

ABSTRACT

The high number of morbidity Sick Building Syndrome in other countries that were the degree of pollution much lower than Indonesia raises the expectation that Sick Building Syndrome in Indonesia have also been worrying, especially in Surabaya that the degree of pollution was very high. It can lead to respiratory infections and can aggravate asthma and allergy sufferers due to the dirty air. It was therefore necessary to work health effort there was no longer an employee who complained of symptoms of Sick Building Syndrome. The main objective of this research was to analyze the relation of physical quality of the air in air-conditioned against the emergence of Sick Building Syndrome incidence in UPT PSMB-LT Surabaya.

This was a descriptive research with approach of cross sectional and observation. The population in this research was all employees working in the UPT PSMB-LT Surabaya that as many as 35 peoples, using the technique of Non-Probability Sampling was total sampling. Data collection was done with interview and observation. The data would be processed and presented in the form of tabulated frequencies as well as described using contingency coefficient test.

The results of this study showed that the temperatures have been according with standards except the physics laboratory room and the most of air humidity not according with standards, except the leader room, the treasurer room, the quality assurance room, the physics laboratory room and the section leader room. The most symptoms complain of Sick Building Syndrome about symptoms on the skin. There was a intermediate relation between the incidence of Sick Building Syndrome with age.

Based on the results of this study it was recommended that give attention to the temperature of air inside and outside air humidity, SBS symptoms need to noticed early, using lotion before entering the air-conditioner room.

Keywords: physical quality of the air, Air Conditioner room, Sick Building Syndrome