

ABSTRAK

PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT TENTANG TUBERKULOSIS DI PUSKESMAS TANAH KALIKEDINDING SURABAYA

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Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular yang masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan di Indonesia, tak terkecuali di Puskesmas Tanah Kalikedinding Surabaya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai tuberkulosis dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini mengenakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel meliputi 171 responden dipilih mengenakan teknik *consecutive Sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan lewat kuesioner, kemudian dianalisis secara univariat guna mengetahui distribusi frekuensi serta persentase tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat berdasarkan pendidikan, pekerjaan, serta sumber informasi.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan jika hampir setengah masyarakat mempunyai pengetahuan cukup tentang tuberkulosis, dominan sebagian kecil masyarakat berpendidikan SMA memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup, dominan sebagian kecil masyarakat yang bekerja sebagai IRT berpengetahuan cukup dan dominan sebagian kecil masyarakat yang memperoleh informasi dari tenaga kesehatan memiliki pengetahuan cukup. Diperlukan peningkatan strategi edukasi yang sesuai latar belakang pendidikan dan pekerjaan masyarakat dan menekankan peran aktif tenaga kesehatan sebagai sumber informasi utama.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan Masyarakat, Tuberkulosis, Puskesmas Tanah Kali Kedinding

ABSTRACT

PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS AT THE TANAH KALIKEDINDING COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN SURABAYA

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Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that remains a health problem in Indonesia, including at the Tanah Kalikedinding Community Health Center in Surabaya. The purpose of this study was to identify the level of public knowledge about tuberculosis and the factors influencing it.

This study used a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample included 171 respondents selected using consecutive sampling techniques. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire, then analyzed univariately to determine the frequency distribution and percentage of the level of public knowledge based on education, occupation, and information sources.

The results showed that almost half of the community had sufficient knowledge about tuberculosis. A small portion of people with a high school education had sufficient knowledge, a small portion of people working as housewives had sufficient knowledge, and a small portion of people who obtained information from health workers had sufficient knowledge. Improved educational strategies are needed that are appropriate to the educational background and occupation of the community and emphasize the active role of health workers as the primary source of information.

Keywords: *Community Knowledge, Tuberculosis, Tanah Kali Kedinding Health Center*