

Hubungan Kadar Kotinin dalam Urin dengan Gejala Hipertensi pada Sopir Angkutan Kota di Kawasan Terminal Depok tahun 2019 = The Relationship Of Cotinine Levels In Urin With Hypertension Symptoms In City Transport Drivers In Terminal Area Of Depok 2019

Muhammad Mustaghfiri Asror, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20506833&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Pada tahun 2017 Kota Depok memiliki tingkat hipertensi primer mencapai angka 27,08% pada tahun 2017. Berdasarkan Riskesdas 2018 hasil tersebut mendekati prevalensi hipertensi Nasional yaitu sebesar (31,6%). Faktor risiko hipertensi yang diduga kuat oleh peneliti yaitu perilaku merokok di kalangan sopir hal tersebut mengacu pemeriksaan mengenai tingkat hipertensi yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian Kesehatan tahun 2013 terhadap supir bus, sebanyak 234 dari 314 responden yang diperiksa menderita hipertensi. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk memberikan gambaran mengenai adanya hubungan antara kadar kotinin urin yang disebabkan oleh perilaku merokok sopir angkot terhadap gejala hipertensi serta variabel lain seperti riwayat hipertensi keluarga, aktivitas fisik, Indeks Masa Tubuh dan konsumsi alkohol menggunakan desain studi crosssectional. Sebanyak 84,4% responden memiliki kadar kotinin 200 ng/mL, 13 responden (28,9%) mengalami gejala tekanan darah hipertensi. Dalam penelitian ini tidak ditemukan hubungan antara kadar kotinin dengan hipertensi (p value = 0,093). Namun terdapat hubungan antara riwayat hipertensi keluarga (p value = 0,004). Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa mayoritas responden memiliki kadar kotinin yang tinggi akibat dari aktivitas merokok yang tinggi dan penemuan hipertensi juga tinggi

<hr>

<i>In 2017 Depok had a primary hypertension rate reaching 27.08% in 2017. Based on the Indonesia Basic Health Research 2018 the percentages approached the National Hypertension prevalence that is equal to (31.6%). The risk factor for hypertension that is strongly suspected by researchers is smoking behavior among drivers. It refers to an examination of the level of hypertension conducted by the Ministry of Health in 2013 on bus drivers, 234 of 314 respondents who were examined were suffering from hypertension. This study aims to provide an overview of the relationship between urinary cotinine levels caused by the smoking behavior of public transportation drivers on the symptoms of hypertension and other variables such as family history of hypertension, physical activity, Body Mass Index and alcohol consumption using a cross-sectional study design. As many as 84.4% of respondents had cotinine levels 200 ng / mL, 13 respondents (28.9%) experienced symptoms of hypertension. In this study no relationship was found between cotinine levels and hypertension (p value = 0.093). But there is a relationship between family history of hypertension (p value = 0.004). From this study it can be concluded that the majority of respondents have high levels of cotinine as a result of high smoking activity and the discovery of hypertension is also high.</i>