

ABSTRAK

Terjadinya kecelakaan kerja atau Penyakit Akibat Kerja berdampak pada kerugian karyawan dan perusahaan. Proses produksi dalam perusahaan dapat menyebabkan lingkungan kerja terpapar kebisingan yang tinggi. Terpapar kebisingan terlalu lama dan tinggi tidak hanya mengganggu pendengaran juga bisa mengakibatkan keluhan subjektif *Non-Auditory* seperti keluhan psikologi, keluhan komunikasi, dan keluhan fisiologis. Peneliti bertujuan untuk mencari gambaran intensitas kebisingan dengan keluhan subjektif *Non-auditory*. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis narasi deskriptif yang menggunakan metode tabulasi silang untuk mencari kecenderungan antar variabel. Didapatkan hasil pengukuran berkisar kebisingan 87 dB-94 dB dan gangguan komunikasi sebanyak 100% mengalami gangguan, gangguan fisiologi sebanyak 55% tidak mengalami gangguan, gangguan psikologi sebanyak 55% mengalami gangguan. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa tempat terjadinya kebisingan melebihi NAB terdapat gangguan komunikasi, fisiologi dan terdapat kecenderungan intensitas kebisingan dengan gangguan komunikasi dan intensitas kebisingan dengan gangguan psikologi. pengendalian yang dapat dilakukan berupa sosialisasi dengan tema bising, memberikan peredam pada mesin, pengadaan APD untuk pekerja area proses, pengadaan tes audiometri pada pekerja terpapar bising.

Kata kunci: Intensitas kebisingan, Keluhan subjektif *Non-Auditory*, Perusahaan tekstil

ABSTRAK

The occurrence of work accidents or occupational diseases had an impact on losses for employees and the company. The production procesed in a company can cause the work environment to experience high levels description. Disturbances that occurred for too long and at a high levels not only interfere with hearing but can also caused non-auditory subjective complaints such as psychological complaint, communication complaint and physiological complaint. The aim of this research was to find a description of the intensity of the disturbance with non-auditory subjective complaint. This research used descriptive narrative analysis which used the cross tabulation method to looked for trends between variables. The measurement results obtained ranged from 87 dB to 94 dB of noise and 100% experienced communication disturbance, 55% experienced no disturbances in physiological disturbances, 55% experienced psychological disturbances. The results of the research state that where noise occurs above the threshold value, there were communication and physiological disorders and there was a tendency for noise intensity to be associated with communication disorders and noise intensity to be associated with psychological disorders . Controls that could be carried out include outreach on the topic of noise, provided silencers to machines, procured PPE for workers' procesed areas, provided audiometric tests for workers who were exposed from noise.

Key words : *noise intensity, non-auditory subjective complaints, textile companies*