

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURBAN PRODI SARJANA
TERAPAN**

Skripsi, Juni 2025

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**Perbandingan Kejadian TB Laten (ILTB) Pada Kontak Serumah Pasien TB
BTA Positif dengan Kontak Serumah Pasien TB Rontgen Positif di UPTD
Puskesmas Way Sulan Lampung Selatan Tahun 2025**

xv + 33 halaman, 4 gambar, 5 tabel, dan 13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis (TB) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan global, dengan penularan tinggi pada kontak serumah. Infeksi Laten TB (ILTB) sering terjadi pada kelompok ini, terutama jika terpapar pasien TB BTA positif atau TB rontgen positif. Tujuan penelitian membandingkan kejadian TB laten pada kontak serumah pasien TB BTA positif dan TB rontgen positif di UPTD Puskesmas Way Sulan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik dengan desain *cross sectional* dengan 64 responden, terdiri dari 32 kontak serumah pasien TB BTA positif dan 32 kontak pasien TB rontgen positif. Diagnosis ILTB menggunakan uji Tuberkulin Skin Test (TST). Data dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square. Hasil penelitian Kejadian TB laten lebih tinggi pada kontak TB BTA positif (62,5%) dibandingkan TB rontgen positif (28,1%), dan terdapat perbedaan signifikan secara statistik ($p=0,012$; $OR=4,259$). Sebagian besar responden adalah perempuan usia produktif dengan pendidikan rendah. Kesimpulan Terdapat perbedaan signifikan kejadian TB laten antara dua kelompok kontak serumah. Skrining sangat penting dilakukan pada semua kontak serumah tanpa membedakan jenis kasus indeks.

Kata Kunci: TB laten, kontak serumah, BTA positif, rontgen positif, TST

Daftar Pustaka: 33 (2019-2023)

**TANJUNGKARANG POLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH
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Thesis, June 2025

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**Comparison of the Prevalence of Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI)
among Household Contacts of Smear-Positive TB Patients versus Household
Contacts of Radiographically Positive TB Patients at the Way Sulan Health
Center, South Lampung, in 2025**

xv + 33 pages, 4 figures, 5 tables, and 13 appendices

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a global health problem, characterized by high transmission rates among household contacts. Latent TB infection (LTBI) frequently occurs in this group, especially upon exposure to either smear-positive or radiographically positive TB cases. This study aimed to compare the incidence of LTBI among household contacts of smear-positive TB patients and those of radiographically positive TB patients at the Way Sulan Health Center. The study employed an analytical, cross-sectional design with 64 respondents—32 household contacts of smear-positive TB patients and 32 contacts of radiographically positive TB patients. LTBI was diagnosed using the Tuberculin Skin Test (TST), and data analysis was performed using the chi-square test. Results showed a higher prevalence of LTBI in contacts of smear-positive TB patients (62.5 %) compared to those of radiographically positive TB patients (28.1 %), with a statistically significant difference ($p = 0.012$; $OR = 4.259$). Most respondents were women of reproductive age and had low educational attainment. In conclusion, there was a significant difference in LTBI rates between the two groups of household contacts. Screening is therefore essential for all household contacts, regardless of the index case type.

Keywords: latent TB, household contact, smear-positive, radiographically positive, TST

References: 33 (2019–2023)