

ABSTRACT

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AND PATIENT HOUSING CONDITIONS AS A RISK FACTOR OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT TUBERCULOSIS IN PUSKESMAS PANJANG AND SUKARAJA WORK AREA YEAR 2017

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Background: Tuberculosis (TB) of the lung is transmitted through droplets. The likelihood of TB infection is greater in the group closer to patients, especially among households. Risk factors that affect TB are social determinants in the form of education, employment, income and social class; and housing conditions in the form of house density, ventilation area and exposure to cigarette smoke. The purpose of this research is to determine the risk of social determinant and house condition as risk factor of TB transmission within household contact.

Method : This research use Case Control method. The case population was taken from patients with TB acid-fast bacilli (+) in July-December 2017. Samples of cases and control samples taken in respondents as many as 30 people per group. Sampling technique used purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was done by Chi Square test.

Result: The result of this research is the risk factor of incidence Pulmonary Tuberculosis is high housing density (OR = 3,500; 95% CI: 1.201-10.196), poor air ventilation (OR = 4,333; 95% CI: 1,203-15,6), second-hand smoke exposure inside the house (OR = 6,417; 95% CI : 2,1-19,755). Education, employment, income, and social class are not a risk factor for pulmonary TB cases within household contact.

Conclusions: Home conditions of high density, sub-standard ventilation, and exposure to second-hand smoke increase the risk of pulmonary TB household contact infections.

Keywords: Pulmonary TB, Social Determinant, Home Condition, Household Contact TB

ABSTRAK

DETERMINAN SOSIAL DAN KONDISI RUMAH PASIEN TUBERKULOSIS SEBAGAI FAKTOR RISIKO PENULARAN TUBERKULOSIS RIWAYAT KONTAK SERUMAH DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PANJANG DAN SUKARAJA TAHUN 2017

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Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) paru ditularkan melalui droplet. Kemungkinan terinfeksi TB lebih besar pada kelompok dekat dengan penderita terutama serumah. Faktor risiko yang berpengaruh terhadap TB yaitu determinan sosial berupa tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, penghasilan dan kelas sosial; dan kondisi rumah berupa kepadatan rumah, luas ventilasi dan paparan asap rokok. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh determinan sosial dan kondisi rumah sebagai faktor risiko penularan TB paru dengan riwayat kontak serumah.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Case Control. Populasi kasus diambil dari penderita TB BTA (+) pada bulan Juli-Desember. Sampel kasus dan sampel kontrol diambil responden sebanyak 30 orang teknik pengambilan sampel digunakan teknik purposive sampling. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji Chi Square

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil didapatkan faktor risiko kejadian tuberkulosis paru yaitu kepadatan rumah yang tinggi (OR = 3,500; 95% CI: 1.201-10.196), luas ventilasi dibawah standar (OR = 4,333; 95% CI: 1,203-15,6), paparan asap rokok dalam rumah (OR = 6,417; 95% CI: 2,1-19,755). Pendidikan, pekerjaan, penghasilan, dan kelas sosial bukan merupakan faktor risiko kejadian TB paru kontak riwayat serumah.

Kesimpulan: Faktor kondisi rumah berupa kepadatan rumah yang tinggi, luas ventilasi di bawah standar, dan paparan asap rokok dalam rumah meningkatkan risiko kejadian TB paru riwayat kontak serumah.

Kata Kunci: TB Paru, Determinan Sosial, Kondisi Rumah, TB riwayat kontak serumah