PERBEDAAN KADAR KOLINESTERASE DARAH PETANI PENYEMPROT PEMBIBITAN KELAPA SAWIT DENGAN PETUGAS GUDANG PESTISIDA DI PT TLS BATANGHARI *THE DIFFERENCE OF CHOLINESTERASE RATE IN BLOOD OF SPRAYING FARMER OF PALM-OIL SEED WITH PESTICIDE WAREHOUSE OFFICERS IN PT PLS BATANGHARI JAMBI*

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Keberadaan pestisida saat ini telah menjadi bagian dalam sistem pertanian di Indonesia. Pemakaiannya sangat sulit dihindarkan, efek dari semakin meningkatnya penggunaaan pestisida dalam pertanian adalah semakin meningkatnya keracunan akibat pestisida pada pekerja di bidang pertanian. Menjelaskan perbedaan kadar kolinesterase dalam darah petani penyemprot pembibitan kelapa sawit dan petugas gudang pestisida di PT TLS Kecamatan Batin XXIV, Kabupaten Batang Hari.

Jenis penelitian adalah *explanatory research* dengan menggunakan metode survey dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel yang diambil berjumlah 30 responden petani penyemprot dan 30 responden petugas gudang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara dan pengukuran kadar kolinesterase.

Berdasarkan uji *independent sample T Test* diketahui ada perbedaan kadar kolinesterase pada petani penyemprot dan petugas gudang pestisida di PT PLS Kecamatan Batin XXIV, Kabupaten Batang Hari.

Untuk mengurangi akibat dari paparan pestisida sebaiknya perusahaan menyediakan tempat khusus untuk beristirahat dan makan.

Kata Kunci: pestisida, kadar kolinesterase, petani dan petugas gudang

THE DIFFERENCE OF CHOLINESTERASE RATE IN BLOOD OF SPRAYING FARMER OF PALM-OIL SEED WITH PESTICIDE WAREHOUSE OFFICERS IN PT PLS BATANGHARI JAMBI

Recently, pesticides have a part of agriculture system in Indonesia. Its usage is very difficult to abviate. Effect of increasing of pesticide usage in agriculture is increasing of intoxication by pesticide on workers in agriculture sector. The research aimed to describing the difference of cholinesterase rate in blood of spraying farmer of palm-oil seed and pesticide warehouse officer in PT PLS Subdistrict of Batin XXIV, District of Batanghari. The research type was explanatory research by survey method with sectional cross approach. The sample amount to 30 respondenrs of spraying farmer and 30 responders of warehouse officers. Data collecting made by interview and examination of cholinesterase rate. According to independent Sample T Test known there was a difference of cholinesterase rate on spraying farmers and pesticide warehouse officers in PT TLS, Subdistrict of Batin XXIV, District of Batanghari. To lessen effect of pesticide exposed better for company to provide special place to rest and eat for workers.

Keyword: Pesticide, cholinesterase rate, farmer, warehouse officer