

Relationship of Behaviour in the Use of Personal Protective Equipment (APD), Eating a Healthy and Balanced, and Personal Hygiene to Health Status of Skin on Scavengers in Tpa Kediri

Indasah^{1)*}, Nur Zuhdana Maula¹⁾, Prima Dewi K. ²⁾

1) Public Health Program Study Surya Mitra Husada Kediri Health College East Java Indonesia

2) Lecture of Ners Program Study Surya Mitra Husada Kediri Health College East Java Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Scavengers are workers in the informal sector who has not getting the health care as appropriated. The conditions of scavengers environment in an open environment so that the condition is directly related to sun, dust, and odor or garbage. Behavior in the use of personal protective equipment, eating a healthy and balanced, and personal hygiene is a way to protect and keep scavengers from health hazards, especially disorders of skin health. The design of research is a survey Cross sectional analytic approach to the total population (50 respondents). The information had been take from observation and questionnaires to found independent variable with dependent variable used correlate statistic test. The results showed that 17 respondents (34.0%) used equipment protect (Gloves, shoes, body protect) and 17 respondent (34,0%) used body protect, mask, and cap (cap, mask, gloves, shoes, and body protect), and 35 respondent (70,0%) obedient eating a healthy and balanced, and 50 respondent (100,0%) obedient personal hygiene. From the statistic correlate test result had relation between relationship of behavior of personal protective equipment to health status of skin with significance value is = 0,000 < alpha 0,05 the Ho rejected. And then test result had relation between relationship of behavior of eating a healthy and balanced to health status of skin with significance value is = 0,000 < alpha 0,05 the Ho rejected. And this result had relation between relationship of behavior of personal hygiene to health status of skin with significance value is = 0,000 < alpha 0,05 the Ho rejected. The results proven of research is the need to increase healthy behaviors and preventive health disorders of skin on the landfill scavengers Kediri, which aims to change attitudes and awareness of landfill scavengers to healthy behaviors that manifest good health scavengers.

KEYWORDS: APD Behavior, eating, personal hygiene, health status, skin

INTRODUCTION

Skin diseases are often found in Indonesia, this is because Indonesia has a tropical climate [1] The climate that facilitates the development of bacteria, parasites and fungi. Disease that often arise due to lack of personal hygiene are various skin diseases [2]. People doing activities to fulfill his welfare by producing food and other goods from the natural resources. These activities also generate waste material call edjunk[3]

Scavenged job is high risk work on health because of poor waste management. In general, the management of waste in big cities Indonesia is similar, collect trans waste. A classic setting which eventually became openly disposal practice at a specified location(open dumping). The practice has a fatal weakness to the environment for human around the disposal site, as happened in Leuwigajah. Move over that the practice requires a large area, where as the supply of land is a major problem in of handling waste, such as society against TPST in Bojong, Bogor [4]

Scavengers are the people who collecting of salvage from the trash. Activities in the informal sector is affected by the waste management system in Indonesia, which generally consists of a collection system, transfer system, the transport system and the exhaust system. Scavengers are informal sector workers who has not get health care as appropriated. The working conditions of the scavengers in an open environment so that the conditions are directly related to sun, dust, and the smell of garbage. With these conditions can cause health problems or occupational diseases such as respiratory infections, skin allergies, colds, dizziness, and skin infections [5]

Because of the importance of maintaining clean lines sand health for the scavengers, that situational sooccurs in landfillin Kediri. According to Riyanto, coordinator landfill in operations officer there are so scavengers who come and go. Personal protective equipment that they wear only shoes and hats. They rarely use a mask, gloves and other personal protective equipment, but they were fine, and their average age care long". So it is necessary to do research on relationship behavior of using personal protective equipment (APD), Healthy and Balanced diet, and personal hygiene to skin health status of Scavengers in TPA Kediri.

*Corresponding author: Indasah, Public Health Program StudySurya MitraHusada Kediri Health College East Java Indonesia. Email: iin.dasyah@yahoo.com

METHODOLOGY

In this study using an observational study design(data collection at on ceata time), by means of the analytical surveyor, the cross-sectional approach Population and samples in this study are all scavengers in the landfill Kediri, There are 50 scavengers. The independent variable in this study is the use of PPE (APD) Behavior, healthy and balanced diet, personal hygiene. While the dependent variable is affected variable are be due because of the independent variable independent are scavengers skin health status. From the results of data collection, the data were analyzed with a statistical test used is "Correlation".

