

ABSTRAK

Ardiansa

ANALISIS FAKTOR PERILAKU KEJADIAN PENYAKIT TUBERKULOSIS
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BENOWO (Studi Kasus Di Wilayah Kerja
Puskesmas Benowo Kota Surabaya 2024)

xiv + 88 Halaman + 7 Tabel + 5 Lampiran

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit infeksi menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* dan menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Faktor perilaku, kebiasaan hidup, kepatuhan pengobatan, dan pola interaksi sosial memiliki kontribusi signifikan terhadap peningkatan risiko penularan dan kejadian Tuberkulosis.

Penelitian ini menggunakan studi kasus case control dengan desain analitik. Sampel terdiri dari 39 kasus dan 39 kontrol usia 15–60 tahun di wilayah Puskesmas Benowo, ditentukan dengan rumus slovin dan teknik random sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis secara bivariat dan multivariat.

Hasil penelitian variabel persepsi kerentanan yang kurang baik beresiko yaitu 1.86 kali lebih besar dari pada persepsi kerentanan baik, persepsi keseriusan yaitu 2.84, persepsi manfaat yaitu 1.39, persepsi hambatan yaitu 1.45, persepsi isyarat bertindak yaitu 1.46, persepsi efikasi diri yaitu 2.44.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya pengaruh signifikan antara sikap dan perilaku terhadap penyakit Tuberkulosis di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Benowo. Masyarakat disarankan menjaga kebersihan dan meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang Tuberkulosis. Puskesmas diharapkan aktif melakukan penyuluhan serta membentuk penanggung jawab di setiap kelurahan untuk mengoordinasi pencegahan, pengawasan, dan pengobatan.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Perilaku Penyakit Tuberkulosis

Daftar Bacaan : Jurnal, Teori HEALTH BELIEF MODEL , Dan Permenkes

ABSTRACT

Ardiansa

ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIORAL FACTORS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE INCIDENCE IN THE WORK AREA OF BENOWO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER (Case Study in the Work Area of Benowo Health Center, Surabaya City 2024)

xiv + 88 Pages + 7 Tables + 5 Appendices

Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium Tuberculosis and is a public health problem in Indonesia. Behavioral factors, lifestyle habits, medication adherence, and social interaction patterns have significant contributions to the increased risk of transmission and incidence of pulmonary Tuberculosis.

This study uses case study control with an analytical design. The sample consisted of 39 cases and 39 controls aged 15–60 years in the Benowo Health Center area, determined by the slovin formula and purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through interviews using structured questionnaires and analyzed in bivariate and multivariate manners.

The results of the study showed that the variables of poor perceived vulnerability were 1.86 times greater than the perception of good vulnerability, the perception of seriousness was 2.84, the perception of benefits was 1.39, the perception of resistance was 1.45, the perception of action cues was 1.46, and the perception of self-efficacy was 2.44.

The conclusion of this study shows that there is a significant influence between attitudes and behaviors towards pulmonary tuberculosis in the working area of the Benowo Health Center. The public is advised to maintain cleanliness and increase knowledge about tuberculosis. The health center is expected to actively conduct counseling and form a person in charge in each village to coordinate prevention, supervision, and treatment.

Keywords :Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Tb Disease Behavior,

Reading List :Journal Reading List, Health Belief Model Theory, And Permenkes