

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PERSONAL HIGIENE DAN SANITASI RUMAH DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SUKODONO KABUPATEN SIDOARJO

xvii + 71 Halaman + 2 Gambar + 27 Tabel + 6 Lampiran

Permasalahan Tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Sukodono meningkat di tahun 2022. Pada tahun 2020 sebanyak 113 kasus dan mengalami penurunan menjadi 102 kasus di tahun 2021. Tahun 2022 terdapat 151 kasus Tuberkulosis di Puskesmas Sukodono dan tahun 2023 sejumlah 145 kasus. Tujuan dilakukan penelitian guna menemukan ikatan personal higiene dan sanitasi rumah dengan kejadian penyakit Tuberkulosis di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukodono.

Penelitian yang dilakukan menggunakan penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *case control*. Variabel bebas meliputi personal higiene seperti menutup mulut saat bersin/batuk dan membuka jendela serta sanitasi rumah yaitu suhu, kelembaban, pencahayaan, ventilasi, kepadatan hunian, kondisi lantai dan dinding. Variabel terikat yaitu kejadian Tuberkulosis di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukodono. Jumlah populasi pada penelitian sejumlah 145 kasus, besar sampel yang diteliti sebanyak 118 dengan perbandingan 1:1 antar sampel kasus serta sampel kontrol. Perolehan data dianalisis secara analitik memakai *Chi-Square test*.

Penelitian memperoleh hasil kecenderungan personal higiene (93,2%). Sanitasi rumah responden lebih dominan tidak mencukupi persyaratan yaitu suhu (55,9%), kelembaban (53,4%), pencahayaan (66,1%) dan kepadatan hunian (25,4%). Sanitasi rumah responden yang dominan mencukupi persyaratan yaitu ventilasi rumah (69,5%), lantai (99,2%) dan dinding (100%). Analisis yang diperoleh menyatakan adanya ikatan antara kejadian tuberkulosis dengan kelembaban ($p = 0,006$), pencahayaan ($p = 0,052$), ventilasi ($p = 0,001$), membuka jendela ($p = 0,035$), personal higiene ($p = 0,028$), dan sanitasi rumah ($p = 0,001$).

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa personal higiene dan sanitasi rumah berkaitan terhadap peristiwa Tuberkulosis paru. Dianjurkan agar warga menerapkan pentingnya personal higiene dan menjaga kelembaban udara dengan membuka jendela.

Kata Kunci : Personal Higiene, Sanitasi Rumah, Tuberkulosis
Daftar Bacaan : 10 Buku (2011-2023), 29 Jurnal (2019-2024)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL HYGIENE AND HOME SANITATION AND THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE WORKING AREA OF SUKODONO HEALTH CENTER, SIDOARJO REGENCY

xvii + 71 pages + 2 picture + 27 tables + 6 appendices

Tuberculosis cases at the Sukodono Health Center have increased over the past year. In 2020 there were 113 cases, in 2021 it decreased to 102 cases. In 2022, there were 151 cases of Tuberculosis at the Sukodono Health Center and in 2023 there were 145 cases. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between personal hygiene and home sanitation and the incidence of Tuberculosis in the working area of the Sukodono Health Center.

This study was an analytical research with a case control approach. Independent variables included personal hygiene such as covering the mouth when sneezing/coughing and opening windows and home sanitation, namely temperature, humidity, lighting, ventilation, occupancy density, floor and wall conditions. The bound variable was the incidence of Tuberculosis in the working area of the Sukodono Health Center. The population in this study was 145 cases, the size of the sample studied was 118 with a ratio of 1:1 between the case sample and the control sample. The data acquisition was analyzed analytically using the *Chi-Square test*.

The results showed a tendency to personal hygiene (93.2%). The sanitation of respondents' houses was more dominantly unqualified, namely temperature (55.9%), humidity (53.4%), lighting (66.1%) and residential density (25.4%). The dominant home sanitation of respondents met the requirements, namely house ventilation (69.5%), floor (99.2%) and walls (100%). The results of the analysis showed that there was a relationship between the incidence of tuberculosis and humidity ($p = 0.006$), lighting ($p = 0.052$), ventilation ($p = 0.001$), window opening ($p = 0.035$), personal hygiene ($p = 0.028$), and home sanitation ($p = 0.001$).

It could be concluded that personal hygiene and home sanitation were related to the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is recommended to the public to apply the importance of personal hygiene and maintain air humidity by opening windows.

Keywords : Personal Hygiene, Home Sanitation, Tuberculosis

Reading List : 10 Books (2011-2023), 29 Journals (2019-2024)