

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
PRODI SARJANA TERAPAN
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**Hubungan Karakteristik, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku Anggota Keluarga
Kontak Serumah Dengan Kejadian Penularan TB Paru Di Wilayah
Puskesmas Kecamatan Sukadana Kabupaten Lampung Timur**

xvi + 47 halaman , 10 tabel, 3 gambar dan 19 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penularan TB paru karena adanya faktor pendukung yaitu karakteristik, pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku kontak serumah penderita TB. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik, pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku anggota keluarga kontak serumah dengan kejadian penularan TB paru. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik desain cross sectional. Analisa data menggunakan univariat bivariat menggunakan aplikasi SPSS. Penelitian ini dilakukan bulan Juni-Juli 2025 dengan populasi anggota keluarga kontak serumah dengan penderita TB paru berjumlah 250 orang dan sampel 86 responden dengan kriteria inklusi. Hasil penelitian mayoritas usia responden usia dewasa (17-44 tahun) sebesar 69,8%, jenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan masing-masing sebesar 50%, mayoritas pendidikan SMA s.d perguruan tinggi 67,4%, mayoritas responden yang bekerja 64 sebesar %, serta penularan TB paru kontak dengan BTA positif sebesar 7%. Mayoritas pengetahuan responden yang baik sebesar 61,6%, sikap yang baik 91,9%, serta perilaku yang baik 86%. Tidak ada hubungan antara karakteristik (usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan) anggota keluarga kontak serumah dengan angka kejadian penularan TB paru dengan hasil analisis $p > 0,05$, terdiri dari usia ($p = 1,000$), jenis kelamin ($p = 1,000$), pendidikan ($p = 1,000$) dan pekerjaan ($p = 1,000$). Adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan ($p = 0,029$ nilai OR=9,286), sikap ($p = 0,000$ nilai OR=195), dan perilaku ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$ yaitu $p = 0,000$) anggota keluarga kontak serumah dengan angka kejadian penularan TB paru. Kesimpulan karakteristik (usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan) tidak mempengaruhi kejadian penularan TB paru serta faktor yang mempengaruhi angka kejadian TB paru adalah pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku.

Kata Kunci : Karakteristik, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Kontak
Serumah, Penularan TB Paru
Daftar Pustaka : 54 (2010-2024)

TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
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***The Relationship Between Characteristics, Knowledge, Attitude, and Behavior
of Household Contacts and Pulmonary Tuberculosis Transmission at the
Sukadana District Community Health Center, East Lampung Regency***

xvi + 47 pages, 10 tables, 3 figures, and 19 appendices

ABSTRACT

Transmission of pulmonary TB is due to supporting factors, namely the characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of household contacts of TB sufferers. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of household contacts with the incidence of pulmonary TB transmission. This study was an observational analytical cross-sectional design. Data analysis used univariate bivariate using the SPSS application. This study was conducted from June to July 2025 with a population of 250 household contacts of pulmonary TB sufferers and a sample of 86 respondents with inclusion criteria. The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents were adults (17-44 years old) at 69.8%, male and female genders were 50% each, the majority had high school education up to university at 67.4%, the majority of respondents who worked at 64%, and the transmission of pulmonary TB through contact with positive BTA was 7%. The majority of respondents had good knowledge at 61.6%, good attitudes at 91.9%, and good behavior at 86%. There was no relationship between the characteristics (age, gender, education level, occupation) of household contact family members with the incidence of pulmonary TB transmission with the analysis results of $p > 0,05$, consisting of age ($p = 1,000$), gender ($p = 1,000$), education ($p = 1,000$) and occupation ($p = 1,000$). There is a relationship between knowledge ($p = 0,029$ OR value=9,286), attitude ($p = 0,000$ OR value=195), and behavior ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$ that is $p = 0,000$) of household contact family members with the incidence of pulmonary TB transmission. The conclusion is that characteristics (age, gender, education level, occupation) do not affect the incidence of pulmonary TB transmission and the factors that influence the incidence of pulmonary TB are knowledge, attitude, and behavior.

Keywords : *Characteristics, Knowledge, Attitudes, Behavior, Contact
Household Contact, Pulmonary TB Transmission*

Reading List : *54 (2010-2024)*