

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNGPURUN
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Hubungan Kondisi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah Dengan Kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sumur Batu Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2021

xvii + 74 halaman, 21 tabel, 2 gambar, dan 26 lampiran

RINGKASAN

Penyakit Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Bakteri ini menyerang paru-paru tetapi tidak menutup kemungkinan menyerang bagian lainnya. Di Puskesmas Sumur Batu pada tahun 2020 jumlah pasien TB Paru BTA + berjumlah 31 Orang (Puskesmas Sumur Batu, 2020). Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah Hubungan Antara Kondisi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah Dengan Kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sumur Batu Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2021.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sumur Batu pada bulan April sampai dengan Mei Tahun 2021. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode analitik dengan pendekatan *case control* dan sampel berjumlah 124 responden terdiri dari 31 responden kasus dan 93 responden kontrol.

Hasil penelitian bahwa ada hubungan luas ventilasi rumah dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru ($p\text{-value} = 0,029$), ada hubungan pencahayaan dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru ($p\text{-value} = 0,017$), ada hubungan kelembaban dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru ($p\text{-value} = 0,038$), tidak ada hubungan kepadatan hunian dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru ($p\text{-value} = 0,061$), ada hubungan suhu rumah dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru ($p\text{-value} = 0,002$).

Simpulan bahwa ada hubungan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru. Disarankan bagi masyarakat membuka jendela agar sirkulasi udara berjalan dengan baik dan sinar matahari dapat masuk keruangan, penambahan lubang ventilasi, penggantian genteng dengan genteng kaca atau plastik dan apabila telah di plafon sebaiknya dilubangi sedikit agar cahaya matahari dapat masuk dan untuk kepadatan hunian kasus sebaiknya agar penderita tidak tidur sekamar dengan individu lain atau memberi jarak serta membedakan peralatan tidur seperti (bantal, selimut, kasur, spreii dll)

Kata kunci :Tuberkulosis Paru, ventilasi, pencahayaan, kelembaban, kepadatan hunian dan suhu

Daftar Bacaan : 24 (2011 – 2020)

POLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH MINISTRY OF HEALTH TANJUNGPUR
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION APPLIED STUDY PROGRAM

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Relationship Between Physical Environmental Condition of the House and Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Sumur Batu Community Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021

xvii + 74 pages, 21 tables, 2 pictures, and 26 attachments

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. These bacteria attack the lungs but do not rule out attacking other parts. At the Sumur Batu Health Center in 2020 the number of pulmonary TB patients with BTA + was 31 people (Sumur Batu Health Center, 2020). The purpose of this study is the relationship between physical environment conditions at home and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the working area of the Sumur Batu Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2021.

The study was carried out in the Sumur Batu Health Center Work Area from April to May 2021. This research method is an analytical method with a case control approach and a sample of 124 respondents consisting of 31 case respondents and 93 control respondents.

The results showed that there was a relationship between the area of house ventilation and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.029), there was a relationship between lighting and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.017), there was a relationship between humidity and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.038), there is no relationship between occupancy density and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.061), there is a relationship between house temperature and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.002).

Conclusion is that there is a relationship between the physical environment of the house and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is recommended for the public to open windows so that air circulation goes well and sunlight can enter the room, adding ventilation holes, replacing roof tiles with glass or plastic tiles and if the ceiling has been made, it should be perforated a little so that sunlight can enter and for the density of occupancy cases it is better so that patients do not sleeping in the same room with other individuals or giving distance and differentiating sleeping equipment such as (pillows, blankets, mattresses, sheets etc).

Keywords :Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ventilation, lighting, humidity, occupancy density and temperature

Reading list : 24 (2011 – 2020)