

A preliminary study : association between history of Pulmonary disease and lung function among medical students in Universitas Indonesia =  
Studi pendahuluan asosiasi antara riwayat penyakit paru dan fungsi paru mahasiswa kedokteran di Universitas Indonesia

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Penyakit paru dibagi menjadi dua jenis yaitu, penyakit paru obstruktif dan restriktif. Riwayat penyakit paru seperti asma dan infeksi saluran napas di masa kanak-kanak dapat menurunkan fungsi paru. Sebagian besar penyebab penyakit paru restriktif di Indonesia adalah tuberculosis. Pasien dengan riwayat penyakit paru restriktif mempunyai fungsi paru yang menurun dibandingkan dengan orang yang tidak mempunyai riwayat penyakit paru restriktif.

Metode: Subyek penelitian diberikan kuesioner untuk menentukan apakah dia pernah didiagnosa mempunyai penyakit paru dan selanjutnya fungsi paru subyek akan diperiksa dengan menggunakan KOKO legend spirometry. Data yang didapat akan diinterpretasikan dengan menggunakan guideline dari RS Persahabatan. Parameter yang digunakan adalah FVC/FVC prediksi, FEV1/FEV1 prediksi, and FEV1/FVC. Hasil: Terdapat 8 subyek dari 40 subyek yang mempunyai riwayat penyakit paru (asma). Nilai rata-rata FVC/FVC prediksi subyek yang mempunyai riwayat penyakit paru dan yang tidak adalah 108% dan 108,15% (P= 0,97). Nilai rata-rata FEV1/FEV1 prediksi subyek yang mempunyai riwayat penyakit paru dan yang tidak adalah 106,12%. dan 109,19% (P=0.511). Nilai rata-rata FEV1/FVC subyek yang mempunyai riwayat penyakit paru dan yang tidak adalah 98,54% dan 90,13% (P= 0.519).

.....Background: The lung diseases are divided into two types which are obstructive and restrictive lung disease. The history of lung diseases such as asthma and respiratory infections in childhood could reduce the lung function in many years later in adulthood. Most restrictive lung disease in Indonesia is caused by tuberculosis. Patients who had history of restrictive pulmonary disease had lower lung function compared to those who had not.

Method: subjects are given questionnaires to determine whether he/she had ever been diagnosed as having pulmonary disease, and then have their lung function measured using KOKO legend spirometry. Data collected was interpreted using the Persahabatan guidelines. The parameters used are FVC/FVC prediction, FEV1/FEV1 prediction, and FEV1/FVC.

Result: There were 8 subjects out of 40 subjects who had history of pulmonary disease (asthma). The mean of FVC/FVC prediction of subjects who had history of pulmonary disease and who had no were 108% and 108,15% respectively (P= 0,97). The mean of FEV1/FEV1 prediction of subjects who had history of pulmonary disease and who had not were 106,12%. and 109,19% respectively (P=0.511). The mean of FEV1/FVC of subjects who had history of pulmonary disease and who had not were 98,54% and 90,13% respectively (P= 0.519).