

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG
JURUSAN KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN
PROGRAM STUDI SANITASI LINGKUNGAN
PROGRAM SARJANA TERAPAN**

Skripsi, Agustus 2024

AEMA REDINATASYA

**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR LINGKUNGAN FISIK RUMAH DAN PERILAKU
MEROKOK DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERCULOSIS PARU DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BOGATAMA KABUPATEN TULANG
BAWANG TAHUN 2024**

xv + 86 halaman, 11 tabel, 3 gambar, dan 5 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Penyakit ini dapat menyebar melalui droplet orang yang telah terinfeksi basil TB. Tuberkulosis paru adalah penyakit menular langsung yang disebabkan oleh kuman TB (*Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*). Sebagian besar kuman TB menyerang paru tetapi juga mengenai organ tubuh lainnya. Faktor risiko Tuberkulosis paru dapat dikelompokkan kedalam berbagai kelompok faktor risiko. Merokok merupakan salah satu faktor risiko dari penyakit TB paru. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui hubungan faktor fisik lingkungan rumah dan perilaku merokok dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru di wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bogatama Kabupaten Tulang Bawang

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional dengan pendekatan case control. Sampel penelitian ini adalah mengambil seluruh kasus usia produktif yang bertempat tinggal di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bogatama sebanyak 50 sampel dengan perbandingan 25 sampel kasus dan 25 kontrol. pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan wawancara, Observasi dan pengukuran. adapun data penelitian di uji dengan menggunakan SPSS (*Statistic prajage social science*). Kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu Ada hubungan antara Jenis Lantai dengan Kejadian Tuberculosis Paru Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bogatama dengan nilai p 0,185. Ada hubungan antara Intensitas Pencahayaan dengan Kejadian Tuberculosis Paru Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bogatama dengan nilai p 0,046. Ada hubungan antara Kelembaban dengan Kejadian Tuberculosis Paru Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bogatama dengan nilai p 0,048. Ada hubungan antara Luas Ventilasi dengan Kejadian Tuberculosis Paru Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bogatama dengan nilai p 0,001. Ada hubungan antara Kepadatan Hunian dengan Kejadian Tuberculosis Paru Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bogatama dengan nilai p 0,005. Ada hubungan antara Perilaku Merokok dengan Kejadian Tuberculosis Paru Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bogatama dengan nilai p 0,020.

Kata kunci : Tuberculosis paru, lingkungan, fisik rumah, merokok

Daftar bacaan : **32 (2004-2024)**

**HEALTH POLYTECHNIC MINISTRY OF HEALTH TANJUNG
KARANG DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION STUDY PROGRAM
APPLIED UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS**

Thesis, August 2024

AEMA REDINATASYA

**THE CORELATION BETWEEN HOME PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL
FACTORS AND SMOKING BEHAVIOR WITH THE INCIDENCE OF
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE BOGATAMA COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTER WORKING AREA TULANG BAWANG IN 2024**

xv + 89 pages, 11 tables, 3 figures, and 5 appendices

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by infection with the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. This disease can spread through droplets of people who have been infected with TB bacilli. Pulmonary tuberculosis is a direct infectious disease caused by TB germs (*Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*). Most TB germs attack the lungs but also affect other organs of the body. Risk factors for pulmonary tuberculosis can be grouped into various risk factor groups. Smoking is one of the risk factors for pulmonary TB disease. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between physical factors of the home environment and smoking behavior with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Bogatama Health Center Work Area, Tulang Bawang Regency.

The type of research used was observational with a case control approach. The sample of this study was to take all cases of productive age who lived in the Bogatama Health Center work area as many as 50 samples with a ratio of 25 case samples and 25 controls. data collection was carried out using an interview approach, observation and measurement. the research data was tested using SPSS). The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between Floor Type and the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Bogatama Health Center with a *p* value of 0.185. There is a relationship between Lighting Intensity and the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Bogatama Health Center with a *p-value* of 0.046. There is a relationship between Humidity and the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Bogatama Health Center with a *p-value* of 0.048. There is a relationship between Ventilation Area and the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Bogatama Health Center with a *p-value* of 0.001. There is a relationship between Residential Density and the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Bogatama Health Center with a *p-value* of 0.005. There is a relationship between Smoking Behavior and the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Bogatama Health center with a *p-value* of 0.020.

Keywords : Pulmonary tuberculosis, environment, physical home, smoking

Reading list : 32 (2004-2024)