

Faktor-faktor yang berkorelasi terhadap hubungan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Sumatera (analisis data Riskesdas 2010) = The factors that correlated to the relationship of physical condition of the house environment with the occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Sumatera (data analysis of basic medical research 2010)

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Abstrak

TB paru masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di dunia termasuk di Indonesia sebagai salah satu negara dengan prevalensi TB paru yang tinggi. Menurut hasil Riskesdas 2007 prevalensi TB paru di Indonesia sebesar 400/100.000 penduduk sedangkan hasil Riskesdas 2010 sebesar 725/100.000 penduduk begitupun di Sumatera. Selain adanya sumber penular, kejadian TB paru juga dipengaruhi oleh faktor lingkungan rumah (ventilasi, pencahayaan, lantai serta kepadatan hunian rumah). Rendahnya persentase rumah sehat diduga ikut memperbesar penularan TB paru di Indonesia.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah hubungan kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian TB paru di Sumatera berbeda berdasarkan faktor umur, jenis kelamin dan daerah tempat tinggal. Penelitian ini menggunakan disain studi potong lintang dengan sampel penelitian penduduk yang berumur diatas 15 tahun di Sumatera yang berjumlah 38.419 responden. Penderita TB paru didapatkan berdasarkan diagnosis tenaga kesehatan melalui pemeriksaan dahak atau rongten paru.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa faktor lingkungan fisik rumah yang berisiko terhadap kejadian TB paru di Sumatera adalah ventilasi rumah PR 1,314 (90% CI:1,034-1,670), pencahayaan PR 1,564 (90% CI:1,223-2,000) dan kepadatan hunian PR 1,029 (90% CI:0,798-1,327). Dari model akhir didapatkan bahwa hubungan lingkungan fisik rumah dengan kejadian TB paru di Sumatera berbeda signifikan berdasarkan faktor umur dan jenis kelamin.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is still a major health problem in the world, including in Indonesia as a country with a high prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis. According to the basic medical research in 2007 obtained prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia for 400/100.000 population while the results in 2010 for 725/100.000 population as did the population in Sumatera. In addition to the transmitting source, the occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis is also influenced by house environmental factors (ventilation, lighting, flooring and density of residential houses). The low percentage of healthy homes contribute to the transmission of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether the association of physical environmental conditions of the house with the occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis different by factors age, sex and area of residence in Sumatera. This study uses a cross-sectional study design with a sample of the study population over the age of 15 years in Sumatera, which amounted to 38,419 respondents. Patients with pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosis obtained by health professionals through the examination of sputum or lung rongten.

From the research found that the factor of the physical environment the home is at risk on the occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Sumatera is ventilated house PR 1.314 (90% CI :1.034,1.670), lighting PR 1.564 (90% CI :1.223,2.000) and the density of residential PR 1.029 (90% CI :0.798,1.327). From the final model

was found that the relationship of the physical environment house with pulmonary tuberculosis occurrence in Sumatera different significantly by age and gender.</i>