Pajanan particulate matter pm10 dan gejala gangguan pernafasan pada siswa sd negeri simpangan 01 kecamatan cikarang utara kabupaten bekasi tahun 2015 = The exposure of particulate matter pm10 and respiratory symptoms among the students of sd negeri simpangan 01 cikarang utara bekasi 2015 / Efi Kurniatiningsih

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Anak-anak merupakan kelompok umur yang memiliki risiko tinggi karena pencemaran particulate matter PM10. Oleh sebab itu dilakukan penelitian untuk melihat hubungan asupan pajanan PM10 dengan gejala gangguan pernafasan pada anak sekolah dasar. Dalam penelitian ini variabel intake pajanan particulate matter, jenis kelamin, umur dan status gizi diteliti pengaruhnya terhadap gejala gangguan pernafasan. Disain studi yang digunakan adalah cross sectional, analisis data dilakukan dengan univariat dan bivariat terhadap 102 responden. Pengukuran PM10 dilakukan selama 1 jam pada 4 titik sampling telah menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi PM10 telah melampaui baku mutu sebesar 120,25 μg/m3. Sebanyak 43,1% responden mengalami gejala gangguan pernafasan dan disimpulkan bahwa intake pajanan PM10 yang tinggi berhubungan signifikan dengan gejala gangguan pernafasan dengan peluang 3 kali dibanding responden dengan intake pajanan rendah (p value =0,009). Hubungan antara intake PM10 dan gejala gangguan pernafasan dipengaruhi juga oleh umur responden dengan p value 0,018.
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ABSTRACT
Children are within high risk age group of particulate matter PM10 exposure. Therefore, a study needs to be conducted to see the correction of PM10 exposure intake with respiratory symptoms in elementary students age group. In this study, the intake of the PM10 exposure, the gender, the age and the nutritional status are examined to know their effects on the respiratory symptoms. The study design being used is cross sectional, with univariat and bivariat analysis on 102 respondents. The measurement of PM10 carried out in 1 hour at 4 sampling points has shown that the concentration of the PM10 has exceeded the standard quality of 120.25 μg/m3. A total of 43.1% respondents are experiencing respiratory symptoms and it is concluded that high exposure intake of PM10 is significantly associated with respiratory symptoms with higher chances a chance of 3 times compared to respondents with low exposure intake (p value = 0.009). The relationship between the exposure of PM10 and respiratory symptoms is also influenced by the age of the respondents with p value of 0,018