



PROCEEDING

conference and exhibition

Addressing Tobacco Problems in Developing Countries

Economic Impact of Tobacco Use
Social Determinants of Tobacco Use and Demand Reduction Interventions
Culture, Employment and Agriculture: Between Tobacco Myth and Reality
Tobacco Use and Health
Youth, Cigarettes, and Drugs



Wednesday - Thursday, December 5-6, 2012

University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

conference and exhibition

Addressing Tobacco Problems In Developing Countries

CONTENT

STUDENTSHIP GRANT

ABSTRACT:

- Peer Education to Increase Junior High School Teenagers Involvement in Preventing Smoking Behaviour in Bantul District
Heni Trisnowati, Supriyati..... 5
- Lozonges Formulation from Extract Miracle Fruit with Freeze Dryer Methode: Improvement Herbal Dosage from Addiction Smoker therapy
Yosi febrianti, Mutiara Herawati, Chyntia Paradhita 6
- The Effect of Larkspur (Delphinium) Inhalation to Decrease Nicotine Withdrawal Syndrome in Intravenous Nicotine Induced Sprague Dawley Rats
Nurvita Risdiana, S.Kep., Ns...... 7
- The Effect Of Disease Picture Printed-Cigarette Package To Active Smokers of High School Student in Yogyakarta
Munawir Saragih, S.Ked 8
- Analysis of Ratio 3-Hydroxycotinine: Cotinine: Phenotyping Study of Cytochrome P450 2A6 on Indonesian Smoker
Christine Patramurti..... 9

FULL PAPER:

- Peer Education to Increase Junior High School Teenagers Involvement in Preventing Smoking Behaviour in Bantul District
Heni Trisnowati, Supriyati..... 13
- Lozonges Formulation from Extract Miracle Fruit with Freeze dryer Methode: Improvement Herbal Dosage from Addiction Smoker therapy
Yosi febrianti, Mutiara Herawati, Chyntia Paradhita 29
- The Effect of Larkspur (Delphinium) Inhalation to Decrease Nicotine Withdrawal Syndrome in Intravenous Nicotine Induced Sprague Dawley Rats.
Nurvita Risdiana, S.Kep., Ns...... 40
- The Effect Of Disease Picture Printed-Cigarette Package To Active Smokers of High School Student in Yogyakarta
Munawir Saragih, S.Ked 51

Analysis of Ratio 3-Hydroxycotinine: Cotinine: Phenotyping Study of Cytochrome P450 2A6 on Indonesian Smoker <i>Christine Patramurti</i>	62
---	----

SEED RESEARCH GRANT

ABSTRACT:

The Effect of Second Hand Smoke Exposure on Lung Function and Urine Cotinine of Cafe and Restaurant Employee of Semarang City <i>Nurjanah SKM, Lily Kresnowati, Abdun Mufid</i>	79
Participatory Learning Action (PLA) To Increase Family Involvement in Reducing Cigarette Consumption For Poor Families in Yogyakarta <i>Tri Hastuti Nur Rochimah, M.Si, Salmah Orbayinah, M.Kes., Apt</i>	80
The Role of Local Leader on The Second-Hand Smoke Protection in Yogyakarta <i>Supriyati, Arika Dewi</i>	81
Smoking Among the Poor and The Impact on Economy and Health in Bali <i>Made Kerta Duana, Ketut Suarjana, Putu Suariyani, Ketut Sutiari</i>	82
Comparison Study of Youth and Cigarette Factory Worker Perceptions Toward Cigarette Advertisement and Their Smoking Behavior Before and After Exposure to Brief Physician Counseling in Sleman and Kudus Regency <i>Ekawati, Fitriana Murriya, Shamadiyah, Nurasih</i>	83
The Evaluation of Yogyakarta Special Province Governor Regulation No. 42 Year 2009 Implementation <i>Didik Joko Nugroho, Tutik Istiyani</i>	84

FULL PAPER:

The Effect of Second Hand Smoke Exposure on Lung Function and Urine Cotinine of Cafe and Restaurant Employee in Semarang City <i>Nurjanah SKM, Lily Kresnowati, Abdun Mufid</i>	87
Participatory Learning Action (PLA) To Increase Family Involvement In Reducing Cigarette Consumption For Poor Families In Yogyakarta <i>Tri Hastuti Nur Rochimah, M.Si, Salmah Orbayinah, M.Kes., Apt</i>	95
The Role of Local Leader on The Second-Hand Smoke Protection in Yogyakarta City <i>Supriyati Arika Dewi</i>	102

