



## ABSTRAK

Martha Ayu Herlyna

“PENGARUH KONDISI FISIK RUMAH TERHADAP KEJADIAN KASUS TUBERKULOSIS (TB) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KLENANG KIDUL KABUPATEN PROBOLINGGO”

XIII + 49 Halaman + 1 Gambar + 15 Tabel + 5 Lampiran

Tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Berdasarkan hasil survey pendahuluan, kondisi rumah di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Klenang Kidul Kabupaten Probolinggo masih tidak tergolong tidak sehat seperti pencahayaan yang kurang, lantai yang tidak permanen dan kepadatan hunian yang padat. Hal tersebut dapat mengakibatkan terjadinya penyakit berbasis lingkungan yaitu TB paru. Menurut data Puskesmas Klenang Kidul kasus Penyakit TB, tahun 2019- 2021 kasus TB masih mengalami fluktuatif. Pada data tahun 2019 dilaporkan kasus TB sebanyak 30 kasus. Tahun 2020 sebanyak 25 kasus, dan terakhir tahun 2021 sebanyak 28 kasus. Lingkungan dan kondisi rumah yang tidak memenuhi syarat kesehatan merupakan faktor risiko penularan penyakit TB. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis pengaruh kondisi fisik rumah yang meliputi pencahayaan, ventilasi, kelembaban, suhu, kepadatan hunian, dinding, lantai terhadap kejadian kasus tuberkulosis (tb) di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Klenang Kidul Kabupaten Probolinggo.

Jenis penelitian ini analitik dengan pendekatan *case control*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pengukuran kondisi fisik rumah, wawancara, dan observasi. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Klenang Kidul dan sampel sebanyak 18 rumah. Data yang diperoleh selanjutnya diolah dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh analisis menggunakan *Chi-Square* menunjukkan ada pengaruh kondisi fisik rumah Hasil penelitian diperoleh analisis menggunakan *Chi-Square* menunjukkan ada pengaruh kondisi fisik rumah ( $P=$ ), pencahayaan ( $P=0.002$ ), kepadatan hunian ( $P=0.06$ ), lantai ( $0.007$ ) dengan kejadian TB Paru. Sedangkan tidak ada pengaruh ventilasi ( $P=0,16$ ), kelembaban ( $P=0.70$ ), suhu ( $P=1,00$ ), dinding ( $P=1,57$ ), dan lantai ( $P0,007$ ) dengan kejadian TB Paru.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa ada pengaruh kondisi fisik terhadap kejadian TB Paru meliputi variabel pencahayaan, kepadatan hunian dan lantai. Saran yang diberikan masyarakat mampu memperbaiki kondisi rumah sesuai dengan kriteria rumah sehat seperti menambah genteng kaca.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis, Kondisi Fisik Rumah, Perilaku

Daftar : 10 Jurnal, 3 Buku (1999-2021)

## ABSTRACT

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"INFLUENCE OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HOUSE RELATED TO CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS (TB) IN THE WORK AREA OF THE PUSKESMAS KLENANG KIDUL, PROBOLINGGO REGENCY"

XIII + 49 Pages + 1 Picture + 15Table + 5 Attachements

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium mycobacterium tuberculosis. based on the results of the preliminary survey, the condition of the house in the working area of the klenang kidul health center, probolinggo regency is still not classified as unhealthy, such as poor lighting, non-permanent floors and dense residential density. this can lead to environmental-based disease, namely pulmonary tb. according to data from the klenang kidul health center for tb cases, in 2019-2021 tb cases are still fluctuating. in 2019 data, 30 tb cases were reported. in 2020 as many as 25 cases, and the last in 2021 as many as 28 cases. the environment and home conditions that do not meet health requirements are risk factors for tb disease transmission. the purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of the physical condition of the house which includes lighting, ventilation, humidity, temperature, occupancy density, walls, floors on the incidence of tuberculosis (tb) cases in the klenang kidul public health center work area, probolinggo regency.

This type of research is analytic with a case control approach. Data was collected by measuring the physical condition of the house, interviews, and observations. The study was conducted in the working area of Klenang Kidul Health Center and a sample of 18 homes. The data obtained is then processed and presented in tabular form.

The results obtained by using Chi-Square analysis showed that there was an effect of the physical condition of the house (P=), lighting (P=0.002), residential density (P=0.06), floor ( ) with the incidence of pulmonary TB. Meanwhile, there was no effect of ventilation (P=0.16), humidity (P=0.70), temperature (P=1.00), walls (P=1.57), and floor (P=0.007) with the incidence of pulmonary TB..

The conclusion of this study is that there is an effect of physical conditions on the incidence of pulmonary TB including lighting variables, occupancy density and floors. Suggestions given by the community are able to improve the condition of the house in accordance with the criteria for a healthy house.

Keywords : Tuberculosis, Physical Condition of the House, behavior  
List : 10 Journals, 3 Books (1999-2021)