

Gambaran Spirometri pada pecandu Narkoba di Pusat Rehabilitasi dan Terapi Ketergantungan Obat Badan Narkotika Nasional Lido Sukabumi = Spirometry findings among drug users in Badan Narkotika Nasional Rehabilitation Center Lido Sukabumi

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Abstrak

Latar belakang penelitian : Prevalens penyalahgunaan obat semakin tinggi di Indonesia dan menimbulkan pengaruh pada bidang kesehatan. Konsumsi zat dan obat ? obatan terlarang memiliki pengaruh pada kesehatan paru. Pemeriksaan fungsi paru pada pecandu menunjukkan hasil yang tidak jelas.

Metode penelitian : Studi deskriptif analitik yang melibatkan 144 subyek yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Foto toraks dilakukan untuk mengetahui status Tuberculosis paru dan dieksklusi bila terdapat gambaran TB paru. Subyek dilakukan pemeriksaan spirometri dan kuesioner.

Hasil penelitian : Seratus empat puluh empat subyek ikut dalam penelitian. Seratus dua puluh satu subyek adalah laki - laki, 128 subyek mempunyai hasil spirometri normal. Gambaran spirometri restriksi 3 orang dan obstruksi 1 orang. Terdapat korelasi antara penurunan VEP1/KVP dengan usia $p=0,000$ $r=-0,454$ (korelasi sedang), lama menghisap kanabis $p=0,01$ $r=-0,345$ (korelasi lemah), lama menghisap metamphetamin $p=0,004$ $r=-0,25$ (korelasi lemah), lama menggunakan heroin injeksi $p=0,025$ $r= - 0,337$ (korelasi lemah), lama merokok $p=0,000$ $r=-0,365$ (korelasi lemah) dan konsumsi rokok perhari $p=0,04$ $r=-0,238$ (korelasi lemah). Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengguna heroin injeksi dengan HIV OR 27,4 $p=0,037$ CI 95% 3,27-229,6.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat korelasi antara penurunan VEP1/KVP dengan usia, lama menghisap kanabis, lama menghisap metamphetamin, lama menggunakan heroin injeksi, lama merokok dan jumlah konsumsi rokok perhari. Pengguna heroin injeksi memiliki risiko HIV 27,4 kali.

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Background: The increasing drug user prevalence in Indonesia affecting health sectors. The lungs health were affected by the use of illicit drug. Lung function test amongs drug users still unclear.

Methods: This descriptive analitic study involves 144 drug users whom met the inclusion criteria. Thorax foto was performed to find out the subject with Tuberculosis and exclude from the study. Subjects are then performed spirometry test and interviewed using questionnaire.

Results: One hundred forty four subjects were included in this study. One hundred twenty one (84,03%) were male, 128 subjects were normal spirometry. Restriction were found in 14 subject and obstruction were found in 1 subject. There were corelation between VEP1/FVC with age $p=0,000$ $r=-0,454$ (moderate corelation), time using canabis $p=0,01$ $r= -0,345$ (weak corelation), time using metamphetamin inhalation $p=0,004$ $r=-0,25$ (weak corelation), time using heroin injection $p=0,025$ $r= - 0,337$ (weak corelation), time

using cigarette $p=0,000$ $r=-0,365$ (weak correlation), amount cigarette consume/day $p=0,04$ $r=-0,238$ (weak correlation). There were relation between HIV and the heroin injection OR 27,4 $p=0,037$ CI 95% 3,27-229,6.

Conclusion: There were weak correlation between reduce FEV1/FVC with time of smoking, the amount of cigarette consume perday, time of canabis inhalation, time of metamphetamine inhalation, time of heroin injection . The heroin injection had 27,4 times higher risk for HIV.