

SITI FATIMAH

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR KESEHATAN LINGKUNGAN RUMAH YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN TB PARU DI KABUPATEN CILACAP (KECAMATAN : SIDAREJA, CIPARI, KEDUNGREJA, PATIMUAN, GANDRUNGMANGU, BANTARSARI) TAHUN 2008
69 Hal + 21 Tabel + 6 lampiran

WHO dalam *Annual Report on Global TB Control 2003* menyatakan terdapat 22 negara dikategorikan sebagai *high burden countris* terhadap TB Paru, termasuk Indonesia. Jumlah kasus tuberkulosis paru BTA positif di distrik Sidareja Kabupaten Cilacap pada tahun 2007 sebanyak 163 penderita. Kondisi rumah yang memenuhi syarat kesehatan yang baru mencapai 38,99% masih dibawah target Departemen Kesehatan yaitu lebih dari 80%.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor-faktor kesehatan lingkungan rumah dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru di distrik Sidareja Kabupaten Cilacap. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kasus kontrol. Variabel bebas yang diteliti adalah suhu, kelembaban ventilasi, pencahayaan, kepadatan hunian rumah, lantai rumah, dinding rumah dan status gizi sebagai variabel pengganggu.

Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa ternyata ada hubungan antara kejadian tuberkulosis paru dengan pencahayaan (OR = 4,214), ventilasi (OR = 4,932), Keberadaan jendela dibuka (OR = 2,233), Kelembaban (OR = 2,571), suhu (OR = 2,674), jenis dinding (OR = 2,692), status gizi (2,737). Hasil analisis multivariat ternyata ada asosisasi antara kejadian tuberkulosis paru dengan pencahayaan (OR = 3,286), kelembaban (OR = 3,202), ventilasi (OR = 4,144), status gizi (OR = 3,554).

Disarankan perlu dilakukan upaya peningkatan penjarangan terhadap penderita tuberkulosis paru, peningkatan perbaikan kondisi lingkungan rumah dengan lebih memperhatikan aspek sanitasi rumah sehat pada saat membangun rumah dan meningkatkan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat.

Kata kunci : tuberkulosis paru, kesehatan lingkungan rumah, Kabupaten Cilacap

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ABSTRACT

FACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN HOUSING THAT ASSOCIATE WITH THE INCIDENCE OF LUNG TUBERCULOSIS IN CILACAP DISTRICT (SUB DISTRICT : SIDAREJA, CIPARI, KEDUNGREJA, PATIMUAN, GANDRUNGMANGU, BANTARSARI) IN 2008
69 pages + 21 tables + 6 attachments

WHO in Annual Report on Global TB Control 2003 states that there are 22 countries categorial as high burden countries of Lung Tuberculosis included Indonesia. Amount cases of positive lung tuberculosis in Sidareja sub district of Cilacap district in 2007, that is 163 cases. Housing condition matching with health standard are 38,99%, that is still health minister standard >80%.

Research aims were to determine association between factors of environmental health in housing and incidence of lung tuberculosis in Cilacap district in 2008. This research apply with a design case control. Free Variable measured are temperature, humidity, lighting degree, ventilation, ventilation rate, density of people, kind of floor, kind of wall.

Bivariat analysis showed that there were association between incidence of tuberculosis and lighting : average, OR = 4,214, ventilation : average, OR = 4,932, window of bedroom OR = 2,233, humidity : average OR = 2,571, temperature : average OR = 2,674, kind of floor : OR = 2,692, contact to patients : OR = 2,697, nutrition status : OR = 2,737. Multivariat analysis also showed that there were association between incidence of lung tuberculosis with lighting OR = 3,286, humidity OR = 3,202, ventilation : OR = 4,144, nutrition status : OR = 3,554.

Purposed to promoting for health housing, incidence lung tuberculosis, case finding of lung tuberculosis, improving house environmental health with house owners who will renovate their houses are recommended to build a basic of house will sanitation aspects and follow the healthy life behaviour.

Key words : environmental health in housing, lung tuberculosis, Sidareja area in Cilacap district.