

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSEHOLD PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF LEPROSY (A Case Study of Leprosy Patients in the Work Area of Singgahan Primary Health Care, Tuban District, 2024)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The case detection rate in 2023 in the Singgahan Primary Health Care Work Area showed 6.87 per 100,000 population, which still did not meet the target CDR of <5 per 100,000 population. Factors influencing leprosy incidence environmental factors and individual characteristics. This study was to analyze the relationship between physical conditions of households and individual characteristics with the occurrence of leprosy in Singgahan, Tuban District, in 2024.

This study an observational analytic method Case Control approach. The population of 15 leprosy patients, sampled through total sampling. The study included 15, 15 controls. The independent variables studied were the physical conditions of households and individual characteristics, while the dependent variable was the occurrence of leprosy. Data were collected questionnaires and observation, data analysis employed *chi-square* tests.

Bivariate analysis showed a relationship between household physical conditions (*p-value*=0,023): humidity (*p-value*=0,014), ventilation area (*p-value*=0,014), and population density (*p-value*=0,009). No significant relationship was found with temperature (*p-value*=0,130) and lighting (*p-value*=0.264). Bivariate analysis also indicated a relationship between individual characteristics: gender (*p-value*=0,023), occupation (*p-value*=0,001), education level (*p-value*=0,003), knowledge level (*p-value*=0,027), and contact history (*p-value*=0,000). Age did not show a significant relationship (*p-value*=0,598).

In conclusion, there is a relationship between household physical conditions including humidity, ventilation area, population density, and individual characteristics such as gender, occupation, education level, knowledge level, and contact history with leprosy incidence. However, there is no significant relationship with temperature, lighting, and age regarding leprosy occurrence. It is recommended to improve ventilation so that temperature, humidity, and lighting are awakened and to follow measures of measles prevention and active participation in measles disease prevention efforts.

**Keywords:** Household Physical Conditions; Leprosy Incidence; Individual Characteristics  
References: 31 (20 Journals, 9 Books, 2 Regulations)

**HUBUNGAN KONDISI FISIK RUMAH DAN KARAKTERISTIK  
INDIVIDU DENGAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT KUSTA  
(Studi Kasus pada Penderita Kusta di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Singgahan  
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**ABSTRAK**

Angka *case detection rate* tahun 2023 di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Singgahan menunjukkan 6,87 per 100.000 penduduk. Angka tersebut masih belum memenuhi target CDR yaitu <5 per 100.000 penduduk. Faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian kusta, salah satunya adalah lingkungan dan karakteristik individu tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan kondisi fisik rumah dan karakteristik individu dengan kejadian penyakit kusta di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Singgahan Kabupaten Tuban Tahun 2024.

Jenis penelitian menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi dalam penelitian 15 penderita kusta, pengambilan sampel secara total sampling. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 15 orang kasus dan 15 kontrol. Variabel independen yang diteliti kondisi fisik rumah dan karakteristik individu, variabel dependen yang diteliti yaitu kejadian penyakit kusta. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner dan observasi. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan kondisi fisik rumah (0,023) yaitu kelembaban ( $p\text{-value}=0,014$ ), luas ventilasi ( $p\text{-value}=0,014$ ), dan kepadatan hunian ( $p\text{-value}=0,009$ ), sedangkan tidak berhubungan yaitu suhu ( $p\text{-value}=0,130$ ) dan pencahayaan ( $p\text{-value}=0,264$ ). Hasil analisis bivariat adanya hubungan karakteristik individu yaitu jenis kelamin ( $p\text{-value}=0,023$ ), jenis pekerjaan ( $p\text{-value}=0,001$ ), tingkat pendidikan ( $p\text{-value}=0,003$ ), tingkat pengetahuan ( $p\text{-value}=0,027$ ), dan riwayat kontak ( $p\text{-value}=0,000$ ), sedangkan tidak berhubungan yaitu usia ( $p\text{-value}=0,598$ ).

Kesimpulannya terdapat hubungan kondisi fisik rumah meliputi kelembaban, luas ventilasi, kepadatan hunian serta karakteristik individu meliputi jenis kelamin, jenis pekerjaan, tingkat pendidikan, tingkat pengetahuan, dan riwayat kontak, sedangkan tidak berhubungan yaitu suhu, pencahayaan dan usia dengan kejadian kusta. Disarankan memperbaiki ventilasi sehingga suhu, kelembaban, dan pencahayaan terjaga serta mengikuti kegiatan penyuluhan tentang kusta serta berpartisipasi aktif dalam upaya pencegahan dan penanggulangan penyakit kusta.

**Kata Kunci : Fisik Rumah; Kejadian Kusta, Karakteristik Individu**

Daftar Pustaka : 31 (20 Jurnal, 9 Buku, 2 Regulasi)