

ABSTRACT

Manggala, Exgha Dwi Putra. 2016. The correlation between body mass index and soft tissue rheumatism belongs to the population in Malang with WHO-ILAR COPCORD questionnaire. Final Project, Medical Study University of Brawijaya.
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Soft tissue rheumatism is a clinical problem that related with tendon ligament, fascia, and bursae which have special characteristic; localized painful of pressure on one of extremity. The aim of this research is to know the increasing of body mass index has some correlation with the cross sectional approaches by direct interview using questionnaire which adapted from WHO-ILAR COPCORD on 2067 subject that is chosen from multistage random sampling method. The analysis is done to the 175 subject who have soft tissue rheumatism and 1892 subject as control. The result of this research shows that the subject with $IMT > 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ related in deeply by appearing of the soft tissue rheumatism cases with the risk 1,793 times higher ($95\%CI=1,111-2,894$) if compare with the subject of $IMY 18,5-22,9 \text{ kg/m}^2$. Besides, there is no meaningful relation between body mass index with soft tissue rheumatism to the disability ($R \text{ square}= 0,1\%$), pain intensity ($R \text{ square}= 0,3\%$) and the long of pain ($R \text{ square}=0,8\%$). The conclusion of this research is there is a meaningful relation between the high point of IMT with the soft tissue rheumatism cases with the highest point of risk on the level of $IMT > 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$

Keywords: soft tissue rheumatism, body mass index, Malang