

# FAAL PARU PADA POLISI LALU LINTAS KOTA BEKASI SERTA FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERPENGARUH = Lung Function in The Bekasi City Traffic Police and The Factors That Influence

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## Abstrak

Kemajuan industri otomotif menyebabkan laju pertumbuhan kendaraan bermotor meningkat dengan pesat. Banyaknya jumlah kendaraan bermotor menyebabkan semakin tingginya polusi udara, terutama di daerah urban. Polusi udara dapat menyebabkan gangguan faal paru sehingga mengganggu kapasitas bernapas seseorang. Penelitian ini berusaha untuk menemukan hubungan antara beberapa faktor yang diduga berpengaruh terhadap gangguan fungsi faal paru yaitu usia, status gizi, masa kerja, penggunaan masker dan riwayat merokok. Sampel diambil dari 103 orang polisi lalu lintas Kota Bekasi. Faktor risiko yang ditemukan antara lain obesitas (70,9%), perokok aktif (55,3%), tidak menggunakan masker (28,2%) dan masa tugas yang lama (66,7%). Dari hasil penelitian tidak ditemukan hubungan yang bermakna antara usia ( $p = 0,348$ ), status gizi ( $p = 0,751$ ), riwayat merokok ( $p = 0,865$ ), pemakaian masker ( $p = 0,410$ ) dan masa tugas ( $p = 0,365$ ) dengan gangguan fungsi faal paru. Perlu dilakukan penelitian longitudinal untuk menelusuri efek jangka panjang pajanan faktor risiko tersebut

.....Progress in automotive industry has led to the increasing rate of motor vehicles. This increasing number of vehicles contribute to the increasing pollution, especially in urban areas. Air pollution can cause lung function disorders that interfere with a person's breathing capacity. Our study is designed to discover the relationship between several influencing factors with the physiological function of lung disorders, such as age, nutritional status, length of service, the use of masks and smoking history. Samples were taken from 103 Bekasi City traffic police. Risk factors include obesity was found (70.9%), current smokers (55.3%), do not use a mask (28.2%) and a long term assignment (66.7%). From the results of the study found no significant association between age ( $p = 0.348$ ), nutritional status ( $p = 0.751$ ), history of smoking ( $p = 0.865$ ), use of masks ( $p = 0.410$ ) and the task ( $p = 0.365$ ) with impaired function pulmonary physiology. Longitudinal research is needed to further explore the long-term effects of exposure to these risk factors