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ARTIKEL PENELITIAN

GANGGUAN KESEHATAN PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR AKIBAT PAJANAN PESTISIDA ORGANOFOSFAT DI KABUPATEN BANDUNG BARAT, JAWA BARAT

ANALISIS ASUPAN MAKANAN DAN ESTIMASI RISIKO KESEHATAN PENDUDUK DI KAWASAN PERTAMBANGAN EMAS TRADISIONAL - GUNUNG PONGKOR, KABUPATEN BOGOR, PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

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AN EXPLORATION OF CULTURAL PERCEPTION AND COMMUNITIES BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO MORTALITY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF COMMUNITIES IN SOLO AND PEKALONGAN, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

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Dasuki, Miko Hananto, Asep Hermawan, Elsa Elsi
**GANGGUAN KESEHATAN PADA WANITA
USIA SUBUR AKIBAT PAJANAN PESTISIDA
ORGANOFOSFAT DI KABUPATEN BANDUNG
BARAT, JAWA BARAT**

Women of Childbearing Age (WCA) who live in agricultural area are at risk to pesticide poisoning with long-term negative impacts. This study objective is to describe organophosphate (OP) pesticide metabolites in urine of WCA exposed to pesticides. This study design was Type-1 Health Study which was conducted by the National Institute for Health Research and Development in 2014. Descriptive analysis was performed to obtain the percentages of WCA sufferers from OP contamination, and Chi-Square test was used to assess the effect. The percentage of WCA contaminated by OP pesticide metabolites was 52.9%, and 58.3% among the age group of 15-25 years old. The highest percentage (60.7%) was those who are farmers. Fisher's Exact test shows that there was no statistically significant relation between health problems and OP pesticide contamination. Generally, pesticide metabolites were detected most at the young age of WCA. Symptoms among WCA include dizziness, fatigue, vomiting and shortness of breath.

Keywords: Organophosphate, pesticide metabolites, women of childbearing age, health disorders

Zahra
**ANALISIS ASUPAN MAKANAN DAN ESTIMASI
RISIKO KESEHATAN PENDUDUK DI
KAWASAN PERTAMBANGAN EMAS
TRADISIONAL - GUNUNG PONGKOR,
KABUPATEN BOGOR, PROVINSI JAWA
BARAT**

Traditional gold mining activities can increase the concentration of mineral contaminants enter into the environment and into the food chain. In artisanal gold mining Gunung Pongkor, Bogor Regency, arsenic has been detected in food samples from local production. Intake rate of arsenic into human body can cause effects that are non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic. The aim of this study is to assess the risk estimates due to arsenic exposure in food samples, the health effect, and also to formulate risk management. This study was using data from Riset Khusus Pencemaran Lingkungan 2012 organized by National Institute of Health Research and Development, Ministry of Health. The results showed that non-carcinogen risk level (RQ) are 28.55 and lifetime excess cancer risk (ECR) are 5.49×10^{-3} . This levels are unacceptable ($RQ > 1$ and $ECR > 10^{-4}$). Highly consumption of rice everyday and also high level arsenic contaminant in rice are the major of relative contributor sources. Potential health effects, especially skin lesions (keratosis and hyperpigmentation,) has occurred. Risk management options need to be done were decreasing exposure level and reducing consumption of local food products.

Keywords: Public Health Assessment, arsenic, gold mining

Nunik Kusumawardani, Ekowati Rahajeng, Rofingatul Mubasyiroh, Suhardi
**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KETERPAJANAN ASAP
ROKOK DAN RIWAYAT PENYAKIT PARU
OBSTRUKTIF KRONIK (PPOK) DI INDONESIA**

