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**ABSTRACT**

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***RELATIONSHIP OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN THE HOUSE WITH THE INCIDENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE CIPONDOH HEALTH CENTER, TANGERANG CITY, 2024***

*Tuberculosis (TB) occupies the 13th position as the main cause of death in the world, globally in 2021 it is estimated that 10.6 million people will be infected with TB. From 2020-2022, Indonesia is in the top three countries with the largest contributors to TB cases in the world. The increase in TB cases causes a decrease in social productivity in society which has an impact on the economy, affects treatment and increases the risk of infecting others. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between risk factors in the physical environment of the home and the incidence of TB in the working area of the Cipondoh Community Health Center, Tangerang City. The methodology used was a descriptive analytical case control model with a ratio of 1:2, the number of respondents was 84 people. Bivariate analysis was carried out on the collected data using the chi-square test and the Fisher exact test. The results of statistical tests show that the factors associated with the incidence of tuberculosis are the variable residential density ( $p= 0.001$  and  $OR = 6.60$ ) and history of household contact ( $p=0.038$  and  $OR = 5.87$ ). It can be concluded that most of the home environmental factors in the working area of the Cipondoh Community Health Center, Tangerang City do not meet the requirements. It is recommended that respondents pay more attention to the physical environment of the home in order to minimize the risk of TB disease.*

**Key words:** *tuberculosis, residential density, contact history*