

ABSTRACT

OBESITY TO THE LUNG - FORCE VITAL CAPACITY (FVC) RELATION AT THE STUDENTS OF SMA NEGERI 2 BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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Obesity or too-fat is an over relative human weight condition caused by accumulation of nutrition, especially carbohydrate and fat. Based on WHO data in 2006, there is 1.6 billions adult people in the world was in overweight condition and unless than 400 millions from that was in obesity condition. In Indonesia, based on Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data in 2007, national prevalence in general obesity at >15 years old inhabitants was 10.3% (13.9% male, 23.8% female). Obesity, especially central obesity (abdominal) is associated with many metabolism disruption and illness. Besides that, obesity (especially morbid type) is also associated with many types of human respiratory disruption.

The aims of this research were to find if there is “related” or “unrelated” condition between obesity and Lung–Force Vital Capacity (FVC) at the studens of SMA N 2 Bandar Lampung. The research type that used is analitic descriptive research with *cross-sectional* research program. Respondents are counted 92 male and female students, data is analyzed univariate and bivariate using *chi-square* exam. The result of this research shows that 6.52% respondents were in *obese-BMI*. The result of *chi-square* statistic exam shows $p=0.076$ ($p<0.1$) which means that there is different value between respondents with *obese-BMI* and respondents with *nonobese-BMI*.

Keywords: Obesity, BMI, Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)