

# Pengaruh pajanan debu Respirable PM<sub>2.5</sub> terhadap kejadian gangguan fungsi Paru pedagang tetap di Terminal Terpadu kota Depok tahun 2012 = the Influence of Respirable Dust (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) exposure to Lung function impairment among bus station sellers in Depok integrated terminal, 2012

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat hubungan PM<sub>2.5</sub> terhadap gangguan fungsi paru pada pedagang tetap di Terminal Terpadu Kota Depok. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan konsentrasi PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambien mencapai 230 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Didapatkan gangguan fungsi paru sebesar 77,4% dari 71 sampel (tipe restriktif 74,6%; obstruktif 2,8%). Ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara gangguan fungsi paru dengan intake PM<sub>2.5</sub> (p=0,004) dan rokok (kebiasaan merokok(p=0,019); jumlah rokok(p=0,001); dosis inhalasi PM<sub>2.5</sub> (p=0,001)). Tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara gangguan fungsi paru dengan umur, jenis kelamin, status gizi, riwayat penyakit, lama kerja, dan masa kerja. Uji multivariat menunjukkan intake PM<sub>2.5</sub> memiliki pengaruh terbesar terhadap gangguan fungsi paru (p=0,007; OR=6,5). Selanjutnya diperlukan perbaikan lingkungan terminal, perubahan perilaku merokok, dan manajemen risiko melalui ARKL.

*This study aimed to determine the relationship between PM<sub>2.5</sub> and the impaired lung function. PM<sub>2.5</sub> ambient concentration reached 230 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Pulmonary dysfunction was found 77.4% of 71 respondents (74.6% restrictive; 2.8% obstructive). There were significant associations between lung function and PM<sub>2.5</sub> intake (p=0.004), smoking (smoking habits (p=0.019); number of cigarettes/day (p=0.001); and PM<sub>2.5</sub> inhaled dose from cigarettes (p=0.001)). There were no significant relationships with age, sex, nutritional status, history of illnesses, work-hours, and work-years. Multivariate test revealed PM<sub>2.5</sub> intake as a main contributor on lung function impairment (p=0.007; OR=6.5). Further improvements on environment, changes in smoking behavior, and risk management through ERHA study are necessary.*