Smoking Among the Poor and The Impact on Economy And Health in Bali <i>Made Kerta Duana, Ketut Suarjana, Putu Suariyani, Ketut Sutiari</i>	108
Comparison Study of Youth and Cigarette Factory Worker Perceptions Toward Cigarette Advertisement and Their Smoking Behavior Before and After Exposure to Brief Physician Counseling in Sleman and Kudus Regency <i>Ekawati, Fitriana Murriya, Shamadiyah, Nurasih</i>	111
The Evaluation of Yogyakarta Special Province Governor Regulation No. 42 Year 2009 Implementation <i>Didik Joko Nugroho, Tutik Istiyani</i>	125

CALL FOR PAPERS PRESENTATION

ABSTRACT:

Risk Factors of Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) Among the Tobacco Pickers at Legoksari Village Tlogomulyo Subdistrict, Temanggung District, Central Java <i>Zly Wahyuni, Widodo Hariyono</i>	135
The Nutritional Status Analysis Of Toddler In The Smoking Family in Bogor <i>Tria Astika, Kurniansyah, Dwidjo Susilo</i>	136
The Factors Affecting Adolescent Smoking Behavior in The Pillars Fourth Residents Village West Pamulang South Tangerang City in The Year 2011 <i>Badra Al- Aufa, Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah</i>	137
Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs at Girl Adolescents: Are They Forgotten in Developing Countries? <i>Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron</i>	138
Short Paper: Youth And Cigarettes: The Urgency for School of Tobacco Control Policy at School <i>Dwi Amalia</i>	139
The Law and Regulation of Tobacco and Its Effect to Our Health <i>Ensia Lasahid Lentera</i>	140
Cigarette Advertising Exposure and Smoking Behaviour Among Teenagers at Junior High School in Bantul District Yogyakarta <i>Heni Trisnowati, Yayi Suryo Prabandari, Retna Siwi Padmawati</i>	141
The Impact of Tobacco Use in Health: Case from Bangladesh <i>Muhammad Sohel Rana</i>	142

The Dilemma in Tobacco Production Among the Farmer in Bangladesh <i>Muhammad Sohel Rana</i>	143
The Comparison of Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) Value in Smoker and Non Smoker to Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) Case <i>Ratna Indriawati, Sylvania Mekasari Putri</i>	144
The Real Struggle of Eliminating Smoking Habit in The Nuclear Family <i>Wiwit Ameliawaty</i>	145
Smoking Habits and Pulmonary Physiology <i>Titiek Hidayati</i>	146
FULL PAPER:	
The Risk Factors of Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) Among the Tobacco Pickers at Legoksari Village Tlogomulyo Subdistrick, Temanggung Districk, Central Java <i>Zly Wahyuni And Widodo Hariyono</i>	149
The Nutritional Status Analysis of Toddler in The Smoking Family in Bogor <i>Tria Astika, Kurniansyah, Dwidjo Susilo</i>	156
The Factors Affecting Adolescent Smoking Behavior in The Pillars Fourth Residents Village West Pamulang South Tangerang City in The Year 2011 <i>Badra Al- Aufa, Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah</i>	163
Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs at Girl Adolescents: Are They Forgotten in Developing Countries? <i>Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron</i>	168
Short Paper: Youth and Cigarettes: The Urgency of Tobacco Control Policy at School <i>Dwi Amalia</i>	175
The Law and Regulation of Tobacco and Its Effect to Our Health <i>Ensia Lasahid Lentera</i>	180
Cigarette Advertising Exposure and Smoking Behaviour Among Teenagers at Junior High School in Bantul District Yogyakarta <i>Heni Trisnowati, Yayi Suryo Prabandari, Retna Siwi Padmawati</i>	184
The Dilemma in Tobacco Production Among the Farmer in Bangladesh <i>Muhammad Sohel Rana</i>	194

The Comparision of Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) Value in Smoker and Non Smoker to Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) Case <i>Ratna Indriawati, Sylvania Mekasari Putri</i>	198
The Real Struggle of Eliminating Smoking Habit in The Nuclear Family <i>Wiwit Ameliawaty</i>	203
Smoking Habits and Pulmonary Physiology <i>Dr. Titiek Hidayati M. Kes.</i>	205

