

## Analisis kerawanan kasus tb paru bta positif di provinsi jambi tahun 2013 = Vulnerability analysis of bta positive tb cases in jambi province in 2013

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Tuberkulosis (TB) masih merupakan masalah kesehatan yang serius terutama di negara berkembang, termasuk Indonesia. Kondisi di Provinsi Jambi dalam 3 tahun terakhir terjadi peningkatan jumlah kasus TB paru BTA positif. Diduga terdapat faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kasus TB paru BTA positif di Provinsi Jambi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi daerah kerawanan kasus TB paru BTA positif di Provinsi Jambi tahun 2013. Desain studi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah desain studi ekologi dengan uji statistik korelasi dan pendekatan analisis spasial. Hasil analisis bivariat yang terbukti berhubungan dan mempunyai korelasi positif dengan kasus TB paru BTA positif adalah ; keluarga miskin ( $r=0,716$  ;  $p=0,013$ ), fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan mikroskopis ( $r=0,637$  ;  $p=0,035$ ), dan tenaga kesehatan terlatih ( $r=0,758$  ;  $p=0,007$ ). Daerah dengan beresiko tinggi terhadap TB adalah Kabupaten Sarolangun. Rekomendasi : prioritas pembiayaan dalam rangka pengendalian TB dilakukan pada daerah dengan tingkat kerawanan tinggi, perlu ditingkatkan jumlah fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan mikroskopis, dan peningkatan kualitas dan kuantitas tenaga kesehatan terlatih terutama pada daerah dengan tingkat kerawanan tinggi maupun sedang, serta perlu penelitian analisis spasial lebih lanjut di Kabupaten Sarolangun

<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a serious health problem, especially in developing countries, including Indonesia. Conditions in Jambi Province in the last 3 years an increasing number of cases of BTA positive pulmonary TB . Allegedly there are factors associated with the incidence of BTA positive pulmonary TB cases in the province of Jambi . The purpose of this study was to identify areas of vulnerability BTA positive pulmonary TB cases in Jambi Province in 2013. The study design used in this research is the design of ecological studies with statistical tests of correlation and spatial analysis approach. The results of the bivariate analysis were shown to be associated and have a positive correlation with BTA positive pulmonary TB cases are ; poor ( $r = 0.716$  ;  $p = 0.013$ ), health care facilities microscopic ( $r = 0.637$  ;  $p = 0.035$ ), and skilled health personnel ( $r = 0.758$  ;  $p = 0.007$ ). Areas with high risk of TB is Sarolangun. Recommendation : priority problems of financing in the context of TB control is done in areas with high levels of insecurity, increased the number of health care

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