RESULTS

The sample in this study amounted to 50 people. Which consists of 25 respondents (50%) are male, and 25 respondents (50%) are female. They are between 25 -> 55 years old. Most of respondents (40%) are >55years old. Most of them 23 respondents (46%) had elementary education.

1. Characteristics of respondents based on the behavior of the use of PPE (APD)

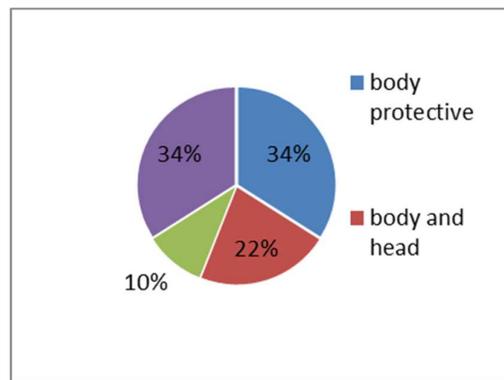


Figure 1: Diagram pie of the variable characteristics of PPE (APD) usage behavior on scavengers in landfill Kediri.

Based on the diagram, it can be seen that 17 respondents(34.0%) wore Protective body(arms protective equipment, leas protective equipment and protective clothing) and 17 respondents(34.0%) wore protective body, breathing, and head(protective equipment head, respiratory protective equipment, hand protective equipment , foot protective equipment, and protective clothing while working.

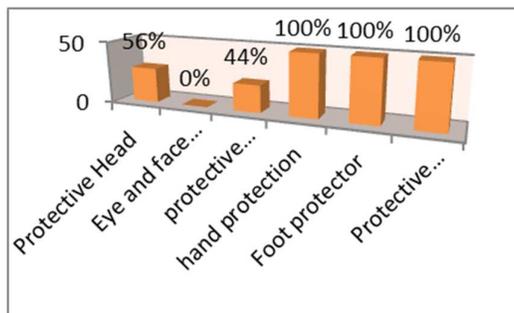


Figure 2: Diagram Stem variable characteristics of PPE(APD) usage behavior on scavengers in Landfill Kediri.

Based on the diagram, it can be seen that there are 28 respondents wear head protective and face protective or none of respondents wear eye and face protective 22 respondents wear respiratory protective equipment 50 respondents wear hand protective, 58 respondents wear leg protective equipment and 50 respondent wear clothing protective while working.

2. Characteristics of respondents based on a healthy and balanced diet

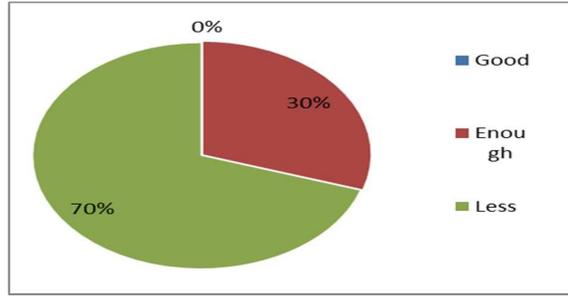


Figure 3: Diagram pie of the variable characteristics of a balanced diet on a scavenger landfill Kediri.

Based on the diagram, it can be seen that 35 respondents(70.0%) ignore to a healthy and balanced diet.

3. Characteristics of respondents based personal hygiene.

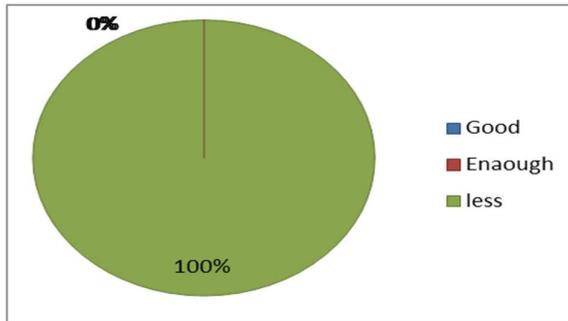


Figure 4: Diagram pie hygiene characteristics of individual variable scavengers in landfill Kediri.

