

Gangguan fungsi paru pada remaja jalanan perokok = Pulmonary function abnormalities among adolescent street children smokers

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Abstrak

Mengetahui proporsi gangguan fungsi paru pada remaja jalanan perokok dan hubungan antara perilaku merokok dengan gangguan fungsi paru.

Metode: Studi potong lintang pada 317 anak jalanan, usia 10-18 tahun, terdiri dari perokok dan bukan perokok. Uji fungsi paru dilakukan pada subjek dengan menilai FEV1/ FVC, FEV1, FVC, V50 dan V25.

Hasil: Subjek perokok sebanyak 182 remaja jalanan (57,4%), sebagian besar merupakan perokok kadang-kadang (53%), lama merokok 1-2 tahun (54%), jenis rokok yang digunakan adalah rokok filter (58%), dan jumlah rokok yang dikonsumsi 1-10 batang per hari (93%). Rerata parameter fungsi paru subjek perokok lebih rendah dibandingkan bukan perokok, dengan perbedaan bermakna pada nilai FEV1 dan FVC ($p < 0,05$).

Rerata nilai FEV1 dan FVC subjek perempuan perokok berbeda bermakna dengan bukan perokok, begitupun dengan rerata nilai FVC subjek lelaki ($p < 0,05$). Proporsi gangguan fungsi paru subjek perokok berbeda bermakna dengan bukan perokok ($p = 0,016$). Terdapat hubungan antara jenis rokok dengan gangguan fungsi paru ($p < 0,001$), dimana pengguna rokok kretek paling banyak mengalami gangguan. Terdapat hubungan antara derajat perilaku merokok dengan gangguan fungsi paru ($p = 0,046$).

Simpulan: Rerata parameter uji fungsi paru (FEV1 dan FVC) pada remaja jalanan perokok lebih rendah dibandingkan bukan perokok. Proporsi gangguan fungsi paru pada remaja jalanan perokok 26,5%, terdiri dari campuran (16,1%), restriktif (8,2%) dan obstruktif (2,2%). Jenis rokok dan derajat perilaku merokok memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian gangguan fungsi paru.

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Street children and smoking prevalence are highly increasing. Studies on pulmonary function among adolescent street children smokers are still limited with controversial result.

Objective: To determine proportion of pulmonary dysfunction among adolescent street children smokers and to evaluate relation between smoking behaviour with pulmonary dysfunction.

Methods: A cross sectional study among 317 street children, aged 10-18 years old, including smokers and non-smokers which were recruited consecutively. Subjects undergone pulmonary function test which measured FEV1/ FVC, FEV1, FVC, V50 and V25.

Results: Subject smokers were 182 children, most of them were occasional smokers (53%), smoking period around 1-2 years (54%), using filtered cigarettes (58%), and consuming 1-10 cigarettes per day (93%). Mean pulmonary function parameter values of smokers were lower than non-smokers, significant difference for FEV1 and FVC ($p < 0.05$). Mean FEV1 and FVC between smoking and nonsmoking girls were significant difference, and also mean FVC of boys ($p < 0.05$). There was significant difference in proportion of pulmonary function abnormalities between smokers and non-smokers ($p = 0.016$). There was relation between types of cigarettes with pulmonary dysfunction ($p < 0.001$), the abnormalities mostly impact to kretek smokers. There was relation between smoking behaviour with pulmonary function abnormalities ($p = 0.046$).

Conclusion: Mean pulmonary function parameter values (FEV1 and FVC) of smokers were lower than non-smokers. Pulmonary dysfunction proportion among adolescent street children smokers was 26.5%, consist of combined disorder (16.1%), restrictive (8.2%) and obstructive (2.2%). There was relation between types of cigarettes and smoking behavior with pulmonary function abnormalities.