

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT, FAKULTAS KESEHATAN
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INSTITUT KESEHATAN PAYUNG NEGERI PEKANBARU

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**FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PENGGUNAAN ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI
PADA PEKERJA**

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) merupakan salah satu upaya penting dalam melindungi pekerja dari risiko kecelakaan dan penyakit akibat kerja. Penggunaan APD dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor yang berkaitan dengan karakteristik individu, pekerjaan, dan lingkungan kerja. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi penggunaan APD pada pekerja berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdahulu. Penelitian menggunakan metode *Literature Review* dengan pendekatan PICO (*Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome*). Penelusuran literatur dilakukan melalui database Sinta, PubMed, dan ScienceDirect pada publikasi tahun 2020–2025. Sebanyak 25 artikel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dianalisis. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan APD dipengaruhi oleh faktor individu, pekerjaan, dan lingkungan. Faktor individu meliputi pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi, persepsi risiko, usia, pendidikan, dan masa kerja. Faktor pekerjaan meliputi pelatihan, pengawasan, kebijakan, SOP, dan dukungan manajemen. Faktor lingkungan meliputi ketersediaan dan kenyamanan APD serta budaya keselamatan kerja. Penggunaan APD yang optimal memerlukan dukungan pekerja dan organisasi secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci : Alat Pelindung Diri, Kepatuhan, K3, Faktor Perilaku, Literature Review
Daftar Bacaan : 25 (2020–2025)

**PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY PROGRAM, FACULTY OF HEALTH AND
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**FACTORS INFLUENCING CONSUMPTION EMPLOYEE PERSONAL
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

ABSTRACT

The use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is a key measure in protecting workers from the risk of workplace accidents and occupational diseases. The use of PPE is influenced by various factors related to individual characteristics, the nature of the work, and the work environment. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence PPE use among workers based on the results of previous research. The study employed a literature review method using the PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) approach. The literature search was conducted using the Sinta, PubMed, and ScienceDirect databases for publications from 2020 to 2025. A total of 25 articles that met the inclusion criteria were analyzed. The results of the review indicate that PPE use is influenced by individual, job-related, and environmental factors. Individual factors include knowledge, attitude, motivation, risk perception, age, education, and length of service. Job-related factors include training, supervision, policies, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and management support. Environmental factors include the availability and comfort of PPE, as well as the workplace safety culture. Optimal PPE use requires continuous support from both workers and the organization.

Keywords: *Personal Protective Equipment, Compliance, Occupational Health and Safety, Behavioral Factors, Literature Review*

References : 25 (2020–2025)