

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCE OF ASTHMA BRONCHIAL RISK FACTORS BETWEEN PATIENT WITH ASTHMA BRONCHIAL AND PATIENT WITHOUT ASTHMA BRONCHIAL IN OUTPATIENT SECTION FOR CHILDREN OF DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL IN OCTOBER –DESEMBER 2011

By

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Asthma Bronchial is a chronic respiratory disease with highest prevalence among children and is a common disease in the community. Multicenter study about the prevalence of asthma bronchial in children shows that the prevalence rate in Palembang is 7.4%, in Jakarta is 5.7%, and in Bandung is 6.7% (Kartasasmita, 1996). The aim of this study was to determine risk factors of asthma bronchial on respondents. Risk factors observed in the study are patient atopic history, family atopic history, pet possession, exposure to smoke of cigarette, use of cotton mattress, economic status, obesity and gender. It was an unpaired categorical analitic comparative study, with cross sectional approach on 100 respondents used consecutive sampling technique. The data collected by questionnaire and analyzed by Chi-square.

The results of this study shows from 100 respondents, 26 (26%) of respondents have asthma bronchial and 74 (74%) of respondents without asthma bronchial. Of 26 respondents who had asthma, 22 respondents (88%) had atopic history, 24 respondents (92%) had family atopic history, 21 respondents (80%) own a pet, 24 respondents (92%) had exposure to cigarette smoke, 19 respondents (73%) are using cotton mattress , 22 respondents (84%) had low economic status, 8 respondents (30%) had obesity and 12 respondents (46%) are man.

Chi-square test results showed significant difference with p value < 0.1 for patient atopic history ($p=0.00$), family atopic history ($p=0.00$), pet ownership ($p=0.00$), exposure to cigarette smoke ($p=0.013$), use of cotton mattress ($p=0.017$) and economic status ($p=0.006$). Meanwhile, gender ($p=0.448$) and obesity ($p=0.274$) has no significant difference.

Key words: Risk factors, asthma bronchial, outpatient