

ABSTRACT

CORELATION BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS ON THE INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN PANJANG DISTRICT BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

by
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Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. According to health office of Lampung Province data, there was TB cases increasing from 4.943 cases to 5139 cases in 2009 and 2010.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of the individual characteristics (age and gender) and housing conditions (housing density and housing ventilation) to TB incidence in Panjang District Bandar Lampung city.

The study design of this research is case-control. Samples of this reaserch consisted of 58 respondents who met the inclusion criteria. This research conducted in Panjang disctrict, Bandar Lampung city.

The results showed that most respondents were productive age (93.1%), male (82.75%), had a housing density $<10\text{m}^2/\text{person}$ (55.17%), had a housing ventilation $<10\%$ of the floor area of (72.41%). Analysis using Chi Square test showed that there were relationship between age and TB incidence ($p=0.012$; $OR=8.52$), between gender and TB incidence ($p=0.047$; $OR=3,9$), between housing density and TB incidence ($p=0.032$; $OR=3.868$), There is no relationship between housing ventilation with TB incidence in Panjang district, which caused by the similar housing size ($p=0.759$). Based on the research it is needed special concern on factors that may affect TB incidence.

Keywords : age, gender, residential density houses, tuberculosis, ventilation