Smoking is a public health problem. The health impact is related to degenerative diseases caused by smoking such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). WHO states that COPD is the third leading cause of death in the world. The study aims to determine the relationship between cigarette smoke exposures (active and passive) and COPD. The study design was cross-sectional. Sample was 17,246 subjects of the 2013 Basic Health Research aged ≥ 30 years. The variables analyzed were COPD, gender, age, current smoking habit, smokers, passive smokers and former smokers. Logistic regression analysis with a complex sample to see the difference and the strength of the relationship of smoking habits and cigarette smoke exposures with a history of diagnosed COPD. The results showed a higher risk of developing COPD are in the group of smokers every day (including ex-smokers every day) with an OR of 3.73. Tobacco smoke exposures in the population who do not smoke (including passive smokers) have a significant relationship with the incidence of COPD, with OR of 1.69.

Keywords: Exposure, cigarette smoke, COPD

Athena, Cahyorini
**HUBUNGAN VARIABILITAS IKLIM (CURAH
HUJAN, SUHU, DAN KELEMBABAN) DENGAN
KEJADIAN DIARE DI KOTA DENPASAR,
PROVINSI BALI**

The variability of some climate elements could be expected to affect the increase of diarrheal diseases. This study aims to determine the relationship between variability of climate elements and the incidence of diarrhea in the city of Denpasar. The variables analyzed were the elements of the climate (rainfall, rainy days, temperature, and humidity) and the number of diarrheal cases from 2010 to 2014. The climate data and data incidence of diarrhea are from Updated Model of Surveillance System Impact of Climate Change on Health Research and Development in 2014. Data analysis was performed to generate univariable, bivariable, and multivariable data using Microsoft Excell software. The analysis showed that during the period 2010 until 2014 increased rainfall compared with the data from 2008, the highest incidence of diarrhea in Denpasar are 10,823 cases (2011). The multivariate analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between diarrhea and rainfall, rainy days, and humidity ($P < 0.05$, $r^2 = 0.703$; lag time 1). It can be concluded that there is a relationship between incidence of diarrhea and climate variables of 1 week earlier. There is a need to increase public awareness in maintaining environmental sanitation and hygienic conditions during a peak of rainy and dry seasons.

Keywords: Climate variability, rainfall, temperature, humidity, diarrhea

Roy Nusa Rahagus Edo Santya, Galih Ajeng Kencana Ayu, Rosita

COMMUNITY EFFORTS ON DENGUE PREVENTION IN SUKABUMI CITY, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

The increasing incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in all age groups and sexes had a huge impact to community development because it reduces productivity. The high incidence of DHF was possible because of inadequate prevention and control of Aedes sp. These situations contributed to the sustainable existence of a vector. This research aimed to identify locations as potential places for DHF transmission and to explain how community efforts in vector control had been done in Sukabumi city, West Java Province in 2012. This research used a cross-sectional method. DHF suspect cases in hospital were examined using Non Structural Protein One (NS1) to determine positive cases and followed by collecting information on transmission location, vector availability and community prevention effort were obtained from the person who had positive NS1. Result of this research showed that immediate contact with healthcare facilities for dengue patients has been done well but on the other hand, Aedes sp was still commonly found in residential and public places with minimal/without contact prevention and vector control. The study recommends an adequate approach is recommended in the form of mobilizing communities to prevent the presence of Aedes sp in the environment on an ongoing basis with support from local government. Stronger regulation will be needed in order to prevent Aedes sp through routine monitoring and law enforcement.

Keywords: Dengue, control, community effort, Sukabumi

Rachmalina Soerachman, Yuana Wiryawan, Soewarto Kosen, Megan Jennaway

PENGUNGKAPAN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT TENTANG MORTALITAS DAN PERSEPSI TERKAIT BUDAYA: SUATU STUDI KUALITATIF DI SOLO DAN PEKALONGAN, PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH

