

Hubungan Pajanan PM2,5 dengan Hipertensi pada penduduk di Desa Citeureup Kecamatan Citeureup Kabupaten Bogor = The Association between Exposure of PM2,5 with Hypertension among Villagers in Citeureup Village, Citeureup District, Bogor Regency

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Abstrak

Penduduk di Desa Citeureup memiliki risiko tinggi terpajan PM2,5 karena jaraknya dekat dengan salah satu pabrik semen besar yang beroperasi di wilayah ini. Partikel debu dapat menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan lain selain gangguan pernapasan seperti penyakit kardiovaskuler oleh karena adanya bahan kimia yang melekat dan ikut terbawa masuk ke dalam tubuh. Penyakit kardiovaskuler yang berkaitan dengan pencemaran udara diantaranya adalah hipertensi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan pajanan PM2,5 dengan hipertensi pada penduduk di Desa Citeureup, Kecamatan Citeureup, Kabupaten Bogor. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah penduduk yang berusia 45 tahun yang tinggal di Desa Citeureup. Penelitian ini merupakan analisis data primer. Variabel independen dalam penelitian ini adalah PM2,5, sedangkan variabel dependennya adalah hipertensi. Terdapat variabel confounding yang juga ikut dianalisis, yaitu variabel umur, jenis kelamin, IMT, kebiasaan merokok, riwayat keluarga menderita hipertensi dan riwayat penyakit lain. Analisis data dilakukan dengan cara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat dengan menggunakan software statistik yaitu SPSS. Berdasarkan analisis bivariat Chi Square, variabel independen, yaitu PM2,5 secara signifikan tidak berhubungan dengan hipertensi ($p\text{-value} = 0,165$). Variabel yang secara signifikan berhubungan dengan hipertensi adalah variabel IMT ($p\text{-value} = 0,000$) dan riwayat penyakit lain ($p\text{-value} = 0,019$). Berdasarkan analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik multivariabel, variabel IMT merupakan variabel confounding hubungan PM2,5 dengan hipertensi.

..... Villagers that living in Citeureup Village have a high risk of exposure to PM2,5 because they lived in area that was closed to one of the major cement factories operating in this region. The particulate matter such as PM2,5 can cause other health problems in addition to respiratory disorders such as cardiovascular disease because of their inherent chemicals and it can be carried into the body. Cardiovascular diseases related to air pollution such as hypertension. The purpose of this study is to analyze the association between exposure of PM2,5 with hypertension among villagers in Citeureup Village, Citeureup District, Bogor Regency. This type of research is quantitative research with cross-sectional study design. Sample of this study was villagers aged 45 years old who live in Citeureup Village. This study was an analysis of primary data. The independent variable was PM2,5 while the dependent variable was hypertension. There are confounding variables that were also analyzed, such as age, sex, BMI, smoking habits, family history of hypertension and history of other diseases. Data analysis was performed by univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis that analyzes using SPSS statistical software. Based on bivariate analysis with Chi Square, independent variable, PM2,5 was significantly not associated with hypertension. Variables that were significantly associated with hypertension are body mass index (BMI) and history of other diseases. Based on multivariate analysis with multivariable logistic regression, BMI was confounding variable in association between PM2,5 with hypertension.