INTISARI

Hunik Saryati. NIM 3212057. *Hubungan Kadar Timbal (Pb) Terhadap Kadar SGPT (Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase) Dalam Darah Pada Operator SPBU Gombel di Semarang.*

Timbal (Pb) merupakan penyebab pencemaran udara yang paling berbahaya. Sekitar 85% berasal dari gas emisi kendaraan bermotor yang berpengaruh terhadap kadar timbal dalam darah seseorang. Salah satu kelompok yang beresiko tinggi terpapar polutan timbal diudara secara langsung adalah orang yang melakukan aktivitas di jalanan seperti petugas operator Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar (SPBU). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan kadar Timbal (Pb) dan SGPT dalam darah serta untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar timbal terhadap kadar SGPT dalam darah pada operator SPBU. Penelitian ini bersifat Analitik dengan studi *cross sectional*. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel dari 17 koresponden operator SPBU. Hasil penelitian didapatkan rata-rata kadar Pb pada responden 2.89 µg/L dan kadar SGPT pada responden 30.82 U/L. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji korelasi bivariat non parametrik *Spearman* kadar Pb terhadap kadar SGPT menunjukkan *Sig.(2-tailed) 0.116.* Simpulan: Tidak terdapat korelasi antara kadar timbal (Pb) dengan kadar SGPT dalam darah.

Kata kunci : Timbal (Pb), SGPT, Operator SPBU

ABSTRACT

Hunik Saryati. NIM 3212057. *The Relationship Of Lead Levels In The Blood To Enzym SGPT (Serum Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase) Levels At Public Refueling Station Operator In Gombel Semarang.*

Lead (Pb) is the most dangerous cause of air pollution. About 85% comes from motor vehicle emissions that affect lead levels in a person's blood. One of the groups that are at high risk of being directly exposed to lead pollutants in the air are people who carry out activities on the streets such as fuel filling stations (SPBU) operators. This study aims to determine the levels of Lead (Pb) and SGPT in the blood and to determine the relationship between lead levels and blood levels of SGPT in gas station operators. This research is analytical with a cross sectional study. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The number of samples from 17 correspondent gas station operators. The average of Pb level from responden was 2.89 µg/L and the average of SGPT level from responden was 30.82 U/L. Statistical analysis using bivariate correlation non parametric *Spearman* test. According to bivariate analysis for Pb level between of SGPT level from respondent, the p value was 0.116. There is no significsnce for Pb level between SGPT level.

Keywords: Lead (Pb), SGPT, Public Refueling Station Operators