Determinan kepatuhan pengembalian pot dahak oleh kontak serumah dalam upaya penemuan kasus baru TB Paru di Cileungsi, Kabupaten Bogor Tahun 2014 = Determinants of compliance return sputum pot by household contact as early detection new case of pulmonary tuberculosis at Cileungsi, Bogor in 2014 .

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Tuberkulosis paru hingga saat ini masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Prinsif pengendalian TB Paru adalah menemukan kasus sebanyak-banyaknya dan menyembuhkan semua kasus yang ditemukan. Upaya penemuan kasus baru dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan dahak dari kontak penderita TB Paru BTA positif. Cakupan penemuan kasus TB Paru melalui pemeriksaan dahak di Puskesmas Cileungsi masih rendah 44,24%. Penelitian kuantitatif non eksperimental ini menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel dependen (kepatuhan kontak) dan independen sebagai faktor predisposing, enabling dan reinforcing (bivariat) dengan uji statistik menggunakan Chi-square dilanjutkan uji regresi logitik untuk mengetahui faktor yang paling dominan (multivariat). Jumlah sampel 85 responden yang merupakan kontak penderita TB BTA positif yang berobat ke Puskesmas Cileungsi pada trimester pertama 2013. Hasil penelitian ini diketahui tingkat kepatuhan kontak masih rendah 22,4% dengan determinan kepatuhan yang signifikan antara lain tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan dan sikap yang termasuk predisposing factor. Jarak, waktu tempuh, dan besar biaya yang harus dikeluarkan yang termasuk enabling factor. Dukungan keluarga, masyarakat dan petugas yang termasuk reinforcing factor. Pengetahuan kontak tentang TB merupakan determinan yang paling dominan. Diharapkan dengan diketahuinya determinan kepatuhan kontak menjadi salah satu pertimbangan puskesmas dalam menciptakan terobosan untuk meningkatkan cakupan penemuan kasus TB baru.
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ABSTRACT
Pulmonary tuberculosis is still a public health problem in Indonesia. Principle of Pulmonary TB control is to find as many cases and cure of all cases are found. Efforts made the discovery of new cases through sputum examination of contacts of smear positive pulmonary TB patients. Coverage of TB case detection by sputum examination at the health center is still low Cileungsi 44.24%. This non-experimental quantitative study using cross-sectional approach to determine the relationship between the dependent variable (compliance contact) and independent as a factor predisposing, enabling and reinforcing (bivariate) by using a statistical test Chi-square test was continued logistic regression to determine the most dominant factor (multivariate). Total sample of 85 respondents who are contacts of smear positive TB patients treated at the health center Cileungsi in the first trimester of 2013. Results of this study are known contact is low compliance rate of 22.4% with a significant determinant of adherence such as the level of education, knowledge and attitudes that include predisposing factor. Distance, travel time, and the large costs which include enabling factor. Support families, communities and officials including reinforcing factors. Knowledge about TB contact is

the most dominant determinant. It is expected that with the known determinants of compliance contacts into one of the considerations in creating breakthrough health centers to improve the coverage of the discovery of new TB cases.;Pulmonary tuberculosis is still a public health problem in Indonesia. Principle of Pulmonary TB control is to find as many cases and cure of all cases are found. Efforts made the discovery of new cases through sputum examination of contacts of smear positive pulmonary TB patients. Coverage of TB case detection by sputum examination at the health center is still low Cileungsi 44.24%. This non-experimental quantitative study using cross-sectional approach to determine the relationship between the dependent variable (compliance contact) and independent as a factor predisposing, enabling and reinforcing (bivariate) by using a statistical test Chi-square test was continued logistic regression to determine the most dominant factor (multivariate). Total sample of 85 respondents who are contacts of smear positive TB patients treated at the health center Cileungsi in the first trimester of 2013. Results of this study are known contact is low compliance rate of 22.4% with a significant determinant of adherence such as the level of education, knowledge and attitudes that include predisposing factor. Distance, travel time, and the large costs which include enabling factor. Support families, communities and officials including reinforcing factors. Knowledge about TB contact is the most dominant determinant. It is expected that with the known determinants of compliance contacts into one of the considerations in creating breakthrough health centers to improve the coverage of the discovery of new TB cases., Pulmonary tuberculosis is still a public health problem in Indonesia. Principle of Pulmonary TB control is to find as many cases and cure of all cases are found. Efforts made the discovery of new cases through sputum examination of contacts of smear positive pulmonary TB patients. Coverage of TB case detection by sputum examination at the health center is still low Cileungsi 44.24%. This non-experimental quantitative study using cross-sectional approach to determine the relationship between the dependent variable (compliance contact) and independent as a factor predisposing, enabling and reinforcing (bivariate) by using a statistical test Chi-square test was continued logistic regression to determine the most dominant factor (multivariate). Total sample of 85 respondents who are contacts of smear positive TB patients treated at the health center Cileungsi in the first trimester of 2013. Results of this study are known contact is low compliance rate of 22.4% with a significant determinant of adherence such as the level of education, knowledge and attitudes that include predisposing factor. Distance, travel time, and the large costs which include enabling factor. Support families, communities and officials including reinforcing factors. Knowledge about TB contact is the most dominant determinant. It is expected that with the known determinants of compliance contacts into one of the considerations in creating breakthrough health centers to improve the coverage of the discovery of new TB cases.]