RELATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HOUSE CONDITION WITH TRANSMISSION OF LUNGS TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE AT A FAMILY IN PUSKESMAS RAJABASA INDAH RAJA BASA DISTRIC

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Infectious diseases were still becoming the problem of the health in the community. One of the infectious diseases that was dangerous is Lungs Tuberculosis disease. In 2006, World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that prevalens of lungs tuberculosis was 14.4 million cases in the word. In indonesia, it is estimated there are 528.000 cases every year with the mortality rate of 91.000 people.

The purpose of the research is to find out the relation between the condition of house environment include density residential houses, ventilation, lighting and floor conditions with the transmission of lungs tuberculosis to the family at Puskesmas Raja Basa Indah. This research is observational research by using cross sectional study, the result will be analyzed descriptively analytic. The sample in this study are households with people with tuberculosis in Puskesmas Raja Basa Indah. The samples were 31 households in Rajabasa Distric.

Results of analysis using Chi-square with 95% confidence level there are 3 variables that showed significant correlation of density (p = 0.016, RR = 2.226), ventilation (p = 0.011, RR = 2.262), and lighting (p = 0.002 ; RR = 3.047) with
the transmission of tuberculosis to the family. Variables that do not have a meaningful relationship is the condition of the floor ($p = 0.452$, RR = 0.433) with pulmonary TB transmission to the families that were analyzed with Fisher exact test because it is not qualified to do chi square test.

Keywords: Lungs Tuberculosis, Environmental Houses Condition, family