ABSTRACT

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Study Program : Public Health
Title :Factors Associated with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) In RS X Lung Polyclinic

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is one of a group of non-communicable diseases that has become a public health problem in Indonesia.. Based on the results of the medical records of RS X, the prevalence of COPD cases found in 2016 amounted to 978 (4.08%) cases and in 2017 amounted to 1190 (5.54%) cases resulting in an increase of 212 (1.46%). The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with COPD in X Hospital at 2018, reducing the number and rate of COPD deaths, public health programs must continue to work to reduce all individual exposure. The research design used was case control with a quantitative approach. This research was conducted at the X Hospital pulmonary clinic in December 2018. The data collected was primary data with questionnaire aids and secondary data in the form of reports from medical records of Hospital X. Respondents in this study were 77 patients in the pulmonary polyclinic and in the general polyclinic 77 people with a total number of 154 respondents selected using the simple random sampling method. Data analysis using chi-square statistical test with α = 0.05. The results showed that the smoking habits variable (p-value = 0.029), and air pollution (p-value= 0.013) were related to the incidence of COPD. Variables that showed no association with COPD were age (p-value = 0.129) and previous history (p-value = 0.054). Suggestions for provide passive smokers to wear 3M-standard masks outdoors or in the open air. Provide counseling and appeals to wear masks when working / because they are important to avoid exposure to the air population.

Keywords : Smoking Habits, Air Pollution, Age, COPD.
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