**SEED RESEARCH
GRANT**

Abstract

SMOKING AMONG THE POOR AND THE IMPACT ON ECONOMY AND HEALTH IN BALI*

Made Kerta Duana^{*)}, Ketut Suarjana^{*)}, Putu Suariyani^{*)}, Ketut Sutiari^{*)}

^{*)}PS IKM Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Udayana

Email: madekerta2na@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Bali Health Research Data Base in 2007 showed that the population aged 10 years and over who smoke by 20.2%. National Socio-Economic Survey Data in 2005 showed that the prevalence of poor male smokers by 63%. Karangasem is one of regency in Bali which has high poverty rate, while there are many people also live below poverty line in the city of Denpasar.

The study is cross sectional study (survey). About 289 samples are selected using multistage random sampling method. Data are collected using questionnaires and analyzed quantitatively.

The results show that the prevalence of poor families who smoke are 68.5%. The proportion of cigarette expenditure among poor families was 1.25%. The non-communicable disease is 19.5%. Moreover, the prevalence of stillbirth among poor families is 9.7%. Prevalence of miscarriages among poor families is 56%. Prevalence of Birth with low weight among poor families is 18.4%.

The prevalence of poor families in urban areas who smoke cigarette expenditure is greater than in the rural areas. Prevalence of stillbirth and low birth weight in rural areas is greater than urban. However, the prevalence of miscarriage in urban areas is greater than in rural areas.

Keywords: Smoking, Poor Families, Economic, Health

Full Paper

SMOKING AMONG THE POOR AND THE IMPACT ON ECONOMY AND HEALTH IN BALI*

Made Kerta Duana^{*)}, Ketut Suarjana^{*)}, Putu Suariyani^{*)}, Ketut Sutiari^{*)}

^{*)}PS IKM Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Udayana
Email: madekerta2na@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

Health status is strongly related to the behavior of people, which one of it is smoking. Based on the WHO data on 30 January 2004 stated that the number of deaths by smoking is about 5 million cases annually. World Bank reported in 1970 to 1990, cigarette consumption in developed countries fell 10%, otherwise in developing countries increased by 60%.¹

Indonesia is the third largest number of smokers in the world after China and India. Data in 2010 showed that the prevalence of smokers at 34.7%, 76.6% of them smoked in the house with other family members. Based on Bali Provincial Health Research Association 2007 data showed that the proportion of population aged 10 years and over who smoke by 20.2%.²

National Socio-Economic Survey Data (NSES) in 2005 showed that the prevalence of smokers from poor family by 63%. Moreover the consumption of cigarettes in poor families (22%), greater than the expenditure staple food such as rice (19%).³ Unwittingly smoking behavior in the community, particularly in the poor family have greater risk to health due to the limited ability to access better health services. In addition, smoking behavior also decrease the level of the poor economy, because of the high expenses for unwitting consumption of cigarettes has reduced the costs for basic needs such as nutritious food.⁴ One of the regency in Bali which has a high poverty rate is Karangasem, meanwhile there are also many poor communities in urban area in the city of Denpasar. Therefore it is necessary to explore the behavior of smoking among the poor in Bali and its impact on the economic and health.

METHOD

This study is cross sectional study (survey). The sample size in this study is 289 poor families which are recorded in Karangasem regency and Denpasar. Samples were selected using multistage random sampling method. From rural and urban were chosen 4 district each then each district had 2 villages as representative. Totally was gained 8 districts and 16 villages, then from each village samples were selected by simple random sampling. Data were collected by interview using questionnaire. The data then analyzed descriptively and presented in tabular and narrative.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The poor families in Karangasem regency less educated or not educated and tend to be a higher prevalence of smokers. This is consistent with several studies showing that the prevalence of low education of adult smokers more than smokers with higher education.⁵ About 198 poor families (68.5%) had a family member who smoked. Poor families in Denpasar who smoke are higher (75.9%) than Karangasem (61.8%). This is probably supported by the easier access to cigarette (58.4%). The high number of smoker is also supported by the religious activity that

always provides cigarettes (61.4%). They smoke average nine rods cigarettes per day, however the difference of the number of cigarettes smoked per day was not so significant between the two areas.

