ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF RISK LEVELS FOR CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD) WITH COPD-PS QUESTIONNAIRE IN FACTORY WORKERS IN SURABAYA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

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Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a chronic progressive disorder characterized by decreased air flow to expiration due to blockage of the airway that cannot return fully and usually worsens over time. The aim of this study was to determine the percentage of COPD risk levels in workers in the Surabaya industrial area and to determine the differences in COPD risk levels with gender, age, smoking status and working environment conditions. This study was designed as a cross-sectional study using accidental sampling. The COPD Population Screener (COPD-PS) questionnaire was used to determine the risk level of the respondents. The study was participated by 118 workers in the Surabaya industrial estate. The results showed that 4.2% had high risk and 95.8% had a low risk of COPD. There were significant difference of COPD risk levels based on age ($p < 0,05$), gender ($p < 0,05$), smoking status ($p < 0,05$). There was no difference in COPD risk based on the condition of work environment ($p > 0,05$).

Keyword : Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD Population Screener, Risk, Screening.