

Hubungan Stressor Psikososial dan Aktivitas Fisik dengan Keluhan Sindrom Premenstruasi Pada Mahasiswi di Depok = The Correlation between Stressor Psychosocial and Physical Activity with Premenstrual Syndrome at Female College Students in Depok

Amelia Putri, author

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Abstrak

Tuberkulosis masih menjadi penyebab utama kematian di seluruh dunia, termasuk Indonesia sebagai negara ke-3 tertinggi penderita tuberkulosis di dunia. Sementara pada tingkat provinsi, Kota Depok berada pada urutan 11 dengan penyumbang kasus tuberkulosis terbanyak di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara rumah sehat, cakupan pengobatan TB, dan angka keberhasilan pengobatan TB dengan Incidence Rate (IR) tuberkulosis di Kota Depok tahun 2021. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi ekologi berdasarkan tempat dengan populasi seluruh masyarakat yang tercatat di 11 kecamatan di Kota Depok yang terdiagnosis penyakit tuberkulosis. Hasil penelitian melalui uji korelasi menunjukkan variabel independen yang memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan Incidence Rate (IR) tuberkulosis adalah cakupan pengobatan di Kecamatan Bojongsari ($p = 0.000$). Sementara hasil uji korelasi cakupan rumah sehat, cakupan pengobatan TB, angka keberhasilan pengobatan TB di Kota Depok menunjukkan hubungan yang tidak signifikan. Hasil analisis lainnya, cakupan rumah sehat di Kota Depok memiliki keeratan hubungan lemah berpola negatif ($r = -0.173$), cakupan pengobatan TB memiliki keeratan hubungan lemah berpola positif ($r = 0.184$), dan angka keberhasilan pengobatan TB memiliki keeratan hubungan kuat berpola negatif ($r = -0.584$).

.....Tuberculosis is still the main cause of death worldwide, including Indonesia as the 3rd country with the highest number of tuberculosis sufferers in the world. Meanwhile, at the provincial level, Depok City is in 11th place with the largest contributor to tuberculosis cases in West Java Province. This study aims to determine the relationship between healthy homes, TB treatment coverage, and TB treatment success rates with the Incidence Rate (IR) tuberculosis in Depok City in 2021. This study uses an ecological study design based on place with a population of all communities recorded in 11 sub-districts in Depok. Depok City, which was diagnosed with tuberculosis. The results of the study through the correlation test showed that the independent variables that had a significant relationship with the Incidence Rate (IR) of tuberculosis is treatment coverage in Bojongsari District ($p = 0.000$). Meanwhile, the results of the correlation test between healthy home coverage, TB treatment coverage, and TB treatment success rates in Depok City showed an insignificant relationship. The results of other analyzes showed that the coverage of healthy homes in Depok City had a weak negative correlation ($r = -0.173$), TB treatment coverage had a weak positive correlation ($r = 0.184$), and the success rate of TB treatment had a strong negative correlation ($r = -0.584$).