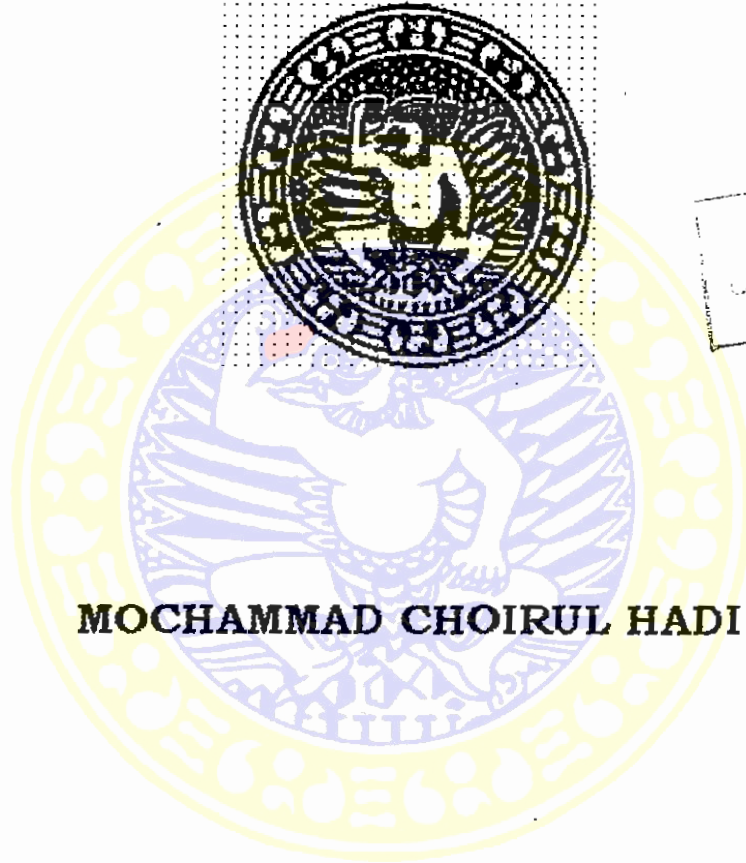


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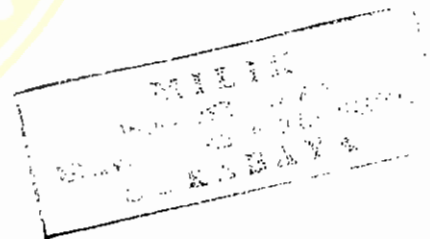
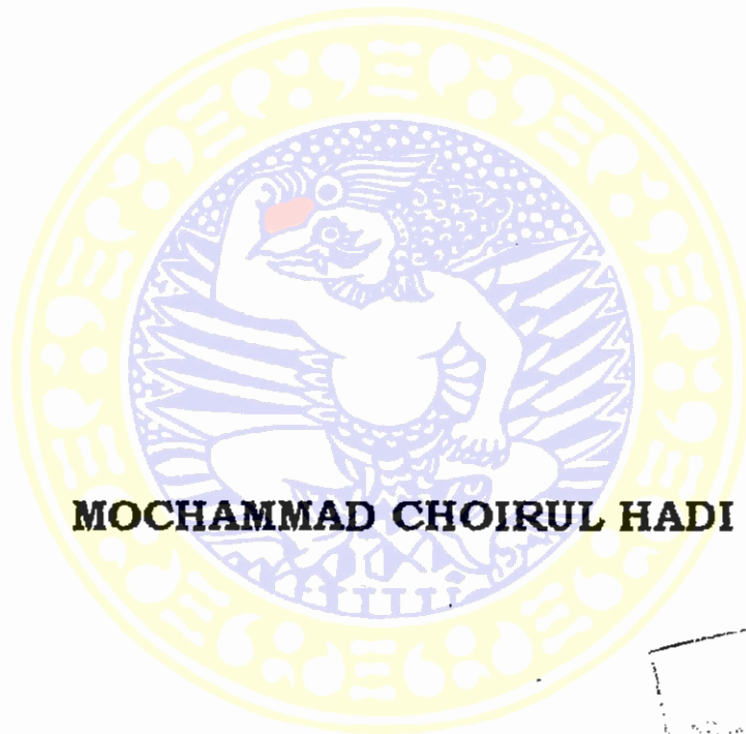


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TESIS

Untuk Memperoleh Gelar Magister
Dalam Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
Pad Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Airlangga



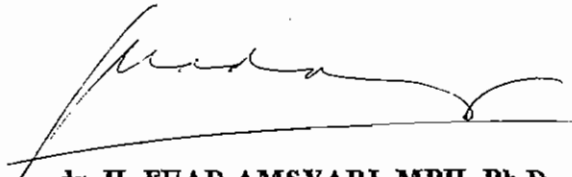
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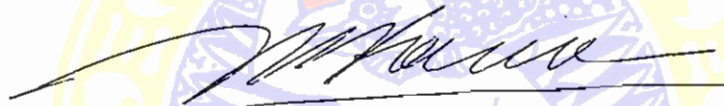
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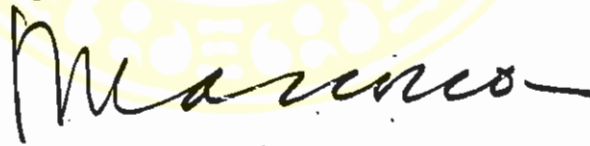


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ABSTRACT

The objective of the research was to analyze the relation between the quality of ambient air and the prevalence of spontaneous abortion and low birth weight among the people who lived surrounding the Tuban Cement Factory.

The epidemiological study design used in this research was retrospective study. The subject of this research was those pregnant women in the year 1997 to 2000 and lived at 0 – 10 kilometers to Tuban Cement Factory as Study Area ; and more than 20 kilometers as Control Area.

The result of measuring the quality of ambient air showed that Study Area has the higher maximum level of dust particles, SO_2 and NH_3 than Control Area. And had ever made nuisance to public health, especially to respiration tract and eyes.

To compare the prevalence of spontaneous abortion in Study Area (9,0 %) and Control Area (3,3 %) by using Chi-Square test, the result showed that the differences among them are not significant ($p = 0,095$). Neither the prevalence of low birth weight in Study Area (4,4 %) and Control Area (5,7 %). Chi-Square test showed that the differences among Zone are not significant ($p = 0,472$).

Although there are not correlation between the quality of ambient air around The Tuban Cement Factory and abortus spontaneous, but the probability of these occurrence are closer. So we may say that the trend to these occurrence has been appeared.