

**PROGRAM STUDI S-1 KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
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**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS
SODONGHILIR KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA**

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis paru adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Data di UPTD Puskesmas Sodonghilir masih sangat tinggi untuk kasus tuberkulosis paru termasuk urutan 3 besar sesuai data dari Dinas Kesehatan sebanyak 129 kasus TB SO dan TB RO sebanyak 2 kasus jumlah kasus TB SO dan TB RO 131 kasus berdasarkan dari SITB pada tahun 2024. Ada banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian TB paru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan Kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sodonghilir Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Jenis penelitian deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi semua orang yang terkena penyakit Tuberkulosis Paru sebanyak 57 orang berdasarkan rumus slovin dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen berupa kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas, kemudian data dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan dari 57 responden sebagian besar tidak merokok (59,6%), memiliki status gizi normal (56,1%), mengalami riwayat kontak (66,7%), dan berpengetahuan kurang baik (57,9%). Ada hubungan status merokok ($p\text{-value} = 0,037$), faktor status gizi ($p\text{-value} = 0,029$), faktor riwayat kontak ($p\text{-value} = 0,039$), dan faktor pengetahuan ($p\text{-value} = 0,045$) dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Sodonghilir. Kesimpulannya ada hubungan antara status merokok, status gizi, riwayat kontak, pengetahuan dengan kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru. Puskesmas Sodonghilir dapat memberikan desiminasi ilmu pada masyarakat terkait TB Paru dengan penyuluhan, simulasi dan demonstrasi, menyediakan media seperti brosur, baliho, spanduk, dan melibatkan berbagai pihak.

Kata Kunci : Faktor-faktor, Kejadian, Tuberkulosis Paru
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**FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS IN THE WORKING AREA OF UPTD PUSKESMAS
SODONGHILIR, TASIKMALAYA REGENCY**

ABSTRACT

*Pulmonary tuberculosis is a disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The data at the Sodonghilir Health Center UPTD is still very high for pulmonary tuberculosis cases, including the top 3 according to data from the Health Office as many as 129 cases of TB SO and TB RO as many as 2 cases, the number of TB SO and TB RO cases is 131 cases based on SITB in 2024. There are many factors that affect the incidence of pulmonary TB. This study aims to determine the factors related to the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Working Area of the Sodonghilir Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency. This type of correlational descriptive research is based on a cross sectional approach. The population of all people affected by Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 57 people based on the slovin formula with purposive sampling technique. The instrument is in the form of a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability, then the data is analyzed using the chi square test. The results of the study were obtained from 57 respondents who mostly did not smoke (59.6%), had normal nutritional status (56.1%), had a history of contact (66.7%), and had poor knowledge (57.9%). There was a relationship between smoking status ($p\text{-value} = 0.037$), nutritional status factor ($p\text{-value} = 0.029$), contact history factor ($p\text{-value} = 0.039$), and knowledge factor ($p\text{-value} = 0.045$) with the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Working Area of UPTD Sodonghilir Health Center. In conclusion, there is a relationship between smoking status, nutritional status, contact history, knowledge and the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The Sodonghilir Health Center can provide knowledge dissemination to the community related to Pulmonary TB with counseling, simulations and demonstrations, providing media such as brochures, billboards, banners, and involving various parties.*

Keywords : Factors, Occurrence, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

References : 22 (2017-2024)