

Proporsi ketergantungan nikotin pada siswa/i SMA menggunakan fagerstorm test for nicotine dependence dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi = Proportion of nicotine dependence among high school students using fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence and correlated factors

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Abstrak

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Pendahuluan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan proporsi ketergantungan nikotin di siswa/i SMA menggunakan Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence dengan latar belakang lingkungan perkotaan dan pedesaan.

Metode: Jumlah sampel adalah 757 siswa SMA dari enam SMA yang berbeda terdiri dari kelas 1, 2 dan 3 dipilih berdasarkan stratified cluster random sampling, siswa diminta untuk mengisi pertanyaan tentang status merokok dan mengisi Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence jika responden adalah perokok.

Hasil: Jumlah 167 siswa dengan status merokok diperoleh ketergantungan nikotin sebanyak 28 orang (16,8%) dengan 8 orang (11,1%) di perkotaan dan 20 orang (21,1%) di daerah pedesaan. Faktor yang bermakna secara statistik terhadap ketergantungan nikotin adalah jenis kelamin, pencetus, jenis hisapan, usia pertama kali merokok lama merokok, jumlah rokok yang dihisap per hari dan indeks Brinkman. Kadar CO ekshalasi menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna terhadap ketergantungan nikotin.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis kelamin, pencetus, jenis hisapan, usia pertama kali merokok, jumlah rokok yang dihisap per hari, lama merokok, indeks Brinkman terhadap ketergantungan nikotin dan kadar CO ekshalasi terhadap ketergantungan nikotin.

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**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: The study aims to determine the difference in the proportion of nicotine dependence among high school students using Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence set in urban and rural environment.

Method: Sample size is 757 high school students from six different high school consists of class 1, 2 and 3 were selected based on stratified cluster random sampling was asked to fill out the question of smoking status and filling Fagerstorm Test For Nicotine Dependence if the respondent is smokers.

Result : Amount of 167 students with smoking status and nicotine dependence measured results obtained by 28 (16.8%) persons with nicotine dependence with 8 (11.1%) people in urban areas and 20 (21.1%) people in the rural area. Factors were statistically significant to nicotine dependence is gender, the originator, type of inhale, age first smoked, number of cigarettes smoked per day, time of smoking and index Brinkman. CO levels and relationship with the level of nicotine dependence shows a strong and positive patterned.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between gender, the originator, type of inhale, age first smoked, number of cigarettes smoked per day to nicotine dependence and level of CO exhalation to nicotine dependence.