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## Cardiovascular disease risk factor among blue and white-collar workers in Indonesia

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## Abstrak

Background: cardiovascular diseases (CVD) is the most common cause of death in Indonesia. We aimed to examine risks of CVD in workers aged 40 to 69 year related to their occupational status.

Methods: a cross-sectional study in all provinces of Indonesia. Data from a large-scale national health survey called RISKESDAS were used to analyze factors associated with CVD. Analysis was restricted to the working population aged 40 to 69 year. There were 137,378 subjects included in the analysis. Coxs regression analysis was modified to calculate prevalence ratio for the association of CVD with diabetes mellitus (DM), hypertension, stress, body mass index (BMI), smoking, and particular demographic factors. Results:CVD was associated with occupation; white collar workers were about 1.6 times as likely to be diagnosed with CVD as to blue collar workers. However, blue collar workers were more likely to report symptoms of CVD than white collar workers. Prevalence of CVD was higher in women than men, increasing by age and education attainment. Hypertension, DM, stress, and increased BMI added the prediction of CVD: prevalence ratio (PR) was 1.72 (95% CI 1.59-1.86), 3.89 (95% CI 3.43-4.44), 3.02 (95% CI 2.77-3.29) and 1.42 (95% CI 1.28-1.57) for BMI 27 relative to <25 kg/m2, respectively. The study could not explain the association with smoking.

Conclusion: this study added evidence of major risk factors which could be modified to reduce CVD. Some associations were likely to reflect access to health care.

.....Latar belakang: penyakit kardiovaskular (PKV) adalah penyebab kematian yang paling umum di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mempelajari faktor risiko PKV pada pekerja umur 40 – 69 tahun yang dikaitkan dengan status pekerjanya.

Metode: studi potong lintang pada seluruh provinsi di Indonesia. Studi ini menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan penyakit kardiovaskular. Data berasal dari survei kesehatan nasional/ RISKESDAS (Riset Kesehatan Dasar). Analisis terbatas pada populasi pekerja usia 40-69 tahun. Terdapat 137.378 subyek yang dianalisis. Analisis cox's regression yang dimodifikasi digunakan untuk menghitung rasio prevalensi hubungan antara penyakit kardiovaskular (PKV) dengan diabetes melitus (DM), hipertensi, stres, indeks massa tubuh (IMT), merokok dan faktor demografi lainnya.

Hasil: PKV berhubungan dengan pekerjaan; pekerja white collar berisiko 1.6 kali terdiagnosis PKV dibandingkan dengan pekerja blue collar. Namun, pekerja blue collar lebih cenderung melaporkan gejala PKV dibanding dengan pekerja white collar. Prevalensi PKV lebih tinggi pada wanita dibandingkan dengan laki-laki. PKV meningkat berdasarkan usia dan pendidikan. Hipertensi, DM, stres, dan peningkatan IMT merupakan prediktor dari PKV: prevalence ratio (PR) 1,72 (95% CI 1,59-1,86), 3,89 (95% CI 3,43-4,44), 3.02 (95% CI 2,77-3,29) dan 1.42 (95% CI 1,28-1,57) pada IMT 27 dibandingkan <25 kg/m2. Studi ini tidak menjelaskan hubungan antara PKV dengan merokok.

Kesimpulan: studi ini membuktikan bahwa faktor risiko utama dapat dimodifikasi untuk menurunkan CVD. Beberapa hubungan mungkin mencerminkan akses ke pelayanan kesehatan.