



## ABSTRAK

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### HUBUNGAN PAPARAN ROKOK PRENATAL DENGAN ANGKA KEJADIAN ASMA PADA ANAK USIA 2 -10 TAHUN DI TANGERANG

#### Latar Belakang

Hasil survei oleh Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia pada tahun 2013 menunjukkan tingginya jumlah perokok pasif perempuan dan laki-laki di Indonesia dan sebanyak 80% penderita anak yang terpapar asap rokok menunjukkan perburukan gejala asma dan memerlukan bantuan pengobatan di Instalasi Gawat Darurat.

#### Tujuan

Mengetahui hubungan antara paparan rokok prenatal terhadap angka kejadian asma selama masa kanak-kanak.

#### Metode Penelitian

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian observasional analitik dengan metode studi kasus kontrol. Kriteria inklusi sampel adalah anak berusia 2-10 tahun yang datang berobat di Rumah Sakit Umum Siloam. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah dengan cara *complex random sampling*. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji Chi<sup>2</sup> dan regresi logistik dan hasil penelitian dikatakan signifikan jika *p-value* < 0,05.

#### Hasil

Dari 67 sampel ditemukan adanya hubungan signifikan antara paparan rokok dan asma anak (OR = 3,09; 95% CI = 1,127-8,479, *p-value* = 0,048). Perokok sedang memiliki hubungan yang paling kuat dengan kejadian asma (OR = 6,667; 95% CI = 1,561 – 28,473, *p-value* 0,10).

#### Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara paparan rokok dengan angka kejadian asma pada anak berusia 2-10 tahun di Tangerang.

**Kata kunci:** Paparan Rokok, Asma, Anak-anak



## ABSTRACT

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### PRENATAL CIGARETTE EXPOSURE WITH INCIDENCE RATE OF ASTHMA IN CHILDREN AGED 2-10 YEARS IN TANGERANG

#### **Background:**

The results of a survey by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2013 showed the high number of passive smokers for women and men in Indonesia and as many as 80% of children who were exposed to cigarette smoke showed worsening of asthma symptoms and needed medical assistance at the Emergency Installation.

#### **Aim:**

To analyze the relationship between the influence of prenatal parental smoking exposure to the incidence of asthma during childhood.

#### **Methods:**

This study used an analytic observational research design with a case control study method. Sample inclusion criteria were children aged 2-10 years who came for treatment at Siloam General Hospital. The sampling technique is complex random sampling. The analysis was carried out using Chi2 test and logistic regression and the results of the study were said to be significant if the p-value was  $<0.05$ .

#### **Results :**

In the study of a total of 67 samples it was found that there is a significant relationship between cigarette exposure and childhood asthma (OR = 3.09; 95% CI = 1.127-8.479, p-value = 0.048). Medium smokers have the strongest relationship with the incidence of asthma (OR = 6.667; 95% CI = 1.561 - 28.447, p-value 0.10).

#### **Conclusion :**

There is an association between cigarette exposure and an increased risk of asthma in children aged 2-10 years in Tangerang.

**Keywords:** Cigarette Exposure, Asthma, Children