

Hubungan gangguan obstruksi saluran napas dan asma kerja dengan pajanan debu biji padi dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan pada petani dengan riwayat batuk berdahak di Desa Samarang, Kabupaten Garut, Jawa Barat = Relation between obstructive pulmonary disease and work-related asthma with dust exposure from grain and the other related factors among Rice Farmers with phlegm-cough history in Samarang Village

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui prevalens gangguan obstruksi saluran napas dan asma kerja, hubungan gangguan obstruksi saluran napas dan asma kerja dengan pajanan debu biji padi, dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan seperti usia, jenis kelamin, masa kerja, lama kerja, kebiasaan merokok, indeks massa tubuh, tingkat pendidikan, ISBB, kelembaban udara, kadar debu dan kebiasaan berolah raga pada petani dengan riwayat batuk berdahak.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan disain penelitian cross sectional. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner, pengamatan langsung, pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan spirometri menggunakan alat spirometer, arus puncak ekspirasi (APE) menggunakan peak flowmeter dan pengukuran kadar debu menggunakan stationer dust sampler di lapangan. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan SPSS 11.5. Terhadap semua variabel dilakukan uji bivariat, kemudian variabel yang mempunyai nilai $p < 0.25$ dilakukan uji multivariat.

Hasil: Prevalens gangguan obstruksi saluran napas adalah 2,6%. Tidak ditemukan prevalens asma kerja. Pada analisis bivariat, tidak ditemukan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara faktor usia, jenis kelamin, masa kerja, lama kerja, kebiasaan merokok, indeks massa tubuh, tingkat pendidikan, ISBB, kelembaban udara, kadar debu dan kebiasaan berolah raga, dengan gangguan obstruksi saluran napas dan asma kerja. Hasil pengukuran kadar debu, berkisar $< 3\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$, sedangkan indeks APE berkisar 3,38 dan 10,5. Analisis multivariat tidak dilakukan karena hanya terdapat satu faktor risiko yang memenuhi syarat yaitu kebiasaan berolah raga.

Kesimpulan: Prevalens gangguan obstruksi saluran napas adalah 2.6%. Tidak ditemukan prevalens asma kerja, serta tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pajanan debu biji padi, dan faktor-faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan gangguan obstruksi saluran napas dan asma kerja.

.....Objectives: The aim of this study, was to know the prevalence of obstructive pulmonary disease and work-related asthma and relation between it with dust exposure from grain and the other related factors likes age, sex, length of employment, work period, smoking habits, body mass index, level of education, wet and bulb globe temperature (WBGT), humidity, level of dust from grain and exercise habits among rice farmers with phlegm-cough history in Samarang village.

Method: The study design was a cross-sectional study which data was collected by using questionnaire, field observation, measurement of workplace environment and physical examination. Interview and their questionnaire were used to collect data about demography, health and smoking habits. Spirometry test was done to diagnose obstructive pulmonary disease and peak-Flowmeter test to diagnose work-related asthma.

All variables were bivariate tested by using Chi-square test or Fisher test. The variables which have p value < 0.05 were included into multivariate analysis by using binary logistic regression.

Result: It was found that prevalence of obstructive pulmonary disease was 2.6%. Bivariate analysis shows that no significant relationship between related factors like age, sex, length of employment, work period, smoking habits, body mass index, level of education, wet and bulb globe temperature (WBGT), humidity, level of dust from grain and exercise habits with obstructive pulmonary disease and work-related asthma. The range level of dust from grain was $< 3 \text{ mg/m}^3$ with peak flowmeter index was 3.38 and 10.5.

Multivariate analysis was not done because only one factor like exercise habits have p value < 0.05 .

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between obstructive pulmonary disease and work-related asthma with dust exposure from grain and the other related factors. Prevalence of obstructive pulmonary disease was 2.6%