

Smoking behavior on patients with coronary heart disease: study in Saras Husada hospital

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Abstract. 17 million people died of heart disease in 2008. One of the risk factors is cigarette. Indonesia is the fourth highest country with the cigarette consumption in the world. Purworejo still has patients with high heart disease. Case fatality rate of patients in coronary heart disease in Saras Husada hospital reaches 23% in 2013 and 24% in 2014. This study aims to identify smoking behavior in patients with coronary heart disease. This is a cross sectional study, involves 205 patients with heart disease from Saras Husada hospital. Dependent variable are smoking behavior. Independent variables are knowledge about the impact of smoking, cigarette advertisements and smoking behavior on family members. Confounding variables are age, education and sex. Data collection through interviews with structured questionnaires. This study show that 74.80% of respondents smoked. In bivariate analysis, there were four significant variables such as cigarette advertisements $RP = 1.47$; $p = 0.01$; $95\% CI = 1.11-1.94$, smoking behavior of family members $RP = 0.48$; $p = 0.00$; $95\% CI = 0,31-0,69$, gender $RP = 5.18$; $p = 0.00$; $95\% CI = 3.27-8.20$, and education $RP = 0.64$; $p = 0.02$; $95\% CI = 0.48-0.87$. While in multivariate analysis, only sex affect to smoking behavior of patients with coronary heart disease $RP = 19.31$; $95\% CI = 8.70-42.94$. There is no relationship between knowledge, cigarette advertisements and smoking behavior of family members with smoking behavior on patients with coronary heart disease. The main factor related to smoking behavior on patients with coronary heart disease is male sex.

Keywords: coronary health disease; smoking behavior; cigarette advertisements

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