ABSTRACT

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AS RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN PUSKESMAS PANJANG

By:

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Background: Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious disease that directly attack the lungs. There are several risk factors that increase tuberculosis infection. Social determinants are important factor in incidence of TB, due directly or through risk factors can affect a person's health. Components of social determinants are education, income, occupation, social class, gender, and ethnicity. The purpose of this study is to determine the risk of social determinants on the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Puskesmas Panjang.

Methods: This study used case-control methods. The population of cases were taken from patients with TB BTA (+) in April-August totaling 40 cases. Case's sample is take by using total sampling methods numbered 40. In the control's sample used 1 : 1 methods, it means total amount of control's sample have the same amount with case's sample as much as 40 respondents drawn using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was performed with Chi Square test.

Results: The results showed the risk factors Tuberculosis incidence are low education (OR=3.333; 95%CI:1.27-8.68), low income (OR=4.583; 95%CI:1.68-12.4), have no class (OR=3.208; 95%CI:1.26-8.16). While have no occupation is not a risk factor for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Conclusion: The social determinants which consists of lower education, lower income, and lower social class increases the risk of the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Social Determinants, Risk Factors of Pulmonary TB