



AN OVERVIEW OF THE RESULT OF DRUGS ON THE WORKFORCE OF SURAKARTA IN 2023

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ABSTRACT

The number of drug abuse has increased every year, if this continues, it is feared that Indonesia will lose a generation of the nation. The government has drawn up a National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Trafficking (RAN P4GN) which aims to tackle drug abuse in institutions, one of which is by examining drugs on workers and prospective workers as a condition for hiring employees. This study aims to provide an overview of drug use among workers in Surakarta City in 2023. The research method used is descriptive. The data obtained in this study are presented directly without any analysis process. The sampling technique used was quota sampling of 50 respondents. The sample used is a urin sample during midstream. This research was conducted at the Redy Clinical Laboratory using the strip test method with the Egens Drug Test with 6 parameters, a positive results are marked with a red line in the control zone. The results of the study on 50 urin samples of workers in the city of Surakarta showed negative results for examination of Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Morphine, THC and Benzodiazepines. Respondents in this study consisted of workers who worked in the sub-districts of Banjarsari (26%), Jebres (26%), Laweyan (14%), Pasar Kliwon (6%), Serangan (14%). The conclusion of this study was that 100% did not show the presence of amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, morphine, THC, and benzodiazepines in the urin samples of workers in Surakarta.

Keywords: napza; P4GN; public health

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INTRODUCTION

NAPZA is a substance or drug derived from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, which causes a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, relieves or eliminates pain and causes dependence. The prevalence rate of drug abuse in Indonesia is increasing from year to year. The results of the National Survey on Drug Abuse conducted by BNN in 2021 stated that the number of drug abuse cases was estimated at 4.8 million people. The increase in drug abuse rose by 0.15% from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021. If this continues, it is feared that Indonesia will lose a generation of the nation. More than 80% of respondents from the BNN study were polydrugs or used 2 or more substances, and more than 62% used 3 or more substances

The many demands and workloads of workers can also be a risk factor for drug abuse. The workplace is an important place for workers. Therefore, the presence of drug abuse in the workplace can affect the quality of work. Workplaces can play an important role in preventing and providing treatment for drug abusers. The government has prepared a National Action

Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking (RAN P4GN) for 2018-2019. One of the P4GN activities carried out to tackle drug abuse in agencies is by conducting drug checks on workers and prospective workers as a condition for employee acceptance. Irianto and Sarimawar (2016) analyzed the health status of workers driving buses ahead of Eid homecoming in 2015. From this research it was found that out of 190 workers there was 1 worker who tested positive for using amphetamines.

Annisa (2020) based on research conducted stated that the implementation of P4GN activities was less than optimal. P4GN does not appear to have a significant impact in reducing the incidence of drug abuse in the city of Payakumbuh. In other words, the reduction in incidents of drug abuse in Payakumbuh City has not been able to reduce prevalence significantly, and there are still obstacles. Inassa 2019 observed urine testing activities as a P4GN effort in government agencies by the East Java BNNP (Case Study at the Surabaya Customs Office). On the second day of the study, of the 121 participants who underwent urine tests, two participants were found to be positive for benzodiazepines because the participants were taking painkillers. This study aims to provide an overview of drug use among workers in Surakarta City in 2023.

METHOD

The research method used is descriptive. The data obtained in this research is presented directly without any analysis process. The sampling technique used was quota sampling of 50 respondents. The sample used is a urine sample during the middle stream. This research was carried out at the Redy Clinical Laboratory using the strip test method with the Egens Drug Test 6 parameters, a positive results are marked with a red line in the control zone.

RESULTS

The research carried out began with socialization, giving questionnaires and informed consent to respondents. The results of interviews and discussions obtained 50 respondents who agreed to informed consent and in accordance with the research criteria. Respondents who have filled out the questionnaire and agreed to informed consent then take samples in the form of random urine samples. Urine when used because urine when showing the presence or absence of drugs at that time. The container used to collect urine is a clean urine pot, with a screw cap and a wide mouth. The samples obtained were then examined for 6 drug parameters on the same day. The examination was carried out using the Egens One Step Cassette Style Drug Test Amphetamine (AMP), Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), Morphine (MOP), Cocaine (COC), Methamphetamine (MET), Benzodiazepine (BZO).

