

## **OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AMONG ROYAL MALAYSIAN NAVY PERSONNEL, LUMUT BASE, PERAK**

### ***KECEDERAAN KERJA DI KALANGAN ANGGOTA TENTERA PANGKALAN TLDM, LUMUT, PERAK***

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Cases of occupational injuries are rising in Malaysia due to increasing numbers of workers in this country. A case-control study was conducted among the Royal Malaysian Navy personnel in Lumut base, Perak. The aim of this study is to evaluate factors contributing to occupational injuries among navy personnel who attended to Hospital Angkatan Tentera TLDM in Lumut. Hundred and six cases response were selected as cases. It was then matched with another 106 response based on gender and type of work as control group. Chi-squared and paired t-test were used to test the univariate relationship between occupational injuries and factors under studied. Crude odds ratio were calculated for categorical factors. Significant association was found between ethnic groups where Malays have lower risk with odds ratio of 0.11. Trainees and ship crews were the main occupation category, which contribute to most injuries. There was a significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between perception towards safety measures and occurrence of injuries. There was also a significant relationship between response residents and place where injury occur. It was noted that those who stayed in the base were at increased risk to injury. Environmental related factors and equipment have no influence on occupational injuries during this study. In conclusion, better and more systematic preventive strategies and safety measures are needed in order to reduce accident, injuries and minimise its severity.

#### **ABSTRAK**

*Kecederaan kerja di Malaysia secara umumnya semakin meningkat di sebabkan oleh peningkatan bilangan pekerja di negara ini. Satu kajian kes-kawalan telah dijalankan ke atas anggota Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia, Pangkalan Lumut, Perak. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kecederaan kerja di kalangan anggota TLDM yang melapor sakit di Hospital Angkatan Tentera TLDM di Lumut. Bilangan kes adalah seramai 106 orang yang di padankan tiap-tiap satu dengan kumpulan kawalan dari segi faktor pekerjaan dan jantina yang sama. Analisa univariat dijalankan dengan menggunakan kaedah khi-kuasa dua dan ujian perbandingan min (ujian t-pasangan). Nisbah ods kasar dicari bagi faktor-faktor yang bersifat kategorikal. Hasil kajian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna ( $p < 0.05$ ) di antara faktor bangsa yang mana bangsa Melayu kurang risiko dengan nisbah ods 0.11 dan kategori pekerjaan yang paling tinggi menyumbang kepada kecederaan adalah pelatih dan anak kapal. Persepsi terhadap langkah keselamatan juga berbeza di antara kedua-dua kumpulan kes dan kawalan serta terdapat hubungan di antara tempat tinggal dan tempat kecederaan bagi kumpulan kes di mana mereka yang tinggal di dalam pangkalan lebih berisiko untuk mendapat kecederaan. Seterusnya didapati faktor persekitaran dan peralatan tidak mempengaruhi kecederaan kerja sewaktu kajian dibuat. Kesimpulannya, perlunya usaha pencegahan dan langkah keselamatan yang lebih baik dan bersistematik agar kejadian kemalangan, kecederaan dan keterukan (severity) sesuatu kecederaan kerja itu dapat di kurangkan.*