

ABSTRAK
FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU
DI DESA CICALENGKA WETAN
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Tuberkulosis Paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cicalengka DTP masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan dengan penemuan 45 kasus pada bulan Januari-April 2024. Tuberkulosis paru merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* penularan melalui penyebaran bakteri diudara dari penderita yang menyerang pada paru-paru atau organ tubuh lainnya, faktor risiko tuberkulosis dapat bersumber dari lingkungan fisik (pencahayaannya, kelembaban, suhu, kepadatan hunian) yang tidak memenuhi standar rumah sehat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan pencegahan tuberkulosis paru di desa Cicalengka Wetan. Penelitian menggunakan jenis analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 1.947 orang, penentuan sampel menggunakan *proportional random sampling* didapatkan sebanyak 92 sampel. Data hasil analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji *Chi Square* pada variabel pengetahuan ($P\text{-value}=0,413$), sikap ($P\text{-value}=0,61$), peran tenaga kesehatan ($P\text{-value}=0,002$), pencahayaannya ($P\text{-value}=0,021$), kelembaban ($P\text{-value}=1,000$), suhu ($P\text{-value}=0,472$), dan kepadatan hunian ($P\text{-value}=0,040$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini terdapat hubungan antara peran tenaga kesehatan, pencahayaannya, dan kepadatan hunian terhadap pencegahan tuberkulosis paru. Adapun variabel yang tidak memiliki hubungan terhadap pencegahan tuberkulosis paru yaitu pengetahuan, sikap, kelembaban dan suhu. Hasil penelitian diharapkan puskesmas dapat terus melakukan penyuluhan, memberikan motivasi tentang faktor risiko tuberkulosis paru sehingga masyarakat tergerak untuk melakukan perbaikan lingkungan fisik untuk rumah sehat sebagai upaya pencegahan.

Kata Kunci : Faktor Risiko, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Peran Tenaga Kesehatan, Lingkungan Fisik

ABSTRACT
RISK FACTORS FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
IN CICALENGKA WETAN VILLAGE
YEAR 2024

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Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Cicalengka DTP Health Center work area is still a health problem with 45 cases found in January-April 2024. Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* transmitted through the spread of bacteria in the air from sufferers that attack the lungs or other organs of the body, risk factors for tuberculosis can come from the physical environment (lighting, humidity, temperature, density of housing) that does not meet healthy home standards. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis in Cicalengka Wetan village. The study used an observational analytical type with a cross-sectional design. The population was 1,947 people, the determination of the sample using proportional random sampling obtained 92 samples. The data analysis results were conducted using the Chi Square test on the variables of knowledge (P-value = 0.413), attitude (P-value = 0.61), the role of health workers (P-value = 0.002), lighting (P-value = 0.021), humidity (P-value = 1.000), temperature (P-value = 0.472), and housing density (P-value = 0.040). The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between the role of health workers, lighting, and housing density on the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis. The variables that do not have a relationship to the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis are knowledge, attitude, humidity and temperature. The results of the study are expected that the health center can continue to provide counseling, provide motivation about the risk factors for pulmonary tuberculosis so that the community is moved to improve the physical environment for healthy homes as a prevention effort.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Knowledge, Attitude, Role of Health Workers, Physical Environment