Table 1.
Observations of Research Results

Type of Drugs	Amount (%)	Observation	Interpretation
THC	50 (100%)	One line on control (C) and test (T)	Negative
MET	50 (100%)	One line on control (C) and test (T)	Negative
AMP	50 (100%)	One line on control (C) and test (T)	Negative
MOP	50 (100%)	One line on control (C) and test (T)	Negative
COC	50 (100%)	One line on control (C) and test (T)	Negative
BZD	50 (100%)	One line on control (C) and test (T)	Negative

Table 2.
Sampling Distribution Based on Area

Code	Area	f	%
A	Banjarsari	13	26
B	Jebres	13	26
C	Laweyan	7	14
D	Pasar Kliwon	3	6
E	Serengan	14	28

Table 3.
Data Descriptive

Information	f (%)
Number of respondents	50 (100)
Gender	
Man	40 (80)
Female	10 (20)
Jobs	
Government employe	11 (22)
Private employe	22 (44)
Candidate of employe	17 (34)
Area	
Banjarsari	13 (26)
Jebres	13 (26)
Laweyan	7 (14)
Ps. Kliwon	3 (6)
Serengan	14 (28)
Respondents know what NAPZA is	
Yes	50 (100)
No	0 (0)
Respondets consume medizine/vitamine	
Yes	12 (24)
No	38 (76)
Respondents obtained the drug freely	
Yes, Freely buy at a pharmacy or drug store	11 (91,7)
Not freely, accompanied by a doctor's prescription	1 (8,3)
Respondents are aware of the P4GN government program	
Yes	24 (48)
No	26 (52)
Respondents had received socialization regarding the dangers of drug abuse in the work environment	
Ever	45 (90%)
Never	5 (10%)

This research focuses on 50 respondents who are workers in the city of Surakarta. In this study the number of male respondents was 80%, while the number of female respondents was 20%. In this study, 22% of respondents' jobs were working as Civil Servants (PNS). Respondents who work as private employees are 44% and respondents who are prospective workers are 34%.

DISCUSSION

The results of the questionnaire answers that were filled in by respondents showed that all respondents (100%) knew the term NAPZA. Respondents who did not know the term NAPZA were 0% (None). The number of respondents who consumed vitamins/medicine was 24%, while the number of respondents who did not consume vitamins/medicine was 76%. The 24% of respondents who consumed vitamins/medicines were divided into two groups, namely respondents who obtained the mentioned vitamins/medicines freely, that is, they got the drugs by

buying them at a drugstore/pharmacy. Respondents who bought medicines freely were 91.7%, while the remaining 8.3% bought medicines accompanied by a doctor's prescription.

Respondents who knew about the P4GN government program were 48%, while respondents who did not know about the P4GN program were 52%. The low level of knowledge of the P4GN program could be due to the lack of socialization on drug abuse. The lack of outreach is due to limited extension staff and other supporting resources in the form of facilities and infrastructure such as the availability of books about the dangers of drugs and videos about the dangers of drug abuse and other electronic media, resulting in less than optimal implementation of drug abuse prevention programs. (Sholihah, 2015) As many as 90% of respondents said that they had received socialization regarding the dangers of drug abuse in the work environment. 10% of respondents answered that they had never received socialization regarding the dangers of drug abuse in the work environment. As many as 64% of respondents said that government programs to prevent drug abuse were appropriate, while 36% of respondents stated that government programs to prevent drug abuse were not appropriate.

In general, the research results show that the RAN P4GN program has been implemented. Evidence of the implementation of this program is from the results of examination of 6 types of NAPZA, the results obtained were 100% negative, but in terms of socialization it was still lacking. Not everyone is aware of the RAN P4GN program.

CONCLUSION

Research on the Description of Drugs in Workers in the City of Surakarta in 2023 with a total of 50 respondents using a screening method using a strip test tool stated that 100% did not show the presence of Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Morphine, THC and Benzodiazepine compounds.

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