Three of the four families in Indonesia have accumulated to buy cigarettes. Group of the poor families would have a higher prevalence of smoking than the rich families group. The proportion of expenditure for cigarettes monthly at the poorest families (12%) which is also higher than the richest families (7%).⁶ The proportion of expenditure on cigarettes with total expenses for a month for the urban area is on average 0.29. While the proportion of expenditure on cigarettes in rural area average of 0.21. In smoking families, expenditure on tobacco is average of 10.4%, or 4-fold greater than the expenditure for meat, eggs, and milk.

Most of the poor families who smoke suffer from respiratory infection (upper respiratory tract infection) 25%. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, hypertension, tuberculosis, and tumor are 19.5%. For other diseases such as gastritis, common fever, conjunctivitis, toothache, tumors, and other are (65.5%).

The number of stillbirths in poor families in rural areas 17.4% of the total number of births that occur in smoking families and 9.8% of the total number of births to poor families in rural areas. Meanwhile, poor families in urban areas, the number of stillbirths by 5.1% of the total number of births that occur in poor smoking families and 3.4% of the total number of births to poor families in urban areas. So, this study shows that the numbers of stillbirths in poor families who smoke in rural area are higher than urban areas. This is consistent with results from several studies which showing that the risk of death of infants from smoking families is 14% in urban and 24% rural, or 1 of 5 mortality associated with smoking behavior of parents.⁷

The number of miscarriage in poor families in rural areas 12.5% of total births that occur in poor smoking families and 7.3% of the total births in poor families. This proportion is not so differ if compared with the prevalence of miscarriage in poor not smoking families in rural areas (9.7%) of the total births of poor families. Moreover the results showed that the prevalence of miscarriage in poor smoking families in urban 54.3% of total births that occur in poor smoking families, and 42.4% of the total births in poor families in urban areas. This figure is much larger if compared with the prevalence of miscarriage in poor not-smoking families only 3.9% of the total births in poor families in urban areas.

The results also showed the prevalence of birth with low weight among poor families in rural 21.7% of the total births in poor smoking families, and 14.7% of total births in poor families. In urban areas, the prevalence of birth with low weight among poor families 15.4% of the total births in poor smoking families and 12.5% of the total births in poor families. If we compare the prevalence in both urban and rural areas, the poor smoking families in rural areas experience more birth with low weight than poor smoking families in urban areas.

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of poor families in urban areas who smoke cigarette expenditure is greater than in the rural areas. The prevalence of infectious diseases is more frequent than the non-communicable diseases. Prevalence of stillbirth and low birth weight in rural areas is greater than urban. However, the prevalence of miscarriage in urban areas is greater than in rural.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

As close remark, we would like to thank to several persons and institutions that have given support and become part of the completion of this study. Particularly, we would like to thank to MTCC UMY-JHSPH for the finance and technical support during this study and School

of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University for the cooperation and also for the government in the city of Denpasar and Karangasem regency for the permission to become part of the study.

REFERENCES

1. ReferrencesDepartemen Kesehatan 2004. *The Tobacco Source Book: Data to Support a National Tobacco Control Strategy*. Jakarta
2. Mc Gee, dkk. (2005). Is Cigarette Smoking Associated With Suicidal Ideation Among Young People? : The American Journal of Psychology. Washington. <http://www.proquest.com/> [on-line].
3. Kosen, S (2007). 'Penghitungan Beban Ekonomi Tembakau Berdasarkan Data Penyakit dan Biaya RS 2005'. Dipresentasikan pada KONAS IAKMI 2007. Tidak dipublikasikan.
4. Yang et al (2005). 'Smoking Attributable Medical expenditures, years of Potential life lost and the cost of Premature Death in Taiwan'. *Tobacco Control* 2005; 14; 62-70
5. Siquera, dkk. (2004). Smoking cessation in adolescents: The role of nicotine dependence, stress, and coping methods: *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*. Chicago. <http://www.proquest.com>
6. Sirait, M.A. dkk (2001). Perilaku Merokok Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat*. Medan :Universitas Sumatera Utara
7. Djutaharta, et al (2004) . *The Impact of Passive Smoking at Home on Respiratory Diseases: The Result from Indonesia 2001 National Survey Data*. TFI and HNP