

Pajanan PM10 terhadap gangguan iritasi dan infeksi saluran pernapasan (studi di daerah penambangan kapur desa padabeunghar kecamatan jampang tengah kabupaten Sukabumi tahun 2011)

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Abstrak

<p>Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) merupakan masalah kesehatan pertama pada sepuluh data penyakit terbesar di Desa Padabeunghar Kecamatan Jampangtengah Kabupaten Sukabumi. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya kegiatan industri kapur. Tujuan studi ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan pajanan PM10 terhadap gangguan iritasi dan infeksi saluran pernapasan yang dialami oleh penduduk dengan menggunakan rancangan studi potong lintang (cross sectional). Sebanyak 30 RT terpilih sebagai cluster dan mencakup 334 penduduk sebagai responden. Analisis data menggunakan uji kai kuadrat dan uji regresi logistik ganda. Hasil penelitian diperoleh Konsentrasi PM10 0.017 – 1.101 mg/m³ dengan rata- 3 rata 0.292 mg/m³ . Jumlah responden yang mengalami gangguan pernapasan 107 orang (32%). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada hubungan antara Konsentrasi PM10 (p=0.0005), Intake PM10 (p=0.005), lama tinggal (p=0.029), bahan bakar memasak (p=0.044) dan anggota keluarga mengalami gangguan pernapasan (p=0.018) dengan gangguan saluran pernapasan penduduk. Hasil uji regresi logistik ganda model faktor risiko menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara konsentrasi PM10 udara ambien dengan gangguan saluran pernapasan nilai (OR=2.4 ; 95% CI : 1.168 – 5.078). Kata Kunci : Pencemaran udara, PM10 Udara Ambien, Penambangan Batu Kapur Tradisional, Gangguan Saluran Pernapasan</p><hr /><p> Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is defined as the first health problem amongst the worst 10 health problems in Padabeunghar Village, Sub District of Jampangtengah in the regency of Sukabumi. It is due to the limestone industry activities in this area. This study was to perceive the relationship between the exposure of PM10 and respiratory irritation and infection, which was being suffered by the people, using Cross Sectional approach. As many as 30 neighbourhood associations had been selected as a cluster with 334 respondents. Chi Square and Double Logistic Regression Tests were used for data analysis. Experimental results showed that PM10 concentration ranged between 0.017 – 1.101 mg/m³ with the average of 0.292 mg/m³ . Number of respondents that were suffered respiration tract disorder is 107 (32%). The results showed the correlations amongst concentration of PM10 (p=0.0005), intake PM10 (p=0.005), exposure period (p=0.029), cooking fuel (p=0.044), and family members experiencing respiratory infections (p=0.018) with the respiration infected people. Double logistic regression test yields risk factor model OR=2.4 (95% CI: 1.168 – 5.078) for correlation between concentration of PM10 air ambient and respiration infections. Keywords: Air pollution, PM10 air ambient, traditional limestone mining, respiratory tract disorder</p>