

**EFFECT OF HABITS AND TOTAL CONSUMPTION DAILY SMOKING TO  
RATIO OF FORCED EXPIRATORY VOLUME IN ONE SECOND AND  
FORCED VITAL CAPACITY IN MALE EMPLOYEES AT LAMPUNG  
UNIVERSITY RECTORATE**

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**ABSTRACT**

One of the factors that can accelerate the decline of lung function is smoking. Decreased lung function characterized by forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1), a decreasing aim Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) and the ratio of FEV1/FVC. The research objective was to determine the effect of smoking duration and amount of daily consumption to the ratio VEP1/KVP in male employees at the Lampung University Rectorate.

This research method was experimental research with cross sectional study design. This research was conducted at the Lampung University Rectorate in December 2014. The population used in this study were male employees with an age range of twenty-five years until fifty in Lampung University Rectorate. These samples included 68 people with consecutive sampling technique. The statistical analysis used in this study was the Chi-Square test.

The results of this study are long smoking affects the value of the ratio FEV1/FVC with a p value of 0.015 and the number of daily cigarette consumption also affects the ratio FEV1/FVC with p value 0.003.

The conclusion of this study is duration of smoke and also the daily consumption of cigarettes affect the decreasing ratio of FEV1/FVC

**Keyword:** FEV1, FVC, Lung Function, Smoking