Based on the diagram can be seen that 50 respondents (100.0%) ignore to individual hygiene.

4. Characteristics of respondents based on the skin health status.

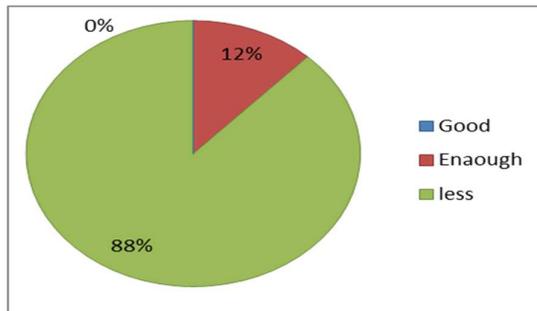


Figure 5: Diagram pie characteristic skin health status variables on scavengers in landfill Kediri.

Based on the diagram, it can be seen that 44 respondents(88.0%) have less skin health status.

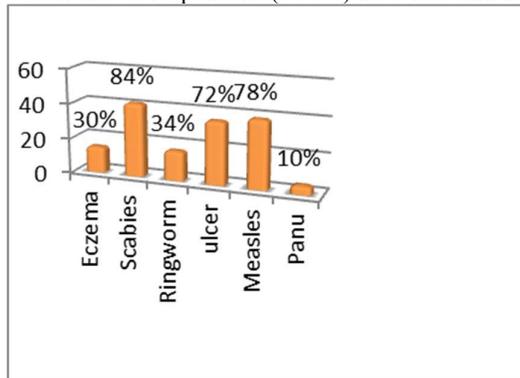


Figure 6: Bar Chart variable characteristics of skin health status of scavengers in landfill Kediri.

Based on the diagram, it can be seen that exposed to eczema there are 15 respondents, there were 42 respondents exposed to scabies, there were 17 respondents exposed to ringworm, there were 36 respondents exposed to ulcers, there were 39 respondents exposed to measles, and there are 5 respondents exposed to skin fungus while working.

DISCUSSION

A. Relationship Behavior of using PPE (APD) to Skin Health Status in Scavenger landfill.

The results showed that 17 male respondents (34.0%) wore protective body and 17 female respondents (34.0%) wore protective body, breathing, and head while working. So women in the use of PPE (APD) is more complete than men. 17 respondents (34.0%) aged >55 years old wearing protective equipment, respiratory, and head protective while working. So the behavior of young respondents in using PPE (APD) is not complete. 13 respondents (26.0%) who does not educate schools did not wear protective body while working. So the behavior of education the more complete of using PPE (APD).

Motivation is a state in which an individual raises, directs, and maintains behavior. In this case their motivation is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the respondents including age, education level, length of work, status, income. In other words, according to Kartini Kartono is a person's motivation to do something [6]

Health behavior is essentially an individual's response to stimulate dealing with the disease, the health care system, food, and environment. The behavior of a person or the public health is determined by knowledge. Factors that influence knowledge of someone or society is education. Education means the guidance given by one person to another person about something that they can understand. It is inevitable that the higher one's education the more easily the information they receive, and finally the more knowledge they had. In other hand, if one's education, in low will inhibit the development of a person's behavior to acceptance, information and new values introduced. Education is more emphasis on human formation (investment attitudes and values) [7]

And the results showed that usage of PPE (APD) behavior with skin health status 17 respondents (34.0%) were wearing protective equipment body, breathing, and the head protective headless skin health status. So in terms of the behavior of using PPE (APD) incomplete will effect on skin health problems.

All public health experts discussing health status refers to the theory of Blum that the environment has the most contribution to health. Then followed by behavior, health services and descendants who have the least contribution to the health status [8]. The results of the analysis of the relationship between PPE (APD) usage behavior with skin health status above shows that the attention of scavengers in landfill to self-protection behavior in the use of PPE (APD) very less. Though the bad effects of their work has been felt one of them is skin health problems. Though scavenged job is a job that is susceptible to the dangers of the sources of disease. If the scavenger is not complete in the use of PPE (APD) they can get health hazard.

