

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPINANG
JURUSAN TEKNOLOGI LABORATORIUM MEDIS
PROGRAM STUDI TEKNOLOGI LABORATORIUM MEDIS
PROGRAM SARJANA TERAPAN
Skripsi, Juni 2025

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Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Penularan Penyakit Tuberkulosis Paru pada Anggota Keluarga Di Beberapa Puskesmas Kabupaten Lampung Utara Tahun 2025

xv + 31 halaman, 4 tabel, 3 gambar, 20 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis adalah penyakit menular disebabkan *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*, cara penularannya melalui udara dengan bersin, percikan dahak, batuk dari penderita Tuberkulosis. Anggota keluarga yang tinggal serumah dengan penderita Tuberkulosis memiliki risiko tinggi terinfeksi penyakit Tuberkulosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan penularan penyakit tuberkulosis paru pada anggota keluarga di beberapa Puskesmas Kabupaten Lampung Utara Tahun 2025. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 35 penderita Tb paru, diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan dilakukan bulan Mei hingga Juni 2025. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 24 (68,6%) responden berada pada usia dewasa (19-59) tahun, 25 (71,4%) dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki. Tingkat pendidikan sebagian besar SMA 13 orang (37,1%). Pekerjaan sebagian besar bekerja 21 orang (60%). Pengetahuan penderita Tb paru baik 31 responden (88,6%). Perilaku membuang dahak baik yaitu responden (85,7%). Etika batuk baik 29 responden (82,9%). Kepadatan hunian memenuhi syarat 28 responden (80%). Hasil pemeriksaan TCM pada anggota keluarga terdapat 42 orang (89,4%) hasil negatif. Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan (p value 0,003), perilaku membuang dahak (p value 0,014), etika batuk (p value 0,035) dan kepadatan hunian (p value 0,003) dengan kejadian penularan pada anggota keluarga penderita Tb paru di puskesmas Lampung Utara.

Kata Kunci : Tb Paru, pengetahuan, perilaku membuang dahak, etika batuk, kepadatan hunian
Daftar Pustaka : 36 (2009 – 2025)

**TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY STUDY PROGRAM
APPLIED BACHELOR'S PROGRAM**

Thesis, June 2025

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Factors Associated with Transmission of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Family Members in Several Community Health Centers in North Lampung Regency in 2025

xv + 31 pages, 4 tables, 3 figures, 20 appendices

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*, the mode of transmission is through the air by sneezing, phlegm droplets or coughing from Tuberculosis sufferers. Family members who live in the same house as Tuberculosis sufferers have a very high risk of being infected with Tuberculosis. This study aims to determine the factors associated with the transmission of pulmonary tuberculosis in family members in several Community Health Centers in North Lampung Regency in 2025. This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional design. The study sample consisted of 35 pulmonary TB sufferers, taken using a purposive sampling technique and conducted from May to June 2025. Data were analyzed using the Chi Square test. The results showed that 24 (68.6%) respondents were in adulthood (18-59) years and 25 (71.4%) were male. The education level of most of them was high school, 13 people (37.1%). Most of the occupations were working, namely 21 people (60%). The knowledge of pulmonary TB sufferers was good, namely 31 respondents (88.6%). Good phlegm removal behavior was observed in 85.7% of respondents. Good cough etiquette was observed in 29 respondents (82.9%). Residential density met the requirements in 28 respondents (80%). There was a relationship between knowledge (p value 0.003), phlegm removal behavior (p value 0.014), cough etiquette (p value 0.035), and residential density (p value 0.003) with the incidence of transmission in family members of pulmonary TB patients at the North Lampung community health center.

Keywords : Pulmonary tuberculosis, knowledge, sputum expectoration
behavior, cough etiquette, residential density

References : 36 (2009–2025)