Prevalens gangguan fungsi paru dan gejala respirasi pada operator pompa bensin dengan pajanan No.11 dan SO2.(tinjauan dari satu grup SPBU wilayah DKI Jakarta) = The prevalence of lung function disorder and respiratory symptoms among gasoline operators with exposure to N02 and SO2, a review of a group of gas stations in DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang dan tujuan: Pengaruh dari pencemaran udara khususnya akibat kendaraan bermotor belum sepenuhnya dapat dibuktikan dan bersifat kumulatif. Tujuan penelitian umuk mengetahui kadar NO; dan SO; di lingkungan kerja SPBU dan mengetahui hubungan antara prevalens gangguan iimgsi pam dan gejala respirasi dengan faktor usia, indeks massa tubuh, masa kerja dan faktor kebiasaan merokok dan olahraga pada operator pompa bensin.
Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini dilakukan di beberapa SPBU. Desain penelitian potong lintang. Populasi adalah operator pompa bensin, dengan besar sampel 196 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara, kuesioner, analisa lingkungan dan pemeriksaan spiromeni.
Hasil penelitian: Kadar NO; dan SO; di semua SPBU masih di bawah nilai ambang batas. Prevalens gangguan fimgsi pam restriksi 23,4% dan gejala respirasi 20,4%. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara gangguan fungsi pam restriksi dengan usia Z 41 tahun (OR = 3,42). Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara gejala respirasi dengan perokok tingan (OR : 4,32) dan status gizi obes (0P¢5,87) serta status gizi lebih (OR: 3,78).
Kesimpulan dan saran: Gangguan fungsi paru restriksi berhubungan dengan usia dan keluhan respirasi berhubungan dengan kebiasaan merokok dan status gizi obes dan lebih. Saran yang diajukan agar pemeriksaan bcrkala spirometri dan foto toraks perlu dilakukan untuk mendeteksi gangguan fimgsi pam lebih dini sehingga terhindar dari penyakit paru yang lebih berat.
.....Background and objectives : The influence of pollution, especially due to vehicle has not been fully proven and cumulative. The purpose of this study was to determine levels of NO2 and S02 at gas stations and knows the relationship between the prevalence of lung function disorders and respiratory symptoms by factor of age, body mass index, periods of working smoking habits and exercise.
Methods : This research was conducted at the gas stations using cross sectional design. Population are gasoline operator, 196 respondents. Data was collected by interviews, questionnaires, environmental analysis, spirometry.
Results : Levels of NO2 and S02 at all gas stations were below the threshold limit value. Prevalence of restriction lung disorder were 23 ,4% and prevalence of respiratory symptoms were 20,4%. There was association between restriction with age >41 years (OR = 3.42) and there were association between respiratory symptoms with light smokers (OR: 4.32), obese (OR;5,87) and also overweight (OR: 3,78).
Conclusions : Lung iimction disorder was associated with the age and respiratory symptoms were associated with smoking and body mass index (obese and overweight). Suggestions were proposed for periodic inspection spirometry and chest X-ray needs to be done to detect early lung disorder to avoid the worse lung disorder.