

ABSTRAK

TB Paru masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Babakansari dengan jumlah kasus sebanyak 61. Penyebab TB Paru adalah bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* yang menular melalui *droplet*. Faktor risiko penularan antara lain perilaku merokok, riwayat kontak serumah dan faktor lingkungan fisik rumah (suhu, kelembaban, pencahayaan). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor risiko kejadian TB Paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Babakansari. Metode penelitian adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi sebesar 368 orang dan sampel sebesar 49 orang. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Teknik analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan responden memiliki umur beresiko (77,6%), pendidikan rendah (51%), tidak merokok (89,8%), tidak memiliki riwayat kontak serumah (89,8%), suhu rumah memenuhi syarat (77,6%), kelembaban (83,7%) dan pencahayaan tidak memenuhi syarat (67,3%). Hasil uji hipotesis menunjukkan ada hubungan antara suhu ($P\text{-value} = 0,048$, OR = 6,188), kelembaban ($P\text{-value} = 0,023$, OR = 9,882) dan pencahayaan ($P\text{-value} = 0,026$, OR = 5,250). Variabel yang tidak berhubungan adalah umur, pendidikan, merokok dan riwayat kontak. Diharapkan Puskesmas memberikan penyuluhan terkait TB Paru agar masyarakat terdorong untuk memperbaiki kondisi lingkungan rumah.

Kata kunci : TB Paru, suhu, kelembaban, pencahayaan

Daftar Pustaka : 8 buku, 14 dokumen Pemerintah dan 14 jurnal (2010-2021)

ABSTRACT

*Pulmonary TB is still a health problem in the working area of Babakansari Health Center with the number of cases as many as 61. The cause of pulmonary TB is the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that is transmitted through droplets. Risk factors for transmission include smoking behavior, home contact history and physical environmental factors of the house (temperature, humidity, lighting). The purpose of this study is to find out the risk factors for lung TB incidence in the working area of Babakansari Health Center. A research method is quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The population was 368 people and the sample was 49 people. Sampling using simple random sampling techniques. Data analysis techniques using the Chi Square test. The results showed respondents had a risky age (77.6%), low education (51%), no smoking (89.8%), no history of home contact (89.8%), qualified home temperature (77.6%), humidity (83.7%) and ineligible lighting (67.3%). The results of the hypothesis test showed there was a relationship between temperature (P-value = 0.048, OR = 6.188), humidity (P-value = 0.023, OR = 9.882) and lighting (P-value = 0.026, OR = 5,250). Unrelated variables are age, education, smoking and contact history. It is expected that puskesmas provide counseling related to pulmonary TB so that the community is encouraged to improve the condition of the home environment.*

Keywords: Pulmonary TB, temperature, humidity, lighting

Bibliography: 8 books, 14 Government documents and 14 journals (2010-2021)