

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN  
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**ABSTRAK**

**KURNIA YULIA RAHAYU**

**HUBUNGAN PENGGUNAAN ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI (APD) DAN  
FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN TEMPAT KERJA DENGAN KEJADIAN  
DERMATITIS KONTAK PADA PEKERJA PABRIK TAHU DI  
KELURAHAN INDIHIANG KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

Pabrik tahu menjadi salah satu tempat yang berpotensi menyebabkan penyakit akibat kerja terutama penyakit yang berkaitan dengan penyakit kulit. Data temuan kasus dermatitis Puskesmas Indihiang mencatat ada sebanyak 42 kasus dermatitis kontak sepanjang tahun 2025, angka ini merupakan temuan tertinggi di Kota Tasikmalaya. Ketidakpatuhan penggunaan APD, Higiene yang buruk, lama kontak, masa kerja, dan seberapa sering paparan terjadi, menjadi faktor terbesar mengapa angka dermatitis tinggi di wilayah ini. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *case control*. Sampel penelitian didapatkan sebanyak 42 kelompok kasus dan 84 kelompok kontrol. Pengambilan sampel kelompok kasus menggunakan *total sampling* dan kelompok kontrol menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Variabel bebas yang diteliti adalah penggunaan APD, frekuensi kontak, masa kerja, dan lama kerja. Variabel terikatnya adalah kejadian dermatitis kontak. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* pada taraf signifikansi  $\alpha = 0,05$ . Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat diketahui bahwa seluruh variabel yang diuji memiliki hubungan dengan terjadinya dermatitis kontak pada pekerja di Pabrik tahu. Penggunaan APD berisiko 5,471 kali, masa kerja berisiko 2,462 kali, dan lama kontak berisiko 2,531 kali. Pekerja diharapkan patuh dalam menggunakan APD serta mengatur penggantian kerja agar risiko paparan dapat diminimalisir.

**Kata kunci : Dermatitis kontak, APD, Frekuensi Kontak, masa kerja, lama kontak**

*FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES*

*SILIWANGI UNIVERSITY*

*TASIKMALAYA*

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*KURNIA YULIA RAHAYU*

***THE RELATION BETWEEN THE USE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS WITH THE INCIDENCE OF CONTACT DERMATITIS AMONG TOFU FACTORY WORKERS IN INDIVIANG SUBDISTRICT, TASIKMALAYA CITY.***

***ABSTRACT***

Tofu factories are one of the workplaces that potentially cause occupational diseases, especially diseases related to the skin. Data on dermatitis cases from the Indihiang Community Health Center recorded as many as 42 cases of contact dermatitis throughout 2025, which is the highest finding in Tasikmalaya City. Non-compliance with the use of PPE, poor hygiene, duration of contact, length of employment, and frequency of exposure are the biggest factors why the incidence of dermatitis is high in this area. This study is a quantitative study with a case-control design. The study sample consisted of 42 case groups and 84 control groups. Sampling of the case group was carried out using total sampling and the control group using purposive sampling. The independent variables studied were PPE usage, contact frequency, length of employment, and duration of work. The dependent variable was the incidence of contact dermatitis. Data analysis was performed using the chi-square test at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Based on the bivariate analysis, it was found that all variables tested were associated with the occurrence of contact dermatitis among workers in the tofu factory. PPE usage carried a risk of 5.471 times, length of employment a risk of 2.462 times, and duration of contact a risk of 2.531 times. Workers are expected to comply with PPE usage and arrange work shifts so that exposure risk can be minimized.

**Keywords: Contact dermatitis, PPE, Contact frequency, Length of employment, Duration of contact**