORKER IN
PURWOKERTO”**

ABSTRACT

Background : Lead is a heavy metal chemical compound that is toxic to the body. One of the sources of lead pollution is motorcycle repair shops. Lead exposure prevention behavior in garage can reduce the risk of lead entering the body, thereby preventing lead intoxication.

Objective : The aim of this study was to analyze the correlation between Pb exposure prevention behavior and blood Pb levels in motorcycle repair workers in Purwokerto.

Methods : The study was conducted using observational method with cross-sectional design. The data used primary data. The researchers compiled a questionnaire on Pb exposure prevention behavior that was used to measure Pb exposure prevention behavior. Blood lead levels were measured using the AAS (atomic absorption spectrophotometer) method. Respondents were 60 motorcycle repair workers in Purwokerto who were selected by consecutive sampling method according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data analysis was performed using the Pearson correlation test with the significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results : It was found that 36 respondents (60%) had worked as motorcycle repair workers for a period of 1 to 10 years. A total of 34 respondents (56.67%) had good preventive behavior and 24 respondents (43.33%) had bad preventive behavior. All respondents had normal blood lead levels which is $< 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$. The result of the Pearson correlation test obtained a p value of 0.670 (> 0.05) and an r value of 0.056.

Conclusion : There is no correlation between Pb exposure prevention behavior and blood Pb levels in motorcycle repair worker.

Keywords : Blood lead level, motorcycle repair worker, Pb exposure prevention behavior