

FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN KONDISI FISIK LINGKUNGAN RUMAH DAN PERILAKU MEROKOK DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SE-KECAMATAN BANJAR KOTA BANJAR TAHUN 2024

Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara dengan beban Tuberkulosis tertinggi di dunia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kondisi fisik lingkungan rumah dan perilaku merokok dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru se-Kecamatan Banjar. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case-control*. Populasi kasus merupakan responden seluruh pasien Tuberkulosis Paru di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banjar 1, Puskesmas Banjar 2, dan Puskesmas Banjar 3 pada Januari 2024 – Juli 2024, sedangkan populasi kontrol merupakan pasien terdaftar dan masyarakat wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banjar 1, Puskesmas Banjar 2, dan Puskesmas Banjar 3 yang tidak didiagnosis Tuberkulosis Paru pada Januari 2024 – Juli 2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada kelompok kasus menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Sedangkan, pada kelompok kontrol menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 50 responden pada kelompok kasus dan 50 responden pada kelompok kontrol. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan instrumen kuesioner dan observasi. Analisis data terdiri dari analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kepadatan hunian dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru ($p\text{-value} = 0,007$; $OR = 3,545$). Namun, tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara luas ventilasi ($p\text{-value} = 0,527$), jenis lantai, dan perilaku merokok ($p\text{-value} = 0,419$) dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kepadatan hunian merupakan faktor risiko yang signifikan terhadap kejadian tuberkulosis paru. Disarankan agar masyarakat meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya menjaga kebersihan lingkungan, menjaga kesehatan diri sendiri serta kesehatan rumah untuk mencegah penyebaran penyakit tuberkulosis paru, terlebih lagi apabila tinggal di rumah yang kepadatan huniannya tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Kondisi Fisik Lingkungan, kepadatan hunian, tuberkulosis paru

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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE HOUSE AND SMOKING BEHAVIOUR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE IN BANJAR DISTRICT BANJAR CITY IN 2024

Indonesia is one of the high burden countries of tuberculosis in the world. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the physical environmental conditions of the home and smoking behavior with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Banjar District. This research uses a case-control design. The case population consists of all pulmonary tuberculosis patients in the working area of Primary Health Centre of Banjar 1, Primary Health Centre of Banjar 2, and Primary Health Centre of Banjar 3 from January 2024 to July 2024, while the control population consists of registered patients and the community in the working area of Primary Health Centre of Banjar 1, Primary Health Centre of Banjar 2, and Primary Health Centre of Banjar 3 who were not diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis during the same period. The sampling technique for the case group used total sampling, while the control group used purposive sampling. The research sample consisted of 50 respondents in the case group and 50 respondents in the control group. Data were collected through interviews using a questionnaire and observations. Data analysis included univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The results showed a significant relationship between housing density and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis ($p\text{-value} = 0.007$; $OR = 3.545$). However, no significant relationship was found between ventilation area ($p\text{-value} = 0.527$), type of flooring, and smoking behavior ($p\text{-value} = 0.419$) with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. This study concludes that housing density is a significant risk factor for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is recommended that the community increase awareness of the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness, personal health, and home health to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis, especially when living in homes with high housing density.

Keywords: Physical Conditions Environment, Housing Density, Pulmonary Tuberculosis.