Mortality data and understanding death patterns are considered to be essential for developing evidence-based health policy. This article is a qualitative research, examines current cultural perceptions of death in Indonesia that include a prominent and sensitive belief that emerged at the time of mourning/loss in Solo City and Pekalongan District, Central Java Province. The data collection was done by Focus group discussions (FGDs) with mosque officials, local health workers, local midwives, and staff of the community council, local school teachers, and local business people. Semi-structured interviews (SSIs) are conducted with key informants of bereaved and non-bereaved household. Also observation of the local economy and community activity patterns, modes of subsistence, cultural beliefs. The study revealed that death notification and activities subsequent to a death fall into two parallel domains, the religious and the secular. Beliefs in the afterlife and the imperative of a speedy burial, with all that this implies in terms of treatment and disposal of the corpse, belong to the religious domain. The procedure for obtaining a death certificate occurs in a juridical framework also as the driving force to meet the needs of data on causes of death, acquire legal and financial arrangements associated with the death of household members, for example for inheritance issues. A further issue of interest was the timing of the verbal autopsy (VA). Ideally the VA should occur in the home of the deceased's family within 7-30 days after the death, and be conducted by a health official possibly accompanied by an office-bearing member of the local community. Coordination between all parties involved in the treatment of death is quite feasible.

Keywords: Culturally, perception, communities

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EDITORIAL

Dalam edisi ini, Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan menyajikan berbagai artikel dengan topik tentang gangguan kesehatan maupun risiko kesehatan akibat paparan bahan berbahaya akibat penggunaan pestisida, kegiatan pertambangan yang tidak sehat, maupun perilaku merokok. Sebagai negara agraris penggunaan pestisida di Indonesia pada tingkat yang mengkhawatirkan. Tidak hanya jumlahnya, frekuensi penyemprotan, jenis pestisida, dan dosis yang digunakan cukup tinggi. Demikian juga aktivitas penambangan emas rakyat di Gunung Pongkor, Kabupaten Bogor, berakibat pada tingginya konsentrasi metaloid arsen di lingkungan dan dalam bahan makanan. Berdasarkan estimasi risiko kesehatan akibat paparan arsen pada penduduk yang mengkonsumsi bahan makanan produk lokal telah melebihi batas aman. Topik selanjutnya adalah mengenai kebiasaan merokok yang merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat di beberapa wilayah di Indonesia. Topik mengenai risiko penyakit obstruksi kronis (PPOK) sangat menarik karena penyakit ini tidak hanya terjadi pada kelompok perokok setiap hari, tetapi juga terjadi pada perokok pasif.

Topik lain yang menarik berkaitan dengan hubungan antara variabilitas iklim dengan kejadian penyakit (diare). Salah satu artikel dalam edisi ini menyoroti bagaimana hubungan unsur-unsur iklim terhadap penyakit diare di Kota Denpasar, berdasarkan data iklim tahun 2010 sampai dengan 2014. Dari hasil analisis dapat diketahui bahwa unsur-unsur iklim yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diare adalah curah hujan, hari hujan, dan kelembaban seminggu sebelumnya.

Masih tingginya kejadian penyakit demam berdarah *dengue* (DBD) di Sukabumi memerlukan perhatian khusus dalam pengendaliannya. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah pencegahan kontak yang rendah dan kurangnya kontrol terhadap *aedes sp.* Untuk mengatasinya dapat dilakukan dengan memobilisasi masyarakat untuk mengontrol kehadiran *Aedes sp* di lingkungan secara berkelanjutan.

Semakin beragamnya sumber pencemaran lingkungan dapat berakibat pada meningkatnya paparan masyarakat terhadap bahan berbahaya, yang pada akhirnya dapat berdampak buruk terhadap kesehatan.

Topik yang tidak kalah menarik dan penting adalah pengungkapan perilaku masyarakat terhadap mortalitas dan persepsi terkait budaya, yang merupakan hasil studi kualitatif di Solo dan Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah. Artikel ini dapat mengungkap bagaimana sikap budaya terkait kematian termasuk kepercayaan yang menonjol dan sensitif yang muncul pada saat berduka/kehilangan anggota keluarga

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