

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**SMOKING HABITS AND ITS ASSOCIATION
WITH RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS AND LUNG
FUNCTION AMONG WORKERS AT
DEPARTMENT OF CITY SERVICES IN MAJLIS
PERBANDARAN KULIM KEDAH**

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ABSTRACT

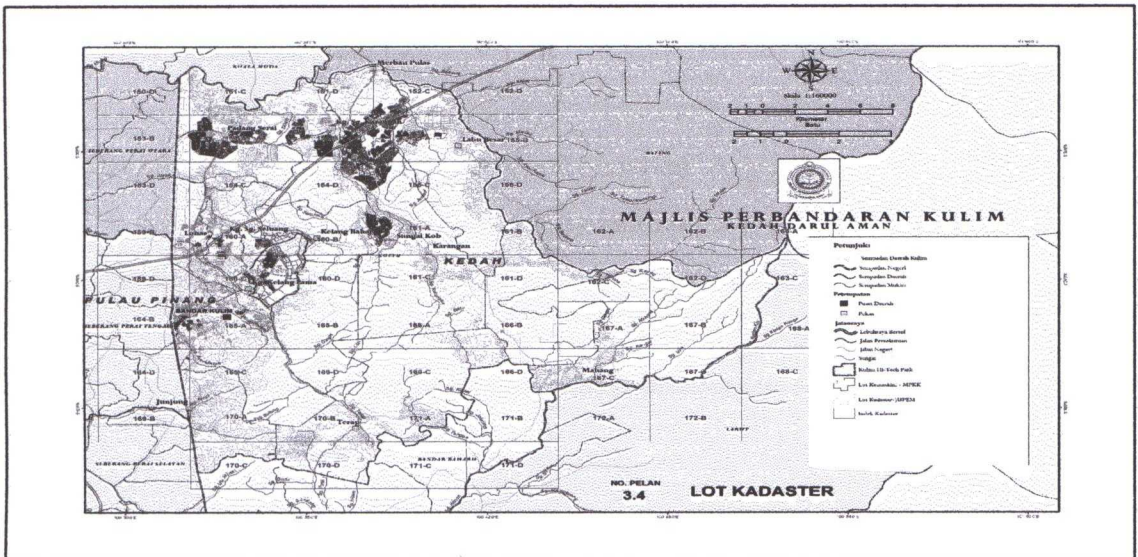
This cross-sectional study was to evaluate the smoking habits and its association with respiratory symptoms and lung function among Malay males grass cutter (90 = n) aged of 27 to 53 years old at Department of City services in Majlis Perbandaran Kulim Kedah. All subjects were on voluntary basis and fulfilled the inclusion criteria completed a questionnaire which was adapted from American Thoracic Society Division of Lung Diseases 1978 and the Chest Graph Spirometer Model HI-101 was used to carry out a lung function test. Chi – square analysis evaluated the significant differences of respiratory symptoms between non smokers and smokers and correlation analyses evaluated the association between lung functions measurement and duration of smoking as well as to the number of cigarettes has smoked per day among smokers. An independent group T-test evaluated the significant difference of lung function measurements between non smokers and smokers. This study indicated that cough, phlegm and breathlessness were significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between non smokers and smokers. FVC % predicted, FEV₁ % predicted, FEV₁ / FVC % predicted and FEF₂₅₋₇₅ % predicted are associated with duration of smoking and the numbers of cigarettes have smoked per day among smokers ($p < 0.05$). However, FEF₂₅₋₇₅ % predicted was related to the duration of smoking and FEV₁ % and FEV₁ / FVC % predicted were related to numbers of cigarettes have smoked per day after controlling for confounding factors. The decreased of FEF₂₅₋₇₅ % predicted, FEV₁ % predicted and FEV₁ / FVC % predicted indicate a presence of airway obstruction of smokers' lung. There was significant difference in all the lung functions measurement between non smokers and smokers groups due to their old age, long smoking duration and high smoking frequency. It is concluded that is advisable for smokers to quit smoking as smoking cessation will prevent further deterioration in lung functions.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Figure 1.1: The map of Majlis Perbandaran Kulim Kedah



The district of Kulim has been established since the middle of 18 century, where there were about one hundred people of Malay Pattani resided as pioneer residents. After the 19 of century the district of Kulim was become a mining of tin and the name of Kulim district was believed come from as there were many present of Kulim trees at that moment. The development of Kulim District has been seen since year 1930 after an Administration of Local Government was established through Sanitary Board Enactment 1907. Majlis Daerah Kulim was established since 1 august 1975 and Majlis Perbandaran Kulim (MPKK) has been started since 30 August 2001 to manage the District of Kulim.

(The department of administration and human resources, MPKK 2006)