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HUBUNGAN PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS PARU DENGAN KEJADIAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU PADA ANAK YANG KONTAK SERUMAH/ERAT DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KECAMATAN ABUNG SELATAN KABUPATEN LAMPUNG UTARA

xIv + 66 halaman, 5 tabel, 4 gambar, 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel terdiri dari 46 anak usia 0–18 tahun yang melakukan uji tuberkulin. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan lembar observasi dan hasil pemeriksaan tuberkulin. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji Chi-Square untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel. Hasil uji univariat menunjukkan dari 46 anak terdapat 22 anak (47,8%) dengan usia <5 tahun, 13 anak (28,3%) berusia 5-9 tahun dan 11 anak (23,9%) berusia 10-18 tahun. Jenis kelamin terbanyak pada perempuan sebanyak 26 anak (56,5%) dibandingkan laki-laki sebanayak 20 anak (43,5%). Status gizi terdapat 29 anak (63,0%) gizi baik, 8 anak (17,4%) gizi kurang dan 9 anak (19,6%) gizi buruk. Riwayat BCG terdapat 44 anak (95,7%) yang melakukan imunisasi BCG dan 2 anak (4,3%) yang tidak. Pemeriksaan uji tuberkulin pada anak yang memiliki hasil positif sebanyak 24 anak (52,2%) dan 22 anak (47,8%) memiliki hasil negative. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status gizi (p = 0,012) dengan kejadian TB paru pada anak. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia (p = 0,447), jenis kelamin (p = 0,736), dan riwayat imunisasi BCG (p = 1,000) dengan kejadian TB paru pada anak. Status gizi anak berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian TB paru pada anak. Penting dilakukan investigasi kontak serta skrining dini pada anak yang berisiko untuk mencegah penyebaran TB lebih lanjut.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis paru, anak, status gizi, uji tuberkulin
Daftar Bacaan : 29 (2014-2024)

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AND THE INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN WHO HAVE CLOSE CONTACT IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE ABUNG SELATAN DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, NORTH LAMPUNG REGENCY

xIv + 66 pages, 5 tables, 4 figures, 6 appendices

ABSTRACT

This research is an analytical study with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 46 children aged 0–18 years who underwent tuberculin testing. Data were collected through interviews using observation sheets and tuberculin examination results. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test to determine the relationship between variables. The results of the univariate test showed that of the 46 children, there were 22 children (47.8%) aged <5 years, 13 children (28.3%) aged 5–9 years and 11 children (23.9%) aged 10–18 years. The majority of gender was female, 26 children (56.5%) compared to males, 20 children (43.5%). Nutritional status included 29 children (63.0%) with good nutrition, 8 children (17.4%) with malnutrition and 9 children (19.6%) with severe malnutrition. BCG history included 44 children (95.7%) who underwent BCG immunization and 2 children (4.3%) who did not. Tuberculin test examinations in children with positive results were 24 children (52.2%) and 22 children (47.8%) had negative results. Bivariate test results showed a significant relationship between nutritional status ($p = 0.012$) and the incidence of pulmonary TB in children. There was no significant relationship between age ($p = 0.447$), gender ($p = 0.736$), and history of BCG immunization ($p = 1.000$) with the incidence of pulmonary TB in children. Children's nutritional status was significantly associated with the incidence of pulmonary TB in children. Contact investigations and early screening of children at risk are important to prevent further spread of TB.

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, children, nutritional status, tuberculin test
Reading list : 29 (2014-2024)