

GAMBARAN JUMLAH ERITROSIT PADA SOPIR ANGKOT DI PASAR JOHAR KOTA SEMARANG

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Abstrak

Mekanisme masuknya timbal ke dalam tubuh manusia dapat melalui beberapa jalur yaitu melalui makanan, minuman, udara dan perembesan atau penetrasi pada selaput atau lapisan kulit. Timbal diketahui mempengaruhi sistem hematologi dengan cara mengganggu sintesis heme dan tentunya akan menurunkan jumlah eritrosit yang berefek pada terjadinya anemia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jumlah eritrosit pada sopir angkot di pasar johan kota semarang. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu deskriptif pada sopir angkot di pasar johan kota semarang. Hasil dari pemeriksaan jumlah eritrosit yaitu 70% memiliki jumlah eritrosit normal dan 30% memiliki jumlah eritrosit tidak normal. Hasil nilai jumlah eritrosit pada sopir angkot didistribusikan dengan usia, lama bekerja, dan penggunaan APD saat bekerja.

Kata kunci : Jumlah Eritrosit, Timbal (Pb), Sopir angkot

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRIVER ANGKOT NUMBER OF ERYTHROCYTES IN MARKET, SEMARANG CITYJOHAR

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Abstract

The entry mechanism of lead into the human body can go through several channels, namely through food, drink, air and penetration or penetration of the skin membranes or layers. Lead is known to affect the hematological system by interfering with the synthesis of heme and of course reducing the number of erythrocytes which can lead to anemia. The purpose of this study was to determine the number of erythrocytes in public transportation drivers in the johar market, Semarang city. The method used in this research is descriptive of public transportation drivers in the johar market, Semarang city. The results of the examination of the erythrocyte count were 70% had a normal erythrocyte count and 30% had an abnormal erythrocyte count. The results of the value of the number of erythrocytes in public transportation drivers are distributed by age, length of work, and use of PPE while working.

Keywords: Number of Erythrocytes, Lead (Pb), Angkot driver