

ABSTRAK

Shiffah Ilmiah

ANALISIS UPAYA PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN PENYAKIT TB PARU
DITINJAU DARI FAKTOR PERILAKU DAN LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH
PASIEN

(Studi Kasus di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kenjeran Kota Surabaya Tahun 2025)

xvi + 85 Halaman + 28 Tabel + 10 Lampiran

TB Paru menjadi masalah serius di Indonesia, termasuk di Surabaya. Data Puskesmas Kenjeran tahun 2024 mencatat 20 kasus penularan TB Paru dalam keluarga serumah. Dari 10 responden yang disurvei, 7 tidak memisahkan alat makan dan tempat tidur, 8 membuang ludah sembarangan, dan 5 tidak memakai masker saat keluar rumah. Dari segi lingkungan, 5 kondisi rumah tidak sehat, 2 kamar dihuni lebih dari 2 orang, 3 memiliki ventilasi kurang dari 10% luas lantai, dan 3 pencahayaan kurang dari 60 lux sehingga memengaruhi fluktuasi kasus TB Paru. Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis upaya pencegahan penularan TB Paru dari faktor perilaku dan lingkungan fisik di wilayah Puskesmas Kenjeran.

Penelitian ini menggunakan observasional analitik dengan pendekatan case control. Populasi penelitian ini adalah pasien TB Paru yang teridentifikasi penularan dalam anggota keluarga serumah. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling dengan total sampel sebanyak 40 pasien TB Paru. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan wawancara, persebaran kuesioner dan pengukuran pada responden. Analisis data menggunakan data deskriptif dan odd-ratio (OR).

Penelitian ini mendapatkan hasil kategori baik pada perceived susceptibility 55%, perceived seriousness 52,5%, perceived benefits 52.5%, perceived barrier 52,5%, serta lingkungan fisik rumah tidak memenuhi syarat 60%. Faktor yang berisiko terhadap upaya pencegahan penularan TB Paru adalah perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits, perceived barrier, lingkungan fisik.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah faktor risiko tinggi terhadap upaya pencegahan penularan TB Paru adalah perceived susceptibility dan lingkungan fisik rumah. Disarankan puskesmas meningkatkan program sosialisasi dan edukasi agar mendorong penerapan upaya pencegahan penularan yang efektif..

Kata kunci : TB Paru, Perilaku, Lingkungan Fisik

Daftar bacaan : 10 buku (2018-2024)

ABSTRACT

Shiffah Ilmiyah

ANALYSIS OF EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE TRANSMISSION OF PULMONARY TB DISEASE REVIEWED FROM BEHAVIORAL FACTORS AND THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE PATIENT'S HOUSE

(Case Study in the Kenjeran Health Center Work Area, Surabaya City in 2025)

xvi + 85 Pages + 28 Tables + 10 Appendices

Pulmonary TB is a serious problem in Indonesia, including in Surabaya. Data from the Kenjeran Health Center in 2024 recorded 20 cases of pulmonary TB transmission in families living together. Of the 10 respondents surveyed, 7 did not separate eating utensils and beds, 8 spit carelessly, and 5 did not wear masks when leaving the house. In terms of the environment, 5 houses were unhealthy, 2 rooms were occupied by more than 2 people, 3 had ventilation of less than 10% of the floor area, and 3 had lighting of less than 60 lux, thus affecting the fluctuation of pulmonary TB cases. The purpose of this study was to analyze efforts to prevent the transmission of pulmonary TB from behavioral factors and the physical environment in the Kenjeran Health Center area.

This study used observational analytic with a case-control approach. The population of this study were pulmonary TB patients who were identified as having transmission in family members living together. The sampling technique used total sampling with a total sample of 40 pulmonary TB patients. Data collection was carried out using interviews, questionnaire distribution and measurements on respondents. Data analysis used descriptive data and odd-ratio (OR).

This study obtained good category results in perceived susceptibility 55%, perceived seriousness 52.5%, perceived benefits 52.5%, perceived barrier 52.5%, and the physical environment of the house did not meet the requirements 60%. Risk factors for efforts to prevent transmission of Pulmonary TB are perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits, perceived barrier, physical environment.

The conclusion of this study is that high-risk factors for efforts to prevent transmission of Pulmonary TB are perceived susceptibility and the physical environment of the house. It is recommended that health centers improve socialization and education programs to encourage the implementation of effective transmission prevention efforts.

Keywords : Pulmonary TB, Behavior, Physical Environment.

References : 10 books (2018-2024)