INTISARI

WHO memperkirakan antara 100-150 juta penduduk di dunia penyandang asma dan diperkirakan jumlahnya terus bertambah sekitar 180.000 setiap tahunnya. Asma tidak dapat disembuhkan, namun dapat dikendalikan sehingga penderita perlu untuk mengetahui pengaruh keteraturan aktivitas renang terhadap frekuensi serangan asma bronkial pada penderita asma bronkial serta mengetahui perbedaan frekuensi serangan asma sebelum melakukan aktivitas renang dan frekuensi serangan asma sebelum melakukan aktivitas renang dan frekuensi serangan asma adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional dan instrumen berupa kuesioneri Penelitian dilakukan di kolam renang Hotel Istana, Umbang Tirto square dan uji t berpasangan.

Distribusi frekuensi karakteristik responden menurut umur, <5 tahun, 6-12 tahun, 13-20 tahun dan >21 tahun masing-masing 10%, 10%, 23,3% dan 56,7%. Menurut jenis kelamin, laki-laki 30% dan perempuan 70%. Menurut umur serangan asma pertama kali, <6 tahun, 6 tahun dan >6 tahun berturut-turut 53,3%, 6,7% dan 40%. Menurut jumlah serangan asma dalam 1 minggu, <3 kali, 3-4 kali dan >4 kali masing-masing 86,7%, 10% dan 3,3%. Menurut penggunaan obat pereda serangan yang penderita yang tidak mengkonsumsi obat pereda 30% sedangkan penderita yang menggunakan obat secara inhalasi 40%, oral 26,7% dan 3,3% menggunakan jenis oral dan inhalasi.

Pengaruh keteraturan aktivitas renang terhadap frekuensi serangan asma bronkial pada penderita asma bronkial diperoleh dengan membandingkan frekuensi renang dalam satu minggu dan frekuensi serangan asma setelah melakukan aktivitas frekuensi renang dalam seminggu berturut-turut 30% satu kali, 30% dua kali dan 0% 33,3% dengan frekuensi serangan menjadi satu kali dalam seminggu sebanyak tenang, 13,3% dua kali renang dalam seminggu masing-masing 16,67% satu kali dua kali dalam seminggu sebanyak tenang, 13,3% dua kali renang, 3,3% tiga kali renang. Frekuensi serangan menjadi dua kali dalam seminggu sebanyak 6,7%, 3,3% satu kali renang dan 3,3% dua kali renang dalam seminggu. Hasil uji chi-square diperoleh p=0,710, dapat disimpulkan penurunan frekuensi serangan asma bronkial pada penderita asma bronkial.

Frekuensi serangan asma responden dalam satu minggu sebelum melakukan aktivitas renang, masing-masing <3 kali, 3-4 kali, >4 kali berturut-turut 26%, 3% dan 1%. Perbedaan frekuensi serangan asma responden sebelum melakukan aktivitas renang dan frekuensi serangan asma responden setelah melakukan aktivitas renang dianalisis dengan uji t berpasangan. Hasil analisis diperoleh nilai p=0,000 dimana p<0,05, sehingga dapat dinyatakan terdapat perbedaan rerata yang signifikan antara frekuensi serangan asma sebelum melakukan aktivitas renang dan frekuensi serangan asma setelah melakukan aktivitas renang.

Kata kunci : serangan asma bronkial, aktivitas renang

ABSTRACT

WHO estimated 100-150 million people in the world has suffered asthma and it will increase about 180.000 every year. Asthma is an incurable disease but it can manage until the symptoms disappear. The aim of the research is to know the influence of swimming activity regularly to the asthma bronchial attack frequency in asthma bronchial sufferer and to know the differences between asthma bronchial attack's frequency before swimming activity and asthma attacks frequency after swimming activity. The methods of the research is observational analytic with cross-sectional and the questionnaire as the research instrument. The research takes place in Umbang Tirto, Salsabilla and Istana Hotel swimming pool, Yogyakarta. Chi-square test and t test is used to analyze the data.

Respondent characteristic frequency distribution according to age, <5 years old, 6-12 years old, 13-20 years old and >21 years old are continued 10%, 10%, 23,3% and 56,7%. According to gender, man and woman are continued 30% and 70%. According to age when the asthma attack occur for the first time, <6 years old, 6 years old and >6 years old are continued 53,3%, 6,7% and 40%. According to number of asthma attack in a week, <3 times, 3-4 times and >4 times are continued 86,7%, 10% and 3,3%. According to asthma attack reliever, without reliever, inhalation reliever, oral reliever and both are continued 30%, 40%, 26,7% and 3,3%

The influence of swimming activity regularly to the asthma bronchial attack frequency in asthma bronchial sufferer obtained by compare between swimming frequency in a week and asthma attack's frequency after swimming, 60% never obtain asthma attack again, the swim regularly in a week are continued, 30% once, 30% twice and 0% three times. There are 33,3% respondents with once asthma attack's frequency in a week, the swim regularly in a week are continued 16,67% once, 13,3% twice and 3,3% three times. The group with twice asthma attack's frequency in a week, the swim regularly in a week are continued 3,3% once and 3,3% twice. The result of Chi-square test is ρ =0,710, it is not a significant influence between swimming activity regularly to the decrease of asthma bronchial attack's frequency in asthma bronchial sufferer.

The respondents asthma attack's frequency in a week before swimming are <3 times, 3-4 times and >4 times are continued 26%, 3% and 1%. The differences between asthma bronchial attack's frequency before swimming activity and asthma attack's frequency after swimming activity analyzed with t test. The result is ρ =0,000 and ρ <0,05, it can conclude that there is an significant different rate between asthma bronchial attack's frequency before swimming activity and asthma attack's frequency after swimming activity.