

## Hubungan kondisi sosio ekonomi dan sikap terhadap tuberkulosis di Jakarta Timur = Relation between socio economical condition and attitude towards tuberculosis in East Jakarta

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b>

Indonesia memiliki angka prevalensi tinggi akan tuberkulosis (TB). Berbagai langkah sudah dilakukan oleh pemerintah Indonesia dan berdasarkan penilaian Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) Indonesia sudah berhasil mengurangi jumlah kasus TB. Namun, hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2010 menunjukkan bahwa penderita TB di Indonesia masih banyak. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan suatu studi mengenai pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku tuberkulosis yang kali ini dihubungkan dengan kondisi sosio-ekonomi responden. Studi dilakukan dengan metode cross-sectional terhadap Ibu di 11 kelurahan di Jakarta Timur, pada Oktober hingga Desember 2011, dengan menggunakan polygonal random sampling. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara kesediaan responden untuk mengikuti pengobatan TB dengan kondisi sosio-ekonomi yang dinilai yaitu tingkat pendidikan, status kerja, dan tingkat penghasilan. Sementara, tingkat pendidikan memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan perilaku mencari pengobatan TB (PR = 1,033 (CI=1,011-1,054), p=0,002). Status kerja memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan perilaku mencari pengobatan TB (PR = 0,967 (CI=0,943-0,991), p=0,002). Dan tingkat penghasilan memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan perilaku mencari pengobatan TB (PR = 1,035 (CI=1,009-1,062), p=0,003).

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<i><b>ABSTRACT</b>

, Indonesia has a high prevalence rate of tuberculosis (TB). Various steps had been made by the government and based on Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) target, Indonesia has been succeeded in reducing the number of TB cases. Despite its success, the result of Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2010 shows that Indonesia still have a lot number of TB sufferer. Therefore, there should be a knowledge, attitude, and practice study regarding tuberculosis, which in this study is associated with socio-economic condition. The study was done with cross-sectional method. It involved randomly selected mothers in 11 district in East Jakarta between October and December 2011, using polygonal random sampling. The result shows that there is no significant relation between respondent's will to follow TB treatment (6 months long) with socio-economic conditions (education level, employment status, and income level). In the other side, education level has a significant relation with health seeking behavior towards TB (PR = 1,033 (CI=1,011-1,054), p=0,002). Employment status has also a significant relation with health seeking behavior towards TB (PR = 0,967 (CI=0,943-0,991), p=0,002). At last, income level has a significant relation with health seeking behavior towards TB (PR = 1,035 (CI=1,009-1,062), p=0,003).

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