B. Relationship of Healthy And Balanced Diet to Skin Health Status In Scavenger landfill.

Balanced menu is a consisting of a wide range of foods in appropriate quantities and proportions, so that one's nutritional needs for maintenance and repair of body cell and the process of life and growth and development [9]

The results showed that 35 respondents (70.0%) less adhere to have a healthy and balanced diet. While the results of cross tabulation healthy and balanced diet with gender respondents note that the 15 male respondents (30.0%) is quite adhere to a healthy and balanced diet and 25 female respondents (50.0%) less adhere to a healthy and balanced diet. So in terms of a healthy and balanced diet scavengers men pay more attention to the need for food for their body. 20 respondents (40.0%) aged >55 years less adhere to a healthy and balanced diet. So in terms of a healthy and balanced diet the more scavenger the less to fulfill the nutritional needs for himself. 21 respondents (42.0%) had elementary education less adhere to a healthy and balanced diet. So in terms of a healthy and balanced diet the higher education level, the smaller scavengers eating less obedient. 35 respondents (70.0%) were less adhere to a healthy and balanced diet have less skin health status. So in terms of a healthy and balanced diet the less adherent scavengers to the diet also affect the health of skin problems.

Later analysis of healthy and balanced diet with skin health status using the correlation obtained significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05. H1 is accepted which means that there is a relationship between a healthy and balanced diet with the health status of the skin with strength levels 0.907 relationships means a very strong and positive relationship. The level of education is very influence on changes in attitude and healthy behavior. Higher levels of education will facilitate a person or community to absorb the information and implement it in behavior and everyday life style, specially in health and nutrition. Level of education, especially of women will affect their health status [10]

The results of disobedience relationships healthy and balanced diet with the incidence of skin health problems scavengers in landfill showed highly significant. That means the need for a source of nutrition in people who work as scavengers must also be fulfilled. Scavengers are already susceptible to various pollution

due to waste, then to maintain consumption patterns varied and leave eating food taken from garbage is also needed to maintain the body's resistance to life.

C. Relationship of hygiene Skin Health Status of Individuals to the scavengers in landfill.

Hygiene is derived from the Greek word meaning healthy. Hygiene is a health efforts by maintaining and protecting individual hygiene, such as hand washing. Personal hygiene means the act of maintaining the cleanliness and health of a person's physical and psychological well-being [11]

The results showed that 50 respondents(100.0%) less adhere to keep individual hygiene. While the results of individual hygiene cross tabulation with genders now that 25 male respondents(50.0%) less personal hygiene and comply with 25 female respondents(50.0%) less adhere to individual hygiene. So in terms of personal hygiene, men and women are alike less obey. 20 respondents(40.0%) aged > 55 years less adhere to individual hygiene. So the higher scavengers' age the less the level of personal hygiene owned. 23 respondents(46.0%) are elementary educated less adhere with personal hygiene. So in terms of personal hygiene, the lower the level of education the less scavenger owned personal hygiene.

The results showed that individual hygiene to skin health status is known that 44 respondents(88.0%) less adhere to hygiene skin health status of individuals are less. So in terms of personal hygiene, the less scavenger maintain personal hygiene the more effect on skin health problems.

For the analysis of individual hygiene to skin health status obtained significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05. H1 is accepted which means that there is a relationship between the health status of individual hygiene skin with a rate of 0.973 means that the power relationship and a very strong positive relationship. Many health problems suffered by a person because of not maintaining good personal hygiene. Physical problems that often occurs is impaired skin integrity, impaired oral mucous membranes, infection of the eye, ear infections and physical problems of the nails[12]

Garbage in the landfill have become a habit for scavengers. Eating, drinking, chatting doing in a place that is filled garbage. This study proves the relationship of the less personal hygiene will affect the skin health problems. It also proves that all scavengers sosppection to get disease caused by waste. There for a personal hygiene has to play role to minimize the things that irritate with the body's health of scavengers.

CONCLUSION

1. There is a relationship between the behavior of using of PPE (APD) and the skin health status with strength level of 0,870 means relationship is positive and very strong relationship Correlation analysis was obtained using a significance value of 0.000

2 There is a relationship between a healthy and balanced diet and the health status of the skin with strength levels 0.907 relationships it means relationship is positive and very strong relationship. Correlation analysis was obtained using a significance value of 0.000

3There is a relationship between personal hygiene and skin health status with a rate of 0.973 it means the relationship is positive and very strong relationship. Correlation analysis was obtained using a significance value of 0.000.

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