ABSTRACT

Chemicals and other materials in the form of fazad reni and viruses are used to prevent or eradicate pests that can damage plants are usually called pesticides. Some plants or agricultural products that stimulate plant growth, kill some plants without fertilizer and prevent unwanted growth. Severe poisoning refers to low long-term effects or exposure to toxic substances, such as frequent spraying of pesticides during dangerous spraying times. The effects of chronic exposure do not appear immediately after the first exposure, it takes a long time for symptoms to appear. Pesticides continue to accumulate in the body and slowly damage the tissues of the body. People who are frequently exposed to this pesticide at low doses may suffer from symptoms of poisoning long after initial exposure. Chronic symptoms are chronic oral inhalation poisoning and chronic skin contact.

This research uses a descriptive type of research. Descriptive research is a study that describes the magnitude of the problem under study. Descriptive research is a research with the main objective of making an objective picture or description of a situation. This study aims to determine the risk factors for subjective complaints of pesticide poisoning of vegetable farmers in the work area of the Plaosan Health Center in terms of individual factors, behavior, environment, pesticide use.

The results of this study regarding the risk factors of subjective complaints. All farmers experienced complaints of severe, moderate and mild health complaints. That farmers have experienced are: headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weak body, nervousness, trembling, blurred vision, sweating a lot, fast heart rate, and difficulty breathing.

Keyword : Subjective complaints, Risk factors, vegetable growers