

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KESEMBUHAN PASIEN TB PARU DI WILAYAH KECAMATAN JATI AGUNG KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN TAHUN 2022

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Angka prevalensi tuberkulosis di Indonesia cukup tinggi. Indonesia merupakan negara ke-2 tertinggi penderita tuberkulosis. Angka keberhasilan pengobatan tuberkulosis paru (*success rate*) di Provinsi Lampung sebesar sudah cukup baik. Hasil survei di wilayah Kabupaten Lampung Selatan ditemukan kasus TB paru pada tahun 2019 masih cukup tinggi. Angka kesembuhan *Tuberculosis* paru terkonfirmasi bakteriologi di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan belum mencapai target. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kesembuhan pasien TB paru di wilayah Kecamatan Jati Agung Kabupaten Lampung Selatan dengan alasan angka kesembuhan TB paru belum mencapai target.

Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dan desain *analitik* dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi seluruh penderita TB paru yang telah selesai menjalani pengobatan TB paru kategori I periode Januari-Februari Tahun 2022 sebanyak 45 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Teknik total Sampling*, Pengambilan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner dan analisis data multivariat menggunakan uji statistik *logistic regression*.

Karakteristik usia pasien TB paru sebagian besar berusia > 45 tahun sebanyak 43 responden (47,78%), jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 52 responden (57,77%), lingkungan dengan kategori kurang baik sebanyak 41 responden (45,6%). Responden merokok sebanyak 44 responden (48,9%). Pengawas minum obat kategori kurang baik sebanyak 48 responden (53,3%). perilaku pencegahan kategori kurang baik sebanyak 40 responden (44,4%). Ada pengaruh lingkungan terhadap kesembuhan pasien TB paru. Diperoleh (*p-value* 0,001 <  $\alpha$  0,05). OR:4,984. Ada pengaruh merokok terhadap kesembuhan pasien TB paru. Diperoleh (*p-value* 0,000 <  $\alpha$  0,05). OR: 10,818. Ada pengaruh pengawas minum obat terhadap kesembuhan pasien TB paru. Diperoleh (*p-value* 0,000 <  $\alpha$  0,05). OR: 5,500. Ada pengaruh perilaku pencegahan terhadap kesembuhan pasien TB paru. Diperoleh (*p-value* 0,000 <  $\alpha$  0,05). OR: 8,857. Faktor yang paling dominan terhadap kesembuhan pasien TB paru yaitu merokok. Diperoleh (*p-value* 0,000 <  $\alpha$  0,05). OR:10,714. Disarankan petugas kesehatan meningkatkan program survei TB paru kelapangan dalam pelacakan kasus, serta lebih giat mengontrol pasien TB paru agar tidak terjadi penularan penyakit. Memberikan media informasi seperti leaflet, poster dll, agar semua lapisan masyarakat dapat tersentuh dengan informasi tentang TB Paru.

Kata Kunci : Merokok, Perilaku Pencegahan, Pengawas Minum Obat (PMO), Lingkungan -Kesembuhan Pasien TB Paru

## **ABSTRACT**

### **ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE FACTORS CURE OF PULMONARY TB PATIENTS IN JATI AGUNG DISTRICT SOUTH LAMPUNG IN 2022**

**By**

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*The prevalence rate of tuberculosis in Indonesia is quite high. Indonesia is the 2nd country with the highest tuberculosis sufferers. The success rate of pulmonary tuberculosis treatment (success rate) in Lampung Province is quite good. The results of a survey in the South Lampung Regency area found cases of pulmonary TB in 2019 were still quite high. The cure rate for pulmonary tuberculosis confirmed by bacteriology in South Lampung Regency has not yet reached the target. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the recovery of pulmonary TB patients in the Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency on the grounds that the cure rate for pulmonary TB has not reached the target.*

*This type of quantitative research uses an analytic design with a case control approach. The population of all pulmonary TB patients who have completed treatment for category I pulmonary TB for the January-February 2022 period is 45 people. The sampling technique used total sampling technique, data collection used questionnaires and data analysis used logistic regression statistical tests.*

*The age characteristics of pulmonary TB patients were mostly aged > 45 years by 43 respondents (47.78%) and male sex by 52 respondents (57.77%), environmental conditions with unfavorable category by 41 respondents (45.6%). Respondents in the smoking category were 44 respondents (48.9%). Supervisors taking medication in the unfavorable category were 48 respondents (53.3%). prevention behavior with unfavorable category as many as 40 respondents (44.4%). There is an influence of the environment on the recovery of pulmonary TB patients. (p-value  $0.001 < \alpha 0.05$ ). OR: 4,984. There is an effect of smoking on the recovery of pulmonary TB patients. (p-value  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ ). OR: 10.818. There is an influence of supervisors taking medication on the recovery of pulmonary TB patients. (p-value  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ ). OR: 5,500. There is an effect of preventive behavior on the recovery of pulmonary TB patients. (p-value  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ ). OR: 8,857. The most dominant factor in the recovery of pulmonary TB patients is smoking. (p-value  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ ). OR: 10,714. It is recommended that health workers increase the pulmonary TB survey program to make it easier to track cases, and to be more active in controlling pulmonary TB patients so that disease transmission does not occur. Providing information media such as leaflets, posters etc., so that all levels of society can be touched with information about pulmonary TB.*

**Keywords:** *Suggesting, Preventive Behavior, Drug Taking Supervisor (PMO), Environment - Treatment Of Pulmonary TB Patient*