

## INTISARI

### HUBUNGAN PENGGUNAAN ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI, FREKUENSI DAN LAMA PENYEMPROTAN PESTISIDA DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PETANI BAWANG MERAH DI DESA SRIKAYANGAN, SENTOLO, KULON PROGO, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

**Latar Belakang :** Pestisida digunakan petani untuk membantu dalam meningkatkan produksi. Penggunaan pestisida yang kurang tepat dapat menimbulkan dampak terhadap petani dan konsumen, mikroorganisme non target, dan pencemaran lingkungan. Faktor-faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi paparan pestisida adalah alat pelindung diri, frekuensi penyemprotan pestisida, lama penyemprotan pestisida, dan pengetahuan terkait penggunaan pestisida. Dampak paparan pestisida terhadap kesehatan petani dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup, yang dapat diketahui menggunakan kuesioner *Short-form 36* (SF-36).

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Mengetahui hubungan antara alat pelindung diri, frekuensi penyemprotan dan lama waktu penyemprotan pestisida dengan kualitas hidup petani penyemprot bawang merah di Desa Srikayangan.

**Metode Penelitian :** Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah petani bawang merah di Desa Srikayangan. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 84 petani dan 84 non petani di Kota Yogyakarta.

**Hasil :** Hasil uji penggunaan masker, sarung tangan dan lama waktu penyemprotan terhadap (8 *domain*) kualitas hidup petani menunjukkan nilai  $p > 0,05$ . Hasil uji penggunaan sepatu *boot* terhadap *domain* nyeri ( $p < 0,05$ ). Hasil uji frekuensi penyemprotan pestisida terhadap kualitas hidup petani (*domain* peran fisik, peran emosi, energi, fungsi emosi, dan sosial) menunjukkan nilai  $p > 0,05$ , sedangkan (*domain* fungsi fisik, nyeri, dan kesehatan umum) menunjukkan nilai  $p < 0,05$ .

**Kesimpulan :** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara penggunaan masker, sarung tangan dan lama waktu penyemprotan pestisida dengan (8 *domain*) kualitas hidup petani. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan penggunaan sepatu *boot* dengan *domain* nyeri. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara frekuensi penyemprotan pestisida dengan kualitas hidup petani (*domain* peran fisik, peran emosi, energi, fungsi emosi, dan sosial), sedangkan terdapat hubungan antara frekuensi penyemprotan pestisida dengan kualitas hidup petani (*domain* fungsi fisik, nyeri, dan kesehatan umum). Frekuensi penyemprotan pestisida merupakan faktor yang dominan mempengaruhi nyeri pada petani bawang merah.

**Kata Kunci :** alat pelindung diri, frekuensi penyemprotan pestisida, lama penyemprotan pestisida, kualitas hidup

## ABSTRACT

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT, FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF SPRAYING PESTICIDES WITH QUALITY OF LIFE OF ONION FARMER IN SRIKAYANGAN, SENTOLO, KULON PROGO, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

**Backgrounds :** Pesticide is a compound which widely used by farmers to increase production level. The improper use of pesticide could impact farmers and consumers' life, non-target microorganism, and the environment. Risk factors which affect pesticide exposure were personal protection equipment, pesticide spraying frequency and duration, and knowledge about pesticide usage. Pesticide exposure could affect farmer's quality of life, which could be defined using Short-form 36 (SF-36) questionnaire.

**Study objective :** To determine the relationship between personal protection equipment, the frequency and duration of pesticide spraying with red onion farmer's quality of life in Srikayangan Village.

**Study method :** This study was conducted using cross sectional design. Sample of the study was red onion farmers in Srikayangan Village. This study was including 84 farmers and 84 non-farmers (secondary data).

**Results :** Personal protection equipment (mask and gloves) test results in (8 domains) farmers quality of life had p-value  $>0.05$ . But there were relationship between wearing boots with pain domain. Pesticide spraying frequency against farmers' quality of life (physical role, emotional role, energy, emotional and social function domains) had p-value  $>0.05$ , while (physical function, pain, and common health domains) had p-value  $<0,05$ . Pesticide spraying duration against (8 domains) farmers quality of life had p-value  $>0.05$ .

**Conclusions :** We found no relationship between wearing mask, gloves and pesticide spraying duration with (8 domains) farmer's quality of life. We found relationship between wearing boots with pain domain. We found no relationship between pesticide spraying duration and farmer's quality of life (physical role, emotional and energy role, emotional and social function domains), while there were a relationship between pesticide spraying frequency and farmer's quality of life (physical function, pain, and common health domains). Pesticide spraying frequency was a prominent factor which affect pain level in farmers who spray red onion.

**Keywords :** personal protection equipment, pesticide spraying frequency, pesticide spraying duration, quality of life