

ABSTRAK

Kementerian Kesehatan RI
Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Surabaya
Program Studi Sanitasi Program Diploma III
Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Juli 2022

Laila Fauziah Ramadhani

DETERMINAN PERILAKU SEBAGAI FAKTOR RISIKO TERJADINYA TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS MOJO KOTA SURABAYA TAHUN 2022 (Studi Pendekatan Teori *Health Belief Model*)

xvii+67 Halaman+2 Gambar+17 Tabel+7 Lampiran

Tuberkulosis paru yaitu penyakit yang menular akibat kuman *mycobacterium tuberculosis* dan dapat mengenai paru-paru serta menyebar ke organ tubuh lainnya. Berdasarkan data dari Puskesmas Mojo, kasus tuberkulosis paru tahun 2019-2020 mengalami penurunan (15%) dan tahun 2020-2021 mengalami peningkatan (17%). Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis hubungan determinan perilaku penderita tuberkulosis paru terhadap kejadian tuberkulosis paru di wilayah Puskesmas Mojo kota Surabaya.

Desain penelitian ini yaitu *case control*. Besar sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 39 kasus dan 39 kontrol menggunakan metode *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu pengisian kuesioner. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat melalui uji Mantel Haenszel.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan mayoritas responden mempunyai determinan perilaku baik mencakup persepsi kerentanan (52,6%), persepsi keseriusan (55,1%), persepsi manfaat (57,7%), persepsi hambatan (61,5%), persepsi isyarat dalam bertindak (57,7%), dan persepsi efikasi diri (53,9%). Determinan perilaku kurang baik yang berisiko terhadap kejadian tuberkulosis paru yaitu persepsi kerentanan berisiko 1,36 kali, persepsi keseriusan berisiko 4,07 kali, persepsi manfaat berisiko 1,11 kali, persepsi hambatan berisiko 1,24 kali, persepsi isyarat dalam bertindak 1,37 kali, dan yang bukan berisiko terhadap tuberkulosis paru yaitu persepsi efikasi diri.

Kesimpulannya yaitu mayoritas mempunyai determinan perilaku baik (53,9%) dan determinan perilaku kurang baik berisiko 2,31 kali lebih besar mengalami kejadian tuberkulosis paru. Diharapkan pihak puskesmas memberikan sosialisasi terkait tuberkulosis paru sehingga pasien sadar akan pentingnya mencegah dan mengobati penyakit tuberkulosis paru.

Kata Kunci : Perilaku, Faktor Risiko, Kejadian TBC Paru
Daftar Bacaan : 58 (2005-2022)

ABSTRACT

Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia
Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Surabaya
D-III Study Program of Sanitation
Scientific Papers, July 2022

Laila Fauziah Ramadhani

DETERMINANTS OF BEHAVIOR AS RISK FACTORS OF LUNG TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA OF PUSKESMAS MOJO CITY AREA OF SURABAYA IN 2022

(Health Belief Model Approach Study)

xvii+67 Pages+2 Figure+17 Table+7 Appendix

Pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that can affect the lungs and spread to other organs of the body. Based on data from Mojo Health Center, pulmonary tuberculosis cases in 2019-2020 decreased (15%) and in 2020-2021 increased (17%). The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the behavioral determinants of pulmonary tuberculosis patients and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Mojo Public Health Center Surabaya.

The design of this research was *case control*. The sample size used was 39 cases and 39 controls, using a simple random sampling method. The data collection used is filling out a questionnaire. The data obtained were analyzed univariate and bivariate analysis through The Mantel Haenszel test.

This study resulted in the majority of respondents having good behavioral determinants including perceived susceptibility (52.6%), perceived severity (55.1%), perceived benefits (57.7%), perceived barriers (61.5%), cues to action (57.7%), and self-efficacy (53.9%). The determinants of unfavorable behavior that are at risk for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis were the perceived susceptibility of risk 1.36 times, perceived seriousness of risk 4.07 times, perceived benefits of risk 1.11 times, perceived barriers of risk 1.24 times, cues to action of risk 1.37 times, and those who are not at risk for pulmonary tuberculosis were self-efficacy.

The conclusion was that the majority the determinants of good behavior (53.9%) and the determinants of bad behavior were 2,31 times greater risk of experiencing pulmonary tuberculosis. It is hoped that the puskesmas will provide socialization related to pulmonary tuberculosis so that patients are aware of the importance of preventing and treating pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords : Behavior, Risk Factors, Incidence of Pulmonary TBC

Reading List : 58 (2005 – 2022)