

Kejadian TB paru dengan model geographically weighted regression (GWR) di Jawa Barat analisis data Riskesdas 2010 = The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis with geographically weighted regression (GWR) model in west java analyze of Riskesdas data 2010

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Indonesia termasuk ke dalam kategori high burden countries untuk beban tertinggi TB dunia, menempati urutan ketiga setelah India dan Cina.

Penanggulangan penyakit ini salah satunya dengan pemodelan kejadian TB Paru dengan faktor-faktor risikonya dengan analisis regresi linear. Namun, belum tentu cocok diterapkan disemua wilayah karena memiliki kondisi geografis yang berbeda, sehingga dapat menyebabkan adanya perbedaan kasus TB Paru antara wilayah satu dengan wilayah yang lainnya. Oleh karena itu, perlu dimasukkan unsur pengaruh geografis dengan pemodelan regresi linear spasial atau Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR), dalam penelitian ini untuk menilai hubungan kejadian TB Paru dengan faktor kondisi lingkungan fisik rumah, kondisi lingkungan rumah tinggal, karakteristik kependudukan, dan memanfaatkan pelayanan kesehatan terhadap kejadian TB Paru. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi potong lintang (cross sectional) dengan menggunakan data Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) 2010. Sampel penelitian ini adalah responden dalam Riskesdas 2010 berusia 15 tahun ke atas di Jawa Barat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa memanfaatkan pelayanan kesehatan merupakan faktor dominan yang berhubungan dengan kejadian TB Paru di tiap Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jawa Barat kecuali Majalengka dan Pekerjaan juga berhubungan hanya di Kabupaten Bogor.

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is in the category of high-burden countries for the highest burden of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of the world, the third rank after India and China. The effort to overcome this disease is to do modeling the prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis using linear regression model globally. However, it is not necessarily suitable to be applied in all areas because every area has different geographical condition, so it can lead to differences of TB cases between one region with another region. Therefore, the effect of geographic elements need to be incorporated with linear regression modeling spatial or Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR). This study applied GWR model to assess the association of Pulmonary Tuberculosis prevalence by the physical condition of the home environment, residential environment, demographic characteristics, and health care utilizing factors on the prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This

study used a cross-sectional study design using Riskesdas Data - 2010. Samples in this study were Riskesdas 2010 respondents aged 15 years and over in West Java. The results showed that utilize of health care is the dominant factor associated with the prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each district/city of West Java except Majalengka, also related employment status only in Bogor Regency.;Indonesia is in the category of high-burden countries for the highest burden of

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