Gambaran uji Faal Paru anggota Satuan Polisi Lalu Lintas Polres Bogor dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi = The overview Physiological Respiratory status of Traffic Polices in Bogor and influence factors / Haris Abdullah

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar belakang: Perkembangan kota metropolitan yang begitu pesatnya memacu perkembangan kota penyangga seperti kota Bogor. Perkembangan ini tentunya sangat dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan transportasi dan lalu lintas di kota tersebut. Namun sayangnyaa, polusi udara luar ruangan merupakan faktor yang mengganggu kesehatan manusia. Dalam konteks ini, polisi lalu lintas rentan mengalami gangguan kesehatan respirasi sehingga perlu dilakukan penelitian untuk mengevaluasi faal paru pada polisi lalu lintas.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang dengan subyek penelitian merupakan polisi lalu lintas di Bogor. Subyek akan disingkirkan apabila mengalami penyakit paru. Semua subyek akan dilakukan wawacancara, pemeriksaan fisis, dan pemeriksaan status kesehatan. Semua subyek akan diminta untuk melakukan demonstrasi penggunaan alat pelindung diri dan dilakukan pemeriksaan kadar CO dengan CO analyzer dan faal paru dengan spirometri.

Hasil: Kami menemukan sebanyak 7.4% suyek mengalami restriksi ringan, 2.1% subyek mengalami obstruksi ringan dan 4.2% mengalami restriksi ringan dan obstruksi ringan. Korelasi antara faal paru dengan usia serta faal paru dengan Indeks Massa Tubuh ditemukan berhubungan bermakna secara statistik. Sementara itu faktor-faktor lain seperti riwayat merokok, Indeks Brinkman, penggunaan alat bantu pelindung diri dan lama bekerja ditemukan tidak bermakna.

Kesimpulan: Faal paru pada polisi lalu lintas terutama dipengaruhi oleh faktor usia dan indeks massa tubuh.
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ABSTRACT
Background: The fast development of metropolitan enhances its sattelite cities such as Bogor. The tranportation becomes important factor for city development. However, its impacts especially outdoor pollution is primary detrimental effects to human health. Traffic police is vulnerable to have a declining respiratory health status. Therefore, a conduct research which focus to evaluate physiologic pulmonary status on traffic police is needed

Method: This research design is cross sectional with the subjects are traffic police in Bogor. The subjects will be excluded if they have any lung diseases. The subjects are interviewed and evaluated for physical examinatio, health status. The subjects are asked to demonstate their protection devices are usage. The subjects` CO concentration are measured using CO analyzer then their physiological respiratory status are measured using spirometry. Furthermore, the chest X rays and Fagerstrom questionairres are performed to

all subjects.

Result: We found that 7.4% subjects are having mild restriction while 2.1% are having mild obstruction, and 4.2% subjects are having mild restriction and obstuction. The physiological respiratory status prevalence are revealed The correlation between physiological respiratory status with age and body mass index are revealed. Other factors such as smoking status, smoking history, protection device usage and working years are found nots significantly correlated.

Conclusion: The physiological respiratory status of traffic polices are coorelated to aging and body mass index.