

Analisis Karakteristik Sosiodemografi, Faktor Perilaku, dan Faktor Lingkungan Rumah Terhadap Kejadian Tuberkulosis Paru pada Penduduk Berusia >=15 Tahun di Indonesia (Analisis Data Riskesdas 2018)

Utami, Risa Paradilla

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Latar belakang: Indonesia merupakan negara dengan beban tuberkulosis tertinggi kedua di dunia setelah India dengan perkiraan morbiditas sebanyak 969.000 dan mortalitas mencapai 144.000 orang pada tahun 2021. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi, faktor perilaku, dan faktor lingkungan rumah terhadap kejadian tuberkulosis paru pada penduduk usia >=15 tahun di Indonesia. Metode: Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah cross-sectional. Hasil: Variabel yang ditemukan berhubungan dengan kejadian TB paru adalah usia (OR = 2,107, 95% CI = 1,919-2,314), jenis kelamin (OR = 1,469, 95% CI = 1,371-1,575), status kawin (OR = 1,206, 95% CI = 1,117-1,303), tingkat pendidikan (OR = 1,795, 95% CI = 1,655-1,946), riwayat merokok (OR = 1,194, 95% CI = 1,113-1,281), kebiasaan membuka jendela rumah (OR = 1,160, 95% CI = 1,080-1,246), kondisi ventilasi (OR = 1,266, 95% CI = 1,178-1,360), kondisi pencahayaan (OR = 1,330, 95% CI = 1,241-1,426), jumlah anggota rumah tangga (OR = 1,131, 95% CI = 1,044-1,221), dan daerah tempat tinggal (OR = 1,213, 95% CI = 1,130-1,301). Riwayat konsumsi minuman beralkohol ditemukan sebagai faktor protektif. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi, faktor perilaku, dan faktor lingkungan rumah dengan kejadian tuberkulosis paru pada penduduk usia >=15 tahun di Indonesia.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Background: Indonesia is a country with the second highest tuberculosis burden in the world after India with an estimated morbidity of 969,000 and mortality reaching 144,000 people in 2021. Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics, behavioral factors, and home environmental factors on incidence pulmonary tuberculosis in population aged >=15 years in Indonesia. Methods: The method used in this study was cross-sectional. Results: The variables found to be associated with the incidence of pulmonary TB were age (OR = 2.107, 95% CI = 1.919-2.314), gender (OR = 1.469, 95% CI = 1.371-1.575), marital status (OR = 1.206, 95 % CI = 1.117-1.303), education level (OR = 1.795, 95% CI = 1.655-1.946), smoking history (OR = 1.194, 95% CI = 1.113-1.281), habit of opening windows (OR = 1.160, 95 % CI = 1.080-1.246), ventilation conditions (OR = 1.266, 95% CI = 1.178-1.360), lighting conditions (OR = 1.330, 95% CI = 1.241-1.426), number of household members (OR = 1.131, 95 % CI = 1.044-1.221), and area of residence (OR = 1.213, 95% CI = 1.130-1.301). History of alcohol consumption was found to be a protective factor. Conclusion: There is a relationship between sociodemographic characteristics, behavioral factors, and home environment factors with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in people aged >=15 years in Indonesia.</div>