

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN KONDISI LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN TB PARU (Studi Kasus Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Manukan Kulon Kota Surabaya Tahun 2023)

xiv + 60 halaman + 2 Gambar + 16 tabel + 7 lampiran

Jawa Timur menjadi 3 provinsi teratas dengan angka kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Indonesia. Kota Surabaya pada tahun 2021 memiliki kasus penyakit Tuberkulosis Paru tertinggi sebanyak 4.631 kasus. Data penyakit Tuberkulosis Paru di Puskesmas Manukan Kulon pada tahun 2020 hingga 2022 mengalami peningkatan yaitu pada tahun 2020 tercatat 103 kasus, tahun 2021 tercatat 107 kasus, dan tahun 2022 tercatat 117 kasus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Manukan Kulon.

Jenis penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan menggunakan rancangan penelitian Case Control. Lokasi penelitian ini di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Manukan Kulon Kota Surabaya, dilakukan pada Desember 2022 - Juni 2023. Besar sampel dalam penelitian ini 180 sampel dimana ditentukan 90 sampel sebagai kasus dan 90 sebagai kontrol, pengambilan sampel ini menggunakan teknik random sampling. Analisis yang digunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Berdasarkan analisis bivariat variabel yang ada hubungan antara kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah nilai (p value = 0,000 < 0,05 OR = 0,116), Kelembaban nilai (p value = 0,000 < 0,05, OR = 0,162), suhu nilai (p value = 0,000 < 0,05 OR = 0,229), pencahayaan nilai (p value = 0,017 < 0,05 OR = 0,465), dan ventilasi nilai (p value = 0,016 < 0,05 OR = 0,286) dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru. Sedangkan yang tidak ada hubungan antara kepadatan hunian (p value = 0,063 > 0,05 OR = 0,357), dan jenis lantai (p value = 0,565 > 0,05 OR = 0,603) dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah variabel kepadatan hunian dan jenis lantai bukan merupakan faktor risiko kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru. Kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah yang tidak memenuhi syarat, disarankan agar masyarakat memperbaiki kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah seperti ventilasi, pencahayaan, suhu, dan kelembaban dengan menambahkan lubang angin-angin serta membuka jendela secara rutin, bagi petugas kesehatan diharapkan memberikan penyuluhan mengenai kriteria rumah sehat yang memenuhi syarat sehingga dapat mengetahui cara pencegahan serta penularan Tuberkulosis Paru.

Kata Kunci : Tuberkulosis Paru, Kondisi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah, Puskesmas Manukan Kulon

Daftar Pustaka : 31 Buku, e-book, e-jurnal (2010-2022)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONDITION OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE HOUSE AND THE INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TB (Case Study in the Working Area of the Manukan Kulon Health Center in Surabaya City in 2023)

xiv + 60 pages + 2 Figures + 16 tables + 7 appendices

East Java was the top 3 province with the highest incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Indonesia. Surabaya City in 2021 had the highest number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases with 4,631 cases. Data on Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Manukan Kulon Health Center from 2020 to 2022 has increased, in 2020 there were 103 cases, in 2021 there were 107 cases, and in 2022 there were 117 cases. This study aim to analyze the relationship between the condition of the physical environment of the house and the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Manukan Kulon Puskesmas working area.

This type of research was analytic observational using Case Control research design. The location of this study was in the working area of the Manukan Kulon Health Center, Surabaya City, conducted in December 2022 - June 2023. The sample size in this study was 180 samples where 90 samples were determined as cases and 90 as controls, this sampling used random sampling techniques. The analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis.

Based on bivariate analysis of variables there was a relationship between the condition of the physical environment of the house with a value of (p value = $0,000 < 0,05$ OR = 0,116), Humidity value (p value = $0,000 < 0,05$ OR = 0.162), temperature (p value = $0,000 < 0,05$ OR = 0,229), lighting value (p value = $0,017 < 0,05$ OR = 0,465), and ventilation (p value = $0,016 < 0,05$ OR = 0,286) with the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. While, there was no relationship between occupancy density (p value = $0,063 > 0,05$ OR = 0,357), and floor type (p value = $0,565 > 0,05$ OR = 0.603) with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The conclusion of this study was that the variables of occupancy density and floor type were not risk factors for the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The condition of the physical environment of the house did not meet the requirements, it was recommended for the community to improve the condition of the physical environment of the house such as ventilation, lighting, temperature, and humidity by increasing ventilation and opening windows regularly, for health workers to provide counseling on the criteria for a healthy home that meets the requirements that people can know how to prevent and transmit Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Keywords : Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Physical Environment Conditions of the House, Manukan Kulon Health Center

Bibliography : 31 (Books, e-books, e-journals (2010-2022))