

KESEHATAN KERJA SEKTOR FORMAL DAN INFORMAL

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Kesehatan Kerja

Kesehatan

Suatu kondisi → masyarakat pekerja memperoleh derajat kesehatan setinggi-tingginya, baik jasmani, rohani maupun sosial, dengan usaha pencegahan dan pengobatan terhadap penyakit atau gangguan kesehatan yang disebabkan oleh pekerjaan dan lingkungan kerja maupun penyakit umum

Keselamatan

Kondisi yang aman dan kondusif dalam lingkungan kerja → mencakup perlindungan akan risiko terjadinya penderitaan, kerusakan, hingga kerugian di tempat kerja.

Pekerja



K3

**Keselamatan
Kerja**

- Prevensi
- Supervisi/monitoring
- Follow up upaya

**Kesehatan
Kerja**

- Diagnosis
- Tatalaksana

**Problem Kesehatan
Pekerja**

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graph LR; A[Problem Kesehatan Pekerja] --> B[General Disease (GD)]; A --> C[Occupational Related Disease (ORD)]; A --> D[Occupational Disease (OD)];
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General Disease
(GD)

Occupational
Related Disease
(ORD)

Occupational
Disease (OD)

General Disease

- Sumber → dimanapun
- Tidak berhubungan dengan pekerjaan
- Pencegahan sulit

Occ Related Disease

- Berhubungan dengan pekerjaan
- Pencegahan relative lebih mudah

Occ Disease

- Penyebab jelas di tempat kerja
- Kasus spesifik
- Pencegahan mudah

Background Occ. Disease

**Permennakertrans
No. Per. 01/Men/1981**

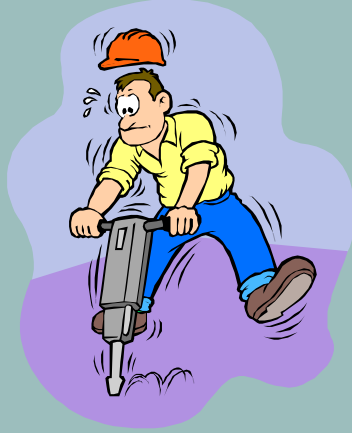
Wajib melaporkan PAK

**Kepres
22 tahun 1993 →
PerPres 7 th 2019**

Tipe/jenis PAK

PAK atau
Lingkungan
kerja

Causative Factor of Occ. Disease



Physics

Noise, Vibration, Radiation,
Poor lighting, extreme
temperatures



Chemistry

Dust, Gas, Steam,
Smoke, Fog, Etc..

Biology Viruses, Bacteria, Fungi,
Parasites, Insects



Ergonomic

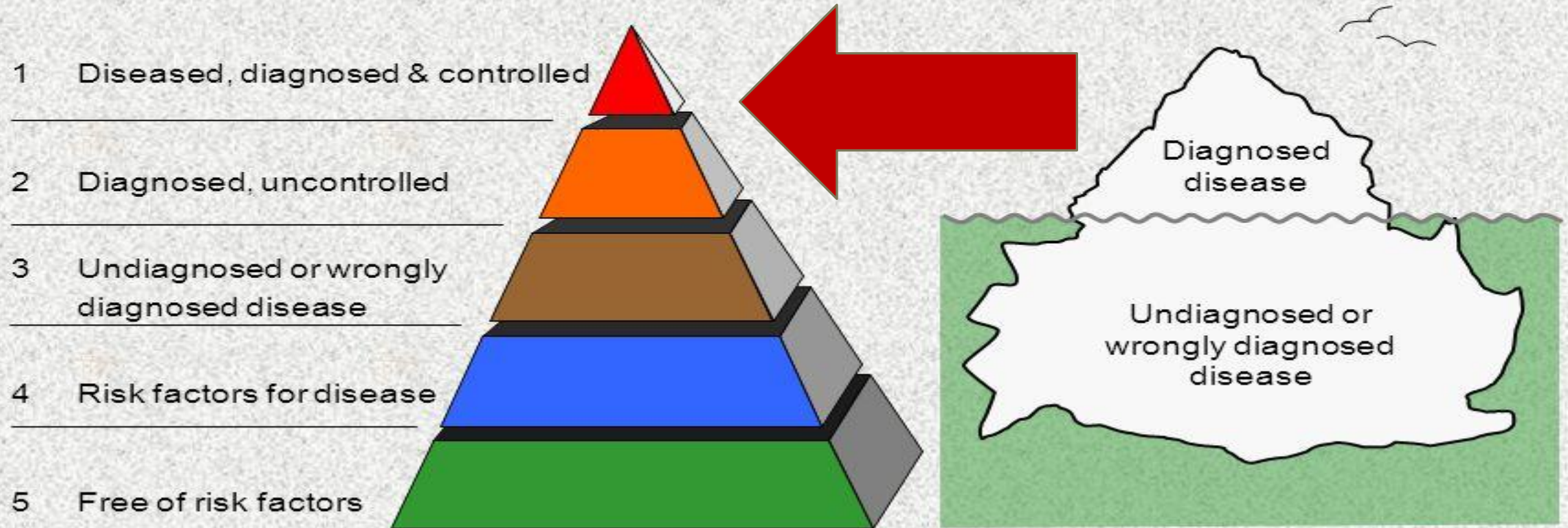
Power is too drained, standing up long /
overdone, wrong movements, lifting
weights too heavy ,, etc.




