JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN
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Hubungan Kondisi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis paru di wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Hajimena Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Tahun 2022
xv + 89 halaman, 23 tabel, 2 gambar, 1 grafik dan 14 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Bakteri ini menyerang paru-paru tetapi tidak menutup kemungkinan menyerang bagian lainnya. Di Puskesmas Hajimena pada tahun 2021 jumlah pasien TB Paru BTA + berjumlah 32 Orang (Puskesmas Hajimena, 2021). Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah Hubungan Kondisi Lingkungan Fisik Rumah Dengan Kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Hajimena Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Tahun 2022.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Hajimena pada bulan Juni sampai dengan Juli Tahun 2022. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode analitik dengan pendekatan *case control* dan sampel berjumlah 64 responden terdiri dari 32 responden kasus dan 32 responden kontrol.

Hasil penelitian bahwa tidak ada hubungan luas ventilasi rumah dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru (*p-value* = 0,149), ada hubungan pencahayaan dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru (*p-value* = 0,000), ada hubungan kelembaban dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru (*p-value* = 0,002), ada hubungan padatan hunian dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru (*p-value* = 0,000), ada hubungan suhu rumah dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru (*p-value* = 0,002), ada hubungan angka kuman dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru (*p-value* = 0,006), ada hubungan angka debu dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru (*p-value* = 0,008)

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 diplafon 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, sprei dll)

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis Paru, ventilasi, pencahayaan, kelembaban, kepadatan hunian, suhu, angka kuman udara, angka debu udara

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The Relationship between Physical Environment Conditions at Home and the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Working Area of the Hajimena Health Center, South Lampung Regency in 2022
xv + 89 pages, 23 tables, 2 pictures, 1 chart and 14 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 Hajimena Health Center in 2021 the number of pulmonary TB patients with AFB + is 32 people (Hajimena Health Center, 2021). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the physical environment of the house and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Hajimena Public Health Center, South Lampung Regency in 2022.

The study was carried out in the Hajimena Health Center Work Area from June to July 2022. This research method is an analytical method with a case control approach and a sample of 64 respondents consisting of 32 case respondents and 32 control respondents.

The results showed that there was no relationship between the area of house ventilation and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.149), there was a relationship between lighting and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.000), there was a relationship between humidity and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.002), there is a relationship between occupancy density and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.000), there is a relationship between house temperature and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.002), there is a relationship between the number of germs and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.006), there is relationship between dust rate and incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (p-value = 0.008)

The 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 a room with other individuals or giving distance and differentiating sleeping equipment such as (pillows, blankets, mattresses, etc)

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, ventilation, lighting, humidity, occupancy density, temperature, air germ numbers, air dust numbers