

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU (Studi Pada Anak Usia 5-14 Tahun Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tlogosari Kulon)

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kejadian tuberkulosis paru pada anak cenderung meningkat. Organ tubuh manusia yang paling dominan terserang kuman tuberkulosis ialah daerah paru, namun dapat juga menyerang organ lainnya. Sumber penularan TB terdapat pada penderita TB BTA (Bakteri Tahan Asam) positif pada dewasa, sehingga peneliti meneliti faktor risiko, karakteristik, dan perilaku pencegahan dengan kejadian TB paru anak. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan kontak TB langsung, tanda scar, paparan rokok, status ekonomi dan perilaku pencegahan dengan kejadian TB paru pada anak usia 5-14 tahun di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tlogosari Kulon. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian Observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *Case Control*. Sampel penelitian adalah 19 anak penderita TB Paru dan 19 anak bukan penderita TB Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tlogosari Kulon. Variabel independent adalah kontak TB langsung, tanda scar, paparan rokok, status ekonomi, dan perilaku pencegahan untuk variabel dependent adalah kejadian TB paru anak. Uji statistik menggunakan uji Chi Square **Hasil:** sebanyak 39% responden terdapat kontak langsung dengan nilai $p=0,008$ dan $OR=9,143$, sebanyak 15,8% responden terdapat tanda Scar dengan nilai $p=0,660$ dan $OR=0,441$, sebanyak 89,5% responden terpapar rokok dengan nilai $p=1,000$ dan $OR=1,000$, 84,2% pendapatan orang tua responden kurang dari UMR dengan nilai $p=1,000$ dan $OR=1,000$ dan sebanyak 52,6% responden memiliki perilaku kurang baik dengan nilai $p=0,023$ dan $OR=6,067$. **Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara kontak TB langsung dan perilaku pencegahan dengan kejadian TB paru anak serta merupakan faktor risiko.

Kata kunci : Kontak TB langsung, Tanda Scar, Paparan Rokok, Status Ekonomi, Perilaku Pencegahan
ABSTRACT

Background: Pulmonary tuberculosis in children tends to increase. Human organ which is very dominant to be attacked by TB germs is the zone of a lung, but it might attack other organs. The source of tuberculosis transmission lies in positive acid resistance in mycobacteria tuberculosis on adults; therefore the researcher examines the risk factors, characteristics, and preventive behavior with pulmonary tuberculosis in children. **Objective:** This research is to find the direct tuberculosis contact, scar marks, cigarette exposure, economic status, and preventive behavior with pulmonary tuberculosis incidence in children aged 5-14 years old in working area of Primary Health Care of Tlogo Sari Kulon. **Method:** The type of research was analytic observational with case control approach. The sample of research was 19 children who infected pulmonary tuberculosis and 19 children who are not infected pulmonary tuberculosis in working area Primary Health Care of Tlogo Sari Kulon. The independent variables were direct tuberculosis contact, scar marks, cigarette exposure, economic status, and preventive behavior while the dependent variable was pulmonary tuberculosis in children. The statistical test used Chi Square test. Result: 39% respondents had direct contact with the p -value 0.660 and $OR=9.143$. 15.8% had scar marks with p -value 0.006 and $OR=0.441$. 89.5% respondents were exposed to cigarette with p -value 1000. 84.2% income of respondents' parent is less than minimum standard salary with p -value 1000 and $OR=1.000$ and 52.6% had unfavorable treatment with value $p=0.023$ and $OR=6.067$. **Conclusion:** There was significant correlation between direct tuberculosis contact and preventive behavior with pulmonary tuberculosis in children and the risk factors.

Keywords: Tuberculosis Direct Contact, Scar Marks, Cigarette Exposure, Economic Status, Preventive behavior