

**GAMBARAN KEJADIAN SICK BUILDING SYNDROME PADA MAHASISWA TINGKAT
II DAN III DI LABORATORIUM ANATOMI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS YARSI 2017 DAN TINJAUANNYA MENURUT PANDANGAN ISLAM**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Sick Building Syndrome (SBS)* adalah suatu kondisi terkait lingkungan dengan peningkatan prevalensi gejala non spesifik di gedung tertentu, biasanya tanpa gejala klinis dan gejala yang dapat diukur secara objektif. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah kualitas udara yang buruk (Gomzi, et al, 2009). Kualitas udara yang buruk dapat disebabkan oleh penggunaan dan paparan zat kimia, contohnya formalin di laboratorium anatomi. Gejala Sick Building Syndrome meliputi iritasi mata, hidung, tenggorokan, saluran napas, reaksi pada kulit, reaksi hipersensitivitas yang kurang spesifik, kelelahan mental, sakit kepala, mual dan pusing (Dovjak., et al, 2014). *Sick Building Syndrome* merupakan masalah yang cukup penting untuk diperhatikan karena dapat berdampak terhadap penurunan produktivitas dan konsentrasi kerja para penghuni ruangan (Laila, 2011). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kejadian *Sick Building Syndrome* pada mahasiswa tingkat II dan III di laboratorium anatomi fakultas kedokteran Universitas YARSI 2017 dan tinjauannya menurut pandangan islam.

Metode: Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa kedokteran tingkat II dan III sejumlah 54 dan 52 mahasiswa yang telah dilakukan *Stratified Random Sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara dan kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *Chi-square* dan *Fisher*.

Hasil: Terdapat 29 mahasiswa tingkat II yang mengalami sakit SBS (53,7%) dan 37 mahasiswa tingkat III yang mengalami sakit SBS (71,1%). Dari hasil uji statistik menggunakan uji Chi-square mengenai hubungan jenis kelamin dengan kejadian SBS didapatkan nilai $P = 0,499$ sedangkan pada mahasiswa tingkat III nilai P -value= 0,046. Pada hasil uji statistik hubungan intensitas lama terpapar dengan kejadian SBS didapatkan hasil p -value= 0,098.

Simpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan kejadian SBS pada mahasiswa tingkat II tetapi ada hubungan pada mahasiswa tingkat III. Tidak ada hubungan antara intensitas lama terpapar dengan kejadian SBS pada mahasiswa tingkat II dan III. Dalam pandangan islam, penggunaan formalin dalam pengawetan mayat pada praktikum anatomi diperbolehkan.

Kata Kunci: *Sick Building Syndrome, Laboratorium Anatomi*

**THE DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENCE OF SICK BUILDING SYNDROME IN SECOND
AND THIRD YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE ANATOMY LABORATORY
FACULTY OF MEDICINE YARSI UNIVERSITY 2017 AND IN ISLAMIC
PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Sick Building Syndrome (SBS)* is an environment-related condition with an increased prevalence of non-specific symptoms in a particular building, usually without clinical symptoms and objectively measurable symptoms. One of causes is poor air quality (Gomzi, et al, 2009). Poor air quality can be caused by the use and exposure of chemicals, for example formaline in the anatomical laboratory. Symptoms of *Sick Building Syndrome* include irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, airways, skin reactions, less specific hypersensitivity reactions, mental fatigue, headache, nausea and dizziness (Dovjak., Kukec., et al., 2014). *Sick Building Syndrome* is a problem that is important enough to noted because it can affect and lowering productivity and concentration of the occupants (Laila, 2011). This study aims to find out the description of the incidence of *Sick Building Syndrome* in second and third year students in the anatomy laboratory of medical faculty YARSI University 2017 and in islamic perspective.

Methods: This study was done by analytical survey with cross sectional design. The sample in this research are 54 and 52 medical students in the second and third year. The sample is selected using *Stratified Random Sampling*.The data were collected by interview and using questionnaire. Data analysis was done by *Chi-square* and *Fisher* test.

Results: There were 29 of second year medical students of SBS symptoms (53.7%) and 37 of third year medical students of SBS symptoms (71.1%). From the statistical test results using *chi-square* and *Fisher* test, the relation between sex with the incidence of SBS in second year medical students obtained P value = 0.499 while on the third grade students P-value value = 0.046. In the statistical test results of relation between how long intensity exposed with incidence of SBS obtained p-value = 0,098

Conclusion: There were no relation between sex with SBS incidence in second year students but there were relation on third year students. There is no correlation between the intensity of long-term exposure with the incidence of SBS in the second and third year students. In Islamic perspective, the uses of formalyne in anatomy practice are allowed.

Keywords: *Sick Building Syndrome, Anatomy Laboratory*