

# Tuberkulosis paru anak (0-14 tahun) akibat kontak serumah penderita tuberkulosis paru dewasa di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta = Children tuberculosis as impacted adult tb household contacts at special region of Yogyakarta Province

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Abstrak

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

Tuberkulosis (TB) paru anak merupakan masalah kesehatan global yang terabaikan (neglected), terlebih dengan proporsi 7,32% dari seluruh kasus TB di Indonesia (Balitbangkes, 2013). TB paru anak selalu diakibatkan oleh infeksi TB dari populasi di lingkungan sekitar, khususnya adanya orang dewasa yg sakit TB serumah. Namun, tidak selalu TB paru dewasa mampu menularkan kesakitan pada anak serumah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor yang diduga menurunkan risiko anak tidak sakit TB paru ketika tinggal serumah dengan penderita dewasa. Metode dengan desain kasus kontrol berdasarkan data rekam medis di sembilan rumah sakit rujukan TB anak dan puskesmas di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY). Kondisi hunian khususnya kamar tidur yang baik dan intensitas paparan TB paru dewasa yang jarang serta di pengaruhi kondisi variabel lain merupakan faktor yang dapat melindungi anak agar tetap sehat meskipun kontak dengan penderita TB paru dewasa serumah;

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

TB disease in children is a global health problem that still neglected, moreover with 7,32% proportion of TB cases at Indonesia (Balitbangkes, 2013). Children with TB disease is most always impacted from TB infection at environment population especially from adult TB household contacts. However, children not always get the disease as bad as TB adult then. The objective of this study was to find protective factors that can keep healthy children who had adult TB household contacts. A case-control study conducted at nine referred hospital of TB children and several health centers based on medical records at Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The study found that healthy houses, especially with healthy bedroom and fewer exposures with adult TB in order influenced by confounders variables. Those variables were reduced the risk of childhood TB disease eventhough they exposed with adult TB in their environment;TB disease in children is a global health problem that still neglected, moreover with 7,32% proportion of TB cases at Indonesia (Balitbangkes, 2013). Children with TB disease is most always impacted from TB infection at environment population especially from adult TB household contacts. However, children not always get the disease as bad as TB adult then. The objective of this study was to

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