

Pengaruh pemberdayaan santri kader tuberkulosis (TB) terhadap perilaku santri dalam pencegahan TB di Pondok Pesantren Garut Jawa Barat = The impact of empowering student as tuberculosis (TB) cadre toward student behaviour in TbB Prevention In Islamic Boarding School Garut Jawa Barat

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Secara global, insiden TB dunia pada tahun 2015 sebesar 10,4 juta kasus. Indonesia berada di urutan kedua dari total kasus diseluruh dunia sebesar 10%, setelah India. Prevalensi TB berdasarkan provinsi yang tertinggi adalah Jawa Barat (0,7%). Padatnya tingkat hunian di pesantren dapat menimbulkan kondisi rentan sehingga dianggap memicu banyaknya kasus TB. Pengendalian TB berbasis masyarakat merupakan salah satu upaya promosi kesehatan dalam penanggulangan TB. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui dampak pemberdayaan santri kader TB terhadap perilaku pencegahan TB di pondok pesantren Garut Jawa Barat. Metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain kuasi eksperimen pada 230 santri sebagai sampel pada masing-masing kelompok intervensi dan kontrol. Pengumpulan data dilakukan sebanyak 2 kali yaitu pengumpulan data awal, setelah itu dilakukan intervensi berupa pelatihan pada 30 santri yang terpilih sebagai kader TB dengan melakukan penyuluhan dan kunjungan kamar 2 bulan kemudian dilakukan pengumpulan data akhir. Analisis yang digunakan adalah uji wilcoxon, mann-whitney dan uji regresi logistic ganda model faktor resiko. Hasil penelitian membuktikan santri yang mendapat intervensi berpeluang memiliki perilaku pencegahan baik hampir 3 kali (OR=2,90; 95%CI= 1,9-4,4) dibandingkan dengan santri yang tidak mendapatkan intervensi setelah dikontrol jenis kelamin santri.

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ABSTRACT

Globally, the incidence of tb in 2015 amounted to 10.4 million cases. tb ranks in the 2nd place of the total cases all over Indonesia by 10% after India. The highest prevalence of TB by province is western Java (0.7%,). Tb incidence did not occur only in the general population, but also arise in certain community such as islamic boarding schools. The density of occupancy in Islamic boarding school can cause vulnerable condition causing many cases of tb. Community-based TB control is one of health promotion efforts in TB prevention. This study aims to determine the impact of Empowerment of Tuberculosis (TB) Against Student Cadres Behavior in TB Prevention at Islamic boarding school, Garut, West Java. Quantitative research method with quasi experimental design on 230 students as

sample in each intervention and control group. Data collection was done 2 times, that is initial data collection, after that do intervention in the form of training at 30 students selected as TB cadre by doing counseling and visit room 2 month later to do final data collecting. The analysis used was wilcoxon test, mann-whitney and multiple logistic regression test of risk factor model. The result of the research shows that students who have intervention have a good prevention behavior almost 3 times (OR = 2,90; 95% CI = 1,9-4,4) compared with students who do not get intervention after separation of gender.