

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF PERSONAL
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) AND RISKY BEHAVIORS WITH
ACUTE HEALTH COMPLAINTS (AHC) AMONG CHILI FARMERS
USING CLASS 3 PESTICIDES (BLUE LABEL) IN TEMPEL
SUBDISTRICT, SLEMAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tempel District is a major chili pepper agricultural center with intensive pesticide use (1-3 times/week). Repeated pesticide exposure causes acute health complaints (AHC). Two main factors contribute to AHC: low PPE compliance and risky behaviors during pesticide handling. However, no analytical study has examined the separate relationships between PPE use and risky behaviors with AHC among chili farmers using Class 3 (Blue Label) pesticides in Tempel District.

Purpose: To determine the relationships between PPE use and risky behaviors with Acute Health Complaints (AHC) among chili farmers using Class 3 pesticides in Tempel District, Sleman.

Method: A quantitative cross-sectional study with 40 chili farmers using Class 3 pesticides, selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected via questionnaires and analyzed using Spearman's ρ test ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Results: PPE compliance was very low (10%), with 72.5% engaging in risky behaviors and 70% experiencing high AHC. No significant relationship was found between PPE use and AHC (correlation coefficient = 0,021, p-value = 0,899). However, a significant weak-to-moderate positive relationship was found between risky behaviors and AHC (correlation coefficient = 0,330, p-value = 0,038).

Conclusion: While PPE non-compliance is concerning, risky behaviors, particularly delayed handwashing and showering after spraying, are more strongly

associated with AHC. Behavioral interventions targeting post-spray hygiene practices are urgently needed.

Keywords: PPE, Blue-Label Pesticides, Pesticide Exposure Risk, Chili Farmers, Occupational Safety

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGGUNAAN ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI (APD) DAN
PERILAKU BERISIKO DENGAN KELUHAN KESEHATAN AKUT (KKA)
PADA PETANI CABAI PENGGUNA PESTSIDA KELAS 3 (LABEL BIRU)
DI KECAMATAN TEMPEL, SLEMAN**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kecamatan Tempel merupakan sentra pertanian cabai dengan penggunaan pestisida intensif (1-3 kali/minggu). Paparan pestisida berulang menyebabkan Keluhan Kesehatan Akut (KKA). Dua faktor utama berkontribusi: kepatuhan APD rendah dan perilaku berisiko saat menangani pestisida. Belum ada penelitian analitik yang menguji hubungan terpisah antara penggunaan APD dan perilaku berisiko dengan KKA pada petani cabai pengguna pestisida Kelas 3 (Label Biru) di Kecamatan Tempel.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara penggunaan APD dan perilaku berisiko dengan Keluhan Kesehatan Akut (KKA) pada petani cabai pengguna pestisida Kelas 3 di Kecamatan Tempel, Sleman.

Metode: Desain cross-sectional kuantitatif dengan 40 petani cabai pengguna pestisida Kelas 3, diambil secara purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan Uji *Spearman's ρ* ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil: Kepatuhan APD sangat rendah (10%), dengan 72,5% responden melakukan perilaku berisiko dan 70% mengalami KKA tinggi. Tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara penggunaan APD dengan KKA (*correlation coefficient* = 0,021, *p-value* = 0,899). Namun, terdapat hubungan positif lemah-sedang yang signifikan antara perilaku berisiko dengan KKA (*correlation coefficient* = 0,330, *p-value* = 0,038).

Kesimpulan: Ketidakepatuhan APD sangat memprihatinkan, namun perilaku berisiko, khususnya penundaan cuci tangan dan mandi setelah penyemprotan,

memiliki hubungan yang lebih kuat dengan KKA. Intervensi perubahan perilaku higiene personal pasca-*spray* sangat mendesak.

Kata kunci: APD, Pestisida Label Biru, Risiko Paparan, Petani Cabai, Keselamatan Kerja