

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis anak di Indonesia menjadi ketiga terbanyak di Dunia sehingga ditargetkan 2024 menurunkan TB anak sebanyak 90%, namun 2020 baru menurun 32,4%. Dua tahun terakhir di Puskesmas Linggar TB anak terbanyak terjadi pada anak usia 3-6 tahun sebanyak 77 anak. TB anak disebabkan faktor keluarga yang memiliki kebiasaan merokok. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan kebiasaan merokok keluarga dengan kejadian TB anak usia 3–6 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Linggar. Jenis penelitian menggunakan *case control* dengan populasi berjumlah 80 keluarga yang memiliki anak berusia 3-6 tahun. Teknik *sampling* menggunakan *purposive sampling* maka sampel berjumlah 60 keluarga. Pengumpulan data dengan kuesioner Riskesdas 2018. Analisa data menggunakan analisa univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian sebagian besar kasus (76,7%) berstatus perokok sedangkan kontrol (60%) bukan perokok. Keluarga berstatus merokok(P-value 0,004), jenis rokok putih(P-value 0,002), jumlah rokok <12 batang(P-value 0,006), durasi merokok >19 menit(P-value 0,000) dan merokok dalam rumah(P-value 0,001) memiliki hubungan dengan TB anak. Dari kelimanya durasi merokok >19 menit paling berisiko pada TB anak (OR 19,286) disebabkan semakin lama durasi keluarga merokok maka semakin berpengaruh pada kejadian tuberkulosis anak usia 3-6 tahun mengingat kandungan rokok dapat menurunkan imunitas anak, Kesimpulan penelitian terdapat hubungan kebiasaan merokok keluarga dengan TB anak usia 3-6 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Linggar sehingga disarankan perlunya ditambahkan pada *leaflet* mengenai faktor risiko TB anak dan disarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya dapat menilai juga status gizi pada anak tuberkulosis.

Kata Kunci: Anak, kebiasaan merokok, keluarga, tuberkulosis

Daftar Pustaka : 4 buku (2019–2021)

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ABSTRACT

Child tuberculosis in Indonesia is the third most in the world so that it is targeted to reduce children's TB by 90% in 2024, but in 2020 it has only decreased by 32.4%. The last two years at the Puskesmas Linggar, the most children occurred in children aged 3-6 years as many as 77 children. Children's TB can be caused by family factors that have a habit of smoking. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between family smoking habits and the incidence of TB of children aged 3-6 years in Puskesmas Linggar. This type of study used analytical observational with case control with a population of 80 families who had children aged 3-6 years. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling so that the sample is 60 families. Data collection with the Riskesdas questionnaire 2018. Data analysis uses univariate and bivariate analysis. The results showed that most of the cases (76.7%) were smokers while the controls (60%) were not smokers. Families with smoking status (P-value 0.004), type of white cigarette (P-value 0.002), number of cigarettes <12 cigarettes (P-value 0.006), smoking duration >19 minutes (P-value 0.000) and smoking at home (P-value 0.001) have a relationship with child TB. Of the five, the duration of smoking >19 minutes is most at risk in the incidence of child TB (OR 19.286) this is because the longer the duration of family smoking, the more influential it is on the incidence of tuberculosis in children aged 3-6 years considering that cigarette content can reduce children's immunity, so it is recommended that it is necessary to add to the leaflet regarding risk factors for children's TB and it is recommended for subsequent researchers to be able to also assess the nutritional status in tuberculosis children

Keywords: Children, Family Smoking, Habits, Tuberculosis

Bibliography : 4 books (2019 – 2021)
48 journals (2015 – 2021)