

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PERILAKU PENGHUNI RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN
TUBERKULOSIS PARU (Studi Kasus di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pucang
Sewu Kota Surabaya Tahun 2023)

xvi + 56 + 15 Tabel + 2 Gambar + 7 Lampiran

Puskesmas Pucang Sewu merupakan salah satu wilayah kerja puskesmas di Kota Surabaya yang mengalami peningkatan kasus tuberkulosis paru pada tahun 2022 sebanyak 52 kasus. Perilaku kesehatan menjadi salah satu penyebab terjadinya tuberkulosis paru, perilaku kesehatan dapat ditinjau dari teori *Health Belief Model* meliputi persepsi kerentanan, keseriusan, manfaat, hambatan, isyarat bertindak, dan efikasi diri. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan perilaku penghuni rumah dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pucang Sewu Kota Surabaya.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan observasional analitik, dengan rancangan *Case Control*. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 34 kasus dan 34 kontrol menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil mayoritas responden dengan persepsi kerentanan kurang baik (67,6%), persepsi keseriusan kurang baik (64,7%), persepsi hambatan kurang baik (58,8%), persepsi isyarat bertindak kurang baik (52,9%), persepsi efikasi diri kurang baik (61,8%) terdapat pada kelompok kontrol, sedangkan mayoritas responden dengan persepsi manfaat kurang baik (67,6%) pada kelompok kasus. Perilaku yang berisiko terhadap kejadian tuberkulosis paru meliputi persepsi kerentanan berisiko 2,98 kali, persepsi keseriusan berisiko 2,96 kali, persepsi hambatan berisiko 2,98 kali, persepsi isyarat bertindak berisiko 3,12 kali, persepsi efikasi diri berisiko 2,96 kali, dan yang tidak berisiko terhadap kejadian tuberkulosis paru yaitu persepsi manfaat.

Kesimpulannya ada hubungan antara perilaku penghuni rumah meliputi persepsi kerentanan, keseriusan, manfaat, hambatan, isyarat bertindak, dan efikasi diri dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru. Diharapkan dari pihak puskesmas memberikan pendampingan dan edukasi terhadap pasien dan anggota keluarga mengenai pencegahan, pemeriksaan dan pengobatan penyakit tuberkulosis paru.

Kata kunci : Perilaku, Tuberkulosis Paru, *Health Belief Model*

Daftar pustaka : 41 (8 Ebook, 33 Jurnal)

ABSTRACT

Adella Farisyah

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLDER BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (Case Study in the Working Area of the Pucang Sewu Health Center, Surabaya City, 2023)

xvi + 56 + 15 Tables + 2 Figure + 7 Attachments

Pucang Sewu Health Center is one of the health center working areas in Surabaya city that experienced an increase in pulmonary tuberculosis cases in 2022 as many as 52 cases. Health behavior is one of the causes of pulmonary tuberculosis, health behavior can be reviewed from the Health Belief Model theory included perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, perceived cues to action, and perceived self-efficacy. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the behavior of house dwellers with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the working area of Pucang Sewu Health Center, Surabaya City.

This type of research used analytic observations, with a Case Control design. The sample used was 34 cases and 34 controls using simple random sampling. Data analysis used bivariate analysis with the chi-square test.

This study showed that the majority of respondents with low perceived susceptibility (67.6%), low perceived seriousness (64.7%), low perceived barriers (58.8%), low perceived cues to action (52.9%), low perceived self-efficacy (61.8%) were in the control group, while the majority of respondents with low perceived benefits (67.6%) were in the case group. Behaviors that were at risk for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis included perceived susceptibility at a risk of 2.98 times, perceived seriousness at a risk of 2.96 times, perceived barriers at a risk of 2.98 times, perceived cues to action at a risk of 3.12 times, perceived self-efficacy at a risk of 2.96 times, and those who were not at risk for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis were perceived benefits.

The conclusion was that there was a relationship between the behavior of house dwellers included perceived susceptibility, seriousness, benefits, barriers, cues to action, and self-efficacy with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is expected that the health center provides assistance and education to patients and family members regarding the prevention, examination and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords : Behavior, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Health Belief Model

Bibliography : 41 (8 Ebooks, 33 Journals)