

# Akses ke Puskesmas dan kondisi rumah serta permukiman merupakan faktor pencegah penyakit tuberkulosis paru : analisis RISKESDAS Indonesia tahun 2018 = Access to Health Centers and conditions of houses and settlements are factors to prevent pulmonary tuberculosis : Indonesia RISKESDAS analysis 2018

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## Abstrak

Tuberkulosis (TB) paru merupakan salah satu penyakit menular melalui saluran pernapasan yang menjadi penyebab utama kematian di seluruh dunia. Berbagai faktor dapat mempengaruhi penyebaran penyakit TB paru. Penelitian ini akan menganalisis hubungan faktor sosial ekonomi, gaya hidup, akses fasilitas kesehatan, dan kondisi rumah dan permukiman dengan prevalensi TB paru di Indonesia Tahun 2018. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi ekologi dengan unit analisis provinsi dengan total 34 provinsi. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi dan regresi linier. Hasil studi menunjukan bahwa rata-rata prevalensi TB paru di Indonesia sebanyak 381 per 100.000 penduduk. Faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan penyebaran penyakit tuberkulosis paru adalah kemudahan akses ke puskesmas ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ,  $r = -0,631$ ), kebiasaan membuka jendela kamar tidur setiap hari ( $p\text{-value} = 0,036$ ,  $r = -0,361$ ), luas ventilasi memenuhi syarat pada kamar tidur ( $p\text{-value} = 0,002$ ,  $r = -0,517$ ), ruang masak ( $p\text{-value} = 0,003$ ,  $r = -0,495$ ), dan ruang keluarga ( $p\text{-value} = 0,006$ ,  $r = -0,464$ ), dan tingkat pencahayaan kamar tidur memenuhi syarat ( $p\text{-value} = 0,001$ ,  $r = 0,550$ ). Faktor risiko utama penyebaran TB paru di Indonesia yaitu kemudahan akses ke puskesmas ( $B = -0,668$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0,007$ ). Hasil tersebut mencerminkan bahwa proporsi kemudahan akses ke puskesmas lebih tinggi maka prevalensi TB paru lebih rendah. Pemerintah perlu mempercepat pemerataan pembangunan fasilitas kesehatan agar seluruh wilayah di Indonesia memiliki kemudahan dalam memperoleh kesehatan.

.....Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is one of the infectious diseases through the respiratory tract which is the main cause of death worldwide. Various factors can affect the spread of pulmonary TB disease. This study will analyze the relationship of socio- economic factors, lifestyle, access to health facilities, and housing and settlement conditions with the prevalence of pulmonary TB in Indonesia in 2018. This study uses an ecological study design with a provincial unit of analysis with a total of 34 provinces. Data analysis used correlation test and linear regression. The results of the study show that the average prevalence of pulmonary TB in Indonesia is 381 per 100,000 population. The risk factors associated with the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis are the ease of access to the public health center ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ,  $r = -0.631$ ), the habit of opening the bedroom window every day ( $p\text{-value} = 0.036$ ,  $r = -0.361$ ), the ventilation area meets requirements for bedrooms ( $p\text{-value} = 0.002$ ,  $r = -0.517$ ), cooking room ( $p\text{-value} = 0.003$ ,  $r = -0.495$ ), and family rooms ( $p\text{-value} = 0.006$ ,  $r = -0.464$ ), and bedroom lighting meets the requirements ( $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ,  $r = 0.550$ ). The main risk factor for the spread of pulmonary TB in Indonesia is the ease of access to public health center ( $B = -0.668$ ,  $p\text{- value} = 0.007$ ). These results may reflect that the proportion of ease of access to the public health center is higher, the prevalence of pulmonary TB is lower. The government needs to accelerate the equitable distribution of health facility development so that all regions in Indonesia have easy access to health.