

ABSTRAK

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**KONDISI FISIK SANITASI RUMAH PADA PENDERITA TB PARU DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS MULYOREJO KOTA SURABAYA
TAHUN 2025**

xv+ 45 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 7 Lampiran

Dalam triennium terakhir, insidensi tuberkulosis pulmoner di wilayah pelayanan Puskesmas Mulyorejo, Kota Surabaya menunjukkan tren eskalatif. Spesifikasi spasial hunian pasien menunjukkan anomali sebagai berikut: intensitas luminansi < 60 lux, temperatur ambient >30°C, kelembaban relatif >60% Rh, serta proporsi ventilasi <10% dari luas permukaan lantai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi karakteristik fisik dan sanitasi domisili pasien TB Paru di kawasan kerja Puskesmas Mulyorejo pada tahun 2025.

Metodologi penelitian yang diaplikasikan merupakan pendekatan observasional dengan corak deskriptif dan rancangan studi kasus. Akuisisi data dilakukan melalui teknik pengukuran empiris dan observasi langsung terhadap atribut fisik sanitasi hunian. Populasi target terdiri atas 28 unit hunian penderita TB Paru, yang sekaligus diambil sebagai totalitas sampel (total sampling). Variabel investigatif mencakup dimensi ventilatif, suhu, kelembaban, iluminasi, serta densitas penghuni. Data yang diperoleh diproses melalui pendekatan deskriptif guna mendelineasi realitas sanitasi spasial pada hunian pasien TB Paru di wilayah tersebut.

Temuan empiris mengindikasikan bahwa mayoritas kondisi sanitasi fisik hunian tergolong inadkuat (96,4%). Adapun parameter-parameter spasial yang dominan tidak memenuhi kriteria teknis meliputi: luasan ventilatif tidak layak teknis (75%), iluminasi substandar (78,5%), suhu ambien yang melampaui ambang (64,2%), kelembaban hiperstandar (53,5%), serta densitas hunian yang melampaui kapasitas ideal (57,1%).

Sebagian besar kondisi fisik sanitasi rumah penderita TB Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Mulyorejo adalah tidak memenuhi syarat. Disarankan kepada masyarakat selalu membiasakan membuka ventilasi atau jendela setiap pagi hari. Penghuni rumah dengan kepadatan hunian perlu mengatur ulang penggunaan ruang tidur serta penderita TB Paru menjaga jarak dengan anggota keluarga lain.

Kata kunci : TB Paru, kondisi fisik sanitasi rumah

Daftar bacaan : 30 Jurnal

ABSTRACT

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PHYSICAL CONDITION OF HOME SANITATION IN PULMONARY TB PATIENTS IN THE MULYOREJO HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA SURABAYA CITY IN 2025

xv + 45 Pages + 10 Tables + 7 Appendices

Over the preceding triennium, the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) cases documented at the Mulyorejo Community Health Establishment, Surabaya Municipality, exhibited a discernible upward trajectory. The domiciliary environmental parameters were as follows: illuminance levels registered below 60 lux, ambient thermal readings surpassed 30°C, relative humidity exceeded 60%, and aeration surface area constituted less than 10% of total flooring dimensions. This inquiry was orchestrated to elucidate the domiciliary sanitary microenvironment of individuals diagnosed with pulmonary TB within the jurisdictional purview of Mulyorejo Health Center in the year 2025.

This research adopted an empirical observational schema characterized by a descriptive case study framework. Data were procured via quantitative environmental assessments and qualitative spatial observations of residential sanitation conditions. The entire cohort encompassed 28 dwellings inhabited by individuals diagnosed with pulmonary TB, with the entirety of this cohort enrolled as the study sample (census sampling). Investigated parameters comprised ventilation metrics, thermal gradients, hygrometric data, photometric adequacy, and residential density indices. The resulting dataset was subjected to descriptive statistical articulation to delineate prevailing physical sanitation phenomena.

Field-derived data illuminated a predominant trend of suboptimal domiciliary sanitation environments, with 96.4% of sampled residences classified as deficient. A plurality of the domiciles exhibited parameters falling beneath regulatory thresholds: substandard ventilation apertures (75%), inadequate photic exposure (78.5%), supraoptimal thermal conditions (64.2%), excessive ambient moisture (53.5%), and occupant overconcentration (57.1%).

Most of the physical sanitation conditions of the houses of pulmonary TB patients in the working area of Mulyorejo Public Health Center did not meet the requirements. It was recommended that the community make it a habit to open ventilation or windows every morning. Residents living in crowded houses were advised to rearrange the use of bedrooms, and pulmonary TB patients were encouraged to maintain distance from other family members.

Keywords : Pulmonary TB, physical sanitation of homes

References : 30 Journal