



INTISARI

Mobilitas tenaga kesehatan merupakan aspek yang penting terutama selama masa pandemi. Saat menangani pasien yang terpapar COVID-19, tenaga kesehatan perlu menggunakan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) untuk mengurangi transmisi virus. Sementara itu, telah diketahui bahwa penggunaan APD pada pemadam kebakaran, personel militer dan personel polisi menghambat mobilitas penggunanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak penggunaan beberapa APD terhadap *postural balance*, *range of motion* (ROM), dan *subjective evaluation* pengguna APD laki-laki dan perempuan.

Sebanyak 20 subjek terdiri dari 10 orang laki-laki dan perempuan dilibatkan dalam evaluasi penggunaan APD kesehatan. Subjek melalukan uji *postural balance* pada perangkat Nintendo Wii *balance board* dengan kondisi mata terbuka dan tertutup. Selanjutnya subjek diukur aspek ROM menggunakan perangkat Xsens Dot pada segmen leher, bahu, lengan, pergelangan tangan dan kaki. *Subjective evaluation* dilakukan untuk mengetahui tingkat kenyamanan dan tingkat kesulitan gerakan masing-masing APD.

Pengukuran ROM menunjukkan penggunaan APD tingkat 2 maupun tingkat 3 secara signifikan mengurangi nilai ROM pada semua gerakan. Segmen leher mengalami deviasi ROM terbesar dibanding segmen tubuh lain. Hasil ROM pada leher memiliki korelasi signifikan dengan kenyamanan subjek pada *subjective evaluation*. Perbaikan desain APD terutama pada bagian leher perlu dilakukan untuk mengurangi deviasi mobilitas pengguna APD.

Kata kunci: *Alat Pelindung Diri, Tenaga Kesehatan, Mobilitas Postural Balance, Range of Motion, Subjective Evaluation*



ABSTRACT

The mobility of healthcare workers is an important aspect, especially during the pandemic. While treating patients exposed to COVID-19, healthcare workers must use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to reduce virus transmission. Meanwhile, earlier studies reported that PPE for firefighters, military personnel, and police personnel reduces the mobility of its users. This study aims to determine the impact of using three levels of PPE on postural balance, range of motion (ROM), and subjective evaluation of male and female PPE users.

A total of 20 participants, consisting of ten male and ten female students, were involved in evaluating the use of health PPE. Participants performed a postural balance test on a Nintendo Wii balance board with open and closed eyes. Furthermore, the measurement of ROM using the Xsens Dot device on the neck, shoulder, arm, wrist, and leg segments. Subjective evaluations were conducted to determine each PPE's level of comfort and difficulty level of movement.

ROM measurements showed that level 2 and level 3 PPE significantly reduced ROM values in all movements. The neck segment experienced the most significant ROM deviation compared to other body segments. The results of ROM on the neck significantly correlate with the subject's comfort in the subjective evaluation. Improvements in the design of PPE, especially on the neck, need to be done to reduce the deviation of the mobility of PPE users.

Keywords: Personal Protective Equipment, Mobility, Health Workers, Postural Balance, Range of Motion, Subjective Evaluation.