Gangguan fungsi paru pada remaja jalanan perokok = Pulmonary function abnormalities among adolescent street children smokers

Arif Budiman, author

Abstrak

Mengetahui proporsi gangguan fungsi paru pada remaja jalanan perokok dan hubungan antara perilaku merokok dengan gangguan fungsi paru.
Metode: Studi potong lintang pada 317 anak jalanan, usia 10-18 tahun, terdiri dari perokok dan bukan perokok. Uji fungsi paru dilakukan pada subjek dengan menilai FEV1/ FVC, FEV1, FVC, V50 dan V25.
Hasil: Subjek perokok sebanyak 182 remaja jalanan (57,4%), sebagian besar merupakan perokok kadang-kadang (53%), lama merokok 1-2 tahun (54%), jenis rokok yang digunakan adalah rokok filter (58%), dan jumlah rokok yang dikonsumsi 1-10 batang per hari (93%). Rerata parameter fungsi paru subjek perokok lebih rendah dibandingkan bukan perokok, dengan perbedaan bermakna pada nilai FEV1 dan FVC (p<0,05). Rerata nilai FEV1 dan FVC subjek perempuan perokok berbeda bermakna dengan bukan perokok, begitupun dengan rerata nilai FVC subjek lelaki (p<0,05). Proporsi gangguan fungsi paru subjek perokok berbeda bermakna dengan bukan perokok (p=0,016). Terdapat hubungan antara jenis rokok dengan gangguan fungsi paru (p<0,001), dimana pengguna rokok kretek paling banyak mengalami gangguan. Terdapat hubungan antara derajat perilaku merokok dengan gangguan fungsi paru (p=0,046).
Simpulan: Rerata parameter uji fungsi paru (FEV1 dan FVC) pada remaja jalanan perokok lebih rendah dibandingkan bukan perokok. Proporsi gangguan fungsi paru pada remaja jalanan perokok 26,5%, terdiri dari campuran (16,1%), restriktif (8,2%) dan obstruktif (2,2%). Jenis rokok dan derajat perilaku merokok memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian gangguan fungsi paru.
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Street children and smoking prevalence are highly increasing. Studies on pulmonary function among adolescent street children smokers are still limited with controversial result.
Objective: To determine proportion of pulmonary dysfunction among adolescent street children smokers and to evaluate relation between smoking behaviour with pulmonary dysfunction.
Methods: A cross sectional study among 317 street children, aged 10-18 years old, including smokers and non-smokers which were recruited consecutively. Subjects undergone pulmonary function test which measured FEV1/ FVC, FEV1, FVC, V50 and V25.
Results: Subject smokers were 182 children, most of them were occasional smokers (53%), smoking period around 1-2 years (54%), using filtered cigarettes (58%), and consuming 1-10 cigarettes per day (93%). Mean pulmonary function parameter values of smokers were lower than non-smokers, significant difference for FEV1 and FVC (p<0.05). Mean FEV1 and FVC between smoking and nonsmoking girls were significant difference, and also mean FVC of boys (p<0.05). There was significant difference in proportion of pulmonary function abnormalities between smokers and non-smokers (p=0.016). There was relation between types of cigarettes with pulmonary dysfunction (p<0.001), the abnormalities mostly impact to kretek smokers. There was relation between smoking behaviour with pulmonary function abnormalities (p=0.046).

Conclusion: Mean pulmonary function parameter values (FEV1 and FVC) of smokers were lower than non-smokers. Pulmonary dysfunction proportion among adolescent street children smokers was 26.5%, consist of combined disorder (16.1%), restrictive (8.2%) and obstructive (2.2%). There was relation between types of cigarettes and smoking behavior with pulmonary function abnormalities.