Psychology

Can be relationship to people, work and work
environment

Iceberg phenomenon ?



Mengapa Terjadi Fenomena Gn Es?

- 
1. Tanda dan gejala seperti penyakit pada umumnya
 2. Masa inkubasi lama
 3. Tidak mampu menegakkan diagnosis PAK
 4. Takut memberikan kompensasi
 5. Hambatan teknis dan administratif

Bagaimana menegakkan diagnosis PAK?

1. Penentuan diagnosis klinis
2. Penentuan pajanan yang dialami pekerja di tempat kerja
3. Penentuan hubungan antara pajanan dengan diagnosis klinis
4. Penentuan besarnya pajanan
5. Penentuan faktor individu yang berperan
6. Penentuan faktor lain di luar tempat kerja
7. Penentuan diagnosis okupasi

Causes Of Musculoskeletal Disorders

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS
(Age, Sex, etc)

EXERCISE MUSCLE STRECHING

UNNATURAL WORK ATTITUDE

REPEATED ACTIVITY

SECONDARY CAUSES:

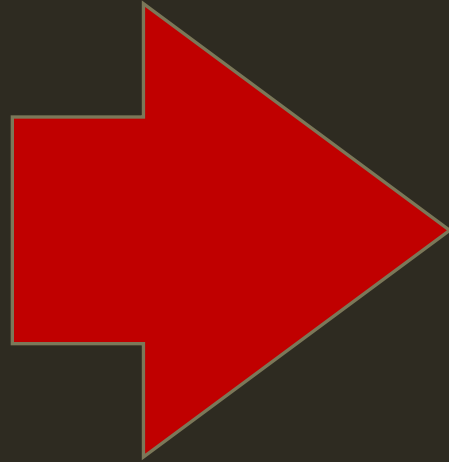
- Pressure
- Vibration
- Temperature

CAUSES OF COMBINATION:

- Age
- Gender
- Smoking
- Physical Fitness
- Physical Strength
- Body Size

Cause Of Occ Disease

Physical
Biology
Chemistry
Ergonomics
Psychology



Management Of Occ Disease

Production process
Work environment
Worker
Management policy
Rules / legislation

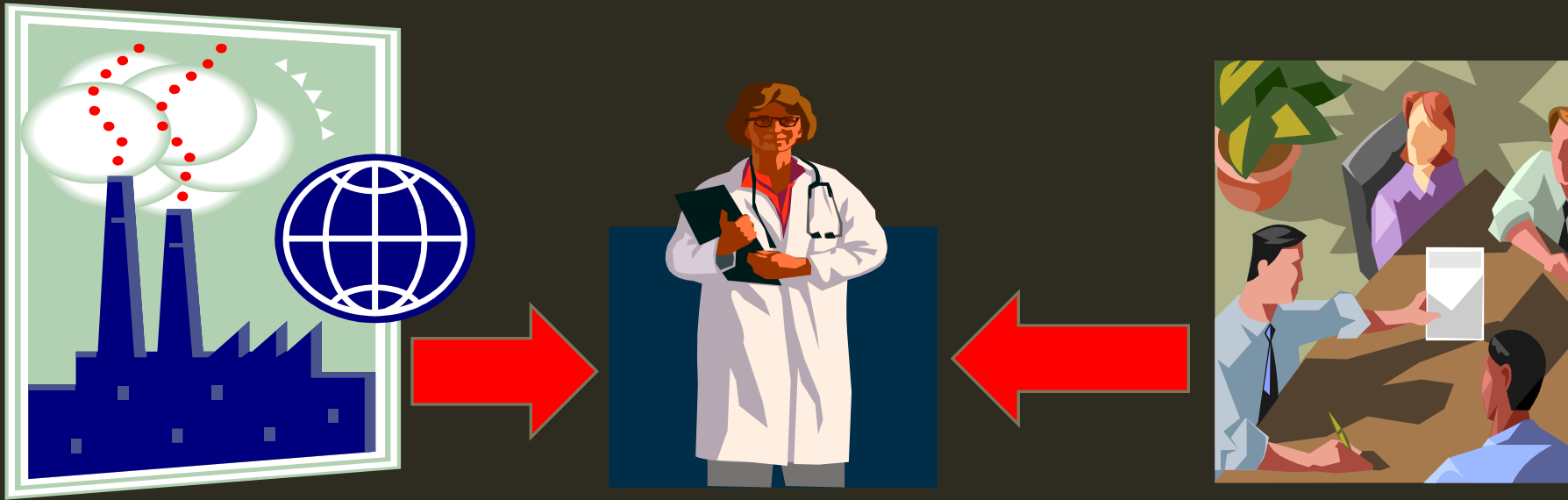
MEDICAL:

- Professional standards
- Service standard
- Standard operational procedures

OCCUPATION:

- Prevention for OD
- Early discovery of OD
- Workworthiness services
- Returned to work service
- Defect determination service

The Role of Doctors in K3



- Facilities
- Cost
- Productivity

- Obligations
- Rights
- Ethics & Law

- Rights >>>
- Obligations <

The background is black and features several realistic water droplets and bubbles of various sizes. Some are in the top-left corner, some in the top-right, and others are scattered along the bottom edge. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

Terima Kasih