

**GAMBARAN KADAR C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (CRP) PADA PEKERJA
AMPLAS KERAJINAN KAYU**

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Abstrak

Industri mebel salah satu industri yang terus berkembang seiring dengan kebutuhan manusia akan hasil produksinya. Debu kayu dihasilkan pada setiap tahap pengolahan kayu baik dari proses pemotongan, proses perakitan dan proses pengamplasan permukaan kayu dengan mesin, maupun amplas biasa. Masalah utama pada keselamatan kerja perajin kayu adalah gangguan pernafasan dan kelainan fungsi paru yang disebabkan oleh debu kayu. Debu kayu baik yang hardwood maupun softwood digolongkan sebagai bahan karsiogenik dan dianggap sebagai bahan pencetus kanker. CRP adalah salah satu penanda inflamasi yang disintesis di hati untuk memantau secara non-spesifik penyakit lokal maupun sistemik. Kadar CRP meningkat dikarenakan adanya trauma, infeksi bakteri dan inflamasi). Tes CRP dapat dilakukan secara manual menggunakan metode aglutinasi, yang dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Patologi Klinik Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan peningkatan tertinggi kadar CRP pada titer 1/2.

Kata kunci : Debu Kayu, CRP

**DESCRIPTION OF *C-reactive protein* (CRP) CONTENT IN
WOODWORKING SANDPAPER WORKES**

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Abstract

The furniture industry is one of the industries that continues to grow in line with human needs for its products. Wood dust is produced at every stage of wood processing, both from the cutting process, the assembly process and the sanding process of the wood surface using a machine, as well as ordinary sandpaper. The main problem in the safety of wood craftsmen is respiratory problems and lung function disorders caused by wood dust. Wood dust, both hardwood and softwood, is classified as a carcinogenic material and is considered a cancer trigger. CRP is a marker of inflammation that is synthesized in the liver to monitor non-specific local and systemic diseases. CRP levels increase due to trauma, bacterial infection and inflammation. The CRP test can be done manually using the agglutination method, which is carried out at the Clinical Pathology Laboratory of the Muhammadiyah University of Semarang and analyzed descriptively. The results of this study obtained the highest increase in CRP levels at 1/2 titer.